

Sports & Detention

from the perspective of the organized sports sector

in Spain, France, the UK, Romania, Denmark, The Netherlands and Belgium

Prisoners on the Move

A 2010 Preparatory Action in the field of sports of the EU-Commission

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Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners

Adopted by the First United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held at Geneva in 1955, and approved by the Economic and Social Council by its resolutions 663 C (XXIV) of 31 July 1957 and 2076 (LXII) of 13 May 1977

Exercise and sport

Art 21. (1)

Every prisoner who is not employed in outdoor work shall have at least one hour of suitable exercise in the open air daily if the weather permits.

Art 21. (2)

Young prisoners, and others of suitable age and physique, shall receive physical and recreational training during the period of exercise. To this end space, installations and equipment should be provided.

Introduction



"Globalization" is a fairly recent historical term only showing up in the encyclopedia in the second half of the 20th century. (1) (2) (3) One of the commonly accepted definitions of globalization is: "Globalization in its literal sense is the process of transformation of local phenomena into global ones. It can be described as a process by which the people of the world are unified in a single society and function together. This process is a combination of economic, technological, socio-cultural and political forces. " (4) In its summarized version, one could describe the phenomenon as "The 'process' whereby the world becomes one village." (5)

"Europeanization" is not equal to globalization, but Europe has also seen over the past decades a variety of 'processes' of integration. In an etymological sense, 'integration' is clearly different to 'standardization'.

Referring to the common statement 'the world becomes a village', it is clear that people living in a village do have something in common, but are not the same. Indeed there are many variances between people in a village when it comes to gender, age, religion, political beliefs, professions, cultural interests and so many more ways of living. Moreover, it is unwishful that within a village one would strive to all become the same type of persons with the same way of living. On the contrary, differences form an integral part and are required for a village to exist.

In "Olympism for the 21st Century", Prof J. Parry states "The general problem is how we are to operate at a global (universal) level whilst there exist such apparently intractable differences at the particular level. {...} sport seeks to be universal in its values: mutual recognition and respect, tolerance, solidarity, equity, anti-discrimination, peace, multiculturalism, etc. This is a quite specific set of values, which are at once a set of universal general principles; but which also require different interpretations in different cultures - *stated* in general terms; *interpreted* in the particular."

This brings us to the triple pre-dominant values fundamental to amongst others the EU-Commission Unit Sport: autonomy, self-regulation and subsidiarity. This is also what the research of the implication of the sports organized sector in the 'Preparatory Action in the Field of Sports' on 'Sports in Detention' is all about. Learning from each other, understanding oneself through each other, cross-pollinating, cross-fertilization, joint initiatives and network elaboration. I.e. speaking on the same topic in general, allowing the different meanings to be brought forward in particular. So, that the particularization leads to universalism and the universalization leads to particularism. (5)

Inclusion, the framework under which our Preparatory Action resorts hereby is the key-term. It makes clear that the integrity of the particularity is respected whilst at the same time diminishing the barriers is aimed at.

This search for a universal representation at the interpersonal and social level of the people in detention is reflected in the specific research presented hereunder.

The underneath analysis of the approach of the organized sports sector for people in detention is hence not a comparative research but an analysis in the regional/national particularity, actually embedded in their typical socio-cultural environment, at stake.

This research is intended to give a better understand how the organized sports sector works with sport in one's own region/country as well as in the other regions/countries. It may also offer the opportunity for further proper development, cross-pollination, cross-fertilization, setting up joint initiatives or long-lasting networking.

Quoting Prof Dr J. Scheerder "In order to develop effective policy making and to set realistic targets, at the European as well as at the (sub)national level, it is necessary to gain a thorough understanding of sport participation rates, trends and differences. Yet, {...}, the information currently available does not suffice. The present report is meant to contribute to the gathering of knowledge in this field, allowing for evidence-based policy making." (7)

(1) Dictionnaire de l'Académie Française

(2) Wikipedia

(4) Encyclopaedia Britannica

(4) Croucher, S.L. (2004). *Globalization and Belonging: The Politics of Identity in a Changing World*. p.10. Rowman & Littlefield.

(5) Robertson, R. (1992). *Globalization: social theory and global culture*. Sage, London.

(6) Parry, J. (2003). *Olympism for the 21st Century*

(7) Scheerder, J. et al. (2011). *Understanding the Game. Sport participation in Europe*. In: *Sport Policy & Management* (10). Leuven, KULeuven

Belgium



Introduction

As described in another report of this EU-project (sport state profiles or sports landscapes), sport in Belgium falls within the remit of the regional communities. Belgium thus does not have a homogeneous national law/policy/ministry/governing/administration on sport. The statutory provisions, the regulations related to the organization of sport, the recognition of the sport federations and the governing financial support to sport federations is organized by the regional communities.

The central Flemish Sport Administration (**Bloso**) administers the official approach of sport in the Flemish language community, the Sport and Training Administration (**ADEPS**) administers the official approach of sport in the francophone and the German-speaking community (the latter in close relationship with the Ministry of the German-speaking community).

In parallel, there are the regional sport federations in the Flemish language community, the French-speaking community and the German-speaking community, all of which are included in the governmental sports support.

The umbrella organization for the sports federations in the Flemish community is the Vlaamse Sport Federatie (**VSF**), in the francophone community the Association Interfédérale du Sport Francophone (**AISF**) and in the German-speaking community the Sportrat.

On the Flemish side, the spearhead association which structurally organizes sports for detainees is the 'Rode Antraciet', with also a role being played by the FROS Amateurfederatie with also some initiatives undertaken by sports federations such as amongst others the Flemish uni-sports federation of badminton and table tennis.

1. Flanders

1.1. Bloso

Bloso stands for 'Bestuur voor Lichamelijke Opvoeding, Sport en Openluchtrecreatie' {Board for Physical Education, Sport and Open air recreation}.

Bloso subsidizes the Flemish sports federations as well as the provinces and municipalities for their Sport for All activities. It is by facts the Flemish sports administration which executes the Flemish governmental sports policy.

Bloso has a pre-dominant task in the promotion of sport for all Flemish people and especially the youth, i.e. to raise the awareness of the benefit of physical exercise on a regular basis (in a sports club).

Bloso sustainably supports the Flemish top sports and plays an important coordinating role between the various elite actors in Flanders and Belgium (in its relation with the Belgian Olympic and Interfederal Committee, the sport federations and the athletes).

Bloso manages 13 sports centers. In these centers are organized the Bloso sports camps during the holidays. During the year, just about anyone can benefit from these sports infrastructures: schools for their sports classes and school sports days, sports clubs and federations for training and internships, corporate societies for their company sports days, the individual athlete.

Bloso also is involved with the Flemish Trainer School (VTS - Vlaamse Trainers School), the decree recognized training institution in the sport for coaches, trainers, club administrators, sports officials, ...). The institute is a partnership between Bloso, the Flemish Sports Federation and the Flemish universities and colleges with a program in physical education.

Finally, Bloso is the initiative-taker and supports major recreational and Sports for All sporting promotional events.

Since 2011, Bloso formally allocates 30 hours of supervised sport lessons, per prison center. De Rode Antraciet and the prison can freely use these funds to be applied according to its mission and goals, but must be applied for the initiation of new activities.

The role of Bloso in sports for people in detention will be further addressed in the context of chapter 1.3. Rode Antraciet hereunder.

1.2. VSF

VSF stands for 'Vlaamse Sportfederatie' {Flemish Sports Federation}. The VSF is the umbrella organization of the sports federations of the Flemish Community. The VSF has app. 90 associated sports federations with in total more than 20.000 sports clubs. In an oral interview, dated the 7th of September 2011, Geraldine Mattens (General and Legal Director) and Sophie Cools (Sports Director) of the VSF confirm that no activity as such is undertaken for sports and detention by the Vlaamse Sportfederatie itself. I.e., there is no transversal initiative covering all Flemish sports federations. The VSF - being an umbrella organization and not a governing body - welcomes but cannot be the initiative taker of sports activities (such as for sports in detention).

Ms Mattens en Ms Cools in the interview also highlighted important initiatives undertaken at the level of individual sports federations in the field of sports for detainees such as amongst others by the Flemish Badminton League and the Flemish Table Tennis League.

1.3. The Rode Antraciet

1.3.1. The organization and its position in the framework of sports for detainees

The Rode Antraciet (Red Anthracite) is the spearhead organization in Flanders on initiatives in the framework of sports for people in detention.

However, the Red Anthracite is not as such a sports federation, since its core activities mainly include the following fields: education, culture, welfare, employment and sports. The Rode Antraciet is thus not a typical sports federation or organization. It is not a by Bloso recognized sports federation (Bloso is the Flemish sports administration which executes the Flemish governmental sports policy) and is neither a member of the Vlaamse Sportfederatie. The Rode Antraciet is affiliated with the organized world of sports without being allied to it.

1.3.2. Role of and financing by the authorities

The Participation Decree is structurally owner of all funding to the target group of detainees, mainly through the specialized organization De Rode Antraciet. Extra projects can be applied for in the Participation Decree, by organizations other than the already structural partner (De Rode Antraciet). Anno 2012 the Flemish Minister of Culture administers this Decree, though in collaboration with the Minister of Sport.

For the Flemish region, the Sports For All decree is not responsible for direct funding of De Rode Antraciet or sports in prisons. Indirectly, through local city (sport) councils, it is however possible that a detention centre receives local funding – in the same way a local sports club receives funding. This is often specified in the local policy plan of the city, which allocates funding according to delivered actions.

Anno 2011, the funding is € 400.000,- per year. It is allocated for 80% to staff costs and for 20% to support costs (including the working costs in the centers of detention).

Obviously, a major role is also taken up by the Ministry of Justice, i.e. by its facilitation of sports and the provision of infrastructures in the prisons centers. This infrastructures actually being managed by the governmental agency 'Regie der Gebouwen' {Estate of Buildings}.

1.3.3. History - the 2000 strategic plan milestone

It was under the policy period of Mieke Vogels (Minister of Welfare, Health and Equal Opportunities) that in 1999-2000 a 'Strategic plan of the Flemish Community' was elaborated for 'Assistance and services to the detainees' in which were worked out the 'mission, force, ambition, strategies and critical success factors'. This plan was the bases on which sports for persons in detention till today is

build. This strategic plan was developed over more than a year's period by over 25 representatives from organizations and governing bodies from sectors involved with amongst others family, welfare, justice, health, employment, culture, education, sports and equality in opportunities.

Five core strategies hereby were defined. The first core strategy is named 'building a qualitative offer'. It is under this 1st core strategy that the strategy on sports for detainees is mentioned as follows:

Through the stimulating and sensitizing initiatives of Bloso motivate all relevant agencies and actors in Flanders to fulfill their responsibility in the field of sports for detainees.

This is then specified as follows: 'In addition to its recreational effect, sports offers the opportunity for detainees to better know themselves and further develop. To this end, qualified sports monitors in the prisons need to be appointed. Bloso will continue organizing initiation courses to reach this goal. Since Bloso does not subsidize sports monitors, Bloso will take on the role as leader, facilitator and co-coordinator to ensure the further elaboration of sports for detainees by the relevant agencies, such as the provincial and municipal authorities.'

In this strategic plan, the SWOT-analysis by Bloso of the support and service delivery to detainees mentions that:

Strengths

- The sports activities are always very much positively considered by the prisoners (it should hereby be noted that the organized activities then were voluntary).
- Some colleagues are very enthusiastic in organizing sports activities (reference here is made to a program then running in the detention center of Ruiselede).
- Participating in sports has positive effects on self-awareness and self-estimation of a detainee (show willpower and discipline as well as show evidence of the ability to succeed in something).

Weaknesses

- Bloso does not consider detainees as a target group and does not consider them as a priority in its policy.
- There consequently are no specific Bloso-budgets for detainees, moreover funding of these activities is legally not possible.
- Lack of infrastructure (except in some prisons).
- Too low hourly remuneration of the sports monitors in detention centers.
- High dependency on the detention center directors of the organization of sports for detainees.
- The ad hoc organization of sports for detainees.

In the full 70+ pages of this historical strategic plan, sports are referred to many more times in the amalgam of welfare, health culture, education employment and lodging.

1.3.4. History - 10 year of growth (2002 till 2012)

Up till 2002, sports for people in detention were organized by the federal authorities, i.e. the national Belgian authorities. Consequent to the so-called regionalization of Belgium into three language

communities (the Flemish-, the French- and the German speaking communities), the 'person related' matters were allocated to the policy-making of the regional language community authorities. These are - amongst others - matters such as welfare, employment, education, culture and sports. It hereby became obvious and perquisite that also the initiatives on sports for detainees were to be organized in the Flemish language community context. The time frame from 2002 to 2005 can be described as transitional and experimental period (at that time under the umbrella of the VFFW – the Vlaamse Federatie voor Forensisch Welzijnswerk).

In 2005 was then created the Rode Antraciet, a social profit association which merged the activities previously undertaken by four different entities. This merger was a demand from the public authorities with the purpose of streamlining the 'person related' services to the people in detention.

The Rode Antraciet employed as from 2002 till 2007 2 sports officers, this number being raised to 6 in 2008, with one extra employment planned in 2012.

