

## Introduction

The Ministry in charge of Sports has put in place for several years a strategy to promote the development of sport practice for all audiences.

It promotes a policy of aid to federations, leagues, committees and clubs welcoming disadvantaged audiences whose objectives are as follows:

- Develop Physical and sporting activities for the most distant public and experiencing access difficulties for economic and social, geographical or physical reasons and, in particular, young people from sensitive neighbourhoods, and in Emphasizing the situation of young girls and women;
- Rely Priority on sports associations, the activity of which is to encourage social diversity. Their action must be part of an educational and social approach built, in partnership with all the local actors, and, in particular, the territorial authorities.
- Encourage The supervised sport practice of pre-adolescents and adolescents, which is for them a contribution in terms of sociability, the construction of personality and the consolidation of a personal and collective ethic

## Convention Three-year goals between ministries of the city and sports

The Minister of Sports, youth, popular Education and associative life, Valérie Fourneyron and the minister responsible for the city, François Lamy, signed on 4 April 2013, at Rouen, the first triennial convention of objectives for neighbourhoods Popular.

It aims at increasing mobilization and better targeting of the means of the Ministry of Sports, Youth, popular Education and associative life in the neighbourhoods of the policy of the City(1)

In order to enable the development and expression of the youth potentials of the popular neighbourhoods, the two ministers are committed to reducing the inequalities of access to sport practice, whether in sports equipment, diversity of Sports offered and access to the clubs.

The two ministries want to give all their place to the local associative actors and facilitate their daily actions on the ground. Objectives that require governance reform at both the ministerial and decentralized levels and the establishment of a monitoring and steering committee. The rise of the Civic Service (SC) and mobility opportunities (European volunteering) system is also included in the youth field.

Beyond this Convention, the decisions taken within the framework of the CIV of 22 February 2013 foreshadow the future axes of the city's policy, in the context of the renewal of priority geography and territorial contracts (CUCS to date).

- (1) Note: The city's policy consists of a set of state actions aimed at upgrading certain so-called "sensitive" urban areas and reducing social inequalities between territories. It includes legislative and regulatory measures in the field of social action and urban planning, in a partnership with local authorities and their partners (social donors, economic circles, associations...) Resting Often on a contractual basis. It is characterized by a global approach to problems by not dissociating Not Urban components, economic and social. The decision-making body of the city policy is the interdepartmental committee of the cities.

## Sport Social Inclusion factor

In Europe, sport is recognised as a factor of insertion and social integration, and sports practices are essential supports of social life, sources of commitment and personal development. They can therefore be a full-fledged educational medium.

The European Commission's White Paper, whose priorities are included in the Lisbon Treaty of 1 December 2009, encourages Member States to integrate sport practices into policies in the field of education, public health and Social cohesion.

The multi-annual Plan to combat poverty and social inclusion, adopted at the Inter-Ministerial committee to combat exclusions of 21 January 2013, also incorporates a specific measure aimed at facilitating "access to sports and leisure", Part-taking of an approach which aims more broadly to promote access to the rights of the most vulnerable publics or engaged in an integration process.

By promoting an offer of activity Physical and athletic (APS Towards people who are vulnerable or engaged in an integration process, the Ministry of Sport responds to one of the priorities of social ministries: the fight against social inequalities by promoting physical and sporting activities a A tool that promotes social ties and "Living Together " .

To structure the deployment of the "access to sports and leisure" measure, an internet platform dedicated to social inclusion through sport was launched at the last fair of mayors

## Sport to school

Principle :Physical and sporting activities are an important part of education, culture, integration and social life. They contribute in particular to the fight against school failure and to the reduction of social and cultural inequalities as well as to health. The promotion and development of physical and sporting activities for all, especially for people with disabilities, is of general interest. »

The Ministry of Sports, Youth, popular education and associative life and the Ministry of National Education share the common goal of developing the sport practice of young people in all its forms. The beneficial effects on school success, on health, on the development of the child and his confidence in him are no longer to be demonstrated.

School sport is an original component of French educational policy. It is the subject of a partnership between the Ministry of Education and the ministry responsible for sports.

It strongly implies the local authorities, which support them in various forms: grants to school associations, support for the functioning of the structures governing sport in primary and secondary education, assistance to Student travel to the competition venues, etc.

The 5 school and university Federations (USEP, UGSEL, UNSS, FFSU, UNCU) organise the sport as an extension of the school time through the supervision of the activities carried out by the teachers of EPS. The associative projects of these federations offer a central place to the educational dimension of the actions carried out. In 2012, half of all sports federations (61/124) carried out actions directed towards the public of young people in school.

The reform of school rhythms with the implementation of the project Educational Territorial PEDT repositioning the role of local authorities, opens up new perspectives for the development of sport in the primary sector.

In the context of the declination of the framework convention between the CNOSF/MEN of 25 May 2010, 19 federations Signed Agreements with the MEN/USEP/UNSS. Documentary resources have been developed, in particular on the values of Olympism, sport and olympism, pedagogical sheets for teachers of colleges and high schools.

