

# Sport as a Mediator between Cultures

## International Conference on Sport for Development and Peace

September 15th–17th, 2011

Wingate Institute for Physical Education and Sport, Israel

# Programme



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Bundesministerium  
des Innern



המשרד לשיתוף פעולה אזורי  
وزارة التعاون الإقليمي  
The Ministry of Regional Cooperation



Ministry of  
Culture & Sport

ICSSPE



United Nations  
Educational, Scientific and  
Cultural Organization

Under the patronage  
UNESCO



Bundesinstitut  
für Sportwissenschaft



The Zimmon College of  
Physical Education & Sport Sciences  
at the Wingate Institute, Israel

## **Sport as a Mediator between Cultures**

**First international German-Israeli conference  
on Sport for Development and Peace**

Hosted by the Ministry of Culture and Sport,  
the Ministry of Regional Cooperation, both Israel;  
the Federal Ministry of the Interior, Germany.

Implemented in co-operation with the  
International Council of Sport Science and Physical Education (ICSSPE),  
Wingate Institute for Physical Education and Sport, Israel,  
the Zinman College of Physical Education and Sport Sciences, Israel,  
the Federal Institute of Sport Science, Germany,  
and Football 4 Peace International.

## Thursday, September 15th, 2011

Time

9.00

Breakfast &amp; Registration

10.30

### Conference Opening

**Words of Welcome** by Ms. Limor Livnat, Minister of Culture and Sport, Israel;  
 Dr. Christoph Bergner, Parliamentary State Secretary, Federal Ministry of the Interior, Germany;  
 ✓ Mr. Wilfried Lemke, Special Adviser to the United Nations Secretary-General on Sport for  
 Development and Peace;  
 Ms. Elizabeth Longworth, Deputy Assistant Director-General for Social and Human Sciences,  
 UNESCO;  
 Prof. Margaret Talbot, PhD OBE FRSA, President ICSSPE.

11.15

**1. Keynote Speech:** Prof. Dr. Fred Coalter

**Sport-for-development: Tactics are more important than strategy**

11.45

Coffee Break

12.00

**1.1 Dr. Nico Schulenkorf, Benefits of intercultural cooperation in sport for development:  
 Complementing international expertise with local community knowledge**

**1.2 Dr. Irene Kamberidou, Athletes United for Peace: Reconciliation through sport**

Questions and answers; discussion

12.45

Poster Presentations

13.15

Lunch

14.15

**2. Keynote Speech:** Prof. Dr. Ulrike Burrmann

**The capacity of organised sports for the integration of migrants in Germany**

7

Sport as a Mediator between

14.45

**2.1 Prof. Dr. Uwe Pühse  
 sports in adolescents  
 – A Swiss study**

**2.2 Dr. Aisha Ahmad, T  
 A peace agenda? Experi  
 ences of British Muslim**

**2.3 Dr. Yeshayahu Hutz  
 & Dr. Maria Dinold, Mu  
 tual and ability: Bi-lateral  
 activity in twin-wheelch**

**2.4 Prof. Dr. Luminita G  
 intercultural healthy l  
 A Romanian perspect**

Questions and answers;

16.15

Coffee Break

16.30

**2.5 Prof. Dr. Darlene Kl  
 Synergy of sport, soc**

**2.6 Prof. Dr. Alexander  
 mann & Dr. Filip Mess, S  
 cal activity: Insights f  
 practical approach fo**

**2.7 Prof. Dr. Daniela Da  
 nationalisation: Exper  
 Sports Academy (Bul)**

**2.8 Ms. Stefka Djobova  
 nomic growth and co**

Questions and answers;

18 –  
18.15

Rapporteur: Prof. Marg

19.00

**Opening dinner for al  
 at Wingate Institute for  
 Greetings by Ms. Limor  
 Dr. Christoph Bergner, F  
 Dr. Rutie Pilz-Burstein, E  
 Prof. Ronnie Lidor, Dire**

and local initiatives implemented by Esparance (a local NGO) serve to explore the power and lack of local agency in the aftermath of the genocide in Rwanda. Cultural exchange and insider versus outsider engagement impact on meaningful partnership engagement. Concepts are proposed that could meaningfully inform implementation practices, research and stakeholder agency across a broad spectrum of programmes and projects. A case for a holistic approach, multiple stakeholder interventions and reciprocal multi-levelled agency is proposed.

## Presentations

### Benefits of intercultural cooperation in sport-for-development: Complementing international expertise with local community knowledge

**Dr. Nico Schulenkorf**

University of Technology, Sydney (Australia)

There is increasing evidence that government agencies and NGOs are turning to sport-for-development (S4D) projects as a tool for inclusive social change, reconciliation and peace-building in divided societies. In a developing world context, it is particularly challenging for (western) sport organisers and 'change agents' to establish and maintain projects that are both professionally managed and culturally meaningful. This presentation analyses the roles and responsibilities of a change agent in Sri Lanka, a country with intergroup tension, where decades of civil war and violent conflicts have led to 100,000 casualties. Despite the official end of the civil war in 2009, intergroup relations within Sri Lanka's ethnically, religiously and linguistically diverse society remain deeply shattered.

An interpretive mode of inquiry was undertaken on the Asian-German Sports Exchange Programme, and their contribution to inter-community development. Findings suggest that change agents hold nine key roles and responsibilities in the inter-community development process. Further examination of other projects leads to a suggestion that change agents need to fulfil all of the identified roles, and build on local knowledge to secure active community participation; achieve positive socio-cultural impacts and outcomes; and provide a strategic framework for sustainable inter-community development.