1.3.5. The current framework

Flanders has 16 detention centers - spread over the 5 Flemish provinces - with in total app. 6.500 detainees.

Staff

The Rode Antraciet in 2012 employs in total 7 sports officers (in Dutch: sport functionaris) spread over the 5 provinces of Flanders. Since not all of them work on a full-time bases, this represents 5,5 FTE (full-time equivalent) employment. This means that at least 1 sports officer is employed per province, the provinces with a higher number of detention centers and/or people in detention hereby employ more than 1 sports officer. The sports officers thus deliver their work at a 'supra local' level; i.e. neither at the level of the Flemish Community and nor at the level of the 16 individual detention centers.

The staff of the Rode Antraciet is paid via the 'Participation Decree' by the Ministry of Culture.

Infrastructures

All sports infrastructures for people in detention are - obviously - situated in the detention centers. The infrastructures are developed, managed and financed by the 'Regie der gebouwen' {the Estate of Buildings} which is the governmental organization at charge for the real estate matters of all federal authorities. As for the detention centers, a cross-over working group of both servants from the 'Regie der Gebouwen' and from the Ministry of Justice ensure the fertilization on the priorities and needs on real estate deployment in the detention centers. The sports infrastructures in the detention center hereby resort under this settlement.

Operational tasks

The tasks of the sports officers can be summarized as follows

1. Set up a long term policy plan, on regional and different local levels (prisons).
2. Enhance size and quality of the organized sport programs
3. Support and stimulate non-organized sports programs
4. Raise attention for diversity and accessibility of the programs
5. Invest in networking and profiling of 'sport and detention' in local, regional (sport) networks
6. Gather information and raise attention for sport as a mean of social inclusion.

Sports officers thus primarily facilitate and promote the sports activities in the detention centers; but they are not the sports initiators or sports coaches themselves.

The pre-dominant 'managing' role taken on by the 7 sports officers (rather than a role as 'sports initiator' or 'sports coach') was in the start-up phase considered by some stakeholders of sports for people in detention not to be adequate. Gradually however, it was recognized that the managing role of the sports officers had a positive catalyzing multiplication effect on the sports activities for people in detention.

Sports development

The funding by the authorities of the specific sports programs (on top of the funding by the authorities of the sports officers and the operational costs as well as the sports infrastructures) amounted to € 40.000,- in 2011.

The funding of the 40.000 directly originates from the total envelope of De Rode Antraciet. Approximately 400.000 euro goes to the sport related issues of De Rode Antraciet. 80% being spent on personnel costs, and 10% on their necessary working means (travel costs, specialization, meetings, rent ...). That leaves the last 10% (40.000 Euro) to the actual organization of a qualitative and structural sports policy for the 6.500 inmates in Flanders, mostly spent on the cost of renting qualified physical educators.

Since 2011, Bloso formally allocates means to the Rode Antraciet. De Rode Antraciet can freely use these funds to be applied according to its mission and goals, but must be applied for the initiation of new activities. These initiatives were meant to be enhanced as follows: 3 initiatives of 10 lessons per detention center per year.

Although this money is very welcome and effective, the overall sports offer does not reach the legal quota of 2 hours sports per detainee per week. A sports initiator costs € 29,80 per hour (salary taxes, social security, insurance and travel expenses included). Reduced prices for specific target groups do not apply for detainees. Another challenge is that this money only is affordable for a reduced number of sports, more expensive sport such as e.g. fitness initiation being too expensive.

Role of the detention guardians

The guardians in the detention centers are employed and paid by the Ministry of Justice. The guardians are not educated to organize sports in the detention centers. The guardians can have an extra-curricular degree in sports (management, initiation, coaching, ...) obtained in preliminary

employments or in a hobby environment. But even these sports educated guardians are obviously employed to safeguard the security in the detention centers and not to organize the sports. Exceptionally, due to their extra-guarding sports education, -skills and -interest, they may occasionally be involved to a limited extent in sports activities in detention centers; but this will be on a unique and local bases and thus not structurally.

1.3.6. Education in sport

Education in sport for the people in detention is not organized in Flanders. Some unique educational programs though in the past having been set up. In 2005 e.g., a sports education for 'bewegings animator' {motion animator} was set up in the detention center of Bruges, actually lectured by the policy officer of the current Flemish Minister of Sports.

Concerning education in sports for people in detention, three issues are considered to be at stake:

- The practical organization.
- The strongly reduced, almost impossibility, of internship.
- The question of justification: can people with a specific detention curriculum be in charge of a group including youngsters.

1.3.7. Deployments at launch

A recent development still in its start-up phase is a deployment of sports activities at transversal provincial level. This started in the province of Oost-Vlaanderen (which has 3 centers for detention) and is currently under research in the provinces of West-Vlaanderen and Antwerp with the intention for the two remaining provinces of Vlaams-Brabant and Limburg to follow.

The goal of this project is

- Compliance with the policy of supra-local enhancements at provincial level.
- More funds for specifically the sports activities.

1.3.8. SWOT-analysis on sports in detention and the organized sports sector

Strengths

a. To have a pilot organization for sports in detention in Flanders - being the Rode Antraciet - is a key-asset for many reasons such as

- a unique player
- very well introduced
- recognized
- expertise

b. The sports officers of the Rode Antraciet have a catalyzing and multiplication effect on creating, managing and promoting sports in detention.

- c. The policy and effective investment from in sports infrastructures in the detention centers. The investment in sports infrastructures is obviously a long term issue, costly, as well as depending on the space opportunities in existing and new detention centers. The governmental Estate of Building and the Ministry of Justice have an effective inclusive strategy for the infrastructural creation and/or development of sport infrastructures in existing detention centers as well as the integration of sports infrastructures in the new detention centers. The Ministry of Justice thus de facto recognizes sports as a contemporary necessity in detention centers for the benefit of the detainees.
- d. The opportunity - via a yearly budget - to develop sports in detention centers.

Weaknesses

- a. The 2 of hours sports per detainee as legally foreseen in the basic law {basis wet} cannot be reached due to still a current lack of adequate sport infrastructures and sports initiating courses in the detention centers. The catch-up is ongoing, much is done, but the goal is not yet satisfactorily reached.
- b. The employment of 7 sports officers for the 16 detention centers in Flanders is an enormous step forward as compared to no sports officers being employed in 2004. Still, this number is too little to deliver the required sports facilitation. The main difficulty is that 7 sports officers for 16 detention centers leads to the sports officers not being able to be permanently allocated to one detention center. In detention centers (the larger ones) where the sports officer is permanently on the spot, the sports deployment opportunities are significantly higher. The reason hereof is that there is a better contact with all stakeholders since the sports officer is approachable at all times. Especially the introduction of external sports initiators and teams is hereby more fluent; as well as the contact with the detention center direction, management and guardians.
- c. Sport is not a primary issue in a detention center. This means that in times of crisis, strikes or shortage of personnel, sport will always be the first thing that is deleted from the daily schedule. However, especially in programs around social inclusion, consistency is a crucial factor.

Opportunities

- a. The organized sports sector, its organizations and initiatives, can be more implicated in sports in detention. This evolution actually is fully in development. Sports federations e.g. are and could be more solicited.
- b. Social reintegration should and can be pursued via the participation of detainees teams in regular competitions. Being active in sport during the detention in a regular team competition or frequent practice/games encounters, raises the opportunity to continue being active in the same sport post the detention period. This opportunity being is feasible is proved by the initiatives taken by the Flemish badminton and table tennis federations on sports in detention.

- c. Aftercare. Currently no initiatives or program exist for further sports implication once a person leaves the detention center. Possibilities should be sought out to preliminary lay contact with a sports clubs to integrate the ex-detainee post their leave of the detention center.
- d. Sports in detention might grow faster if an organization/federation would exist only charged with sports (de Rode Antraciet being at charge for other 'person related matters' as well such as culture, employment, education and welfare). But then again, this unique concentration on sport could lead to the loss of the integrated and transversal benefits of having all 'person related matters' for the detainees under the scope of one organization.
- e. Partnerships with other organizations in the field of inclusive sport should be strengthened. Such as with e.g. 'Open Stadion' (Open Stadium). 'Open Stadion' is an organization which contributes to maximizing the social value of football clubs. It encourages them to assist in the coherent and sustainable use of their (attraction) force in favor of an inclusive society offside.
- f. Local community promotion. The city of Leuven (Louvain) in the province of Vlaams-Brabant e.g. provides extra financial resources for sport clubs undertaking sports initiatives in the detention centers of Leuven. Many other city authorities with a detention center are pro-active in their search for enabling sports encounters between the detention centers and the organized sports sector.

Threats

- a. The financial crises may lead to a stop in the growth or even a cut-back in the funding and thus the activities of sports in detention.
- b. Professionalization. With the same amount of funding, less is possible today than a few years ago. There are more insurances to be taken which cost more. The security measures are higher and more costly. The administrative obligations including the statutorily requirements are higher and hence more time-consuming. Finance related requirements on policy planning, budgeting, bookkeeping, audit and reporting are higher and therefore more time-taking and more costly. Also the requirements at the level of sports coaching raise, with a consequent cost-effect. All these professional 'improvements' are no doubt to the benefit of also sports for people in detention; this trend leading unfortunately to less sports opportunities for the same money.
- c. Infrastructure. Some detention centers still hardly have sports infrastructures, sometimes because it is simply not possible on the space in the detention center available. Sometimes also due to the overpopulation of the detention centers, leading to space being at use for more essential purposes than for sports facilities.
- d. Individualization. There is a risk that the legal entitlement for people to practice sports during 2/hrs per week will be considered fulfilled by installing sports equipment for mainly personal use. Fitness equipment in ever wing in a detention center is absolutely welcome, but it cannot be the intention to forget about sports being a mean of human contact and educational tool for the debit of: 'the fitness equipment is available, use it for your legal 2 hours sports a week and don't blame us if you choose not to use those' .

Dreams

- a. According to an academic study, the ideal would be to have 1 sports officer and two sports coaches per 400 detainees.
- b. One sports hall per detention center.
- c. One outdoor artificial grass court per detention center.
- d. One fitness space per detention center wing.
- e. Inclusion of detainee sports teams in the regular sports competition.
- f. Aftercare, fluent ongoing sports opportunities for detainees from in to out detention centers.

1.4. FROS Amateursportfederatie

For FROS Amateursportfederatie (here after abbreviated to FROS), 'sport for all' is prerequisite. This includes sports for people in detention. FROS therefore signed up as partner of the EU-project 'Prisoners on the Move'. This also is why FROS fully supports the activities undertaken by the Rode Antraciet as well as why FROS actively co-promotes sports for people in detention at the level of the policy-making of the Flemish authorities and the execution at the level of the administration. FROS moreover has a tradition of proper initiatives of sports in detention centers, such as their project 'Over de Muur' {Over the Wall}. Over the Wall was a joint project of FROS and the City Sports Council of Oudenaarde promoting and organizing encounters between local sports clubs and the detention center of Oudenaarde (friendly games, initiations, info sessions, work visits, etc). The intention hereby was to close the gap between sports in detention and the local community, hereby including diversely sports actors such as sports federations, sports clubs, the local sports governing bodies, social inclusion orientated sports initiators, etc.

1.5. Uni-sports federations of badminton and table tennis

Initiatives from the sports federations in Flanders on sports in detention are rare. Two initiatives undertaken by sports federations however hereby are worthwhile mentioning.

Organized table tennis in Flanders is promoted and administered by the Vlaamse Tafel Tennis Liga (VTTL) {Flemish Table Tennis League}. The table tennis top-competition is coordinated at the Flemish regional level of the VTTL, the lower competitions are coordinated by the provincial departments of the VTTL. In a telephone interview dated the 2nd of December 2011, Bart Vermoesen (Topsport Coordinator and Sport Technical Director of the VTTL) confirms that no initiatives are taken by the VTTL at the Flemish level on table tennis in detention. Wesley van den Noordgate (Sport Technical coordinator of the Province of Oost-Vlaanderen) in a telephone interview dated the 2nd of December 2011 however confirms that at the provincial level of Oost-Vlaanderen, a team of detainees is

enrolled in the regular provincial table tennis competition. He reflects that this inclusion in the regular provincial competition is submitted to specific regulations such as all the games (away and return) of the detainee's team being played in the detention center, the specific hours on which the matches need to be played and the condition that no-one below 16 years old is allowed to participate at the games in the detention center. Wesley van den Noortgate also says to have no knowledge of meaningful negative experiences with this team inclusion in the provincial regular competition.

Organized badminton in Flanders is promoted and administered by the Vlaamse Badminton Liga (VBL) {Flemish Badminton League}. Bart Verschueren (Sport Technical Coordinator of the VBL) and Tamara Geeraerts (Coordinator Recreational Badminton of the VBL) confirm in a 2nd of December 2011 telephone interview that an initiative is in progress of badminton in the detention center of Dendermonde. The initiative-taker was the Dendermonde city sports council, inviting local sports clubs to collaborate on sports in the detention center of the city of Dendermonde. The badminton club of Dendermonde (Drive BC) responded positively and called on the Vlaamse Badmintonliga for support in this respect. The Vlaamse Badmintonliga provided Drive SC a starters package for the launch of the project. The project meanwhile is a success, with a badminton training session held every week, coached by a sports monitor from Drive SC. Also badminton games are sometimes played in the detention center of Dendermonde, however no detention center team being incorporated in the regular badminton competition. All detainees participating on a regular bases at the badminton training sessions are fulls member of the Vlaamse Badmintonliga. The initiative is a remaining success, currently actively carried out by the local badminton club Drive, with the mainly moral (but also with a material basic package) support of the Vlaamse Badmintonliga.

