



Study on the Contribution of Sport to Regional Development through the Structural Funds

Final Report

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Written by



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Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union, 2016

ISBN 978-92-79-54595-5

doi: 10.2766/940310

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PRINTED ON PROCESS CHLORINE-FREE RECYCLED PAPER (PCF)

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1 Introduction

People take up sport and physical activity for a variety of reasons, including for the sheer enjoyment of it, to improve fitness and health and to generate a sense of well-being. Promoting sport in order to help people achieve these aims is important in itself, but there are other reasons to promote sport and physical activity beyond the immediate personal benefits.

In a modern economy, sport makes a direct contribution to economic activity, it can be used as a vehicle for generating an even wider range of business and social actions and it has huge strengths as a means of motivating a wide range of individuals and groups. In short, sport and physical activity can have very important economic and social impacts, especially at a local or regional level.

It is on the economic and social benefits of sport and physical activity that this study is concentrating.

Based on past experience, and especially the experience of projects supported by the Structural Funds – the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF), the European Social Fund (ESF) and the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EARDF), in particular – the study explores the nature of sport's economic and social impacts, the variety of sport-based initiatives to be found across the EU and the prospects for more sport-based initiatives, both directly and working closely with other sectors, such as tourism and the cultural and creative industries. The analysis will be complemented with evidence of impacts, including examples of good practice and details of a variety of interventions¹ over the past decade. It is also accompanied by a practical guidance document for sport organisations and others interested in developing sport-based projects under the current European Structural and Investment Funds (ESIF) and into the future.

It is important to note, however, that this study is not primarily about how to get more funding for sport, though that may be one of its consequences. It is much more about the role of sport in modern economies and society and how sport and physical activity can be a powerful means of achieving the objectives of EU Cohesion policy.

It will be seen that sport and related activities have special characteristics that help to make them especially suited to being used as an instrument for achieving the objectives of Cohesion policy. Some of these characteristics are shared with other actions, but frequently sport stands out as being particularly effective. Further detail will be provided in this report and its annexes, but it is already worth noting the following characteristics:

- Sport generates business activity directly, ranging from huge football enterprises to local sport clubs and gyms.
- Sport requires human input and therefore is relatively good at generating employment locally, not only in the activity itself, but also in the construction and maintenance of facilities. In short, sport has a high employment multiplier.
- As a major element in the Experience Economy, sport is good at attracting talent and encouraging new and innovative forms of experience, from new kinds of sport to new ways of measuring performance and monitoring activity.

¹ Note that in this report, the term 'initiatives' is used to refer to policy measures characterised by their general aims or objectives, whereas 'interventions' is used to refer to a particular approach or instrument used to pursue these aims.

- Sport is an important contributor of content for ICT developments and is increasingly using ICT to enhance performance and its measurement.
- Sport events and activities can have strong direct impacts on local economies, but also provide powerful occasions for marketing and promotion – from specific products to inward investment.
- Sport has lots of links with other economic activities and can be a significant element in a broader development strategy.
- Sport and physical activity can improve mental agility as well as promoting physical fitness and active and healthy ageing. All of these can have direct effects on productivity and also reduce health-care costs.
- Sport is good at motivating people and at promoting well-being and social cohesion.
- Sport is especially good at helping to engage with excluded social groups and developing basic but transferable skills and enhancing employability.
- Increased physical activity can lead to a reduction in the use of carbon-based transport and other beneficial environmental effects.

The rest of the report and its annexes will set out the case for sport. The intention is that this will be a practical document, helping those who would like to learn from the experience of others. The main text has therefore been kept deliberately light, focusing on information that is important for understanding what can be achieved. Lengthy reviews of academic literature or explanations of the policy context have been avoided. Rather, for those who are interested, external references are made to this contextual material. The Annexes provide detailed evidence on specific sport-based initiatives and finally a practical guidance document on developing sport and physical activity projects.

2 Context and the Methodology of the Study

2.1 Introduction

The European Commission has noted that 'sport has a strong potential to contribute to smart, sustainable and inclusive growth and new jobs through its positive effects on social inclusion, education and training, and public health' and in various documents² it has identified the importance of specific EU programmes and funds to support initiatives in the field of sport. It is therefore committed to fully exploiting the support of sport by the Structural Funds as a tool for regional and rural development and in order to strengthen the skills and employability of workers in the sport sector.

This study aims to assist the implementation of this commitment, especially by providing practical information and advice to sport organisations and others who may be considering using the European Structural and Investment Funds to support sport-based projects. It does so in several ways:

- It provides summary information on over 200 sport and physical activity projects that have already been supported (mainly in the 2007-2013 period) by the Structural Funds, with examples from all EU Member States.
- It sets out 33 good practice cases, illustrating the effective use of the Structural Funds to achieve a range of differing objectives in regional and local economic and social development.
- Analysis explains the nature and impact of sport-based initiatives and defines distinct categories of sport interventions.
- Practical advice for those interested in developing projects is set out in a guidance document and in the report's recommendations.

Underlying the development of particular instruments, a basic aim of the project has been to establish a solid evidence base on the extent and nature of initiatives involving sport and related activities that have been supported by the Structural Funds since 2007 and that have made a clear contribution to regional economic and social development.

The rest of this chapter provides a brief explanation of the context and background to this work, while the following chapter begins to set out the results.

² For instance the 2007 White Paper on Sport and the 2011 Communication on Sport.

2.2 The Context for the Study

The policy context for the study must take account of the growing profile of sport at a European level, notably since the reference to sport in the Lisbon Treaty.

First, however, it will be useful to be clear about what is meant by 'sport and physical activity'.

The EU's definition of sport was originally developed by the Council of Europe. It encompasses "*all forms of physical activity which, through casual or organised participation, aim at expressing or improving physical fitness and mental well-being, forming social relationships or obtaining results in competition at all levels*".³

In addition to this rather broad definition of sport, this project is also concerned with the role of physical activity in promoting regional economic and social development, and this broadens the scope of eligible activities even further. In the EU Physical Activity Guidelines (2008) physical activity is usually defined as "*any bodily movement associated with muscular contraction that increases energy expenditure above resting levels*". This description includes all types of physical activity, such as "*leisure-time physical activity (including most sport activities and dancing), occupational physical activity, physical activity at or near the home and physical activity connected with transport*".⁴

There is also a definition of sport in economic terms which was developed in the EU context by a working group in 2007, known as the 'Vilnius definition of sport'⁵, which is derived from Eurostat concepts. It involves three different levels:

- **The statistical definition of sport:** Corresponds to the current CPA 2008 category 93.1 ("sporting services").
- **Narrow definition of sport:** All products and services which are necessary as inputs for (doing) sport ("to produce sport as an output").
- **Broad definition of sport:** Statistical definition + narrow definition + all products and services which have a (direct or indirect) relation to any sport but without being necessary to do sport ("which draw upon sport as an input").⁶

During the course of the study, the focus has primarily been on the EU definitions of sport and physical activity, but the implications for associated activities referred to in the broad definition of sport have certainly been of interest.