### Athletes United for Peace: Reconciliation through sport

**Dr. Irene Kamberidou**

National and Kapodistrian University of Athens (Greece)

Athlete activism, the promotion of new role models and mentors and intercultural cooperation, namely bridging social inequality gaps through sport, is vital. This is not only in view of the systematic misuse of Olympic values today, such as the increase of racial violence linked to sport events, obsessive competitiveness, commercialisation, the de-athetisation of male and female athletes in the mass media, the gender leadership gap in sport governing bodies, but especially in light of the alarming impact of globalisation on racism and xenophobia.

From examination of collaborative-intergenerational activities, conflict resolution curricula and

### Sports projects for economic growth and

**Ms. Stefka Djobova**

National Sports Academy "Vassil Levski" (Bulgaria)

The National Sports Academy (NSA) is the only sports university in Bulgaria in the field of physical education and sport. The main goals of the NSA are related to sport and sport development in Bulgaria. The main areas under development are:

- Non-formal education and training of volunteers and professionalised approaches to govern sports organisations in times of cultural change, and shifts in community structures. It is essential to understand the role of volunteers in sports.
- Inclusive sports camps for children and young people. Black Sea are a typical life experience for children and young people where they can learn new skills, build friendships and make new friends. The majority of camps available to children and young people are opportunity available for a camp experience. One of the most popular sports for children with disabilities is the Adapted Water Sports Camp.
- Eurosport. This is vocational training for sports journalists.

### Sport as a vehicle for tolerance and reconciliation

#### Football 4 Peace

**Mr. Ghazi Nujeidat, Coordinator of Football 4 Peace**

Ministry of Culture and Sport, Israel

"Sport, as a universal language, can be a powerful tool for bringing people together and promoting understanding. Through its power to bring people from different backgrounds and religions, it can promote tolerance and reconciliation."

"On a communication level, sport can be used to promote a message of peace, tolerance, and respect. It can help to reduce religious or other differences. Its inclusive nature can help to bring people together, understand and awareness about each other."

"...The core values integral to sportsmanship and peace, from the local to the international scale. Sport, the magic stick that attracts the world. Sport can help to reduce tension and ignorance between diverse cultures, promote tolerance, respect and trust. Sport is used to bring people together in the Galilee North of Israel between Jewish and Arab communities in the state of Israel."

Through the engagement of an increasing number of people in sports, we can educate children on basic human values and principles, and the world can be more peaceful and secure with populations from different backgrounds."

peace projects of non-profit organisations, training institutions and NGOs striving to eliminate racism, campaigning to rid sport of anti-Semitism, as well as promoting gender equity, this presentation argues that Peace Education be incorporated into educational policies and teaching practices. What is initially required however is an all-encompassing hub of information, to pull together the multi-faceted contributions, the diverse peace education curricula and activities, and in particular those that offer both leadership programmes as well as a foundation for new ones. Providing a common hub of information for networking with diverse stakeholders, progressive thinking peers, experts in the field and especially the media will facilitate dialogue with those who are at the forefront of implementing change. Such an effort partnered by universities, education ministries and policymakers could ensure that peace education is mainstreamed throughout the system.

### Social integration through sports in adolescents with migration background –

**A Swiss study**

**Prof. Dr. Uwe Pühse**

University of Basel (Switzerland)

Since World War II, Switzerland has observed a rising number of immigrants, ranking it among one of the most popular immigration countries in the world, and within the last few years, has tightened policies related to foreigners. During the 1990s, most cities and cantons developed

and local initiatives implemented by Esparance (a local NGO) serve to explore the power and lack of local agency in the aftermath of the genocide in Rwanda. Cultural exchange and insider versus outsider engagement impact on meaningful partnership engagement. Concepts are proposed that could meaningfully inform implementation practices, research and stakeholder agency across a broad spectrum of programmes and projects. A case for a holistic approach, multiple stakeholder interventions and reciprocal multi-levelled agency is proposed.

## Presentations

### **Benefits of intercultural cooperation in sport-for-development: Complementing international expertise with local community knowledge**

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The study to be presented aimed to determine if physical activity in adolescent migrants contributes to integration. A secondary purpose was to investigate which factors lead to participation or non-participation of migrants in sporting activities. Specifically, it assesses whether the influence of sport promotes or obstructs social integration of migrants.

### **The Women's Islamic Games: A peace agenda? Exploring the sporting experiences of British Muslim women**

**Dr. Aisha Ahmad**

University of Leicester (UK)

This paper presents results from a doctorate study of the sporting experiences of Muslim women at the Women's Islamic Games in Iran, 2005 (Ahmad, 2009). It explores the ways

# Sport as a Mediator

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Sept 2008

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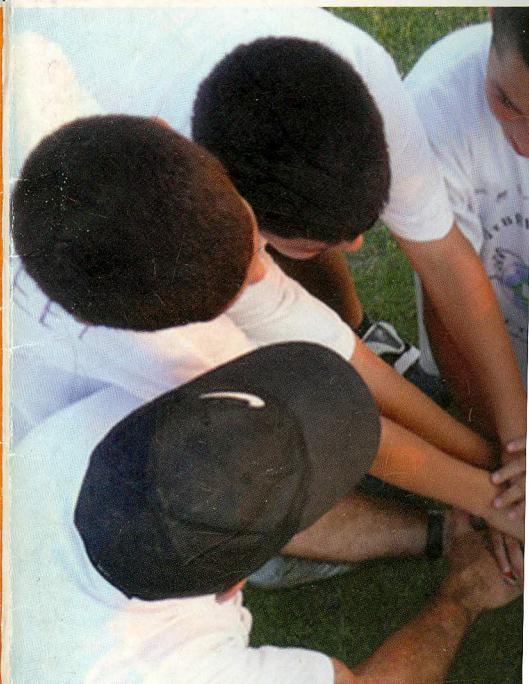
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