2. French speaking Belgium

2.1. ADEPS

ADEPS stands for 'Administration générale de l'aide à la jeunesse, de la santé et du sport de la Communauté française de Belgique'. {General Administration of Youth Welfare, Health and Sport of the French Community of Belgium}

In a telephone interview dated the 8th of September 2011, Mr Georges Guillaume - Inspector at the Directory General of Sport of the ADEPS - says that there is 'no decree' in the French Community of Belgium perceiving sports in detention. Mr Guillaume also stipulates that there is 'neither any mission nor any action' taken by the Directory General of Sport of the ADEPS in the field of sports in detention. He also says that no specific federation, association or any other structural sports organization in the French Community is recognized or financed to promote sports in detention. He hereby confirmed that no 'transversal' action in the French Community in Belgium is undertaken by the sports sector. Mr Guillaume said that possibly some sports clubs or local sports governing bodies organize, support or are involved with sports in detention; which he called 'punctual' (ponctuel).

2.2. AISF

AISF stands for Association Interfédérale du Sport Francophone {Interfederal Association of Sport the French speaking}. The AISF is the umbrella organization of the sports federations of the French speaking people in Belgium. Mr Thibault Dosquet ('Chargé de Projet' or Project Manager of the AISF) in a telephone call dated the 31st of August said that he was not aware or had heard of initiatives taken neither by the AISF nor by its sports federations on sports for people in detention. He also said that he considered himself not to be in the position and actually not supposed to answer on the (type of) question as to provide information on sports for people in detention. Mr Dosquet explained that Mr Serge Mathonet ('Directeur Administratif' de l'AISF) was the person at charge to answer to this query. Hereupon, a mail was send on the 31st of August 2011 to Mr Mathonet. Two more E-mails and some 10 telephone calls were addressed to Mr Mathonet in the course of September and October 2011. Not one reply to any of the three mails was received. The telephone calls were all turned down by assistant staff of Mr Mathonet with three message, either him not being in the office, being in a meeting or being 'fort occupé' {very busy} without a positive answer as to when the time would be convenient to call Mr Mathonet and without any return call asked for at each communication. Three persons well-related to the AISF who were consequently contacted to obtain a statement from the AISF on sports in detention in French-speaking Belgium did even so not lead to a positive response from Mr Mathonet. This attitude being totally opposite to the supportive response from other people in the organized sports sector from French speaking Belgium and being unique in the relations with the positive responses of the dozens of sports representatives in the 7 nations involved in this research.

2.3. Education for sports in detention - Parnasse Deux Alice (Brussels)

Mr Verstappen Thierry ('Chef de Département' {Head of Department} of the 'Bachelier - Educateur spécialisé en activités socio-sportives' {Bachelor - Applied education in socio-sportive activities} at the 'Institut Supérieur Parnasse Deux Alice' in Brussels is a re-known specialist in socio-sportive activities as tool to assist persons in their development in their social environment. In a conversation dated the 31st of October 2011, Mr Verstappen confirms that this institution has special lectures and organizes internships in the detention centers. He also states not to be aware of sports initiatives taken on systematical bases by the organized sports sector in the detention centers in the French speaking part of Belgium. For good practices on unique bases, reference was made to Eric Janssens from the Office of the Court of Nivelles who is involved with the organization of sports in the detention center of Nivelles.

3. BOIC/COIB

Mr Thierry Zintz (Vice-President of the Belgian Olympic Committee, Dean of the Faculté des Sciences de la Motricité of the Université Catholique de Louvain and member of many international organizations such as Director of MEMOS (Executive Master in the Management of Sports Organisations)) communicated in a telephone interview in autumn 2011 the sports education and activities organized by a Brussels school in diversely penitentiary institutions; hereby also confirming that he had no knowledge of sports initiatives from the 'organized sports sector' for the people in detention neither in the past 30 years nor today.

Sources

Interdepartementale Commissie Hulp- en dienstverlening aan gedetineerden (2000). Hulp- en dienstverlening aan gedetineerden. Strategisch plan van de Vlaamse Gemeenschap. Missie, krachtlijnen, ambities, strategieën en kritische succesfactoren.

For the Rode Antraciet: Kris Hermans, Tom Huys, Ine Melis and Rina Robben

For the Vlaamse Sportfederatie (VSF): Geraldine Mattens and Sophie Cools

For Bloso: Ann Colpaert

For the FROS Amateurfederatie: Pierre Janssens and Kris De Coorde

For the Vlaamse Tafel Tennis Liga (VTTL): Bart Vermoesen and Wesley van den Noordgate

For the Vlaamse Badmintonliga (VBL): Bart Verschueren and Tamara Geeraerts

For the Administration générale de l'aide à la jeunesse, de la santé et du sport de la Communauté française de Belgique (ADEPS): Georges Guillaume

For the Association Interfédérale du Sport Francophone (AISF): Serge Mathonet and Claude Aronis

Denmark



1. History

The story about how, why and for how long the organized sports sector and The Prison and Probation Service have worked together is very short. As far as known there has never been a formalized collaboration between The Prison and Probation Service and the organized sports sector as The Prison and Probation Service always have been solely responsible for developing and organizing sports and recreational activities for the inmates.

The Danish practice must be understood in the light of how the Danish Prison and Probation Service organize their work.

The primary task of the Danish Prison and Probation Service is split in two parts. These parts are described in our *Program of Principles for Prison and Probation Work in Denmark*:

“The primary task of the Danish Prison and Probation Service is the implementation of the sanction. In this connection, the Prison and Probation Service will:

- *exercise such control as is necessary for the implementation of the sanction*
- *support and motivate the offender to live a crime-free life by assisting personal, social, vocational and educational development.*

These two facets of the primary task are complementary. Thus, there can be no question of asserting that one is more important than the other.”

Accordingly the key aspects of our primary task are in brief:

- Control and Security
- Support and Motivation

The fact that *Support and Motivation* comprise one out of two parts of our primary task has an obvious impact on both the education and daily practice of prison guards and works managers employed within our prison system. In other words, part of their job is to attend to resocialisation matters such as treatment programs, education and meaningful offers in the spare time of the inmates. A large part of the spare time offers consists of different sport activities. Some of the sport offers are provided as non-guided training and some as activities guided by guards or works managers.

One of the arguments – and probably the most important one – for giving the employees an active role in the inmates’ re-socialization is that the close contact between inmates and employees helps establish a more pleasant environment in the prison or detention for both inmates and employees.

2. Contemporary facts and figures

Even though the majority of sports activities in prison and detention are conducted by our own employees there are some examples of collaboration between the organized sports sector and the prisons. The collaboration is in most cases organized between a specific prison and The Danish Companies’ Sport Federation (DFIF) or a dedicated sports club. The prisons which collaborate with the organized sport sector will be presented further below.

2.1. Collaboration with Anti Doping Denmark

The only organization which the Department of Prisons and Probation has systematic cooperation with is the Anti Doping Denmark. Anti Doping Denmark (ADD) was established as an independent institution under the Ministry of Culture in 2005 as a result of the “law on promotion of sports doping”. The law establishes the government and the sports organizations’ role in the fight against doping in Danish sports clubs as well as fitness and training centers in Denmark.

ADD’s activities in society include doping control, information activities, research and advice and assistance to public authorities. In prison ADD also do doping control with prisons involved in the so called “Green Card arrangement”. The Green Card arrangement involves inmates who are interested in doing weight training with heavy weights (over 30 kg.), and for now 7 prisons are using the Green Card arrangement.

The reason for the Green Card arrangement was a growing insecurity and unrest in the prisons’ weight training facilities, which were triggered by specific groups of inmates. Some of the inmates were experienced as having a threatening and aggressive behavior and there was a strong suspicion that abuse of anabolic steroids had a significant influence on the aggressive behavior. With the use of the Green Card arrangement it is possible to regulate access to the heavy weights and to limit the use of anabolic steroids in prison by having ADD doing doping control.

2.2. Who is financing doping control in prisons?

The Department of Prisons and Probation and ADD has signed a global agreement on procedures, pricing, etc. for doping control in prisons. However, it is up to each prison to contact ADD if they wish to do doping control on specific inmates. Thus, it is also up to each prison to finance doping control.

2.3. Type of activities

The prisons have a high degree of autonomy in relation to planning and organizing sport activities, so our knowledge about the activities in the different prisons is sparse, and it is possible that there is more activities than listed here. The information about type of activities stems from the questionnaires that employees have completed in relation to *Prisoners on the move*.

Besides the below listed type of activities a lot of prisons have hired professional instructors performing individual activities of varying numbers of hours. For example a dance-instructor who is hired to instruct two hours per week.

Sønder Omme State Prison (open prison)

Sønder Omme State Prison can host 195 inmates, all men from the age 18+.

Sønder Omme State Prison collaborates with DFIF, the local football club in Sønder Omme and the sports hall in Sønder Omme. Earlier the prison also collaborated with the local swimming club and biking club.

It is primarily the prison who is in charge of the management and conduct of the sports activity. Though in connection with the football club inmates sometimes serve as coaches for the club's youth teams. In this context it has been the football club, which held the administration, etc.

Møgelkær State Prison (open prison)

Møgelkær is an open prison and can accommodate 176 inmates. Both males and females can be placed at Møgelkær State Prison.

The prison collaborates with DFIF with whom they take part in a bigger tournament.

Midtjylland State Prison, Kærshovedgård (open prison)

Kærshovedgård has room for 129 inmates and they mostly have inmates with short sentences of 60 days or less. The inmates are often convicted of the road traffic act, the law on narcotic drugs or tax fraud. The inmates on Kærshovedgård are men from 18 year.

Kærshovedgård is collaborating with the abuse treatment organization Blue Cross who is arranging different sport activities 2 hours per week.

Østjylland State Prison (closed prison)

The prison can accommodate 228 inmates, mostly men but also a small number of females. Most inmates are aged between 25 and 35. Most inmates have been sentenced for drug-related crime, homicide, violence, robbery or attempts of such offences.

Østjylland State Prison collaborates with Horsens Companies Sport, which is organized under DFIF. Under Horsens Companies Sport several teams are playing matches against the inmates. These teams always visit the prison as the inmates are not permitted to leave prison. It is the prison who arranges and conducts the activities.

Nyborg State Prison (closed prison)

At Nyborg State Prison there is room for 240 inmates. The inmates of the institution are all men. Their ages are 18+ and their sentences cover all types of crime. Usually sentences of more than five years.

Just recently Nyborg State Prison started up collaborating with a local football club and teams are now approximately twice a month playing matches with the inmates on prison ground.

3. SWOT-analysis of 'the organized sports sector' on sports and detention in Denmark

The *strengths*

within the current constellation (which as described above is not as much 'a constellation' as it is a work or development in progress) is that both open and closed prisons are right now experiencing that cooperation with the organized sports sector is in fact a possibility and that it bears with it a potential for a positive output.

The *weaknesses*

of the current constellation is that it in some respects are quite vulnerable as a lot of the cooperative work is carried out by passionate employees opposite being driven by a general vision and structure decided within the organization as a whole.

Opportunities in and Threats coming from beyond 'the organized sports sector'

Even though we as described in article 1 find sport an important forum and tool for the supportive and motivational work of the guards, we at the same time recognize that a systematical and ongoing cooperation with local sport associations and volunteers can offer important values in the perspective of resocialisation that the work of employees for structural reasons cannot – regardless how competent the individual employee might be. The structural reasons we have in mind concerns two of the basic premises of the relationship between inmates and employees. Namely:

1) That the relation is based on a very uneven balance of power and 2) that the relation consists of the one part being a paid professional and the other part in many respects being at the mercy of this professional, his/her level of professional skills and the institution he/she represents. These conditions will to a large extend not apply for the relation between a volunteer and an inmate and for that reason this meeting might contain the potential for a more even relation. In our immediate frame of reference this ought to create favorable terms and great **opportunities** for the work process of social inclusion and resocialisation. Furthermore we see a benefit with regards to the release of the inmate, as the inmate might be able to use her/his network from the sports activity to get involved in sports outside of prison or more indirectly to use her/his experience with taking part in a sport association as a starting point for establishing a life with sports on the outside.

With regards to **threats** from beyond 'the organized sports sector' we identify economy as one. Even though the use of volunteers in some respects will be a positive resource added to the work of the guards there will at the same time be several expenses connected to such an initiative. For example the cost of guards escorting inmates to tournaments on the outside and the various costs connected with having visitors inside the prison – trainers, athletes and volunteers. The costs regarding visitors contains of both administration of paperwork and security checks when entering the institution. Another element (not as much a threat though as a **challenge**) that might influence especially the pace in which we will be able to develop a new practice is the existing culture of using employees for the supportive and motivational work with the inmates. We find it very important that an

investigation of a possible future use of volunteers and cooperation with local sports associations contains a large degree of involvement of the employees already working in the field. Only by ensuring their involvement and sense of meaning we consider such a project realistic.

