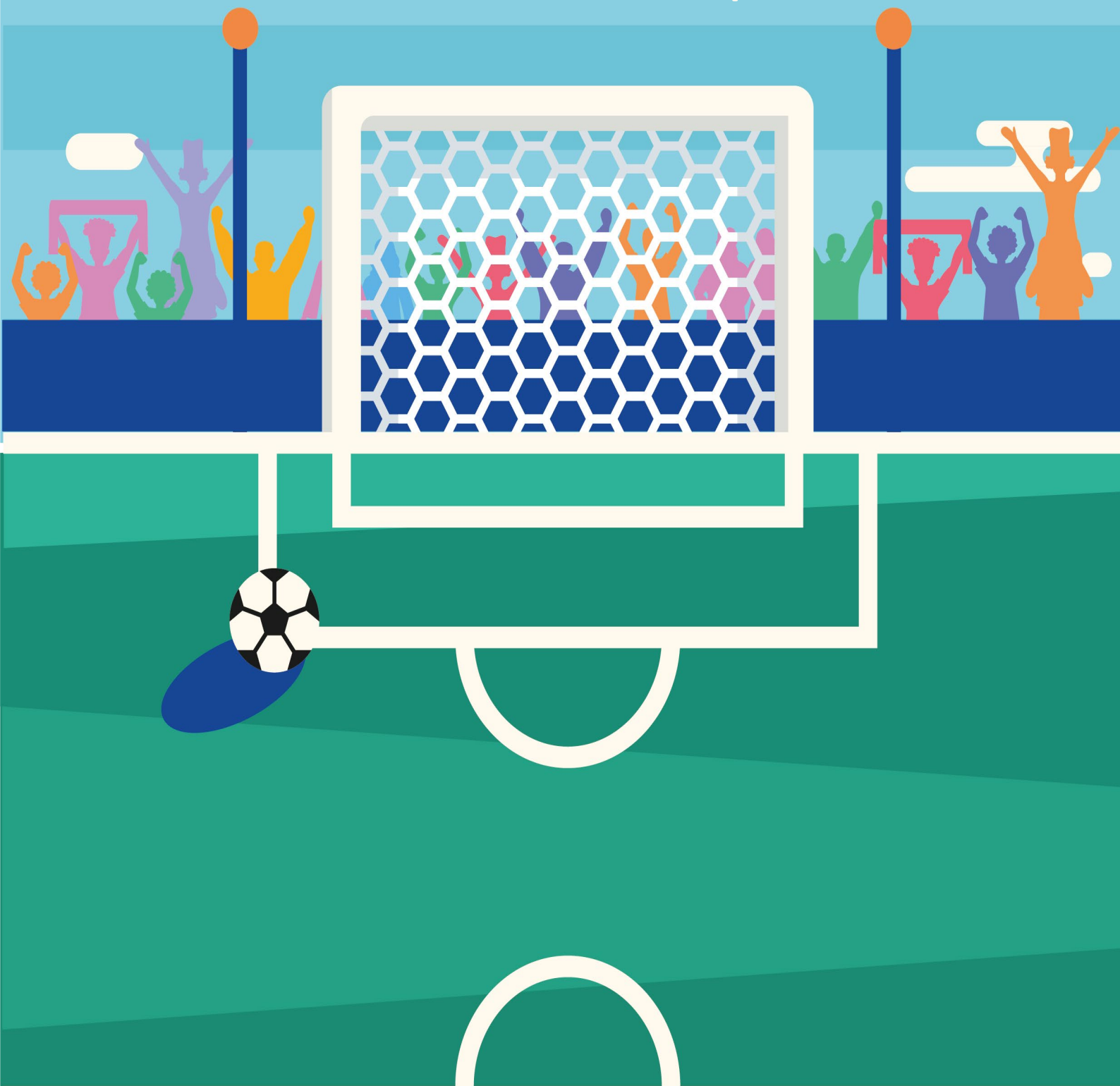




# Module 1



## Racism in football: a paradox





## Lesson Plan Template

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>Module Title</b>                         | Racism in football: a paradox   |
| <b>Target Group</b>                         | <b>Football Coaches, Football Officials, Grassroot Football Club Staff, Stakeholders</b>  |
| <b>Learning Outcomes of the Lesson Plan</b> | <b>Upon delivering this Lesson Plan, your learners should be able to:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Recognise the ideals of sport, the social values it promotes and the impact it has in society</li><li>• Understand the universality of football and a passion that people from across the globe share and recognize that there is no room for racism in football and sport in general</li><li>• Recognise that racism is incompatible with and has a destructive effect on football</li><li>• Appreciate the power of football to have a positive contribution in society</li></ul> |
| <b>Lesson duration</b>                      | 2 Hours   |
| <b>What does this lesson plan cover</b>     | Sport Values, Football Universality, football's capacity to connect people, football & racism   |
| <b>Preparation</b>                          | Go through Module 1 of the Curriculum<br>Gather the material required for the training/workshop<br>Prepare a short presentation on the agenda, themes and objectives of the training/workshop<br>Make arrangements for coffee/catering for the participants   |





| The Lesson Plan for F2F Learning |  |  |            |                           |  |
|----------------------------------|--|--|------------|---------------------------|--|
| Nr .                             | Topics and Sub-topics  | Learning Activities  | Duration   | Training Methods          | Materials/ Equipment Needed  |
| 1                                | <b>Welcome - Ice Breaker</b>                                 | <p><u>Introduction</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Welcome the participants to the workshop and introduce yourself.</li> </ul> <p><u>Ice Breaker Activity</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Give out a note card and a pen/pencil to each of the participants. Ask them to write down something interesting they have done (e.g. skydiving, traveled to 10 different countries etc). Put all the papers into one hat and have each participant to draw a note card and read it out loud. The reader must try to guess who did it and explain how they came to that conclusion</li> </ul> | 10 minutes | Ice Breaker               | Note cards, pens/pencils   |
| 2                                | <b>Introduction</b>  | <p><u>Presentation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Using a PowerPoint presentation provide a short overview of the workshop, its objectives and the themes it will cover</li> <li>Give participants the opportunity to share with the group their expectations from the workshop and any initial ideas and views they have on the topic and the themes to be covered</li> </ul>   | 5 Minutes  | Presentation - Discussion | Powerpoint Presentation, Laptop/PC, Projector  |
