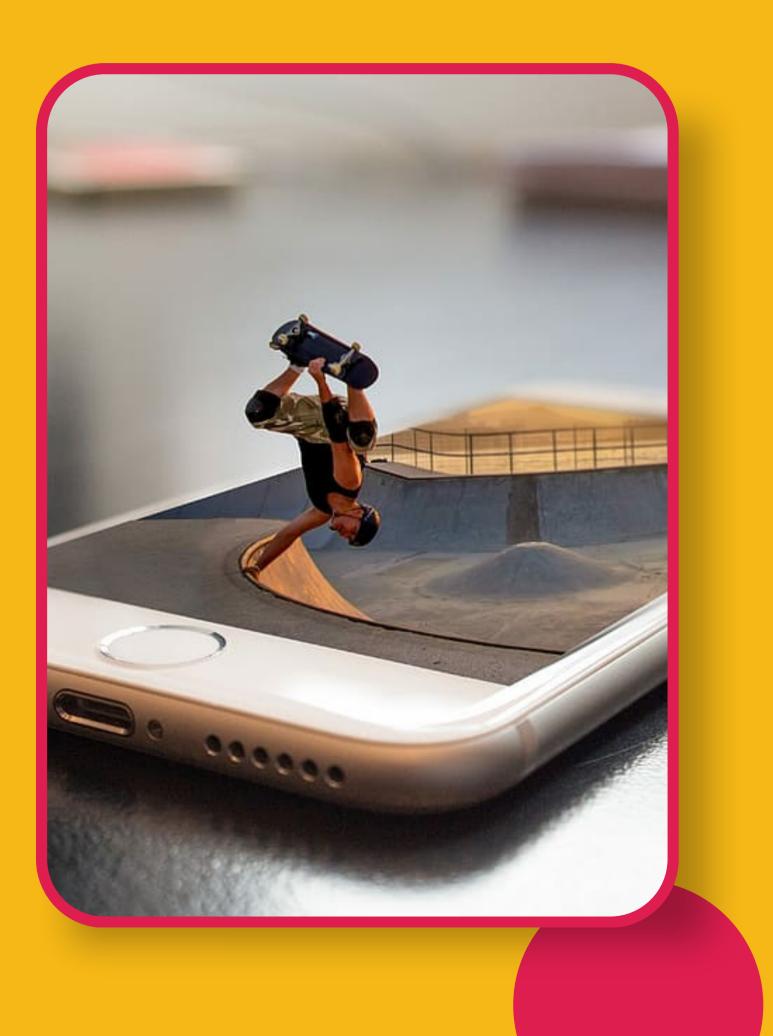
SOCIETAL IMPACT OF NON-ORGANISED SPORT

A (digital) social innovation perspective

Presentation by Charlotte Van Tuyckom







2 OBSERVATIONS

/1 self-organizing communities are increasingly perceived as flagships of social innovation in different spheres and sectors like sports

/2 there is a proliferation of **digital platforms** to unite non-organised sport enthusiasts

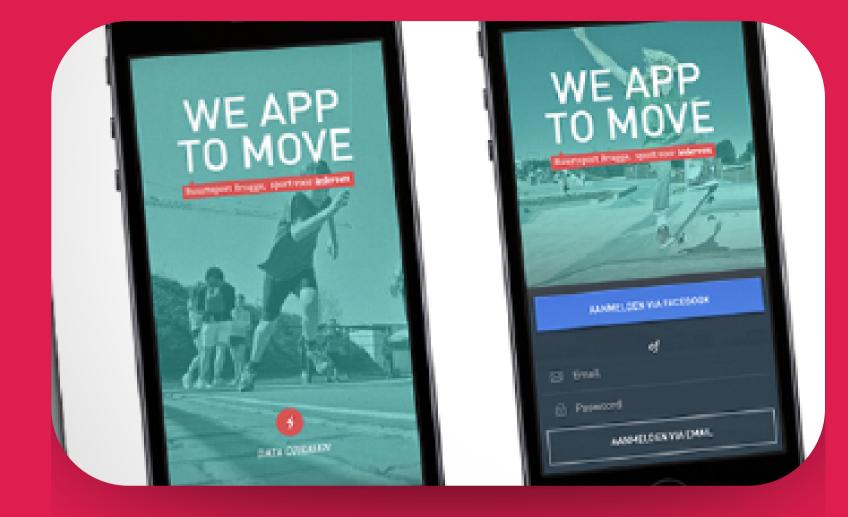


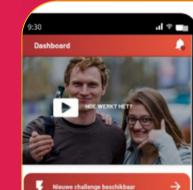
3 ILLUSTRATIONS

of digital platforms to support self-organized sporting activities for

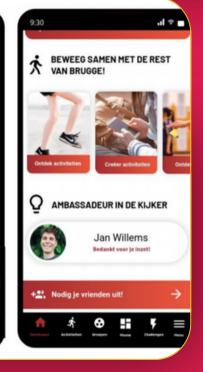
/1 socially vulnerable youth - We app to move
/2 adults - Brugge Beweegt app
/3 all citizens - Equip app

in Bruges

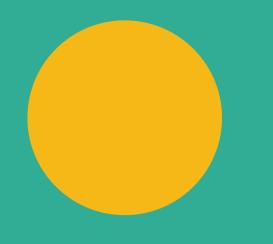




BEWEEG SAMEN MET DE REST VAN BRUGGE!







GOALS OF SOCIAL INNOVATION -

/1 overcome current and vital
challenges of modern Western
societies

/2 related to (diminishing) role of the government





ELEMENTS IN DEFINITION OF SOCIAL INNOVATION

/1 social innovation aims to produce longlasting outcomes that are relevant for parts of society, given the needs and challenges of specific target groups

/2 social innovation fundamentally changes the **social relationships** and 'playing rules' between the involved stakeholders

/3 in order to produce outcomes that really matter, end users and other relevant stakeholders need to be **involved in design**, **implementation and/or adoption** of these need-driven innovations





SOCIAL INNOVATIONS

are game changers because new rules of the game, new relationships and new positions are created





the idea of self-organization and self-organizing communities are put forward as alternatives for traditional government-based public services





/1 citizens are preceived as initiators or cocreators of new public services

/2 new ways of thinking are explored in these 'collaborative innovation networks', providing alternatives for traditional ways in which public services, projects and programs are currently produced

/3 implies change in traditional roles of governmental actors

/4 civil servants need to develop new skills in order to facilitate and support emergence of self-organizing communities







BUT

Self-organizing communities are not isolated and are shaped in interaction with existing institutions / public initiatives can end up in selforganization / self-organization can be 'mainstreamed' in formal policy

Although little is known about how community self-organizations effectively develop in interaction with existing institutions, a stimulating institutional context is considered an **important prerequisite** for the blooming of community self-organization



Traditional roles of governmental actors facing and responding to social innovation **are changing**

Civil servants become **less the experts** but **develop more into professional assistants on demand**, when there is need for knowledge and information about procedures, legislation, and other resources that are needed for developing and implementing plans and ideas of self-organizing community











CONCLUSION

New roles and competences for (local) governmental actors are necessary to develop effective and legitimate processes of co-creation with selforganizing groups and to make social innovation in the public (sport) sector meaningful and productive







THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

Start moving. Keep moving. Move the future









Get in touch

+32485504377
 Charlotte.Van.Tuyckom@howest.be
 www.sportinnovatiecampus.be
 linkedin.com/in/charlottevantuyckom/