4. Plans and evolvments in the short term on the table of 'the organized sports sector' for elaboration on sports and detention in Denmark

We are at the moment considering to develop and run local pilot programs on a more systematical use of volunteers and cooperation with local sports associations.

5. Vision and mission in the long term on the role of 'the organized sports sector' in sports and detention

Depending on the result of possible pilot programs we will consider to develop and run a more systematical use of volunteers and cooperation with local sports associations.

6. Other topics

We would like to share the tradition of the guards taking care of and part in sport activities with the inmates. Please see chapter 1.

Moreover we would like to share our positive experiences with full and part time sport offers to the inmates. Please see the attached description of 3 projects in the field of sport in Danish prisons and the attached paper on Peppy Prison.

We would also like to learn more about the use of volunteers in sports activities and of cooperation with local sport associations: What are the experienced strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of other EU countries.

Sources

Denmark - Ministry of Justice - Prison and Probation service - www.kriminalforsorgen.dk

Description of 3 projects in the field of sport in Danish prisons

Peppy Prison paper

France



1. History on the link between ‘the organized sports sector’ and sports and detention in France

1.1. The original start of the involvement of ‘the organized sports sector’ in sport and detention

In France, the sports movement started its involvement in prison in the middle of the 90’s. At that time, a specific commission of the French National Olympic and Sports Committee (CNOSF) – called today territorial delegation – was created. Its main objective was to build a sports policy dedicated to inmates, in partnership with the decentralised organs of the CNOSF: the Regional Olympic and Sports Committees (CROS) and the Departmental Olympic and Sports Committees (CDOS).

1.2. The motivation from the ‘organized sports sector’ to start its involvement

In the 90’s, the CNOSF realized that there was no sports policies implemented targeted to inmates. The institutions forgot this part of the French population. In France, this oblivion is a problem. Indeed, the CNOSF has a public service delegation and is not allowed to forget any part of the population (except for regulatory reasons, as it was the case for the inmates before the 90’s). Because of its prerogatives, the CNOSF decided to consider this population with its specific issues and to offer inmates concrete actions.

1.3. Who specifically was in charge

In France, the involvement of the sports movement in prisons was initiated by the national bodies, and in particular, the CNOSF. Unfortunately, because of the numerous staff changes since 1990, it is not possible to track the initiative-takers of this cooperation between the sports movement and the detention centres.

1.4. Milestones

It is important to underline that this first involvement of the sports movement in prisons didn’t lead to the elaboration of a national sports policy, a homogenous policy dedicated to inmates. At that time, there was no law and no norm to regulate and institutionalize this first involvement.

1.5. Evolution of the involvement of ‘the organized sports sector’ in sports and detention

Thanks to this first involvement, target agreements were signed, in 2004 and 2008, between the French penitentiary administration and some sporting federations. In total, 15 to 16 bipartite agreements were established in order to promote and facilitate the development of sport practices in prison. Originally, those target agreements must have fostered the partnership between the sports movement and the French prisons.

Until 2008, the involvement of the sports movement in prison was effective and important. The agreements lead to the set-up of a co-financing between the sports movement and the penitentiary institution. Actions and programmes were carried out. The ceiling of the penitentiary administration for the joint financing was higher than the sports movement's.

From 2010 onwards, the involvement has lost some strength, due to difficulties and obstacles (see chapter 3 hereunder). Today, only 6 federations have signed a target agreement with the penitentiary administration. For the responsible of the sports movement, there is no close cooperation. Some actions and programmes are implemented, but there is neither a follow-up nor a real coordination.

Today, the French penitentiary administration is trying to enhance the collaboration. But, because the sports movement thinks that it is a communication plan and a policy strategy, it has decided not to be involved in this new collaboration.

1.6. The uniqueness of the initiatives

Because there wasn't an effective national policy dedicated to sports development in prison, the actions and projects implemented in France weren't homogeneous. For example, in some regions, partnerships with private or public companies are built: with EDF (Electricity Company) in Reims region, with SNCF (Train Company) in West region, with GDF (Gas Company) in Poitou-Charente region. In general, these partnerships led to subsidize sporting actions at a local level, targeted one or two penitentiary establishments.

In most cases, actions and projects implemented by the sports movement are local, with a scope more or less important, more or less sustainable. They are not included in a national plan of development.

2. Contemporary facts and figures on 'the organized sports sector' and sports and detention

2.1. Leading organizations on sports & detention

The CNOSF and its decentralised organs

The CNOSF has not an executive or leading role in the organisation of sports practices in prison. It federates all the actions implemented by the sports movement. Last March, a working group called "Sport and social cohesion" was set up and a specific workshop were dedicated to sport in prison. Its main objective is to rebuild the foundations of a sport policy in detention shared between all the

stakeholders involved in this sector: le sports movement (CNOSF, sports federations, leagues, departmental committees, and at a local level, sporting clubs) and the penitentiary administration (the Directorate of the penitentiary administration, the interregional directorates of prison services and the heads of prisons).

The decentralized organs of the CNOSF – the CROS and the CDOS – are in charge to set up the initiatives at a local level. The CNOSF don't provide directives to its decentralized organs and each one can decide to implement – or not – partnerships with the leagues, the departmental committees of the sports federations, or the interregional directorates of prison services.

The sports federations and their decentralized bodies

The federations are the organisations of the sports movement the most involved in the implementation of sports practices and projects in prison. The federations directly sign agreements with the Directorate of the penitentiary administration and their decentralized bodies – the leagues, the departmental committees and the sports clubs – set up actions in partnership with the interregional directorates of prison services and the heads of prisons.

In the next section, we elaborate in details the actions of 6 sports federations which have signed a target agreement with the Directorate of the penitentiary administration. It is important to mention that there are other actions implemented using other kinds of sports practices, but they are often built only at a local level and it is difficult to index them all.

2.2. Per organization

In 2010, 6 sports federations signed a target agreement with the Directorate of the penitentiary administration.

- The Federation of weightlifting, bodybuilding and power lifting (FFHMFAC)
- The Basket-ball federation (FFBB)
- The Federation of physical education and voluntary gymnastics (FFEPGV)
- The Federation of physical education in the modern world – Sport for all (FFEPMM)
- The Table tennis federation (FFTT)
- The national sporting union Leo Lagrange (UNSL)

2.2.1 The Federation of weightlifting, bodybuilding and power lifting (FFHMFAC)

Partners of these organizations

Authorities role in the organization

- For the Ministry of justice: the Directorate of the penitentiary administration and, at a local level, the interregional directorates of prison services.
- For the Ministry of Sports: the departmental directorates of youth, sport and social cohesion.

Private persons or private entities

- The FFHMFAC has not built any partnership with private person, organisation or company.

Sports organizations

- The federation relies on its regional committees and clubs to organise sports practices and projects in prison.

Typology of the partnership

The FFHMFAC has built a financial partnership with the Directorate of the penitentiary administration, based on a performance contract. Concerning the Ministry of Sports, the departmental Directorates of youth, sport and social cohesion provide subsidies to pay the instructors or trainers.

The FFHMFAC provides its staff and its structures.

Are the activities undertaken by staff, volunteers or to what extent a mixture of both

The sports and physical activities in prison are supervised by qualified sports instructors. They come from the local sports clubs which are affiliated to the national federation.

Activity-information

The target agreement signed with the Directorate of the penitentiary administration mentions that the federation is committed to.

- Set up sport practices dedicated to prisoners in order to maintain their physical capacity. The federation has to organise physical activities such as bodybuilding. It is forbidden to propose weightlifting, because instructors can't let movable equipments in prison and has to bring them at each session, which is constraining.
- Train the sport instructors in prison and, after, inmates (educators trainings in fitness).
- Provide a technical expertise in the field of material and organisation of fitness rooms.

Also, the federation sends to each head of prison the federal reviews in order to provide them to the inmates.

At least, the federation organises major events. This year, inmates who are allowed to leave the prison to practise a physical activity outside, will participate in the organisation of the weightlifting world championship as volunteers.

In the more or less long term, the federation would like to offer collective fitness classes to female inmates and promote the setting up of a specific unit in bodybuilding in the training of the sports instructors in prison.

The federation does not have any data on the number of participants in its sports activities.

Funding

The major part of the funding is provided by the federation. Its projects implemented in prison are included in its annual programme of activities for promoting sport practices. It is impossible to determine the exact amount of this funding.

The other subsidies are provided by the penitentiary administration which provides 10 000€ for the sports practices of which 8 000€ is dedicated to the payment of outside sports instructors. The Directorates of youth, sport and social cohesion also provide a subsidy for the payment of the outside sports instructors, but it is very variable according to the regions.

Important tools

Since 2003, the partnership is based on legal tools. The federation regularly signs target agreements with the Directorate of the penitentiary administration.

2.2.2 The Basket-ball federation (FFBB)

Partners of these organizations

Authorities role in the organization

- The Directorate of the penitentiary administration, its decentralized services in regions and the heads of prisons.
- The departmental directorates of youth, sport and social cohesion.

Private persons or private entities

- There is no partnership between the federation and private organisations or companies.

Sports organizations (federations or other)

- According to the ladder of intervention, the FFBB relies on its decentralized organs: its leagues (regional level), its departmental committees and its clubs. Technical advisors set up the actions and projects implemented by the federation in the regions and departments.
- The Departmental Olympic and Sports committees (CDOS) are also strongly involved in the federation's actions.

Typology of the partnership

The partnership built with the Directorate of the penitentiary administration and the regional directorates of youth, sport and social cohesion are essentially financial.

The FFBB provides subsidies for the sports actions implemented in prison, its staff and services (training, communication, etc.).

Are the activities undertaken by staff, volunteers or to what extent a mixture of both

All the sports practices set up in prison are supervised by outside qualified sport instructors. They are recruited by the departmental committees of the federation, or, directly, in the clubs.

Activity-information

The last target agreement signed in 2010 between the Directorate of the penitentiary administration and the FFBB includes 4 objectives.

- Develop basket-ball practices and projects with inclusion objectives.
- Facilitate the inmates' entry in sports clubs after their punishment.
- Participate in the inmates' professional insertion.

For that, the FFBB organises sports session (from 2 to 6 months). It offers basket-ball practices and trainings (referee, instructor and educator) in order to encourage the inmates to become membership of sports clubs when they leave the prison. The inmates who are qualified referees can offer their services to a club, earn a little money and benefit from the club's network, in order to – why not – find a job.

In prison, the basket-ball practice is not the priority. The main aims of the sports sessions are the social reconstruction and the inmates' social reintegration. The sessions are based on self-arbitration, learning the rules, self-control, etc.

Once a year, the FFBB organises a major event. 100 inmates, who are allowed to leave the prison to practise sports, play basket-ball at the Palais Omnisport in Paris, which is an emblematic venue for sports competitions in France. Basket-ball teams, composed of inmates and penitentiary staff, are constituted. The main objective is learning the live together. A communication is progressively creating between the staff, the inmates and their family who are invited to the event.

At least, other sports actions – more circumstantial – are also organised, like sports competitions between inmates and elite – or professional – sportsmen and sportswomen.

Train the sports instructors in prison (sessions of 40 persons)

In the more or less long term, the federation would like to constitute basket-ball teams in prison, which would be allowed to participate in the civil championship organised by the FFBB. Even if these teams could not change their category according to their rank, they could act to the final classification.

The federation would also like to organise a penitentiary championship with teams composed of 3 inmates. This championship would be managed by informatics' tools and the best teams would meet together.

The federation does not have data on the number of participants.

Funding

The federation provides the majority of funding. Its actions dedicated to inmates are included in its annual programme for the promotion of the basket-ball in its diversity, among targeted groups. It is not possible to know the exact amount of the funding.

The target agreement signed with the penitentiary administration has been including a financial aspect for 4 years. Its amount is estimated at about 12 000€. This subsidy is not enough to organise a lot of projects for inmates. However, it is a kind of recognition of the actions accomplished by the federation and dedicated to prisoners.

Important tools

Since 1996, the FFBB has signed target agreements with the Directorate of the penitentiary administration. Several agreements were established since this date.

The FFBB has a public service delegation provided by the national authorities. Its actions dedicated to inmates are included in this framework, and more precisely, in its “sport for all” policy.

2.2.3 The Table tennis federation (FFTT)

Partners of these organizations

Authorities role in the organization

- The Directorate of the penitentiary administration and its services in the French regions.
- The departmental directorates of youth, sport and social cohesion. They are variably involved in the projects implemented by the federation.

Private persons or private entities

- The federation has not built any partnership with private organisations or companies.

Sports organizations

- The federation relies on its regional leagues and departmental committees to organise its actions and projects in prison.
- The Departmental Olympic and Sports Committees are also strongly involved in the organisation of the tennis de table practices in prisons. Sometimes, they stimulate the projects.

Typology of the partnership

Concerning the public authorities (justice or sport), the partnership is financial and the subsidies are based on target agreements.

