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Universitat
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International Olympic Truce Centre

Universitat de les Illes Balears

European Multisport Club Association

Save the Dream







Overview

1- Focus Group Summary

2- Country Specific Outcomes

- BELGIUM
- SPAIN
- UK
- ITALY
- GREECE



1- Focus Groups Overview

Summary

Five focus groups were conducted to collect relevant good practices in 5 participating countries:

- Belgium
- Spain
- · United Kingdom
- Italy
- Greece

Outcome

 Discussions about how sport can be used as a tool of integration for youngsters at risk were collected to find relevant good practices in each country, including country specific key insights.

Attendance

· 61 experts and panelists.



1- Focus Groups Methodology

Preparation

First Phase

 Project documents and guiding questions shared with all participants prior to focus group sessions.

Focus Group Discussion

Second Phase

• Experts and panelists attended sharing valuable key information and research in five different Focus Groups.

Content Analysis

Third Phase

 All sessions were recorded and reviewed. Content was analyzed by respective coordinators to find emerging themes and concepts within each country. Content was also analyzed to find countryspecific insight.



2- Country **Outcomes**

Belgium

Proposed the use of 'Polarisation' instead of 'Radicalisation' to avoid stigma in the Belgium context.

Spain

Institutions such as NGOs and Clubs working in this field lack effective coordination in impact analysis of their campaigns and interventions

Italy

The creation sport activities dedicated specifically to women's requests and needs - to create a space for women only

United Kingdom

Identification and referral of vulnerabilities to 'multi-agency' hub - Individuals such as teachers, doctors, psychologists, social care workers, housing officials and anyone under the public sector are legally mandated to perform vulnerability safeguarding.

Greece

Sport is an excellent tool, but without policy support. It might face issues concerning sustainability. There is no element of sustainability, and appropriate funding and support in Greece.

BELGIUM





Inclusion and Prevention Sport Intervention Positive Climate Sport Clubs Diversity Programs Education Non-Competitive Familial Support Polarisation Develop Skills Sports Programs Adaptive Identity Mentoring Storytelling



The inclusion of people from various ethnic and religious backgrounds in sporting activities is important.

The role of multi-sport clubs in preventing radicalisation is essential as this provides multiple sporting options which appeal to certain ethnic groups and as a result, a different world's view, therefore more opportunities to "pluralise".

Sports-based interventions are part of national football associations and federations initiatives to operate a network facilitating exchanges of knowledge and experiences between different communities and areas in Belgium.

The importance of identifying the correct prevention program to implement in the community - Primary versus Secondary Prevention

Evidence have shown that leisure activities such as sport activities in a non-competitive environment can significantly improve self-care and social cohesion.

Parents and care givers to be included as far as possible as they project views on their children. Noted that it is more difficult to address radical ideas and the prevention of radicalization in adults.

SPAIN





Social Intervention	Sport Clubs	Familial Roles	Education	Psychosocial
Values	Coed Mentorships	Familial Support	Positive Approaches	Sport Models
	Bottom-up Intervention	Prevention: Grassroots Sports	Group Identity	



Evaluation of risks vs benefits to build up social interventions

Evaluation of the impact of direct professionals (pedagogues, coaches, etc.) respect to the impact from institutional managers and gestors. Building up co-ed mentorships for the target youngsters (same age, similar worries, same or similar language, etc.)

Technical staff must learn to read, and to express emotional considerations. Positive approach vs sanctions and punishment

Utilization of sport models (relevant referent). If possible, someone who have come out of radicalization

Utilization of the social pressure (teammates, peers, etc.) for to obtain desired behaviors and avoid the ones not desired

Intervention must be designed in a "Bottom-to-Top fashion", small actions acting as a "snowball"

Values as the respect to the adversary, officials and referees; effort; delaying rewards; presence of many stimuli; group identity; teammates interdependence; etc., are intrinsic to the sport practice, and should be able to be transferred to a life plan for the youths

United Kingdom



Levels of

engagement



Cognitive Prevention **Youth identity Education Psychosocial** development programs **Inclusivity and** Education Counternarrative **Sport intervention** Gender diversity approaches programs Multi-agency

safeguarding hub

Storytelling



Prevention is through intervention: safeguarding against vulnerabilities to becoming involved in extremism/terrorism

Involvement of universities in the creation of modules/programs to prevent.

Sports can have a positive effect on the quality of development of youngsters and it can transform radical beliefs into non-violent development

When both genders support each other and advocate for each other then they would have a foundation to build on. Programs that look for pathways for people to link up with local community groups such as education, coaching and volunteering.

Programs that run within prison systems to look at current activities of who's conflicted or at risk of offending.

Programs that look for pathways for people to link up with local community groups such as education, coaching and volunteering.

Relative storytelling holds so much weight within radicalization and PvE actions

ITALY





Sport operators-Cognitive **Psychosocial Education** development Managers Youth identity **Inclusivity & diversity** Gender **Education programs Limitations &** Levels of **Sport intervention** Storytelling challenges engagement



Sport is a tool to tackle violent radicalization, however, there is the need to develop *ad hoc* approaches for every specific case (Personalized approached)

The teachers, the school environment, phycologists, the family, and social and sport operators are important actors

Preventing radicalization means preventing the isolation of youth, and of women, not just men.

Push factors: marginalization, lack of employment, weak governance, inequalities, human rights abuses Pull factors: ideology, group belonging, group mechanisms and financial incentives

The creation of sport activities dedicated specifically to women's requests and needs - to create a space for women only

Training guideline for sport instructors and coaches to prevent radicalization and violent extremism in sport

Sport as a recreational activity can provide an outlet to aggressive tendencies and repressed anger in subjects at risk of radicalization

GREECE





Comprehensive Policies

Youth identity

Inclusivity and diversity

Gender

Education programs

Sport intervention

Levels of engagement

Accessibility to sport groups

Solidarity



Sport can play a crucial role in preventing radicalisation. The major challenge is creating comprehensive sport policies that are separate from state policies

Athletes in migrant communities believe in creating social cohesion through sport in communities. Hence, integration into the labour market would become accessible through sport as well.

Migrant, refugees and asylum seekers wish to be actively involved, especially in the decision-making procedures. That means that someone should provide them with access in order to raise their voice and empower their message

Accessibility to sport groups and clubs can be attained by contacting local groups, sport organisers, associations, at the local and national level.

In most sports, a gap exists between the two genders. We can close the gap through sports

The European Union does not have a comprehensive policy plan to tackle radicalization of youth. Each country has its own particularities, and these particularities are also recognised by the Lisbon Treaty itself







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THANK YOU