³ http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/sport/sportineurope/Default_en.asp via House of Lords European Union Committee 16th Report of Session 2010–11 Grassroots Sport and the European Union (April 2011) HL Paper 130

⁴ EU Physical Activity Guidelines Recommended Policy Actions in Support of Health-Enhancing Physical Activity - Approved by the EU Working Group "Sport & Health" at its meeting on 25 September 2008 Confirmed by EU Member State Sport Ministers at their meeting in Biarritz on 27-28 November 2008. Brussels, 10 October 2008

⁵ <http://bookshop.europa.eu/en/sport-satellite-accounts-pbNC0213236/>

⁶ Vilnius definition of sport. See http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/6921402/0/Vilnius+Definition+Sport+CPA2008+official+2013_09_19.pdf/30838d11-01ea-431f-8112-50786e187c1c

The broader policy context at an EU level, has been determined by the 2009 Lisbon Treaty, in which the EU obtained for the first time a specific competence for sport. This authorises the EU to build up and implement a coordinated sport policy, and gives sport a specific budget line.

Box 2.1 The TFEU and Sport

The **Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union** (TFEU), has introduced a separate title on 'Education, Vocational Training, Youth and Sport' (Title XII), specifying in Article 165 (1), that 'The Union shall contribute to the promotion of European sporting issues, while taking account of the specific nature of sport, its structures based on voluntary activity and its social and educational function.'

Article 165 (2) provides further detail on Union action. This should aim at: 'developing the European dimension in sport, by promoting fairness and openness in sporting competitions and cooperation between bodies responsible for sports, and by protecting the physical and moral integrity of sportsmen and sportswomen, especially the youngest sportsmen and sportswomen.'

Finally, Article 165 also 'operationalises' the Union's sport competence by noting co-operation with third countries and international organisations (Article 165 (3)), and by allowing for EU legislation on 'incentive measures' and Council recommendations (Article 165 (4)). Any harmonisation of Member State law is excluded.

Although sport is an EU competence, the Treaty requires that EU intervention is confined to supporting, coordinating or complementing sport policy measures implemented by the Member States (whose organisation of sport and physical activity will differ)⁷. In practice this means that EU action can be taken through 'soft' policy making as opposed to legislative action. 'Soft' policy tools include dialogue, policy cooperation, the development of guidelines and recommendations, and funding. In the period 2014-2020, approximately EUR 265 million⁸ is being made available under the Erasmus+ Sport chapter. This funding is to tackle "threats to the integrity of sport, intolerance and discrimination; promote good governance, dual careers of athletes, voluntary activities, social inclusion, equal opportunities and health-enhancing physical activity."⁹

The key document setting out the basis for the European Commission's approach is the White Paper on Sport, published in 2007.¹⁰ The White Paper's overall objective is "to give strategic orientation on the role of sport in Europe, to encourage debate on specific problems, to enhance the visibility of sport in EU policy-making and to raise public awareness of the needs and specificities of the sector."

Specifically on the possible contribution of sport to regional development, the White Paper indicates that sport has a growing yet underestimated potential to contribute to a macroeconomic impact from regional policy, including job creation. In particular, sport has synergies with the tourism sectors. Sport investments can support the modernisation of infrastructure as well as lead to "the emergence of new partnerships for financing sport and leisure facilities."¹¹

⁷ Think tank Sport et Citoyenneté (2013) L'organisation du sport dans les Etats membres de l'Union européenne

⁸ Sport in the EU factsheet, European Commission 2015

⁹ Halleux (2015) EU sport policy: An overview. EPRS | European Parliamentary Research Service. Members' Research Service. September 2015 — PE 565.908

¹⁰ COM(2007) 391 final

¹¹ COM(2007) 391 final

Following up on the 2007 White Paper, the Commission's Communication on 'Developing the European Dimension in Sport'¹² underlines the role of sport in contributing to the goals of the Europe 2020 Strategy by "improving employability and mobility". As the title indicates, this emphasised the potential of sport to contribute to economic growth and the role of sport as part of the EU 2020 strategy:

"Sport represents a large and fast-growing sector of the economy and makes an important contribution to growth and jobs, with value added and employment effects exceeding average growth rates. Around 2% of global GDP is generated by the sport sector.¹³ Major sport events and competitions provide strong potential for increased development of tourism in Europe. Sport is thus a contributor to the Europe 2020 strategy."

Actions to promote sport at an EU level are currently based largely on the **Erasmus+ Programme (2014-2020)**, which has (for the first time) a dedicated budget line for sport, and more generally the **EU Work Plan for Sport 2014-2017**. Following on from the previous EU Work Plan for Sport 2011-2014 this sets out a programme of activity involving three priority areas for action:

- integrity of sport, in particular anti-doping, the fight against match-fixing, protection of minors, good governance and gender equality;
- the economic dimension of sport, in particular sustainable financing of sport, the legacy of major sport events, economic benefits of sport and innovation;
- sport and society, in particular Health-Enhancing Physical Activity (HEPA), volunteering, employment in sport as well as education and training in sport.

The last two areas are particularly relevant for the current study and in this context the work of the Expert Groups set up by the current and previous Work Plans is highly significant. The Expert Groups on the Economic Dimension, on Human Resources Management in Sport and on Health-Enhancing Physical Activity are all moving towards the publication of their reports and recommendations and various issues under consideration by these Expert Groups relate to the material being generated as part of the study.

The reports of the Expert Groups will build on previous work undertaken, including, for instance, the recommendations of the December 2012 report of the Expert Group on Sustainable Financing of Sport, entitled 'Strengthening financial solidarity mechanisms within sport'. In Recommendation 15, the Commission is encouraged to adopt the following approach:

In view of the next programming period 2014-2020, fully exploit the possibilities of the European Regional Development Fund to support sport infrastructure and sustainable activities in sport and outdoors as a tool for regional and rural development, and the European Social Fund to strengthen the skills and employability of workers in the sport sector.

¹² COM(2011) 12 final

¹³ World Economic Forum, Davos, 2009.

Similarly, the activities of the Expert Groups are based on a mandate set out in the Council Resolution of 21 May 2014 on the European Union Work Plan for Sport¹⁴. This invited the Member States, the Commission and the Presidencies, within their respective spheres of competence, among other objectives, to:

- take sport into account when formulating, implementing and evaluating policies and actions in other policy fields, with particular attention to ensuring early and effective inclusion in the policy development process;
- promote better recognition of the contribution of sport to the overall goals of the Europe 2020 Strategy given the sector's strong potential to contribute to smart, sustainable and inclusive growth and new jobs and considering its positive effects on social inclusion, education and training as well as public health and active ageing.

The current study is intended to provide evidence on progress towards these objectives and action following the reports of the Expert Groups will undoubtedly need to take the results of the study into account.

2.3 The Academic Literature on the Impacts of Sport

As well as the policy framework, earlier studies and academic debate are important in defining the context in which the study has looked at the impacts of sport-based initiatives. It is not intended that a comprehensive review of the relevant literature should be presented here, but it will help if some of the main themes in academic studies are reviewed briefly.