The federation provides its staff and services from the national level to the local level.

Are the activities undertaken by staff, volunteers or to what extent a mixture of both

The sports instructors who supervise the activities in prison are qualified and remunerated. They come from outside the prison, from the local clubs, the departmental committees or the leagues. It is depend on the ladder of intervention.

Activity-information

According to the target agreement signed with the Directorate of the penitentiary administration, the FFTT is committed to.

- Set up table tennis practices dedicated to prisoners.
The federation offers in prisons exactly the same practices as in sports clubs. Learning, techniques, arbitration rules and official levels of practice (yellow ball, orange ball, etc.) are similar. The practice is organised either all year long (1 to 2 hours per week) or in sessions (2 months and 6 weeks of practice per month). It is depend on the programme of sports activities in each prison. All the equipment is lent by the federation: the balls, the tables and racquets. In some prisons, teams can be constituted and, sometimes, the inmates can practise outside.

Today, there are 180 inmates who have a national sport license. The responsible of the federation think that table tennis provides to inmates punctuality, rules of existence and the desire to leave the prison.

- Train the inmates.
The federation offers trainings to become referee or departmental instructor. The federation would like the inmate to join sports clubs after leaving the prison and become a table tennis player, a referee or an educator.
- Train the sports instructors in prison.
- Train the sports educators qualified by the federation in the field of detention and sport in detention.
Sometimes, some elite sportsmen and sportswomen meet the inmates in prison. They play together, talk together, does different activities etc.

Every year, about 750 inmates participate in the sports activities implemented by the federation. They are supervised by 25 sports instructors.

Funding

The total cost of the actions implemented by the federation and dedicated to inmates is 75 000€ per year. Of this amount, the Directorate of the penitentiary administration provides a subsidy of 20 000€. This total cost does not reflect all the activities implemented, because some of them do not need a subsidy from the federation.

Important tools

Since 2004, the table tennis federation has signed target agreements with the Directorate of the penitentiary administration. Because of its public service mission, the federation set up positive actions dedicated to target groups in order to foster their participation in sporting activities. The actions of the federation in prison are included in this legal framework.

2.2.4 The national sporting union Leo Lagrange (UNSL)

Partners of these organizations

Authorities role in the organization

- The Directorate of the penitentiary administration and its services in regions.
- The departmental directorates of youth, sport and social cohesion. They are especially involved in the region Provence-Alpes-Côte d'azur (PACA) where the UNLL sets up a lot of projects.
- The professional training.

Private persons or private entities

- The UNSLL is an organ of the Leo Lagrange federation (FFLL) which is a federation of popular education. It is involved in prison, in the professional training and the social tourism. The main objective of the actions implemented by FLL in prison is to foster the acquisition of prerequisites which are fundamental for the inmates' social and professional reinsertion. The federation implements three kind of complementary activities: sport practices, art activities and specific trainings on social and professional inclusion. The national sporting union Leo Lagrange relies on the federation to set up its activities and programmes.
- The French Red Cross and the fire authorities which are involved in specific trainings in the field of first aid and fire protection.
- The private organisation GAIA which has a public service delegation from the penitentiary administration for setting up programmes and projects in prison.
- The Leo Lagrange training institution PREFACE which is dedicated to trainings in prison.

Sports organizations

- The federation relies on its local bodies in region – especially the regional delegation in Marseille – and the districts of the football federation in PACA region.

Typology of the partnership

The partnerships established with the public authorities are essentially financial. The FFLL, the Red Cross and the fire authorities provide structures and materials to set up the activities.

Concerning the UNSLL, it organises the sporting activities with its own staff and the staff from other sports federations (it depends on the kind of sports activity implemented).

Are the activities undertaken by staff, volunteers or to what extent a mixture of both

The activities implemented in prison are undertaken by the UNSLL's staff. In general, there are qualified students from the university and sports instructors who have passed a State diploma. They are advised and accompanied by a responsible from the national organisation.

The UNSLL works also in close cooperation with the DISP's staff in charge of sports, the doctors and the sports instructors in prison. The latter are involved in the project management, but not in the animation of sports practices.

Activity-information

The physical activities implemented in prison have three complementary functions.

- Management, regulation of the life in prison and prevention of the detention's negative effects on the inmates' physical and mental health.
- Re-socialisation.
- Reinsertion.

By signing a target agreement with the penitentiary administration in 2010, the UNSLL has to offer the following activities.

- Organisation of mobilisation and reinsertion traineeships.
 - o Mobilization and reinsertion traineeships by sports practices, arbitration and first aid. It is the most successful activity implemented by the UNSLL. The traineeships are based on sports funds and funds from the professional training. The inmates practise sports activities and have some theoretical lessons on sports (rules, sport organisations, anatomy, physiology, nutrition, security, etc.). The prisoners discover different kind of sports, other than bodybuilding and football (which are the most popular). They are trainees of the professional training and are remunerated (ordinary legal framework). During the traineeship, the inmates can attempt three attestations: one for supervising sporting activities, one to become referee in football, and the first aid attestation. All the skills acquired by inmates are written in an individual booklet which is used for their social and professional reinsertion. These traineeships are organised in group composed of 12 inmates and the activities are set up during 3 months (18 hours per week). 6 to 8 traineeships are organised per year and this programme has been implemented since 1993.
 - o Mobilization and reinsertion traineeships by the maintenance of sports facilities and equipments (same programme).
- Organisation of workshops and traineeships based on sports discovery and initiation.
 - o Personalised sports workshop: physical fitness and multisport leisure. Those collective workshops are composed of 12 to 15 inmates and are built according to their needs and specific issues: stress management, self-image working, and mobilization for their social reinsertion. A personal booklet which indexes all the acquired skills is given to each prisoner.
 - o Workshops dedicated to discover new sports like ultimate, unicycle, Chindai, flag, etc. in order to break with the sporting culture in prisons.
 - o Initiating and perfecting workshops in boxing, rugby, football, etc.
- Specific programmes dedicated to inmates' groups with specific issues.
 - o Programme "Sport health seniors". Its main objective is to fight against the effects of an ageing population in prison. The inmates work their balance, their muscular tone and do bodybuilding and cardio training.
 - o Programme "Sport health addiction". This programme is dedicated to inmates in coming off and prepares them to leave the prison. There are indoor and outdoor sport sessions (fitness trail, walking, orienteering course, etc.)

- Outside sports activities for inmates. They last one or several days: tournaments, raid, climbing, and riding, according to the security rules.
- Project management and trainings dedicated to penitentiary staff in the field of education and social inclusion through sport.
 - Assistance on project management (sport and social inclusion) to sports instructors in prison and to counsellors in charge of the probation and the insertion.
 - Trainings for the penitentiary staff on methods, programmes and educative tools from UNSLL.

In 2002, the UNSLL made a diagnostic for the interregional directorate of prison services in Lille. They studied the status of sport in prison in the region. They built an action plan for developing sport practices in prison, in a coordinated way.

From 150 to 200 inmates per year are concerned by the actions implemented by the UNSLL.

Funding

The amount of the partnership between the UNSLL and the Directorate of the penitentiary administration is 10 000€. The Ministry of sport subsidizes some projects (amount: 5 to 10% of the total budget of the sports actions). Concerning the UNSLL, a budget of 120 000 to 150 000€ is dedicated to sports practices targeted inmates' social inclusion.

Important tools

There are two reasons which explain the involvement of the UNSLL in prison.

- Because it is a multisport federation based on education and insertion for persons in difficulty.
- Because it is an organ of the FFLL which develops actions and projects for inmates targeted social and professional reinsertion.

2.2.5 The Federation of physical education and voluntary gymnastics (FFEPGV)

Main objectives of the target agreement signed with the Directorate of the penitentiary administration in 2010.

- Developing physical education and voluntary gymnastics (EPGV) in prison.
- Offering continuous trainings to the penitentiary staff on physical education and voluntary gymnastics.
- Training the sports instructors qualified by the federation in the field of sport in prison, inmates, etc.

2.2.6 The Federation of physical education in the modern world – Sport for all (FFEPMM)

Main objectives of the target agreement signed with the Directorate of the penitentiary administration in 2010.

- Setting up

- Discovery activities and different kind of sport practices.
- “Sport health” actions.
- Actions dedicated to women and older prisoners.
- Setting up specific programmes to
 - Assess the physical capacity of inmates.
 - Train sports instructors in prison in the field of physical capacity assessment. Today, this programme is only set up in one interregional directorate (Strasbourg). If this programme is a success, it will be generalized in all French prisons.

3. SWOT-analysis of ‘the organized sports sector’ on sports and detention in our country

3.1. Strengths and Weaknesses within the current constellation

If the very existence of such cooperation between the sports movement and the prisons is something positive, the current constellation has numerous weaknesses.

- The lack of sport policies dedicated to inmates. There seems to be no desire to implement a national coordination for sports activities in prison.
- The declining governmental investment. In 2009, the budget of the Ministry of justice dedicated to cultural activities, health, training and sports practices in prison was about 200 000€ (with an extra of 500 000€ for the organisation of a major event). In 2010, the amount of this budget is 100 000€ for all the activities implemented.
- The decentralization of the penitentiary administration. Because of the decentralization of the penitentiary administration, there are a lot of differences in the field of sport practices between the regions, the departments and between the prisons. The cooperation between the sports movement and the Ministry of justice is very variable. In some cases, it exists, in others, it does not.
- The decentralization of the sports movement. It is the same problem as the penitentiary administration. The involvement of the sports movement in prison is very heterogeneous. It varies according to the regions and the departments.
- The imbalance of power and, in particular, the imbalance of financial and organisational resources between the sports movement – clubs, federations, committees, etc. – and the Ministry of justice – the interregional prison services.
- The involvement of the sports movement – and especially the sports federations – in prison is a mean to increase the number of registered sportsmen and sportswomen. A lot of federations implements sports activities in prison in order to encourage the inmate to join a club when they leave the prison. They would like to make them referee, registered sportsmen or sportswomen or instructors. In most cases, they do not set up actions targeted inmates’ social reinsertion.

The problem is the same concerning the trainings for sports instructors in prison. The sports movement would like them to join the clubs.

- There is no educational treatment of the sports practices implemented in prison. In most cases, the sports practices offered are exactly the same in prison as in sports clubs.

3.2. Opportunities in and Threats coming from beyond 'the organized sports sector'

Opportunities

The sports movement has several opportunities to implement actions in prison.

- The training of sports instructors in prison.
- The development of sports practices in their diversity.
- The development of outside activities.

Threats

The responsible of sports organisations have to face a lot of obstacles which, according to them, come from the penitentiary administration.

- The heads of prisons. They allow – or not – the sports movement to set up projects and programmes in prison. Some of them, aware of the benefits of sports activities for inmates, let the sports organisations set up activities, other not. Another problem comes from the financial and the time investment to organise such sports practices in prison. At least, the heads don't stay a long time in the same prison. Every two years, they move to another one. So, it is difficult to implement sustainable projects in prisons.
- Sports practices in prison are considered as a pastime. Sport practices in prison are not used for their social or educational function. They are just offered to keep the prison in security and to keep the inmates under control. Therefore, the penitentiary administration is not very proactive and interested in implementing projects targeted inmates' social reinsertion through sport.
- An inaccessible population. It is very difficult to set up efficient and effective sports practices in prison. For example, for one hour of activities in prison, the real time of practice is 20 minutes, because of the inmates' movement and the security rules. In these conditions, the sports movement is facing difficulties to encourage its sports instructors to come in prison. The latter prefer training other people more accessible.
- The short time spent in prison (8 months and a half, on average). For some workers in prison, building a partnership with the sports movement or set up a rational sports programme is not very useful and interesting because the inmates do not stay a long time in prison.
- The definition / the conception of the punishment. In France, the definition of the punishment overcomes the deprivation of liberty. Offering a low level of sports practices in prison is

completely normal. For a lot of people, inmates did something wrong and have to suffer in prison.

- The sports equipment's problems. For security reasons, some sports equipment can not be used in prison (whistles, weightlifting sticks, etc.).
- The assessment board. This commission has the power to allow – or not – inmates to practise sports outside the prison. Some of them are allowed, others not. So, it is very difficult for sports instructors to constitute teams or groups for the practice.
- The difficulty to constitute sustainable teams or groups, because of the different kind of appointments inmates can have (with the doctor, with their lawyer, etc.).
- The lack of sports facilities in prison.

4. Plans and evolvments in the short term on the table of 'the organized sports sector' for elaboration on sports and detention in our country

The sports movement and, in particular, the CNOSE, look forward to reading the results of the working group on sport in prison built last March. They wish to lay the foundations for an effective sports policy dedicated to inmates and shared by all the stakeholders.

But some problems still remain: the lack of political will and the forthcoming presidential elections. Therefore, the sports movement does not expect a lot of changes in the next few months.

5. Vision and mission in the long term on the role of 'the organized sports sector' in sports and detention

Ideally, the sports movement would like to have the following missions in prison.

- The development of sports practices in prison in their diversity.
- The openness to the world outside prisons, organising outside sports practices.
- The training of penitentiary staff in the field of sport.