| 3                                | <b>The importance of Sports &amp; their impact on people</b> | <p><u>Group Work</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Divide the participants into 4 groups</li> <li>The groups will be asked to discuss the following topics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>'How important is sport in society and why? What is its contribution – effect?</li> <li>In what ways does sport impact individuals and communities?</li> </ul> </li> </ul>   | 30 minutes |                           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Leaflets with the questions for each of the groups</li> <li>A3 papers</li> <li>Markers</li> </ul> |





|          |                     |  |            |            |   |
|----------|---------------------|--|------------|------------|---|
|          |                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Two groups will discuss the first topic and two the second topic. They should note down on an A3 paper their thoughts and views along with 2-3 examples that clearly illustrate their points.</li> <li>One representative from each group will present to the 'plenary' the views and examples noted down by their group. Once the presentations are completed, you should offer the opportunity to the participants to share their views on what was discussed and add to the presentations of their colleagues.</li> </ul>  |            |            |   |
| <b>4</b> | <b>Coffee Break</b> |  | 15 minutes |            |   |
| <b>5</b> | <b>Discussion</b>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Initiate a discussion with participants. Go through the following questions with them and note down their responses on a board: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What emotions do you associate football with?</li> <li>What makes football special? Why do you think football is called 'the beautiful game'?</li> <li>What made you take up a role as a coach or a member of a grassroots football team?</li> <li>Name three of your favourite football players (past and present), their nationality and the team they play or played for?</li> </ul> </li> <li>After you go through all the questions and note down all their points and views ask them to think of their answers and ask them the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Do you think that we would get different answers, if we asked a similar group of people from Africa or South America, the same questions?</li> </ul> </li> <li>Given that they will say no, discuss with them the universality of football, that is a sport that is loved by people around the world and emphasize that is something that unites us all). Ask them to share their thoughts on that</li> <li>Now go through the list of players they have identified and ask them to think and share their thoughts on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The capacity of people to bring together talent from different ethnic backgrounds</li> <li>If this is beneficial for the teams, the fans and the sport in general</li> </ul> </li> </ul> | 25 minutes | Discussion | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Flipchart or Board</li> <li>Markers</li> </ul> |