A lot of the literature relating to sport policy considers the question of the health and other benefits created by policy initiatives to encourage the take-up of sport and physical activity. The most immediate benefit of sport and physical activity is generally thought to be maintained/improved health and the quality of life. Conversely, a sedentary lifestyle is a risk factor of a range of chronic illnesses, including cardiovascular diseases, which is a main cause of death in Europe.¹⁵ The most immediate benefit of participation is therefore for the individual, but benefits also accrue to society at large through e.g. strengthened communities, increased independence into old age, and greater innovation benefitting the economy.¹⁶ A 2011 EU wide study found a positive correlation between the share of the population which practices sport at least once a week and the level of GDP per capita (adjusted for purchasing power parity).¹⁷

¹⁴ Resolution of the Council and of the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States, meeting within the Council, of 21 May 2014 on the European Union Work Plan for Sport (2014-2017) (2014/C 183/03)

¹⁵ EU Physical Activity Guidelines Recommended Policy Actions in Support of Health-Enhancing Physical Activity - Approved by the EU Working Group "Sport & Health" at its meeting on 25 September 2008. Confirmed by EU Member State Sport Ministers at their meeting in Biarritz on 27-28 November 2008. Brussels, 10 October 2008

¹⁶ CASE – The Culture and Sport Evidence Programme (2010) Understanding the drivers, impact and value of engagement in culture and sport: An over-arching summary of the research

¹⁷ Eurostrategies et al (2011) Study on the funding of grassroots sports in the EU: With a focus on the internal market aspects concerning legislative frameworks and systems of financing. Final report VOLUME I

The most common methodology to measure economic impact from sport is to assess the Gross Value Added contribution to the economy of each individual producer, industry or sport-related sector, along with employment rates in the same sectors, but there is also more focused discussion on areas such as the impact potential of sporting events.¹⁸ Here, there is a lot of literature on the risk of funding 'white elephants'¹⁹, including literature on the methodological challenges in undertaking economic impact assessments for these types of initiatives/events.²⁰ Gratton et al, (2006)²¹ provide an overview of these debates and seem to indicate that the biggest area of contention concerns whether or not significant infrastructure investment in sport facilities provides positive returns. Much depends on the accompanying measures.

The contribution of sport developments to local and regional tourism are an important part of this picture as has been appreciated for some time. Higham (1999)²² pointed to the tourism potential of regular season domestic sport competitions, national championships and local/regional sport and more recent studies sees sport tourism as an area with the potential to contribute "major economic benefits to host cities, regions, and countries."²³

Part of the argument here parallels the discussion on the significance of the cultural and creative sectors for regional development.²⁴ The well-known work of Richard Florida²⁵ pointed to high quality sport facilities and attractions as part of the pull factor on mobile talent in the modern, knowledge-based economy as much as the cultural life of cities.

More generally, in this area of interaction between sport and other parallel developments in modern economies, there has been reference to the 'Experience Economy', which was first described in an article by Pine and Gilmore²⁶, published in 1998. These authors stressed that the emerging modern economy is radically different from earlier industrial and service economies and that although experiences have typically been considered as 'services', they are in fact a distinct economic offering, as different from services as services are from goods.

Although it is possible to argue with elements of this conception, it has been influential in the analysis of developments in a number of sectors, among which tourism has been prominent. In particular, in the tourism sector, the idea is commonly acknowledged that a significant change is taking place in the nature of the tourism market, because of the importance of 'experiences' to consumers.

¹⁸ Burgan, B., & Mules, T. (1992). Economic impact of sporting Events. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 19(2), 700-710.

¹⁹ See for example Solberg (2015) Hosting major sports events: The challenge of taming white elephants

²⁰ See for example A Review of Economic Impact Studies on Sporting Events. U.S. Sports Academy in Sports Facilities, Sports Management. Available at <http://thesportjournal.org/article/a-review-of-economic-impact-studies-on-sporting-events/>

²¹ Gratton et al (2006) The economic impact of major sports events: a review of ten events in the UK. The Editorial Board of the *Sociological Review* 2006. Published by Blackwell Publishing Ltd

²² Higham (1999). Commentary – sport as an avenue of tourism development: An analysis of the positive and negative impacts of sport tourism. *Current Issues in Tourism*, 2(1), 82-90.

²³ Lee and Taylor (2005) Critical reflections on the economic impact assessment of a mega-event: the case of 2002 FIFA World Cup. *Tourism Management* Volume 26, Issue 4, August 2005, Pages 595–603

²⁴ CSES and ERICarts (2010) 'Contribution of Culture to Local and Regional Development - Evidence from the Structural Funds'

²⁵ Especially Richard Florida 'The Rise of the Creative Class' (2002).

²⁶ Pine, J. and Gilmore, J. 'The Experience Economy', Harvard Business School Press, Boston, 1999

Pine and Gilmore characterise experiences as occurring when a company intentionally uses services and goods to engage individual customers in a way that creates a memorable event – including sport and physical activity. If tourism is orientating itself to delivering memorable experiences for visitors, there are a number of implications. In competing, destinations need to differentiate themselves by offering high quality and distinctive experiences. Unique natural, cultural and sport features can be important assets in this respect, but providers also need to respond in other ways to customers, who are increasingly seeking different experiences and are becoming ever more demanding, as the offer is diversified.

With the growing complexity of sectoral interactions, it is useful finally to point to work that has been undertaken to improve the evidence base. As from 2006 a common European statistical method for measuring the economic impact of sport was developed at a European level – Sport Satellite Accounts (SSAs), although they are implemented and managed at Member State level. The SSAs focus on comparability and allow for the direct observations of measures that are not recorded through national statistics or other established data collection. In this way it becomes feasible to show the structure and importance of the sport sector in the national economy.²⁷ The 2012 Study on the Contribution of Sport to Economic Growth and Employment in the EU used a methodology similar to the SSAs for each of the Member States.²⁸ This allowed the consortium behind the study to undertake input-output analysis that came up with an estimate of the overall contribution of sport to the economy.²⁹

It was found that the share of sport-related gross value added in total EU gross value added is 1.13%, using the narrow (Vilnius) definition, and 1.76% using the broad definition. The share of what is generally known as the organised sport sector (sport clubs, public sport venues, sport event organisers) is reflected in the statistical definition. The share of gross value added according to the statistical definition is 0.28%. Therefore the real share of sport in terms of production and income is about six times as high as reported in official statistics. The direct effects of sport, combined with its multiplier (indirect and induced) effects, added up to 2.98% (294.36 bn Euro) of overall gross value added in the EU. Furthermore, sport overall is labour-intensive. Growing the sport-related economy thus leads to a more than proportional growth of employment.

²⁷ Halleux (2015) EU sport policy: An overview. EPRS | European Parliamentary Research Service. Members' Research Service. September 2015 — PE 565.908

²⁸ SportsEconAustria et al (2012) Study on the Contribution of Sport to Economic Growth and Employment in the EU: Study commissioned by the European Commission, Directorate-General Education and Culture. Final Report. A study funded by the Directorate-General for Education and Culture of the European Commission.

²⁹ See also the older study undertaken by SportsEconAustria et al (2006) Die makroökonomischen Effekte des Sports in Europa. Studie im Auftrag des Bundeskanzleramts, Sektion Sport.

