

Sport for Community Development CD - Good practices template

Sport CD project believes that the practice of sporting activities potentiates the communities development, improving also personal and collective skills for life.

This template has the aim to collect good practices of sport realized with an impact on the growth and development of the community itself. Thanks so much for your kind cooperation!

GENERAL DATA

Good practice title: Sport Against Violence Event

Organization doing the research: A.S.D. Università Popolare dello Sport

Good practice theme: Sport, Culture, Cooperation

Organization responsible for the good practice: Sport Against Violence, ASD Università Popolare dello Sport, APS Libera Accademia di Roma

Short description (max 1000 characters): SAV Event is conceived and built as an occasion for people to meet, do sport, participate in cultural activities and to promote the civil society's reflection on social, political and cultural issues. Our guiding principle is "sport for all", intending sport not just as a "wellness tool", a practice that helps you to keep healthy, but much as a powerful educational and peace-building means.

Person/s interviewed, and role in the organization: Elena Laurenti, international cooperation expert of civil society organization.

STRUCTURE OF THE ACTIVITY

Type of the activity (is it a course? an Event? etc.): SAVe is an annual event, featuring a dense program of both cultural and sports activities.

Duration and structure of the activity (duration in hours, and how the activity is articulated): SAVe is a three-day event articulated in a series of different activities. Generally, the opening is held on Friday afternoon and the closure is on Sunday night. The musical and performing activities are developed during the night, while sports and cultural activities (open lessons, workshops, panels) are spread out throughout the day. The main sport activity (the 12Xhalf an hour relay race) is held on Saturday, starting from the afternoon (generally 4 p.m.) until the night (10 p.m.)

Period (when was realized? do it still exist?): It is generally scheduled, every year, during the first weekend of June

Beneficiaries (what kind of participants? what age?): SAVe is addressed to all: that means that there aren't specific categories of participants to whom the different activities are addressed. Of course there are, for example, some workshops for children, but the most part of the activities are imagined and realized for a public as wider as possible. The relay race, probably the most evident symbol of the inclusiveness of the whole event, sees every year the participation of children, young people, adults, people with different abilities, all running together to have fun. We can say that the target is a "widespread community". The European Commission support for the production of this publication does not constitute an endorsement of the contents which reflects the views only of the authors, and the Commission cannot be held responsible for any use which may be made of the information contained therein.

individuals and groups tied to common interests and common practices: from sport to cooperation to specific thematic areas.

Is the activity devoted to everybody? Yes

Do the activity regard a group or the individual? (or a mix?). If it regards a group, how many people? The most part of the activities are designed for small groups of people, even if there are some activities for individuals. But the core objective of the event is to share experiences, emotions, practices, so the group dimension is the most enhanced.

How many participants are involved during one year in the described activity? and how many have been involved (more or less) since the beginning? Thousands of people for each of the editions.

Staff: how is composed the staff? Teachers, instructors, coaches, volunteers, experts (psychologist, sociologist, etc.); for each category, what are the required qualification? The staff is composed by the members of the organizer associations, experts, volunteers and technicians. There are teachers and instructors of different disciplines involved in the organizations of open lessons and trainings; experts, scholars and journalists invited to the workshops and discussions to talk about various political and social subjects; artists that make musical, dance, theatrical performances; photographers who expose their works. The organizers and the volunteers manage the organization and the realization of all the activities, before and during the event.

How many staff members? Variable every year, it also depends on the amount of activities implemented.

CONTENT OF THE ACTIVITY

Vision (what is your "dream", your main and general purpose?): Our main purpose is to spread the value of sport as an educational and peacebuilding tool, combining it with culture and cooperation, in order to promote both a shared and active participation in social life, a real understanding of different cultures and a concrete civil commitment in support of those who live in difficult contexts. SAVE is also an occasion to share experiences between people from civil society, three days dedicated to sport and cultural activities, aiming to provide an opportunity and a space where people can dialogue and confront in order to build a sensitive and committed civil conscience and to share the pleasure of conviviality.

Educational objectives: We strongly believe that sport is an essential part of the human experience and a universal language, with a deep intrinsic own value, related to its capacity to support and educate to the civil growth of each individual. Playing games and attending sports activities help people to learn how to peacefully coexist with the others, respecting them through common rules established by the whole group, that are necessary to solve conflicts.

Story of the practice (how has been created): The idea of this practice arose in 2008 from the will of the organizers to find a practical way to make people experience the social and educational value of sport. Moreover, the event has developed also starting from the consciousness of the lack of attention to sport often found within the civil society, and, at the same time, to social issues among sportsmen. So, as a way to combine sport, culture and cooperation.

