

Sport in Erasmus+ projects and the European Solidarity Corps

Scoping data



68 projects studied

Including 20 semi-directive interviews with project coordinators.



31 Education and Training



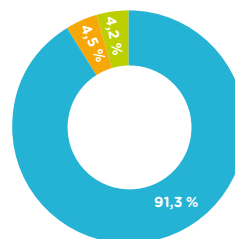
37 Youth and Sport



Coordinating organisations

- 32 not-for-profit organisations** (associations, federations, foundations, NGOs, etc.)
- 27 educational establishments** (from primary to higher education), including **15 general secondary schools** (middle school and high school)
- 8 local authorities**
- 1 'Other'**¹

Audience
10 434 participants



- 91,3 %** 'young people and learners';
- 4,5 %** 'academic staff';
- 4,2 %** 'non-academic staff'.

More than half of the projects target young people with fewer opportunities: 20 in education and training; 16 in youth and sport.

- 41 projects are supported under Key Action 1, 27 projects under Key Action 2.
- **All of the projects led by primary, general secondary or vocational education establishments and 2/3 of the projects coordinated by higher education establishments are funded under the education and training strands.**
- 28 of the 32 projects led by **not-for-profit organisations** (associations, federations, foundations, NGOs, etc.) are funded under the **youth and sport** strands, as are 3/4 of those led by a **local authority**.

Sport in Erasmus+ projects

Projects focused on three **main objectives**

1

o **Develop** sport within a sports organisation or promote a specific sport,

2

o **Raise** awareness of various issues through sport (discrimination, inequality, feminisation, the environment, etc.),

3

o **Train** sports professionals.

Sporting dimension



- 40 projects** make extensive use of sport (level 3)
 Level 3
- 24 projects** make moderate use of sport (level 2)
 Level 2
- 4 projects** make minor use of sport (level 1)
 Level 1

Youth and sport strands

Most of the projects are supported under Key Action 1² and place a strong emphasis on sport.

Education and training strands

A majority of projects are supported under key action 2³ and give a secondary importance to sport.

¹ 'Other': Independent Administrative Authority. ² Mobility of individuals for learning purposes. ³ Cooperation between organisations and institutions.

Sport as a means or an end



Purpose

- Promote sport
- Raise awareness of the benefits of sport
- Relaxation



Means

- A socialisation modality
- Lever for learning and openness
- Value non-academic skills
- Facilitate classroom relations

Sport: between specialisation and interdisciplinary logic

A different range of sporting activities, depending on the **coordinating structure**

Four main themes are linked to sport in more than half of the projects

Education/Culture
47 mentions

Strengthening and developing sporting activities
47

The benefits of sport and physical exercise
46

Promoting inclusiveness
45

The viewpoint of project coordinators

The emergence of a European project is directly linked to:

- The existence of in-house expertise
- Needs identified at a local level or at the sport discipline level

The project will help to:

- Develop a **sense of belonging to Europe**
- Strengthen institutional expertise** thanks to the expertise of European partners
- Acquire additional skills to **help local practices evolve**
 - › **Cross-cutting**
ability to adapt to the unexpected, reflexivity, open-mindedness;
 - › **Pedagogical**
pedagogical engineering, interdisciplinarity;
 - › **Professional**
project engineering and management, coordination between partner countries, administrative and digital skills.

LEVERS FOR SUCCESS

Anticipation, planning and organisation

Openness to others

Exchange of practices

Broad involvement in the project

Articulation between theory and practice

Link with current sporting events

Interdisciplinary approach

Diversity of players in the sports sector

Creation of transferable tools

Capitalising on experience