More generally, the sports movement would like to become the privileged partner of an effective sports policy in prison. It would like to put sports practices into an action plan targeted the prisoners' social reinsertion. For the responsible, sports are an interesting tool for the inmates' social inclusion and should be more included in the penitentiary policy.

Sources

France - Sport et Citoyenneté - www.sportetcitoyennete.org

Romania



1. History on the link between 'the organized sports sector' and sports in detention

1.1. The original start of the involvement of 'the organized sports sector' in sport and detention

Until December 1989, when there was the Romanian Revolution, prisons were under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Interior, the same Ministry that was responsible for maintaining order and security in the country. During this period all the prisons were administrated by the Directorate for Penitentiaries. After this period – since 15th January 1991 – until now, all the responsibilities of the prisons in Romania were transferred from the Ministry of Interior to the Ministry of Justice.

The demilitarization of the prison system, a major aspect for reforming the penitentiary system, was fulfilled through the entering into force, on the 28th of September 2004, of the Law no.293/2004 on statute of public servants in the National Administration of Penitentiaries.

Regarding the involvement of 'the organized sports sector' in Romanian prisons, this issue was not specifically approached on a formal level until the beginning of 2011 when the National Administration of Penitentiaries signed a partnership with the National Authority for Youth and Sport.

1.2. The motivation from the 'organized sports sector' to start its involvement

As mentioned above, the involvement of the organized sports sector in prisons on a formal level is very recent in Romania. As it is stated in the partnership agreement between the National Authority for Youth and Sport and the National Administration of Penitentiaries, the main goal of this collaboration between institutions is “the social reinsertion of inmates using 'education through sport'. These programs are meant to add value to the other educational and psycho-social activities in order to increase the inmates' chances for a successful social reinsertion.”

The objectives of the protocol are:

1. This institutional collaboration aims to support sports programs for inmates to maintain a good health, physic and psychic in order to increase the chances for a successful social reintegration after release.

2. To organize inside prisons and other locations sports events where inmates would be able to attend, under the regulation foreseen by the law.
3. The cooperation between human and financial resources to stimulate the social interest, to increase the efficiency, the impact and duration of sports activities for an with inmates, under the regulations foreseen by **the law**.

1.3. Who specifically was in charge

According to the signed agreement between the two state institutions mentioned above (National Administration of Penitentiaries and National Authority for Youth and Sport), each party has the following attributions:

National Administration of Penitentiaries has to provide: the selection and access of the inmates to the sports activities inside prison; together with the representatives of the National Authority for Youth and Sport they plan the sports activities and the calendar for each year; they have to provide and secure the spaces where the sports activities take place inside the prisons; they are responsible for making sure the representatives of the National Authority for Youth and Sports have access inside the prisons.

National Authority for Youth and Sport has to: support the National Administration of Prisons and the prisons subordinated to organize the program and sports activities for the inmates, especially for the young inmates between 14 and 35 years old; help increase the quality of the sports activities and sports programs by providing the informational and material support; provide the names of the delegated persons who enter the prison to do the sports programs; support the inmates to express their aptitudes during non-formal sports programs by organizing competitions and other sports activities with the purpose to socialize; coordinate the ongoing sports activities respecting the rules of the prison and provide methodological guidance to the designated staff from prisons to carry out sport activities; facilitate meetings between inmates and notable sports figures in order to provide a role model capable to stimulate socially acceptable behavioral changes; support fund-raising for sports activities in prison.

As it is stated in the protocol between the two parties, each has responsibilities. It's not only one institution in charge, but given the fact that the activities are carried out inside prison, a bigger responsibility has the National Administration of Penitentiaries.

1.4. Milestones

Besides the cooperation agreement mentioned above, there are no other laws or specific regulations regarding sports in prison, at least not on a formal level.

But it's worth mentioning that since 1st of August there has been implemented, in the prisons where sports programs take place, a new system for according credits to the inmates who participate in this sports program – EDUCOSPORT. This means that the inmates who participate in the sports program receive some benefits (the same as the ones who go to work, or participate in other educational activities). This is a pilot program which will take place for 6 months and its goal is to provide some

quantifiable data regarding the number of inmates involved in this type of activities. This program is initiated by the National Administration of Penitentiaries. This means that its implementation is mandatory in the designated prisons.

Since this pilot program started it has been noted an increase in the number of inmates who requested to take part in these activities. The inmates offered until now a positive feed-back, and they have been actively involved in this program since the new credits system has been in place.

1.5. The evolution of the involvement of 'the organized sports sector' in sports and detention

The sport program – EDUCOSPORT is currently being implemented in 10 Romanian prisons (one Prison for Minors and Young offenders, and 9 prisons for adult men) as a pilot program. At this point, is hard to tell or to predict how things will evolve in this sector, but according to the feedback received from the inmates, it seems to be heading in the right direction.

1.6. The involvement is rather unique and not recurrent or structural

Taking into account the fact that this new agreement between the two state authorities is very recent, for the moment it is a unique event which has great chances to become a structural one, given the fact that it is implemented on a formal level and its required by the National Administration of Penitentiaries.

2. Contemporary facts and figures on 'the organized sports sector' and sports and detention

2.1. Leading organizations on sports & detention

Unfortunately, there is no leading sports organization involved specifically in prison activities, but there are very often sports clubs who organize sports events and contests for inmates. This depends mostly on the relationships and contacts representatives of various prisons have with someone from the sports area. Another important factor consists of the type of infrastructure and sports equipments the prison can provide for certain competitions or sports events. Usually, there are local or national sports clubs or associations who organize occasionally sports events in prisons. For instance, in March there was a table tennis competition at Gherla Prison. This was organized by a local NGO. Events like this one are organized once in a while, according to the availability both of the organizations and prisons. As mentioned before, this not a structural program, nor a formal one. Prisons in Romania have to some extent a certain degree of freedom to make decisions regarding activities developed in their prisons. This kind of sports activities falls under this situation.

There are many sports organizations, but no specific designated program developed in prisons.

According to a study realized by the Foundation for the Development of Civil Society, the NGO sports sector is the most fast growing among the NGOs in Romania. Even so, the only mandatory sports program that takes place in prisons, is the one created by the National Administration of Penitentiaries – EDUCOSPORT, and not one that comes from a sports organization.

2.1.1. Partners of these organizations

Since the involvement of non-governmental organizations regarding sports is not formal, only reference can be made to the formal implication of a sports authority in prisons, namely the role of the National Authority for Youth and Sports (NAYS) in relation to prisons according to the partnership agreement they signed with the National Administration of Penitentiaries (NAP). When referring to sports programs inside prisons I will refer to EDUCOSPORT program, initiated by NAP and implemented as a pilot program in 10 prisons in Romania.

2.1.2. Typology of the partnership

NAP and NAYS signed in January 2011 a cooperation protocol. The principles that guide this protocol come from article 49 from the Constitution stating that “children and youngsters benefit of a special regime of protection and assistance in respecting their rights” and “public authorities have the obligation to guarantee the opportunity to free participation of children and youngsters to the political, social, economic, cultural and sportive life of the country.” (cooperation protocol)

2.1.3. Who undertakes the activities (staff, volunteers)

According to the partnership agreement, the activities are undertaken from staff from both sides. On the one hand the NAP (and subsequently the prisons) has to provide personnel to assist the persons who come from NAYS when they come inside a prison to pursue a sports activity.

2.1.4. Activity-information

Given the fact that this agreement between the two state authorities has been very recent, there is no evidence on the number of inmates involved in these sports activities.

For now, there is a sports program called EDUCOSPORT which takes place in 10 prisons in Romania as a pilot program. The sports activities are adjusted according to the infrastructure and the type of equipments they have. Most common sports are: football, table tennis, contact sports (e.g. karate), basketball, bodybuilding etc.

2.1.5. Funding

There is no mentioning about the funding in the protocol between NAP and NAYS. In Romania it doesn't exist that type of shared public-private partnership. Also, as I mentioned before, for the sports program the staff uses the existing equipments from the prison. Of course, donations are always welcomed and there are some organizations who donate sport equipments to prisons.

2.1.6. Important tools

The principles that guide this protocol were mentioned here before. They are based on article 49 from the Constitution stating in paragraph 1 that “children and youngsters benefit of a special regime of protection and assistance in respecting their rights” and in paragraph 5 that “public authorities

have the obligation to guarantee the opportunity to free participation of children and youngsters to the political, social, economic, cultural and sportive life of the country.” (cooperation protocol)

According to a study conducted in 2008 (Report on the Current Education and Training Provision in Romanian Prisons) produced by AxA Consulting Romania - February 2008 European Resettlement Training & Education for Prisoners (E-Step) as part of a Grundtvig Project, Number: 133925-LLP-1-2007-1-UK-GRUNDTVIG-GMP the inmates value and find very useful sports activities: “sports and recreation – this is the most efficient actions considering the rapport resources involved/addressability.” (Report on the Current Education and Training Provision in Romanian Prisons, p. 19) According to the same study “more than half (55.4%) of the interviewed people nominated entertainment and sports among the 3 most important resettlement issues.” (Report on the Current Education and Training Provision in Romanian Prisons, p. 43)

3. SWOT-analysis of ‘the organized sports sector’ on sports and detention in our country

3.1. Strengths and Weaknesses within the current constellation

Strengths

A signed cooperation protocol between two of the most relevant institutions responsible for sports and detention; official recognition of the importance of sport activities for reinsertion of prisoners, even if it's only at the beginning.

Weaknesses

Due to the fact that the implication of the organized sports sector in the prison system is very recent, it's not very organized; lack of funding and the fact that each prison has to adapt the sports activities according to the infrastructure and sports equipments they have and not to the needs of the inmates; until now there is only one structured sports program and its taking place as a pilot program in 10 prisons in Romania (out of 45).

3.2. Opportunities in and Threats coming from beyond ‘the organized sports sector’

Opportunities

The new cooperation protocol and the new sports program – EDUCOSPORT are full of potential and may lead to the development of new projects and partnerships, thus contributing to the growing of the organized sports sector in prisons. Also, being a pilot program, it will be easier to detect possible errors in the program and solve them. A good opportunity is the partnership in the project “Prisoners on the Move” to bring to attention, methodology and good practices from other countries.

Threats

Lack of funding to enhance the infrastructure for sports activities and to buy new equipments according to the needs of the inmates; lack of qualified personnel inside the prisons to get involved in sports programs.

4. Plans and evolvments in the short term on the table of 'the organized sports sector' for elaboration on sports and detention in our country

Given the fact that the organized sports sector just started to make its way in the prisons system, it's too early to talk about other plans and evolvments. For now, the plan is to evaluate in 6 months the efficiency of the program in the prisons it is being implemented.

5. Vision and mission in the long term on the role of 'the organized sports sector' in sports and detention

The plan on the long term is to determine the success of the pilot program, and accordingly to improve it and implement it on a national level.

6. Other topics

6.1. From my country we want to inform the EU-project partners about

In Romania, we are only at the beginning of the road concerning this issue. Until now, sports wasn't a priority when it came to educational activities inside prisons. Only recently National Administration of Prisons started showing interest at a formal level in the benefits that sports activities may bring to the inmates.

It is important to note that the fact that until now sports activities inside prisons did not receive formal attention, does not mean that sports activities didn't take place. All the inmates, according to the regime of imprisonment and the facilities of the prison, have the right to at least one hour/day to participate to recreational activities outside their room, and most often they choose sports.

6.2. Which we want to learn from the other the EU-project partner countries

Methodological aspects for developing and implementing sports projects in prisons: advantages and disadvantages (if encountered in our partners' experience); organizational aspects regarding sport activities in prisons (training for staff, competitions, etc.)

Sources

<http://www.anp-just.ro/frame.php?page=colaborari.php>

Report on the Current Education and Training Provision in Romanian Prisons Cooperation protocol

Romania - Centrul Roman Pentru Educatie Si Dezvoltare Umana (C.R.E.D.) - www.cred.ro

Spain



1. Introduction

Present forms of sport organization and their relations with detention issues are social products, mainly derived from the adoption of a particular decentralized model of State organization that Spanish Act or Constitution (1977) defines as a State of Autonomies (close to a federation). An important issue of interest here is the explicit mention in the Act that sport is a right for any citizen. As a consequence, two main features emerged in Spanish sport system: a) a collaboration between public and private sport institutions, and b) a decentralization of sport administration in Local, Autonomic and State institutions.

The first characteristic allows the participation of private (sport federations, clubs, and enterprises) and non-governmental organizations in collaboration with the public sector (local, autonomic and State institutions). The second characteristic allows the institutions of the public sector to create their own organizations for sport development and, therefore, the services offered by them. This situation produces a complexity in the relationships among the organizations at different levels of the public sector and the services offered can be complementary, overlapping or even duplicate in some cases.

There is no umbrella institution in charge of coordinating actions and services of the different organizations. In fact the communication channels between the different organizations involved in the sport system are confusing and have not been sufficiently defined (Burriel&Puig, 1999). Only in certain issues related to sport at a high level the Spanish Sports Council (Consejo Superior de Deportes) plays some coordination role.

In the following section we present the main institutions in charge of sport, at local, autonomic and State level, and their connections with detention.