2.4 The Methodology of the Study

In many ways, the current study can be seen as complementing the 2012 Study on the Contribution of Sport to Economic Growth and Employment in the EU, by filling out the detail of the nature of sport initiatives that lie behind the overall figures.

The central aims of the project were to collect and present several kinds of information and to build on these to promote further action. The key elements were therefore:

- The conduct of a mapping exercise, providing information on sport and physical activity projects that have already been supported by the Structural Funds.
- More detailed examination of at least 30 good practice cases.
- Analysis of sport-based initiatives, leading to the development of a Categorisation of Sport Interventions.
- The development of guidance to assist the sport community to develop projects in the current ESIF programming period and into the future.
- The development of a Sport Action Network – a mutual assistance network to support those involved in developing sport-based ESIF projects.

Various approaches were used in order to generate these elements.

At an early stage a definitive list of key research questions were agreed to provide a clear focus for the enquiries undertaken as part of the project. These were as follows:

Key Research Questions

- Which sport-related activities have in fact been supported by the Structural Funds?
- Are there any patterns in the types of activities supported, location and extent of support etc.?
- What are the mechanisms by which sport and related activities contribute to economic and social development?
- What are the elements that should be included in a typology of the different ways of integrating sport and physical activity within local and regional strategies? Do they extend beyond the following: employability, skills of workers, economic growth, urban regeneration and engagement of communities, rural development, cross-border cooperation, innovation, social inclusion, tourism, quality of life?
- What is the nature of the intervention logic underlying such developments and what policy measures and instruments are typical (constructing facilities, employing specialised staff, providing business advice etc.)?
- Are there aspects of sport-based, physical and related activities that can provide particularly effective contributions to meeting the objectives of Cohesion policy?
- More specifically, towards which Structural Fund objectives is sport and physical activity best placed to contribute?
- What types of results and impacts are sport-based initiatives expected to deliver? How are these effects assessed?

Key Research Questions

- What has the 2007-2013 period shown in terms of the openness of the Structural Funds to sport-based projects?
- What are the prospects for including sport & physical activity projects under the regulations for the current programming period?
- What are the difficulties that can arise with integrating sport and physical activity within local and regional strategies?
- Where is the sport and physical activity community in terms of its understanding of the Structural Funds as a source of funding?
- What are the links between sport-based developments and initiatives in related areas, such as those relating to the creative industries or tourism?

These questions have helped the research team to focus their enquiries, but they also remain relevant to the strategy for following up the study's results in that they point to elements that must be borne in mind, if successful arguments are to be made for the active use of sport in pursuing the objectives of Cohesion policy.

The approaches adopted in order to generate the required results largely consisted of the following:

- *The Mapping of Sport Projects:* this was primarily undertaken by a team of researchers, with at least one team member for every Member State, though additional information was provided by EU-wide web sites, publications etc. The aim was to identify projects supported by ERDF, ESF, EARDF or EMFF in the 2007–2013 programming period and subsequently. It was appreciated at an early stage that it was not possible to identify all sport-related projects of this kind. Over 500 had been identified in France alone. The aim was therefore to identify a representative range of projects across all EU Member States illustrating different sport-based initiatives.

Annex B sets out 229 fiches, providing summary details of projects identified.

- *Analysis of Sport-based Initiatives:* as well as the raw information derived from the projects, there have been multiple inputs into the development of the analysis of the nature of sport-based initiatives, ranging from advice from the project's panel of academic experts, interviews with policy officers at EU and national level, the literature review and examination of policy documents, interviews with sport organisations and organisations involved in economic development or social projects.

The results of this analysis are set out in the following chapter.

- *Examples of Good Practice:* 33 examples were selected from among the projects identified for further analysis by the research team. In selecting these projects care was taken to ensure that they really did outperform other examples in terms of a series of good practice criteria, which included clear alignment with Structural Fund objectives, cohesive and compelling orientation, sustainability and transferability, as well as effectiveness and efficiency. Guidance was provided to researchers in order to help them formulate the cases as compelling illustrations of what can be achieved.

- *Workshop:* a Workshop organised on the 8th March 2016 allowed the results and analysis of the study to be tested by a group of around 60 well-informed participants, prior to the final formulation and submission of the main elements of the study.
- *Practical Guidance:* a guidance document offering practical assistance to sport organisations and others wishing to develop sport-based projects as part of ESIF interventions is presented in a form that allows subsequent evolution and improvement. The form and content has been influenced by similar publications, such as the EOC's 'Funding for Sports in the European Union' and DG GROW's Guide on EU Funding 2014–2020 for the Tourism Sector'.

An important consideration in gathering the information and the way that it was presented stems from the fact that the development of sport, as such, had not been an explicit policy objective under the Structural Funds and this continues to be the case. This initially made the collection of information on sport-based projects more difficult, though ultimately it proved not to be a major barrier. More significantly, it affected the way that sport is considered by the authorities responsible for implementing the Structural Funds and also the way that sport-based initiatives are described. Where sport and physical activity are used as an organising theme in projects, it is because these activities can be powerful instruments for achieving other economic and social aims. In other words, sport and physical activity act as the means for achieving Cohesion policy objectives rather than as an end in itself.

One other general consideration that has helped shape the information collection and its presentation is that, right from the beginning an 'action research' approach has been adopted. That is, the intention has not only been to collect information as such, but also to use this information to encourage further action along similar lines. It is the clear intention of the project to stimulate further use of sport-based initiatives as part of the pursuit of Cohesion policy objectives. This has influenced particularly the way that the information uncovered has been presented. This should be evident in the following chapters.

3 The Evidence on Sport-based Initiatives – the extent, nature and effects of projects already supported under the Structural Funds

Annex B presents a set of summary descriptions of 229 projects using sport and physical activity to promote the objectives of the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund and the European Agricultural Rural Development Fund, mainly during the 2007–2013 programming period.

There are clearly variations in the intensity with which sport-based projects are used in different countries, with some 500 projects reported in France and several hundred in Spain, but clearly considerably fewer in the UK and Germany. Even in the latter cases though, it was not possible to provide details on all of the projects undertaken, so that those presented are mainly indicative of the different types of project that have been supported.

Nonetheless, the projects selected do give a good impression of the nature of the activities that have been supported.

Most of the projects relate to the 2007-2013 programming period, since in many cases Operational Programmes for the current period have only recently been adopting specific projects, if at all and the amount of information available on these projects is restricted. There are, however, already some examples from the current period, such as the Mikkeli cycling and walking project in Finland (good practice case study no. 14 and FI 7) and the EventScotland project (case study no. 11 and UK 12).

It is interesting that there are also variations in the extent to which the different Structural Funds are used. Again it cannot be claimed that the projects presented strictly represent the relative distribution of funds, but they do tend to reflect the relative frequency of the different kinds of project in the experience of those conducting the investigations on the ground. In Sweden, for instance, it appears that sport-based projects were more likely to have been supported by the ERDF while in the UK, there were more sport projects supported by ESF.

