

**THE PARALYMPIC MOVEMENT:  
PARTNERS IN PROGRESS WITH  
SPORT FOR ALL**

**Mary A. HUMS  
University of Louisville, USA**

**David C. GREVEMBERG  
International Paralympic Committee,  
Germany**

# **Sport For All objective**

**Sport for All is a movement promoting the Olympic ideal that sport is a human right for all individuals regardless of race, social class, and sex.**

**The movement encourages sport activities which can be exercised by people of all ages, both sexes, and different social and economic conditions.**

**Raises the question:**

**When we say all individuals is it implied that all individuals are included regardless of ability?**

# **International Paralympic Committee Sports for All Related Constitutional Objectives**

**To promote sports for athletes with disabilities without discrimination for political, religious, economic, disability, sex or racial reasons**

**To seek expansion of the opportunities for persons with disabilities to participate in sports and of their access to training programs designed to improve their proficiency**

**What tactics are currently being used by the IPC and the Paralympic Movement to achieve these objective?**

# **Given these similarities, what tactics work in the Paralympic Movement to benefit Sports for All?**

Through strategic partnerships

Through systematic tracking and evaluation of developmental indicators related to sport for athletes with a disability

Through the development and enforcement of policies aimed at creating universal representation

Through prioritization of funding to support projects and initiatives that include objectives related to universality

# Types of Strategic Partnerships

Partnerships that provide formal recognition of sport for athletes with a disability. Example:

International Cycling Union

Partnerships that provide inclusive or integrated programmatic opportunities. Example:

Commonwealth Games Federation

Partnerships that provide new business and promotional opportunities specific to sport for athletes with a disability. Example:

International Olympic Committee

# **Types of Developmental Indicators**

## **Socio-Cultural Values Toward Sport and Disability**

**Sources: Media Coverage and Placement**

**Community Based Structures/Programs**

## **Accessibility to Sport Facilities & Equipment**

**Sources: Number of Accessible Sport Facilities**

**National Sport Equipment Sales**

## **Availability of Sports Technology**

**Sources: Sport Performance Technology Sales**

**Communications Audit**

# **Types of Developmental Indicators (continued)**

## **Availability of Sports Educational Programming**

**Sources: Adaptive Physical Education Programs**

**National Coach and Officials Certification Programs**

## **Existence of Supportive Legislation**

**Sources: Disability-Specific Legislation**

**Governmental Budgets**

# **Developmental Indicator Examples (Australia)**

## **Media Coverage and Placement**

### **Example:**

**On average, the Australian written press reports sport for athletes with a disability in the sports section of major news papers (versus human interest sections) approximately three (3) to four (4) times monthly.**

## **Community Based Structures/Programs**

### **Example:**

**Six (6) Australian states have established multi-disability sport organisations to coordinate regional and community based programs in cooperation with the Australian Sports Commission and the Australian Paralympic Committee**

# **Developmental Indicator Examples (Australia)**

## **Number of Accessible Sport Facilities**

### **Example:**

**Over 350 accessible sport facilities (indoor and outdoor; sport-specific and multi-sport) exist in six (6) Australian States.**

## **Adaptive Physical Education Programs**

### **Example:**

***Active Australia* - a Federal Government initiative managed by the Sport Development Group at the Australian Sports Commission aims to develop the structure and linkages between all levels of sport and to build more effective pathways from community to elite levels including opportunities for individuals with disabilities.**

# **Developmental Indicator Examples (Australia)**

## **Disability-Specific Legislation**

### **Example:**

**Section 23 of the Australian Disability Discrimination Act makes it unlawful to discriminate on the grounds of disability in providing access to or use of premises that the public can enter or use.**

# **Development and Enforcement of Policies Gender Representation**

## **POLICY TYPE: PARALYMPIC GAMES PROGRAM EVALUATION**

**Modification in the evaluation process of viable sports, disciplines and events on the Paralympic Games program available for women to compete in.**

### **Effect:**

**Since 1996, four (4) individual and team sports/disciplines have been introduced to the Paralympic Summer Games program resulting in an increase of over 300 qualification slots in 19 events for women. The sports/disciplines include:**

**Individual**

**Judo**

**Powerlifting**

**Team**

**Basketball - ID**

**Sitting Volleyball**

# **Development and Enforcement of Policies Gender Representation**

## **POLICY TYPE: UNIVERSALITY**

**Inclusion of women in the Paralympic Games concept of universality.  
Specifically:**

**Equity in the allocation of wild cards given to men and women**

**Establishment of gender quotas in qualification**

**Effect:**

**65% of the nations in Sydney 2000 brought women athletes opposed  
to 21% in Atlanta 1996.**

# **Development and Enforcement of Policies Athletes with a Severe Disability**

## **POLICY TYPE: PARALYMPIC GAMES PROGRAM EVALUATION**

**Modification in the evaluation process of viable sports, disciplines and events on the Paralympic Games program available for athletes with a severe disability to compete in.**