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METHOD AND TECHNICS

How is articulated the activity? are there any steps? (i.e. first contact; orientation; physical preparation; training; competitions/events; etc.); what are the technics and procedures adopted?

Phase	Technics or procedures adopted
Phase 1	Location search, which can accommodate both sports and cultural activities
Phase 2	Creating a network of associations, communities, organizations, institutions that will give life to the complex of activities during the three days.
Phase 3	Logistic organization of the location: setting up of the village that welcomes the sports and cultural activities
Phase 4	Realization and coordination of the event by a "cabin of director" "

Do the methods or technics belong to an already codified approach? As far as we know this is an innovative mode, not codified by previous approaches and methodologies

Are the methods or technics innovative? if yes, please explain how. As already mentioned, our main purpose is to spread the value of sport as an educational and peacebuilding tool, combining it with culture and cooperation, in order to promote both a shared and active participation in social life, a concrete civil commitment in support of those who live in difficult contexts. The mix of sport, culture and cooperation is an innovative element in organizing such events.

Please, try to reflect on the experience you are narrating in relation to some key aspects listed below...

Sports As Community Development	
A) Emerging and enhancement of a community's resources throughout sports:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do the experience here described supported the emersion and enhancement of any community's resource? 	Yes, SAVe is an occasion to share experiences between people from civil society, dedicated to sport and cultural activities, an opportunity and a space where people can dialogue and confront in order to build a sensitive and committed civil conscience, sharing the pleasure of conviviality.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What are the community's resources related to sports and physical activities emerged and enhanced thanks to the project-activities? 	The organization and implementation of SAVE is due to the synergy of individual and group's different competences in different fields. In this

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	<p>sense, it is a facilitator for the emergence of resources in the community at the level of volunteers, animators, organizers of activities not only related to sporting practice but also to the culture area.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the territory's resources that the project-activity have enhanced? 	<p>For example, with regard to the experience in Rome, making such an event contributes to enhancing the space that hosts it, making it a place of interest at the service of the community</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Which are the resources that should be developed? 	<p>Mutual knowledge between different communities and cultures, tolerance, integration skills.</p>
<p><i>B) Active involvement of the citizens in promoting the community's well-being throughout sports:</i></p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To what extent in this experience/project, sports and physical activity became an element of involvement for the community members, ensuring their active participation? 	<p>This kind of experience, to work well, needs a preliminary networking work between the various working groups (who organizes the sports activities, who are the thematic panels, who the open lessons/workshops and so on), so has the value of bringing together and promoting dialogue, on a common aim, organizations of civil society, associations, groups that otherwise have little chance of meeting and collaborating.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Did the project supported the emersion of the community's needs and desires in relation to sports? 	<p>In part yes, through the direct experience of open lessons and the possibility to "try" (perhaps for the first time) different activities, the participants become aware of their needs and desires. However, there is no systematic and structured detection in this regard.</p>
<p><i>C) How can sports help developing community's skills:</i></p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Did sports became a learning occasion for the community? 	<p>Yes, to make people experience the social and educational value of sport.</p>

IMPACT

What are the benefit of this specific sporting practice on the communities? (in terms of development, social inclusion, skills learning, physical benefits, etc.) The benefit of this practice on the communities is that it enhances their internal and external bonds, by providing a place and a space where their members can meet and make shared experiences.

What are the benefit of this specific sporting practice on individuals? The benefit of this practice on individuals is both a physical and a social one: sport practice is of course a wellbeing tool, an activity that encourages a healthy lifestyle; from the other hand, the activities organized during SAVe event are also an occasion to meet new people, to get to know different experiences and to strengthen one's role inside the community.

What are the benefit of this specific sporting practice on families? SAVe provides a safe and fun environment for children, so it represents a good chance for families to spend a day outside together doing sports, playing and participating to cultural activities.

What are the benefit of the specific discipline on society? The benefit on society is represented by the sum of the individual, community and family benefits, coming from the social and educational value of sport practice.

COMMENTS by the researcher

Any strength or weakness points in our opinion.....

Relevant aspects emerged during the interview (any obstacle, discovering, learnings, etc.)

The most challenging part is trying to make people from different backgrounds and with different concerns come together, communicate and take an interest in each other. Moreover, there is always some perplexities in talking about the social value of sport practice.

ATTACHMENTS

References, as articles, links, etc.

Photos, video

Other materials

Testimonials (i.e. interviews to participants, families, stakeholders, etc.)