It is also noticeable that there are a relatively large number of INTERREG projects included under the ERDF heading and these were particularly important in some Member States. These have usually been listed under the country where the project is co-ordinated, but in some instances, the country where a particular contribution has been emphasised has been chosen. It is interesting to speculate on the reason for the relative prominence of sport-based projects in INTERREG. Perhaps it is because sport presents such good opportunities for cross-border interaction that sport-based projects are relatively common in this area.

Cross-border initiatives based on sport are also apparent in the PEACE III initiatives involving Ireland and Northern Ireland, where the capacity of sport activities to bring together previously antagonistic communities is a significant element.

A number of projects have a clear urban focus, while others in rural areas have been supported under EAFRD or more specifically under LEADER and relate directly to rural development issues. In this context, it should be remembered that around 56 % of the EU's population live in rural areas, and these cover 91 % of the territory. Some projects such as the MTB circuit and centre Moncalvillo in Spain (ES 1) link villages through cycling routes, while the developments Around Mont Blanc (case no. 16 and FR 13) relate to a huge cross-border and largely rural area in the Alps.

It will also be seen that there is a considerable difference in the size of projects. Some are relatively small, such as a grant of just over € 4,000 to a canoeing enterprise in Lithuania (LT 2) and, in a number of countries, the small ESF grants (around 12 – 15,000 EUR) to sport organisations in order to assist them with employability projects, while others (more often ERDF) involve millions of euros.

Behind these general observations, there are more specific lessons to be drawn about particular types of initiative and the possibilities these create. This aspect of the analysis has been strengthened further by the investigation into 33 case studies of good practice, which has allowed a further appreciation to be developed of the capabilities of particular types of sport-based intervention to achieve important results in specific areas, where the relative strengths of sport as an instrument have been effectively exploited. These case studies are presented separately as Annex A, where their full contribution to a series of policy objectives, including creating employment, promoting innovation, generating urban revitalisation or engaging with excluded social groups and creating transferable employment skills, are evident. Short summaries of some of these good practice cases are also included in the consideration of the different achievements of sport-based initiatives that are set out in the following sections.

3.1 Sports and Physical Activities Involved

It can be seen in the detail of the projects presented that a wide range of sport and related activities have been vehicles for delivering projects addressing regional and social objectives.

Analysis of the distribution of sport across the projects shows a wide range of activities, though some projects mention several sports or other activities and a number of projects are not specific about the sport involved. One project – ProFit in the Netherlands (case no. 5 and NL 1) - even aims to invent new games, sport or physical activity.

Some of the projects support a sport elite, although in these cases frequently using elite activities to attract and support more broadly based involvement too. In other cases the intention is to promote grassroots involvement in sport and physical activity either as a primary objective in its own right or as a means to other policy ends. The FUTSAL – Football Used Towards Social Advancement and Learning - project (case no. 26 summarised below) is an example of the latter where, as its title suggests the basic aim was to increase skills and employability, but the means very much involved engaging communities in five-a-side football. The Dutch-German INTERREG project Fit for Business (case no. 29 and NL 7) aimed directly to encourage physical activity for employees within businesses, while the Franco-Belgian INTERREG project Obesity Districts North Hainault (case study no. 30 and BE 5) encouraged nordic walking and light gymnastics in targeting a population suffering from weight problems.

As might be expected, there are a large number of projects based on or related to football, with a smaller number of projects involving other team sports, such as rugby, hockey, ice hockey, handball, volleyball, basketball and gaelic football.

Gymnastics and exercise figure prominently, although this is a relatively wide category. Athletics in general or specific forms of athletics appear perhaps less frequently than might have been expected and tend to be associated with infrastructure development.

Cycling, swimming and tennis are relatively common, as are outdoor activities, walking and climbing, sailing, water-sports and canoeing and similar activities. Equally, skiing and winter sports occur frequently, in countries and regions with the appropriate landscape and climate.

However, it should be remarked that a large number of projects involved a loosely defined range of sports or no specific sport at all. Sometimes a range of sports might be involved in projects, as in the PEACE initiatives in Northern Ireland. Other projects offered training for administrators from a variety of sport backgrounds or made use of events as occasions for promotion, but were open to events involving a number of possible sports. Other projects involved the development of sport technology or science or addressing sport injuries and, although some of these were clearly focusing on technology or injuries relating to a specific activity, on other occasions this was not necessarily the case. In general it might be said that the more complex and ambitious the project, the less likely it was to focus on a particular sport. An important implication of this observation is the need for sport bodies to co-operate in developing projects.

It would also seem that, although a very wide range of activities lend themselves to being the focus of Structural Fund projects, some sports appear to have characteristics that make them more likely to feature. Among these, it may be useful to note the following characteristics:

- Sports and physical activities that involve teams and interaction would seem to lend themselves more to projects trying to promote other forms of interaction or transversal skills development.
- Sometimes the creation of relatively expensive facilities can bestow competitive advantages on some locations, but equally activities that require little equipment or none at all (walking, everyday forms of cycling) can also be attractive precisely for this reason.
- Some projects relate to sports that make use of relatively rare natural advantages, associated with the physical landscape of a region, such as sailing, winter sports, some forms of cycling.
- Activities that can be taken up relatively easy are attractive for projects that have the promotion of healthy living or well-being as an objective.

Overall, however, it is clear that a very wide range of sports and physical activities can be involved in projects supported by the Structural Funds.

3.2 The Types of Sport-based Initiatives

Describing the types of initiative observed in clear terms is a little more difficult, since this sometimes involves quite elaborate conceptions of the Intervention Logic that lie behind an Operational Programme and specific projects or can be based on strategies that have evolved over quite a long period of time. Different elements can be stressed, ranging from the general objectives that characterise the strategic approach of a region's authorities, though the different kinds of policy instrument that are used to the more operational elements that give rise to the specific impacts generated by particular projects. Furthermore, different interest groups will differ in which elements they find more immediately relevant.

National and regional authorities tend to think in terms of strategic objectives and the place of sport within them, whereas those organising a particular project are likely to

be more interested in the operational detail and the specific types of impact that sport-based activities can generate.

The approach adopted to deal with these varying degrees of complexity is first to distinguish between those that have economic objectives and those that have social objectives. The initial account then progresses beginning with those that are relatively simple and have direct effects on sport organisations or businesses before gradually moving on to those that are more strategic in their conception, which therefore require additional elements to be described. At the end of this chapter, a summary will be provided of the areas where sport can make a significant contribution to the achievement of strategic objectives. It will be seen too that the good practice cases are organised in relation to the achievement of these objectives. Subsequently in Chapter 4, a categorisation of specific sport interventions will be proposed, detailing the particular types of impact that sport-based initiatives can generate.

The first type of project to be considered then are those that have relatively direct economic objectives – those that provide direct support to enterprises, usually in the form of grants. There are a several projects listed that are of this kind, where sport-related businesses – sport clubs, sport equipment suppliers etc. received aid as SMEs. In this context, it should be remembered that support for SMEs in various forms is a common theme across Operational Programmes.