### **Effect:**

**Since 1996, five (5) individual and team sports/disciplines have introduced specific events and competitive opportunities for athletes with a severe disability, which are either on the Paralympic Games Program or on their respective World Championship Program. The sports/disciplines include:**

#### **Individual**

**Boccia**

**Cycling**

**Wheelchair Tennis**

#### **Team**

**Football 5-a-Side (blind athletes)**

**Wheelchair Rugby**

# **International Paralympic Committee's Development Fund**

## **Types of Funding:**

**Regional Funding**

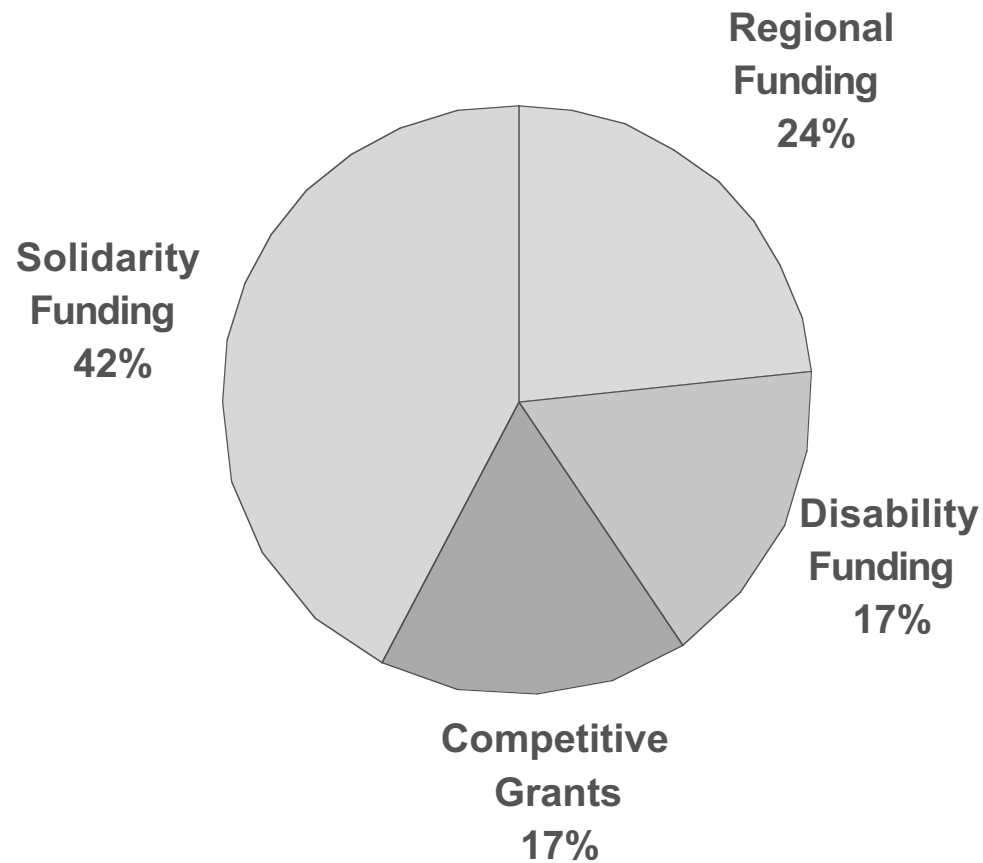
**Disability Sport Organization Funding**

**Competitive Grants**

**Solidarity Program**

# International Paralympic Committee's Development Fund

## Quadrennial Development Funding Allocation Distribution:



# **International Paralympic Committee's Development Fund**

## **Primary outcomes:**

**Identification of athletes (potential and existing)**

**Establishment of sustainable programs**

**Training and education of coaches, officials and  
administrators**

**Awareness and promotion**

# **International Tennis Federation's Wheelchair Tennis "Silver Fund"**

## **Objective:**

**A five year program, that seeks to provide sports wheelchairs, tennis equipment and other infrastructural support to developing nations with the aim to improve the quality of life for men, women and children with a disability.**

## **Project outcomes:**

**Donate ten (10) sport wheelchairs and tennis equipment to forty (40) nations**

**Develop sustainable wheelchair tennis programming in each nation**

**Twenty-five (25) athletes from each nation competing on a regular basis in national and regional competitions**

# **Conclusion**

**The mission of the Sport for All movement includes promoting the Olympic ideal that sport is a human right for all individuals regardless of race, social class and sex.**

**Strategic partnerships, such as between the IOC and IPC, helps to expand this mission to include people of all abilities.**

# **Questions?**

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