|   |                         |  |            |                         |   |
|---|-------------------------|--|------------|-------------------------|---|
| 6   | <b>Football's power</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Split the participants into four groups. Each group should be given a story to read and discuss (Annex 1)</li> <li>• Ask the groups to write in a piece of paper the main points of the story and the effect football had. Furthermore, they should explore and note down their thoughts on the effect football can have in community based on the story they have read.</li> <li>• A representative from each group will present what was discussed in their group and the conclusions they have drawn</li> <li>• Following the presentations, lead a discussion with the group on the power of football in the community</li> </ul> | 20 minutes | Group work              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Copies of the examples in Annex 1</li> <li>• 4 A3 papers</li> <li>• Markers</li> </ul> |
| 7   | <b>Reflection</b>       | <p>Reflection</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ask the participants to share with the group their thoughts and views on what was discussed during the workshop</li> <li>• Ask them to think of all the things discussed during the workshop whether they think that 'Racism or exclusion are compatible in any way with the values of sport or the position and effect of football in society'</li> </ul>  | 10 Minutes | Discussion – Reflection |   |
| 8   | <b>Feedback</b>         | Give out the workshop evaluation forms and ask the participants to fill them out   | 5 minutes  |                         |   |
| <b>Duration of the Module</b>   |                         |  | 2 Hours    |                         |   |
| <b>Training Material for F2F Learning (list any material a trainer will need to deliver the training)</b> |                         | <p>Projector<br/>Laptop<br/>A3 Papers<br/>Pens/Pencils<br/>Markers<br/>Board/Flipchart<br/>Copies of the Examples in Annex 1<br/>Evaluation forms<br/>Note Cards</p>   |            |                         |   |





## **Annex 1**

### **Examples:**

#### **1) World War 1 - The Christmas Truce**

—  
The First World War, was one of the most devastating confrontations in human history, causing millions of deaths. Though it is one of the darkest points of humanity, it also brings a story of hope and **an inspiring example of football's power to connect and bring people together.**

During a truce agreed for Christmas on December 25, 1914, the two fighting sides, British and Germans, sang Christmas carols together and met in no man's land), exchanging gifts and taking photographs. This meet also led to an impromptu football match between the two sides. An event that captures the imagination and reflects the power and potential of football to provide a space where people leave behind their differences and focus on the ideals of the sport.





## 2) Socrates - Win or Lose, always with democracy

Socrates was a Brazilian footballer who played for Corinthians and captained the Brazilian national team in the 1982 World Cup. A player of incredible flair, he attained legendary status due to the way he expressed and promoted his convictions combining the game with politics and the efforts to promote democracy in his country that was then ruled by a dictatorship.

Though he initially wished to pursue a career in medicine so that he could be useful in addressing the social problems his country was facing due to the extreme levels of poverty and inequality, his father persuaded him that he could have a greater impact through football and promote the call for democracy in his country.