Recourse to this type of support does however vary across Member States. In some countries it is still not unusual to provide direct grants to SMEs, while in Denmark, for instance, it is not allowed by national law. Overall, though, there is a tendency to move away from this kind of support, under pressure from state aid policy, except that in the programming period mostly under consideration, the financial crisis and recession led to a return to direct assistance and some sport-related businesses benefitted from this.

This type of project does remind us, however, that sport-related businesses of this kind are a significant part of the normal business economy and are often SMEs. Consequently they too can benefit from generic measures intended to support the SME sector.

Similarly, measures to improve energy efficiency or to promote the up-take of Information & Communications Technology (ICT) form significant elements in many ERDF Operational Programmes and there are a number of examples of sport businesses taking advantage of these measures. Sport clubs and facilities often benefit from the installation of alternative energy systems, such as solar panels, allowing them or their local authorities to benefit from reduced energy costs. There were 30 projects in total identified in France using ERDF funding to support **Contributions to the Environment** through installation of solar panels on sport facilities and there are other examples of this kind, in Ireland and Malta, for instance. A good practice case from the city of Toulouse in France – (case no. 31 and FR 5) illustrates this type of support.

The next type of project that is relatively simple, at least in terms of its objectives, are those that support physical infrastructure development in the form of stadiums or dedicated facilities. In the past, this would have been described as a classic regional development project, but over recent programming periods there has been a decisive move away from support of this kind. There are a significant number of examples of this type of project, but often they are now developed with broader objectives than just supporting sporting activities.

The National Velodrome-High Performance Centre of Sangalhos in Portugal (case no. 10 and PT 3) – was a project that was part of a broader strategy to create facilities of national and international standing, in order to attract competitions and events and serve as a focal point for other developments.

National velodrome-High performance centre of Sangalhos. Good practice case no. 10

Nature of the Project:

This project involved the construction of the Velodrome and other facilities in Anadia as part of a national strategy to support high performance sport in Portugal. The Velodrome is the first and only indoor facility for cycling, filling a gap in facilities in the country, which was not previously able to meet the requirements of the UCI (Union Cycliste Internationale).

The Centre, with its specialized areas and research, development and training facilities, is regarded as a driver of economic development, with quality jobs and attracting the participation and involvement of skilled individuals and enterprises to the region.

Reasons for citing this project:

This case is a good example of the intelligent development of sport facilities in a way that has important spin-off effects for the regional economy, not only in terms of tourism development, but also in attracting highly-skilled individuals and enterprises, benefitting from the focus on sport activities.

Project results and impacts:

Studies by the Câmara Municipal de Anadia show that the Velodrome is having a strong positive impact on the local and regional economy. The Velodromes now has an international reputation. Since its opening in 2009, it has hosted numerous sporting events, especially the European Championship for sub 23 and Juniors in 2014, in which over 300 runners participated representing 29 countries. This event, as well as others that have been held since its inauguration, have had a major impact on the local and regional economy, including bicycle manufacturers.

For further information, see good practice case no. 10

There are other examples of a combined **Sport Infrastructure & Regional Strategy**. The Complex Sport Facility in Dasicka in the Czech Republic (CZ 1) provided facilities to support the balanced economic and social development of Pardubice city as a regional centre through the significant improvement of conditions for teaching, training and competition activities with target groups. The Estonian project 'Reconstruction of the Tehvandi stadium' (EE 2) aimed to create a year-round usable multifunctional international sport and tourism centre and attract events and visitors from well beyond the town. In Italy, a multi-sports centre for the city of Rosarno (IT 2) provides a wide range of facilities for local people and visitors, while in Romania an infrastructure project rehabilitating the Campus of the Faculty of Physical Education and Sport in Cluj (RO 1) is a significant contribution to enhancing sport competences for the country as a whole.

It is also the case that smaller infrastructure projects are often supported. A rural development project supported by the EAFRD, for example, involved the redevelopment of a sport facility in a village called Poruba in Slovakia (SK 8).

The next type of project is those that seek to have **Direct impacts on employment** or to promote business growth. Good practice case no. 1 (and BG 3) relates to a project in Bulgaria, which developed long-distance learning tools to help individuals

improve their chances of employment as coaches or sport teachers, while a Finnish example (case no. 2 and FI 5) relates to a project that used a particular development model to promote new enterprises and jobs and strengthen a sport competence cluster.

Exercise Science and Business Sportpolis. Good practice case no. 2

Nature of the Project:

The project was initiated and coordinated by the Sport Institute of Finland, in collaboration with the City of Heinola and the Haaga-Helia University of Applied Sciences.

The main objective of the Sportpolis Science and Business project was to create a hub of expertise in enterprise, education, and research at Vierumäki.

Much of the project was undertaken through a research methodology known as Living Labs. Living Labs are projects where public and private organisations work together to create, test and validate new services, business ideas, markets and technologies in real life settings. Haaga-Helia students were also encouraged to develop entrepreneurial thinking as part of the project.

Reasons for citing this project:

The Sportpolis project is a good example of a public-private project that aimed both to create new entrepreneurial activity and strengthen already well-established businesses, by applying the Living Labs model to promote innovative thinking and ways of working and introduce new products and services to the market based on sport and sport science. In this way it aimed to contribute to the creation of employment, by encouraging sport-based innovation.

Project results and impacts:

The Finnish sport sector is a growing sector, but is still very small. In 2014, the total sectoral employment was only 0.6% of the total employment in the Finnish economy.

The project's Young Enterprise activities over four years supported a total of 1,300 young students. The young entrepreneurship activities have now been incorporated into the Finnish Sports Institute curriculum.

Monitoring data collected at the end of the project indicate that Sportpolis was involved in collaboration with 36 companies (the ex-ante target was 10) and 28 other types of organisations (the ex-ante target was 50).

It is estimated that the project supported the creation of 17 new businesses (the ex-ante target was 12) and created 23 new jobs (ex-ante target was 35).

For further information, see good practice case no. 2

A Hungarian project (HU 8) aimed to improve the skills of individuals over a wide area relating to sport, with a view to increasing the provision of sport-related services. A Danish ERDF project (DK 2) helped in the development of hotel and spa facilities, to extend the services of an existing business, while also contributing to the development of a regional specialisation in spa and fitness activities and to tourism.

Some projects specifically aimed to promote **Innovation**. This could take different forms. In France, in general, there was considerable investment in research and development in the 2007-2013 programming period and, some of this was in areas related to sport. The Skis Rossignol project (FR 7) supported research by a private

company on new eco-friendly skiing equipment making use of bio-materials, while in the ESPAD Project (case no. 3 and FR 8) there was support for software development measuring the performance of athletes.

This is an area of increasing potential since performance monitoring and other sport technologies are developing rapidly both at a professional and an amateur level, often with IT support. A Swedish project (SE 3) supported the development of technological tools for sport-related injuries and medical applications, within a winter sports context. This supported a much more extensive project which has contributed to the development of a significant Winter Sports Cluster in Sweden (case no. 6 and SE 6).

Winter Sport Centre. Good practice case no. 6

Nature of the Project:

The Swedish Winter Sports Research Center was established in 2007 as part of the Mid Sweden University (Mittuniversitetet).