2. Sport and detention organization

State Institutions

There are different institutions with responsibilities in the sport development at the State level. Most of them come from several Ministries such as Ministry of Education and Ministry of Interior. The last

one is in charge of development of sport in Spanish prisons through the Instituciones Penitenciarias, in a centralized way, with the only exception of the Autonomy of Catalunya that has responsibilities on prisons

(<http://www20.gencat.cat/portal/site/Justicia/menuitem.e6cd25a43dcc91b6bd6b6410b0c0e1a0/?vgnnextoid=45a5497875203110VgnVCM1000008d0c1e0aRCRD&vgnnextchannel=45a5497875203110VgnVCM1000008d0c1e0aRCRD&vgnnextfmt=default>). There is no single institution, at the State level, in charge of other detention centres or groups beyond prisons and these detention centres are attended at an Autonomical level.

Instituciones Penitenciarias has agreements with public and private organizations to offer services, of different extension, in prisons. For instance, there is an agreement with the Ministry of Education to offer basic education in prisons as in any other Spanish public school. A similar agreement is signed with a Spanish distance learning University (UNED) to offer possibilities of tertiary education to prisoners. Other agreements with private and non-governmental organizations to offer services or programs in prisons are also developed. Many football clubs foundations (Real Madrid, Atlético de Madrid, Pontevedra, Osasuna), some sport federations (Spanish Football Federation, Spanish Basketball Federation, Tennis Federation of Madrid) some futsal clubs (5-aside-football), and non-governmental organizations (e.i. BATA Center, Proyecto Hombre) collaborate with Instituciones Penitenciarias

(<http://www.institucionpenitenciaria.es/web/portal/Reeducacion/programasDeportivos/>).

The Spanish Sports Council, created by Ministry of Education, received an independent status for the development of sport at: 1) a high level, in collaboration with Spanish Sport Federations and Spanish Olympic Committee; 2) the campaigns of Sport for All, in collaboration with local policies; and 3) the school sport for youngsters, in collaboration with Educational Administrations from Spanish Autonomies. The Spanish Sports Council also collaborate with Instituciones Penitenciarias in developing some programs as, for instance, professional coaching courses addressed to inmates to get sport degrees that contribute to their future social insertion

(<http://www.csd.gob.es/csd/prensa/01GabPr/02NotHis/noticias-antiguas/lissavetzky-firmara-un-convenio-con-instituciones-penitenciarias-para-formacion-deportiva-de-los-internos/>).

Autonomic Institutions

Each Autonomy has developed a similar structure than the Spanish State such as the creation of autonomic sports councils. For instance, in Catalunya is created the Consell Català de l'Esport, and in Valencian Autonomy the Consell Valencià de l'Esport. These institutions have similar competencies than Spanish Sport Council but only in the geographical area of their autonomies. They also establish collaborations with prisons, via Instituciones Penitencias, to collaborate in certain activities or programs, but collaborations differ greatly in number, type and continuity. Most of them are few in number and short in continuity. For instance, the Consell Valencià de l'Esport collaborate with a prison in defraying the cost of two sport instructors during one year or offering sailing activities to inmates in probation some times during the 1990s. Later on, the collaboration disappeared and no other activities or programs were agreed since then.

Local Institutions

In many Spanish towns and villages, local governments have developed especial organizations and/or services to attend the necessities of their citizens on sport and physical activities. Sometimes and due to the existence of a prison in the town area, local governments establish some collaboration about sport and other cultural activities, directly or through a non-governmental organization. But collaborations differ greatly in number, type and continuity, although most are sporadic. For instance, the Fundació Deportiva Municipal from Valencia city collaborates with specific activities of short time duration such as introducing 5 inmates in the volunteers of the organization of a cross country race, in this case through a non-governmental organization, or offering sport facilities where detainees can develop their social work as punishment.

Sources

Spain - Universitat de València Estudi General (UEG) - www.uv.es

The Netherlands



1. Legal settlements

According to the Dutch Penitentiary Principle Law (*Penitentiaire Beginselwet - Pbw*) prisoners in The Netherlands have the fundamental right to practice sports twice a week during 45 minutes.

The Penitentiary Principle Law dated the 18th of June 1998 - and updated till 2011 - states concerning sports what follows:

Article 48

2. The detainee has the right to physical exercise and practicing sports at least twice a week during three quarters of an hour, if this is not inconsistent with his health.
3. The Director of the prison will ensure that hereto qualified officers as per {... article 48} second paragraph meant activities can be provided.

http://www.st-ab.nl/wetten/0230_Penitentiaire_beginselenwet_Pbw.htm

Artikel 48

2. *De gedetineerde heeft recht op lichamelijke oefening en het beoefenen van sport gedurende ten minste tweemaal drie kwartier per week, voor zover zijn gezondheid zich daar niet tegen verzet.*
3. *De directeur draagt zorg dat daarvoor in aanmerking komende functionarissen in de in het eerste lid, tweede volzin, en tweede lid bedoelde activiteiten kunnen voorzien.*
(http://www.st-ab.nl/wetten/0230_Penitentiaire_beginselenwet_Pbw.htm)

Looking from the angle of the specific roles/responsibilities of the sports sector for people in detention, it can hereby be concluded that in The Netherlands:

- Physical exercise and practicing sports for people in detention is a fundamental right.
- Each director is in charge of ensuring that these physical activities and sports practicing are provided in his/her institution.
- Each director is in charge of nominating the qualified persons to provide these physical activities and sports practicing in his/her institution.

Hence:

- No differentiation between physical activities and sports practicing is made in the law.

- No role for the sports umbrella organizations, -federations, -associations or -clubs is foreseen by law for the people in detention.
- No role for the local sports governing bodies (e.g. community, city, and province) is foreseen by law for the people in detention.
- No specific conditions are laid upon by law for the by the directors assigned qualified officers, i.e. in line with rules and regulations at use in the sports sector.

The right on physical activities and sports practicing being fundamentally determined for all people in detention in The Netherlands; the principals of subsidiarity, autonomy and self-regulation are preponderant for the organization of the physical activities and sports practicing itself, with a main responsibility laid in the hands of each individual penitentiary institution director and not in the hands of (a) sports organization.

2. Practical settlements

Late 2011, a new global policy plan for the governance of the penitentiary institutions was to be (has been) approved. It is not a law neither a set of regulations, but a 'plan' for a 'policy' in the full sense of the words. This policy plan is therefore an internal document, not meant for broad release and not opposable by third parties.

As to the qualified officers to tutor the physical activities and sports practicing, rules have been elaborated for these to be certified (graduated and qualified) 'sports instructors' {*afgeronde MDGO-SB / CIOS nivo 4 opleiding*}. This is not a law, but a rule. The rule has been included in the new global policy plan for the governance of the penitentiary institutions and in penitentiary institutions.

The policy on sport in detention is developed at a centralized level, i.e. at the headquarters of the Agency for Custodial Institutions {*the DJI - Dienst Justitiële Inrichtingen*} of the Ministry for Security and Justice. Until about five years ago, there was a greater decentralization in the organization of sport for detainees. At the time, the sports instructors united themselves in an association. Its main objective is focused on the (legal) labor conditions of the sports instructors. This association is not a legal entity or a union, but an incorporated association.

Also, there is a tendency on several levels for the penitentiary institutions to call on outside experts. This also is the case in the framework of sport practice and physical activities for people in detention.

3. Initiatives on sports and detention by the organized sports sector

As such, no national sports umbrella organization, -federation or -association leads, manages or coordinates the physical activities and sports practicing in the penitentiary institutions in The Netherlands. Collaboration between specific penitentiary institutions and local sports governing bodies and/or local sports clubs do exist. The physical activities and sports practicing are however never directed by these latter entities, these are organized at the discretionary decision of the penitentiary institutions' leadership.

The above conclusion is based on the following input:

- Drs. B.J. Nieuwenhof - Policy Officer of the Ministry of Security and Justice, Agency for Custodial Institutions *{Ministerie van Veiligheid en Justitie, Dienst Justitiële Inrichtingen (DJI)}* - in an oral interview via the telephone in August 2011 says that 'I have no knowledge on effective initiatives taken by the organized sports sector in The Netherlands. Should there be such initiatives, I definitely be the person or be amongst the persons who should have knowledge on this. And I thus am not aware of any such initiative.'

- Ms Ineke Kalkman - Senior advisor Implementation of the NISB (National Institute on Sports and Physical Exercise) *{Nationaal Instituut voor Sport en Beweging}* - writes in an E-mail dated the 30th of August 2011 to the author of this report
 'I passed on your request within our organization, but there is no one within our organization who is active on this. {...} I'm sorry that I cannot really help you much further.'
 This was a reply to an E-mail from the author of this report dated the 25th of August 2011:
 "Are there any initiatives within the NISB on sports and/or physical exercises for detainees in detention centers? And if so, what are these initiatives, who undertakes these initiatives (is the initiator the NISB or does the NISB support initiatives in this context of other organizations)? This is the confirmation of the presumption already launched in a telephone interview with Ms Kalkman dated the 25th of August 2011.
{Ik heb uw vraag binnen onze organisatie uitgezet, maar er is binnen onze organisatie niemand die zich hier echt mee bezig houdt. Wel kreeg ik van een collega enige tips, die ik aan u door kan geven. Het spijt me dat ik u niet heel veel verder kan helpen. Ik wens u veel succes met uw project.}
 This was a reply to an E-mail from the author of this report dated the 25th of August 2011:
{Zijn er initiatieven binnen het NISB m.b.t. 'bewegen' voor gedetineerden in detentiecentra ? En zo ja: welke zijn deze initiatieven, wie onderneemt deze initiatieven (is het NISB de initiatiefnemer of ondersteunt het NISB initiatieven van gerelateerde organisaties) ?}

- Ms Monique Liefers, leading executive from the Dutch Sport- en Kennisplein (Sports Knowledge Market) - a sports academic, research and experts knowledge center - in an interview with the writer of this report on the 31st of August also stated that she had no knowledge of the organized sports sector in Holland undertaking structural initiatives or giving structural support to initiatives of third parties in the field of sports in detention

- Ms Tineke Dercksen – Thesaurus Manager of the NOC/NSF (Dutch Olympic Committee / Dutch Sports Federation) *{Nederlands Olympisch Comité / Nederlandse Sport Federatie}* says on the telephone on the 26th of October 2011 to the author of this report 'I am not aware of any such initiatives neither from the NOC/NSF nor from any of our sports federations. I cannot recall ever having heard of any such initiative by the NOC/NSF. Please send me some information on your project and I will ask in-house at those persons whom I think might information on your query.'

She also writes in an E-mail dated October 2011 to the author of this report: 'I passed on your request within our organization, but there is no one within our organization who is active on this. {...} I'm sorry that I cannot really help you much further.'

This was a reply to an E-mail from the author of this report dated the 25th of August 2011:

"Are there any initiatives within the NISB on sports and/or physical exercises for detainees in detention centers? And if so, what are these initiatives, who undertakes these initiatives (is the initiator the NISB or does the NISB support initiatives in this context of other organizations)?

This is the confirmation of the presumption already launched in a telephone interview with Ms Kalkman dated the 25th of August 2011.

{'Ik heb uw vraag binnen onze organisatie uitgezet, maar er is binnen onze organisatie niemand die zich hier echt mee bezig houdt. Wel kreeg ik van een collega enige tips, die ik aan u door kan geven. Het spijt me dat ik u niet heel veel verder kan helpen. Ik wens u veel succes met uw project.'}

This was a reply to an E-mail from the author of this report dated the 25th of August 2011:

'Zijn er initiatieven binnen het NISB m.b.t. 'bewegen' voor gedetineerden in detentiecentra ? En zo ja: welke zijn deze initiatieven, wie onderneemt deze initiatieven (is het NISB de initiatiefnemer of ondersteunt het NISB initiatieven van gerelateerde organisaties) ?'

4. Conclusion

Per conclusion, there is no involvement of 'the organized sports sector' in sports in detention in The Netherlands. Subsidiarity, autonomy and self-regulation are important in the context of the organization of sports for people in detention in The Netherlands. There is a direct preponderant role of the authorities, beyond the scope of the organized sports sector. Activities from the organized sports sector may be organized at local level at the discretion of the director of the penitentiary institution by local sports governing bodies, local entities of sports federations or sports umbrella organizations and local sports clubs. There are no plans and evolvments in the short term from 'the organized sports sector' for elaboration on sports and detention in The Netherlands.

Sources

Ministry of Security and Justice, Agency for Custodial Institutions *{Ministerie van Veiligheid en Justitie, Dienst Justitiële Inrichtingen (DJI)}*

Drs. B.J. Nieuwenhof - Policy Officer
(www.dji.nl)

NOC/NSF

The Dutch Olympic Committee / Dutch Sports Federation (NOC/NSF) is a Dutch sports organization with as goal to promote sports in the Netherlands. The NOC/NSF has 90 affiliated national sports organizations. The NOC/NSF focuses on sports.

(www.nocnsf.nl)

Ms Tineke Derksen - Thesaurusbeheerder

NISB (National Institute on Sports and Physical Exercise) *{Nationaal Instituut voor Sport en Beweging}*
NISB is the Dutch knowledge and innovation institute that encourages sport and exercise so as to promote participation, quality of life and health. NISB focuses on groups that are hardly active. They have an equal interest for physical activities (to move) as for sports.