## **Who are the partners of the education and insertion through Sport**

### **Sports federations**

There is a real craze for physical and sporting activities. Two out of three persons over the age of 15 report having performed one or more physical and sporting activities at least once a week. More than 4 out of 10 people practice intensively, more than once a week.

However, a majority of practitioners are not members of a structure (association or club) and do not benefit from an accompaniment (instructor, teacher, educator or moderator...). Participation in sports competitions or rallies concerns only one fifth of the practitioners.

The Ministry is therefore pursuing its efforts to promote and develop sport practice within the clubs affiliated to the sports federations. The approved sports federations participate in the implementation of public service missions relating to the development and democratisation of physical and sporting activities.

Thus, the federations, under the conventions of objectives signed between the Ministry responsible for sports and sports federations, are accompanied to organize and promote their practices with the people who are the most remote.

Councillors within the state services some sports technical advisers, agents of the ministry responsible for sports, are also placed with the approved sports federations in order to carry out missions for the development and promotion of Physical and sporting activities for the people who are the most remote.

State aid to local actors in education and integration through sport

### **The National Centre for the development of Sport (CNDS)**

In accordance with the ministerial guidelines, the activities proposed by the sports associations and financed by the NSDC allow to encourage the social mix from an approach Educational and social building in partnership with the local authorities and the sports movement.

Leagues, departmental committees or sports clubs through the mobilization of the regional share of the NSDC present projects of a territorial nature which must promote the access of the public who encounter particular difficulties and reduce the Inequalities of the Territories.

Particular attention is paid to associative projects in the direction of the populations living in the popular neighbourhoods classified in sensitive urban areas (ZUS) or in rural areas.

## **Employment in associations - Sport employment and professional insertion in the priority territories**

The Government is pursuing these efforts for employment and professional insertion, especially in the priority territories to facilitate the development of physical and sports practice in sensitive neighbourhoods. The different features of skilled sports jobs, the Sport Employment Plan (PSE) of high social utility (was), future jobs (E. A), adult relays or free jobs are primarily concerned with these territories.

The hiring of a qualified coaching promotes the structuring of federations and sports clubs, and the professionalisation of the coaching. It is also a question of giving associations the means to welcome new licensees, particularly those who do not have access to them.

These employment aid schemes are part of the national priority of employment development and the fight against unemployment, in particular the unemployment of young graduates. The development of social utility jobs in the sports field is a priority.

### **The "City-life-Holiday" device**

City Life Vacation Operations (VWV) are aimed at preadolescents and adolescents in difficulty. They can benefit from access to leisure activities and educational support during the different periods of school holidays.

A partnership is formalised with the services of the Social cohesion Agency and the General Secretariat to the city. The Ministry in charge of Sport participates in the work of the National Monitoring Committee and, as such, in the drafting of the annual circular. The interdepartmental departmental directorates provide the secretariat and follow-up at the local level.

## **The "Sport Avenir Jeunesse" (SAJ) of the ASM sports device in this context**

### **To implement its SAJ, ASM is based on the field actors with whom it coordinates to act**

On the ground, **Institutional actors** Is Complete Or are redundant :

- The education National government is in charge of public education and education for young citizen. The State Manages University structures.
- The Delegations Local level (at Regional And Departmental) of Ministry Sports are in charge of the promotion of sport, the technical supervision of sports practices and the Cohesion Social.
- The Delegations Local Ministry Work are in charge of the Development of employment, of the management of the courses of the job seekers and of the vocational training.
- The region is in charge of youth orientation, high school management and Until of learning. She watches theBalance Public policy vis-à-vis the Development of its territories.
- The Departments Manage The Colleges and are in charge of social action
- Urban communities And cities are in charge of the organization of the life of the city and Manage The Schools Primary.

Finally, in order to orient the actions and the financing towards those who need it most, the state recognises 15 priority areas of the policy of the city in Auvergne of which 6 in Clermont Metropolis

### **The associative environment**

Sports clubs are either professional, Be amateurs. In the first case, they have a status of Company Anonymous professional Sport. In the second a status of non-profit association. The Federations Sports are putting in place the Competitions. They technically frame the clubs and Manage The elite. Some provide clubs with specifications that Integrate Guidance in Material of insertion, anti-discrimination and the Harassment.

Public, private or corporate foundations practice the Patronage and finance amateur clubs. The Agency for the Education By sport supports projects Educational Amateur clubs in Launching Every year a call for projects campaign "make us Dream And by animating a network of winning clubs

### **Sources of funding for action on the ground**

The funding Specific

The annual call for projects Dream Of the Agency for Education through Sport

City contracts: This is an annual call for projects launched by Way Coordinated by the State, the departmental council and the Metropolis.

The funding General : Operating grants and investment grants go to clubs for all their activities.

We Fund Currently 40% of our shares of Education and insertion through financing Specific.

The Club Complete Our budget on its operating grants.

### **In Synthesis**

A complex ecosystem with multiple actors, difficult to federate and a method of financing that generates of course the competition between the projects.