SWSRC is a multidisciplinary sport science research centre which brings together researchers, coaches and athletes. Five university departments participate in the centre, each contributing with different scientific expertise – the medical sciences, natural sciences, engineering and mathematics, engineering and sustainable development, and social sciences departments. The SWSRC also undertake extensive international R&D cooperation.

SWSRC was originally set up in 2001 on the initiative of the Jämtland-Härjedalens sport association. The centre became part of the Mid Sweden University Östersund campus in 2007 and is operated by four institutions, sport organisations, the city council and the county council.³⁰ The incorporation of the Centre within the University structure strengthened the profile and position of the initiative and enhanced collaboration with other regional sport and health actors.

Although the centre has an international outlook, it equally holds a key position in the regional economy, working with local and regional authorities, sport organisations and with local businesses to strengthen the links between academics and industry.

Reasons for citing this project:

The SWSRC is a very interesting example of regional smart specialisation, building on a strong research base to build a sport competence cluster in the regional economy, but equally with the potential to work internationally in the field of winter sport and health.

Project results and impacts:

The Centre has established itself with a strong R&D focus, and has strengthened sport education in its fields of expertise. Indicators used for measuring research outputs and impacts, such as publication, physical infrastructure and research collaborations (national and international) are all on or above the initial targets set. In particular the Centre has been successful in working with national sport teams. The SWSRC works closely with Peak Innovation (funded by multiple sources, including the ERDF and VINNOVA) - a 10-year project commercializing research, and promoting entrepreneurship in sport, tourism and the outdoors. This is developing into a powerful cluster at the heart of a smart specialisation strategy.

For further information, see good practice case no. 6

³⁰ European Union Regional Policy Investing in our regions: 150 examples of projects co-funded by European Regional Policy. See http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/sources/docgener/presenta/projectbook/project_book_02_research_en.pdf

Other more complex innovation strategies are discussed below. A Dutch co-ordinated INTERREG project, ProFit (case no. 5 and NL 1) even sought to develop new and original forms of physical activity through innovative environments and facilities that add value to the user-experience and promote physical well-being, while the InnoSportLab Sailing project (case no. 21 and NL 4) aimed to create a vibrant innovative environment for enhancing sport performance in sailing.

Sport can also be seen as a significant vehicle for more broadly-based strategies, especially in an urban context. It can, for instance, be used in urban regeneration projects (**Sport & Urban Regeneration & Development**), such as the development of Sportcity in East Manchester in the UK. Structural Fund contributions to major developments of this kind are often as part of much larger-scale, long-term programmes. The project referred to in this case (case no. 12 and UK 3) involved landscaping the 'public realm' between major facilities in Sportcity – notably around the stadium of Manchester City Football Club, but it contributed to a much larger, on-growing programme of regeneration of a former heavily industrial area.

Sportcity Manchester Good practice case no. 12

Nature of the Project:

The Sportcity Public Realm Project and related projects supported by ERDF funds contributed to a much larger regeneration programme that over a decade has transformed a declining formerly industrial area of East Manchester in the North West of England into a vibrant urban landscape with the largest concentration of sporting venues in Europe. Sportcity (now known as the 'Etihad Campus') has been central to this transformation, acting as the focus for additional investment in sport facilities, educational and research institutes, new businesses and housing.

The ERDF contribution in the form of the Sportcity Public Realm Project and related projects helped develop the physical facilities in spaces between major sport venues and hence contributed to the overall cohesion of the Sportcity concept and to tackling key rehabilitation issues

Reasons for citing this project:

The Sportcity development in general is an excellent example of how sport can play a major role in urban regeneration and the transition from an old industrial economy to a modern knowledge and skills-based economy, with all the implications of this for the creation of new enterprise, employment generation and social and environmental benefits.

The Sportcity development also illustrates the successful exploitation of the legacy of a major sport event.

Project results and impacts:

As well as creating world class sporting facilities and the economic activity directly associated with that, the developments also helped to attract considerable inward investment from around the world, including generating a major media cluster in Manchester with a very strong sport element

Over the longer term, Sportcity has enabled Manchester to stage 216 major sport events since 2002, with an economic value of £92m to the City and bringing inward investment of £37m.

The total investment since 2008 has been £300m and this has generated 250 new jobs.

Sportcity Manchester Good practice case no. 12

More generally, football and related activities alone have been estimated to have contributed around £330 million in gross value added (GVA) and the equivalent of around 5,000 full-time jobs to the Manchester conurbation's economy in 2010/11.

For further information, see good practice case no. 12.

Another form of regeneration of cityscapes in which physical activity plays a part is exemplified by a Finnish project (case no. 14 and FI 3) currently being implemented in the city of Mikkeli with the development of urban facilities promoting cycling and walking in order to address environmental and transport issues and promote fitness & well-being. Frequently, as this example shows, urban projects have a transport dimension, where re-configurations of the transport system can often involve the encouragement of cycling, walking or running as alternatives to motorised transport.

Similarly, sport can make a contribution to economic development in rural areas (**Sport & Rural Development**). The Riudecanyes Adventure project (case no. 15 and ES 3), for instance, received LEADER EARDF support to develop different sport activities around a lake located in a rural area, in order to promote rural tourism.

At another level, sport can be at the heart of more general regional strategies (**Sport & Regional Strategy - General**). An EAFRD project in Austria (AT 1) supported a strategy to establish the Tyrol region as a centre of excellence for rock climbing, while the PROTER project (FR 15) sought to exploit the London Olympic Games by developing training facilities in northern France and Belgium. Another approach is to use the high profile of sport and particularly major sport events for promotional and marketing purposes. Again with support from ERDF in the current period, EventScotland (case no. 11 and UK 12) is developing a programme of international events (including major sporting events) to showcase Scotland's attractions and attract visitors, business and inward investment, in this case across the whole country, while at the same time developing the capacities of those involved in staging events and their supply chain.

An interesting INTERREG project involving Denmark, Sweden and Norway (DK 1) is attempting to use events to showcase and test technology and services with sport applications and to develop a competence cluster in this area across the Öresund-Kattegat-Skagerrak trans-border region.

More generally, there are examples of a series of regional innovation strategies, especially in the Nordic countries, attempting to build competence clusters, with a sport focus and applying a special sport version of the triple helix model, which involves an interaction between the regional authorities, businesses and academic/knowledge institutions.

A project in Sweden (case no. 6 and SE 6), referred to above, aimed to build a competence cluster around the Swedish Winter Sports Research Centre, with the parallel development of training and other integrated facilities.

However, one significant issue for those contemplating a sport-based development strategy is whether sport alone can provide the necessary focus or rather if it is better combined with developments in closely related areas. This is an important issue for future initiatives, although different approaches will be appropriate in differing circumstances. Clearly in some cases a strategy solely based on sport can work. In others it may be necessary to be part of a broader tourism strategy or one addressing the culture and creative industries.