Alongside Corinthians' director of football and a teammate, Wladimir, they put forward a radical approach to how the team operated, creating the Corinthians Democracy Movement. Socrates and Wladimir introduced a collective decision-making system in the club. Under this system, all decisions were taken by a vote by all members and staff. The club also protested the dictatorship using innovative methods, promoting political slogans, such as printing 'Democracia' on their jerseys. These actions and the movement promoted by Corinthians mobilised great support from most Brazilians. At the same time, the sports' unique popularity among the country's working class prevented the regime from intervening against the club and its players (Ledith:2018).

In 1984, Socrates even spoke in a rally, in front of two million people, supporting free Direct elections. In his speech, he noted that if the regime does not accept direct presidential elections, he would leave the country and play in Italy. A promise he kept, moving to Florence when the amendment of the Direct Elections Now campaign was overturned by congress (streetfootballworld: 2018).

Though he did not achieve his ultimate goal of free elections, he had a great effect on society and is recognized as being largely responsible for raising the political awareness of the Brazilian people. Most importantly, he served as a source of inspiration for the nation and led to the dictatorship losing support across the country. His story also shows that the beautiful game can help promote and popularize important images, especially during suppression.





### 3) Didier Drogba and the civil war

In 2005, the Ivory Coast National team managed to win a ticket to compete in the World Cup for the first time in their history. It was a great success for a country experiencing a dividing Civil war in 2002 that caused thousands of deaths and made the future of the West African country look bleak. But the most seismic event that day did not occur on the pitch but in Ivory Coast's dressing room right after.

During the celebrations, a TV camera entered the changing room, and the players stood in front of it with their arms draped across each other's shoulders. With a microphone in hand, Chelsea's star, Didier Drogba, had a message for the whole nation in the centre.

"Men and women of Ivory Coast, from the north, south, centre, and west, we proved today that all Ivorians can coexist and play together with a shared aim, to qualify for the World Cup [... ] We promised you that the celebrations would unite the people, today, we beg you on our knees. The one country in Africa with so many riches must not descend into war. Please lay down your weapons and hold elections," Drogba urged.

Drogba's call caused a dramatic change in the country. As the video clip was repeatedly played on television, it influenced the rivalry parties to stop fighting, negotiate and agree on a ceasefire.

Drogba did not stop there. The following year, while touring the rebel-held area of the country, he announced that Ivory Coast's match with Madagascar on 3 June 2007, would be played in the rebel stronghold Bouake. A move that seemed unimaginable earlier. A gesture that united the country once again as enemies watched the game together and joined the celebrations after Ivory Coast won.

As Sebastien Gnahore, an ex-footballer who fled Ivory Coast recalls "It was euphoria across the whole country, everybody came together," says Gnahore. "We had so much hope in Drogba and his team. The Toures from the north, Drogba from the south. It was a true Ivorian mosaic." (BBC: 2020)







#### 4) From National Tragedy to Global Action

In 1994, Andres Escobar's own goal caused Colombia's exit from the 1994 World Cup. An own goal led to him being killed a few days later in a Medellin car park. The death of a man that was admired for his commitment to fair play caused international shock.

Andres' assassination inspired Jürgen Griesbeck, a German PhD student based in Medellín, to investigate the violence in the country and consider new approaches to conflict resolution. This process led him back to football.

He soon discovered that the football pitch was the only place young armed Colombians were willing to dialogue and collaborate. Drawing on this conclusion, he proceeded to develop **Fútbol por la Paz (Football for Peace) – a youth project that used football to combat violence in the region**. The programme required participants in football matches to leave their guns and promoted a gender mix in its games while disputes had to be settled by players with no intervention from referees. This approach empowered participants to change their perception of life and decreased murders in the region. All through the power of football.

This is just an example of football's power and impact in addressing social problems. Jürgen realised that organisations worldwide are using football to tackle various local issues, from AIDS prevention to social integration to gender equality. He understood the need to promote cooperation and coordination among them. With this in mind, in 2002, he founded Streetfootballworld 2002 – a global organisation that connects grassroots initiatives and amplifies their impact. ([streetfootballworld](#): 2022)