Ms Ineke Kalkman - Senior advisor Implementation
(www.nisb.nl)

Sport- en Kennisplein (Knowledge Centre on Sports)
Ms Monique Liefers

http://www.st-ab.nl/wetten/0230_Penitentiaire_beginselenwet_Pbw.htm

United Kingdom



1. Legal settlements

Prof Dr Ian Henry, Director of the Centre for Olympic Studies & Research, School of Sport & Exercise Sciences at Loughborough University in an interview on the 24th of September 2011 stated to not recall having heard or be aware of any national/county law and/or rule or regulation from an official body on sports in detention.

Liz Benhke, Director of Syzygy Leisure Ltd and active in a wide variety of sports positions and undertakings in a telephone interview in October 2011 also stated not to be aware of any national/county law and/or rule or regulation from an official body on sports in detention.

Alex Russell, Head of Public Affairs of Sport England, in an E-mail dated the 22nd of December 2012 writes 'We {Sport England} do not have specific sports participation funding programs for detainees'. This is a confirmation of what **Ruth Alleyne, strategic lead & local government of Sport England**, already stated in a 21st of December of 2012 telephone conversation.

Kimberley Ozano, in her 2008 Master of Science Theses, writes in her introductory chapter to a study on sports and females in detention '... one hour per week for inmate exercise, which is the statutory right for exercise provision (Prison Rules, 1999). On the 26th of March 2008 all amendments to the Prison Rules 1999 were consolidated but there was no change to PE (Physical Education) allowances (HM Prison Service, 2008).'

2. Initiatives on sports and detention by the organized sports sector

Prof Dr Ian Henry, Director of the Centre for Olympic Studies & Research, School of Sport & Exercise Sciences at Loughborough University in an interview on the 24th of September 2011 stated to not recall having heard or be aware of initiatives taken by the national/county organized sports sector (sports governing bodies, sports umbrella organizations or sports federations) on sports for detainees. He though provided the names of organizations and people who could have been able to provide information on this topic.

Liz Benhke, Director of Syzygy Leisure Ltd and active in a wide variety of sports positions and undertakings in a telephone interview in October 2011 and confirms in an E-mail dated the 27th of October that she is 'not aware of any specific projects' from the national/county organized sports

sector (sports governing bodies, sports umbrella organizations or sports federations) specifically on sports for people in detention. Mrs Benhke said she had knowledge about sports initiatives undertaken to rather prevent especially youngsters with a drug history to end up in detention (a topic outside the scope of this research) as well as sports initiatives in prison undertaken by PE Officers or in unique settlements.

Nacro is 'the largest charity in England and Wales dedicated to reducing crime, helping over 83,000 people each year with over 2,000 staff and volunteers working in 300 communities.'

(<http://www.nacro.org.uk/services/essex/nacro-braintree-community-sports-project/>) The organization is involved with prevention, offender management and resettling. A 'sport' search on their website leads to 10 hits, actually all sports related programs outside detention centers such as in community sport volunteering. An example is 'Nacro Braintree Community Sports' (BCSP) which uses sport to engage with young people and steer them away from crime and anti-social behavior. By engaging young people into sport, the project looks to develop relationships between adults (volunteers) and young people as well as focusing on self confidence, self esteem and self worth alongside general health and fitness.

Other 'non-organized sport sector' projects are:

- The by Sport England supported 2009 BBC Power of Sport Award winner 'The Riverside Youth Project' which uses the power of sport to improve the lives of young people in Bristol, by engaging disadvantaged five to 25 year olds in mainstream sports. Riverside is an inner city youth project offering sports such as boxing, football, street cricket and windsurfing to those often excluded from these opportunities. Many of the young people involved are from low income areas and are young offenders, in care, or have been excluded from school. They have a partnership with Ashfield Prison which gives young offenders the chance to use sport as a platform to gain valuable work experience. The project helps to arrange work placements with the aim of gaining permanent employment. The scheme has been so successful it is being rolled out in other prisons around the country.
(http://www.sportengland.org/media_centre/press_releases/bbc_pos_winner_-_riverside.aspx)
- **The by prison PE officer Nigel Seaman started rugby course at HMP Chelmsford and HMP Wormwood Scrubs helping to support and rehabilitate offenders.** 'The course combines rugby coaching, refereeing and leadership with first aid and safety and protection for children,' he explains. Nigel's course was chosen as runner up in the Outstanding Contribution to Working with Offenders category at the national Justice Awards in 2008, and also won a Sport Essex award in the same year. (<http://www.justice.gov.uk/news/features/features-010311a.htm>)

Mrs. Debbie McIntosh - Head of the CEO - in a telephone interview dated the 19th of December 2011, confirms that Nacro promotes many sportive initiatives in the community to prevent people to have to go in detention or go back in detention. She also confirms many sports activities are promoted in the detention centers by NACRO in liaison with foundation based or local community initiatives. Mrs. McIntosh however says she is not aware of structural or systematic engagements from the organized sports sector in the detention centers; such as participation of a detainee sports club in a regular

competition could be or such as weekly training sessions delivered with the structural support of a governing sports body.

Kimberley A Ozano writes in her 2008 'The role of physical education, sport and exercise in a female prison' that 'Historically formal and informal sport and exercise programs in prison were discouraged and most forms of play were prohibited as prisoners were incarcerated for punishment not play. However, in 1973 the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals recommended that every institution employ a Director of Recreation. Since then activity in prisons has been taken into account when considering the rights of inmates. However, the extent of sport and exercise provision varies between prisons, genders and ages. It is sometimes limited and often not part of the rehabilitation process. In fact there is no longer a statutory right for inmates to receive exercise daily (Prison Rules, 1999). The prison service is encouraged by the Department of Health to provide one hour of exercise per day but this is only if circumstances permit. Therefore staff shortage or prison overload can lead to only one hour per week for inmate exercise, which is the statutory right for exercise provision (Prison Rules, 1999). On the 26th of March 2008 all amendments to the Prison Rules 1999 were consolidated but there was no change to PE (Physical Education) allowances (HM Prison Service, 2008).' ... 'A study conducted by the National Audit Office (NAO) for HM Prison Service (2006) identified that there were large variations in sport and exercise participation between prisons. Ranging from 11% of prisoners in Bristol Prison (Male, Category B, high security) to 87% in Huntercomber Prison (juvenile prison), average participation was 2.4 hours per week.' ... 'The health needs of prisoners in the past were controlled and evaluated within the prison system. In 1999 the Prison Health Service and National Health Service (NHS) reviewed prison health care and identified that the prison service alone did not have the capacity to ensure that the health needs of prisoners was equal to that in the community (Joint Prison Service and National Health Service Executive Working Group, 1999). There were concerns regarding equity, standards and professional isolation. However some five years later in April 2006 there was a transfer of responsibility to the NHS Primary Care Trusts (PCT's) to provide and commission for health care need (Plugge et al., 2006).' ... 'The main responsibility for exercise lies with prison governors and their management team. In 2006 there were five physical education area advisors which monitor the provision of physical exercise and provide technical advice to prison PE (Physical Education) managers (National Audit Office, 2006).

Alex Russell, Head of Public Affairs of Sport England, in an E-mail dated the 22nd of December 2012 writes 'We {Sport England} do not have specific sports participation funding programs for detainees'. This is a confirmation of what **Ruth Alleyne, strategic lead & local government of Sport England**, already stated in a 21st of December of 2012 telephone conversation. Alex Russell in her mail also adds that 'Some of the national governing bodies of sport do run their own programs however. Rowing is a good example and I think boxing also do some work in this area.' Upon calling British Rowing, a colleague of Mr Simon Dickie, Youth & Community Manager at British Rowing, stated that an initiative was undertaken engaging detainees in rowing by British Rowing in the past, the initiative however no longer existing or followed up by British Rowing. Tom Gilbert, National Participation and Programs Manager, Amateur Boxing Association of England (ABAE), was not reachable by telephone and addressed by E-mail relatively late in our survey process, his reply unfortunately was not received (before the limit date of this survey).

3. Conclusion

As such, no evidence was found that the organized sports sector in England structurally or systematically organizes, manages or in practice sustains sports for people in detention at a national or regional level. This counts for as well the organized sports sector sports umbrella organizations and national governing bodies (sports federations).

Sources

Simon Dickie, Youth & Community Manager, British Rowing

Tom Gilbert, National Participation and Programs Manager, Amateur Boxing Association of England (ABAE)

Liz Benhke and Mike Benhke, Directors from Syzygy Leisure Ltd, 6 Church View, Moulton, Northants NN3 7FZ, United Kingdom (www.syzygyleisure.co.uk)

Prof Dr Ian Henry, Director of the Centre for Olympic Studies & Research, School of Sport & Exercise Sciences, Loughborough University, Leicestershire LE11 3TU, United Kingdom

Geoff Arbourne, Joe Ruddock and Carl Knight from Sport for Solidarity (www.sportforsolidarity.org)

Alex Russell, Head of Public Affairs of Sport England and Ruth Alleyne, strategic lead & local government of Sport England

Debbie McIntosh, Head of the CEO of Nacro. Nacro is an organization providing services in England and Wales to reduce crime by changing lives.

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UK - Sport for solidarity (S4S) - www.sportforsolidarity.org

Conclusion



This analysis of the approach of the organized sports sector vis-à-vis sports for people in detention in the EU-project partner countries is not a comparative research but an analysis in the national particularity, actually embedded in its typical socio-cultural environment, at stake.

The analysis is written in the respect of - quoting Prof J. Parry in 'Olympism for the 21st Century' - to consider the universal level whilst taking into account the intractable differences at the particular level. Also sports in detention seeks to be universal in its values, requiring different interpretations in different cultures; *'stated in general terms; interpreted in the particular.'*

The conclusion is that there is an important diversity between the different countries (and even regions within the countries) on the relationship between the sports in detention and the organized sports sector. The details of these differences are to be subtracted from the descriptions made here above. The conclusion also is that the relationship between the organized sports sector and sports in detention - such as the organization of sports in general - is much dependant on, since embedded in, the societal organization of a region or country.

Many similarities though also appear from the above analyses. In general, there is no legislation on how the organized sports sector must be involved in sports for detention. Exceptionally, decrees or rulings do determine the role to be played by the sports umbrella organizations in the field of sports in detention; these roles however being rather general and factually not implemented. Even so, no overall rulings on national/regional do exist for the uni-, multi- or omni-sports federations to structurally and systematically be involved with sports in detention. In many countries however, specific sports federations are factually undertaking sports initiatives for people in detention. This shows that the involvement of sports federations in sports for detention is factually successfully possible. Specific sports federations for people in detention do not exist in a pure form; organizations involved with sports in detention merely being in charge for more than sports alone (e.g. culture, employment, etc.). Also, many sports clubs are involved at the local level with sport for people in detention. These very appreciated initiatives however do not fit in the scope of this research, which is meant to reflect the 'organized sports sector' in the sense that the local community initiatives are not 'structured' on a regional/national sports federations level.

Sports in detention in the EU-project countries analyzed here above is in general based on local initiatives, community-based and socially inspired.

Also worthwhile pointing out is the relative similarity in the time-frame of the development of sports in detention in the countries analyzed in this research. The first initiatives on sport in detention seem to have started in the 80's of the previous century, with overall again important developments in the past decade. All EU-project partner countries currently are eager to learn more from each other with the scope of the development of sports in detention away from the ad hoc, local and punctual initiatives to a more structured approach; whether this is done through the creation of a specific sports federation, the implementation of the existing sports federations or the streamlining of existing initiatives.

During the preparation of this study, it became clear that most presumably no fundamental cross-national research was available on the initiatives of the organized sports sector vis-à-vis sports in detention. The present report is therefore meant to contribute to the gathering of knowledge in this field. It should also serve as a primary bases for further research in as well the countries here above at stake as in all EU-countries. This could allow evidence-based policy making at both a regional, national and European level set on evidence-based realistic targets. Hereby, learning from each other, understanding oneself through each other, cross-pollinating, cross-fertilization, joint initiatives and network elaboration is pre-dominantly important. I.e. dealing on the same topic in general, respecting the different approaches in particular. This is related to the three pre-dominant values of the EU on sports: subsidiarity, self-regulation and autonomy.

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www.ec.europa.eu/sport (EU Commission Directory General Education and Culture Unit Sport)

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www.isca-web.org

The partners of the Prisoners on the Move project

Belgium – De Rode Antraciet

www.deraodeantraciet.be

France - Sport et Citoyenneté

www.sportetcitoyennete.org

UK - Sport for solidarity (S4S)

www.sportforsolidarity.org

Spain - Universitat de València Estidudi General (UVEG)

www.uv.es

Denmark - Ministry of Justice - Prison and Probation service

www.kriminalforsorgen.dk

Romania - Centrul Roman Pentru Educatie Si Dezvoltare Umana (C.R.E.D.)

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Belgium - BLOSO

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Belgium - FROS Sports Federation

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Belgium - Open Stadion

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Belgium - Free University of Brussels (VUB)

www.vub.ac.be

See also the sources referred to above related to each country research.