There are numerous examples of projects that illustrate an **Integration with Tourism Strategy** of an advanced kind. An INTERREG Outdoor Tourism project in Ireland and Wales in the UK (IR 5) promoted effective destination management and an extension of the tourism offer in the respective regions to include new outdoor activities, while a French co-ordinated INTERREG project (Autour du Mont Blanc – case no. 16 and FR 12) involved a cross-border project supporting a green tourism strategy over a vast rural area around Mont Blanc with the aim of revitalizing the area through a diversification of sport activities (hiking) offered in the summer time. An advanced project promoting the Experience Economy in and around Vadehavet in Denmark (case no. 19 and DK 6) also adopted a systematic destination management approach to developing cycling, sailing and other activities as part of the regional tourism offer.

The Experience Economy in and around Vadehavet. Good practice case no. 19

Nature of the Project:

This project aimed to develop the tourism and the Experience Economy of the South-West of Jutland in Denmark. The project was led by the Development Forum of South-West Jutland (SVUF) in collaboration with five local municipalities, their tourism departments and tourism/experience related businesses, totalling some 45 partners in all.

The project was based on the application of the principles of destination management and the mutual reinforcement of elements within the Experience Economy and aimed to develop a common strategy for the whole Destination. It envisaged the creation of a large number of attractions, tourist experiences and activities linked to the region's nature, arts scene, maritime environment and gastronomy, including a series of sports and physical activities in the area and along the sandy beaches of 'Vadehavet' (the east coast of the North Sea stretching from Denmark to Germany and the Netherlands).

Reasons for citing this project:

The project was clearly well aligned with the priority of the Operational Programme, as applied in South Denmark, that focused on the development of the Experience Economy.

The project was systematically planned and implemented, integrating sport and related activities into a broader experience strategy.

The project is having sustainable effects and the planning and management procedures are easily transferable.

Project results and impacts:

A total of some 60 large or smaller-scale activities were organised under the project. Those directly related to sport and outdoor activities consisted of the following: West Coast Explorer 2012 - a run in which 120 people took part, a tour combining cycling with train and island hopping, a website for cycle tourists, 27 routes for sea kayak tours, developing a concept for a multi-purpose activity centre for beach activities based on the wind (kite flying, beach sailing etc.) materials promoting fishing and plans for eco-tourism 'Powered by Cycling' and kayak trips.

500 tourism and Experience Economy enterprises were involved in the project.

For further information, see good practice case no. 19

The EventScotland project (case no. 11 and UK 12) shows the power of sport (and other) events as a promotional tool and focus for regional development, while ERDF

support for re-establishing the UK's National Football Museum in Manchester (case no. 20 and UK 2) added to the city's already successful use of cultural anchor points in the development of a Cultural and Creative Industries strategy (**Integration with Cultural & Creative Industries**) for the city.

It is also possible to distinguish a range of initiatives on the social side.

Training can take many different forms and sport is particularly useful in contributing to certain types of training.

The most immediate form is **Training of Sport Staff - Direct Skills Development**, which focuses on those directly involved in sport as well as coaches. There are examples of support for developing sport talent, such as the Slovenian national project that invited sport organisations to bid for co-finance for their activities. (SL 1) and the Dutch project InnoSportLab Sailing (case no. 21 and NL 4) that aimed through investment in advanced facilities and work with knowledge institutes to put the establishment in the top 10 in the world in terms of Olympic medals, but in general, ESF and other Structural Funds tend not to support the training of sport people directly, unless this leads to employment and even in the Dutch InnoSportLab Sailing case, the route to high level sport performance was seen in a highly innovative initiative to be the enhancement of the capacities of supporting organisations and enterprises in and around The Hague.

There are other programmes at national and EU level that do support sport training as such. An ESF project in Hungary implemented a systematic programme of improving sport competences in the Southern-Great Plain region of the country (HU 3) ranging from the development of sport science through to the training of sport practitioners, as part of a strategy to enhance competences in the sector.

There are also a number of projects identified that have supported the training of sport coaches. In Slovakia, this involved a project on Improving the qualifications of teachers of physical and sport education (SK 2), and in the case of a particular project in Hungary (HU 2), this took the form of an extensive programme to train staff to enable schools to meet a new requirement to include sport as part of the curriculum, as a result of a national policy to promote health through exercise. Others see jobs as sport coaches as a useful outcome of employability projects and this will be considered further shortly.

There are also projects relating to the training of sport administrators. A project with the aim of using the development of sport leaders as a critical factor in developing a more dynamic sport-based regional economy was implemented in Sweden (SE 5), while a project from Malta (case no. 24 and MT 1) trained a large number of staff from sport associations and national bodies, with a view to significantly improving the governance of sport in the country.

SUCCESS – Capacity Building Programme for Public Service Sports Administrators.

Good practice case no. 24

Nature of the Project:

The primary objective of this project was to strengthen the institutional and administrative capacity of the body responsible for sport regulation and administration in Malta - KMS (Kunsill Malti Għall-iSport – Malta Sport Council), through a training programme for Public Sector Sports Administrators.

The intention was that the project would lead to the development of a new cadre of sport administrators, ensuring the professional development and good governance of KMS, as a regulator and promoter of sport, and of subsidiary organisations across the country.

Reasons for citing this project:

This project is of interest as an example of a systematic approach to the development of skills and with that governance structures, across the sport sector in Malta, beginning with the Malta Sport Council, but extending to a range of sport organisations across the country. It therefore strengthened the sport sector at a time when sport was becoming much more important for the Maltese economy and society.

It is an example of a contribution to economic and social development directly through sport activities, but also illustrates the systematic building of the skills base.

Project results and impacts:

74 persons received the level 5 CPD Award in Public Service Sport Administration from the Malta College of Arts, Science and Technology (MCAST) after the first course cycle. The course is being repeated.

Sport is a natural target for investment, as part of a broader development of tourism in the country, which was identified as one of the priority sectors for the Operational Programme.

Sport is of growing importance to the Maltese economy and society, not only for the benefit of the islands' inhabitants, but also through the growth of training facilities for teams and individuals from other countries, who are able to take advantage of the moderate climate, especially during the winter months.

For further information, see good practice case no. 24

Sometimes the improvement of sport competences involves the strengthening of other competences linking sport with other forms of commercial activity. In Poland, the Education for Sport project (case no. 25 and PL 12) involved language and interpersonal training for staff of sport organisations and individuals actively participating in the sport life, while the Sports Marketing project (PL 2) helped to increase the skills and efficiency of a range of people involved in marketing sport organisations and clubs.

A relatively significant area on the social side are the projects that develop **Employability & Transversal Skills**, including those making use of sport's ability to bridge gaps and to engage with excluded, disaffected or unmotivated groups. This very positive aspect of sport can contribute to achieving a series of objectives, but, in particular, many projects in this area are seeking to promote the employability of those who participate, building self-confidence and a series of transversal skills. These projects can often be small-scale and intensive, with relatively small budgets, but making a big difference to those assisted. In the UK, a series of small scale Community Grants with ESF support have enabled the community wings of sport clubs and other small or voluntary organisations to run employability projects (e.g. case no. 27 and UK 7 / UK 9) with young 'NEETs', the long-term unemployed or people with disabilities or illness, including mental illness. On a somewhat bigger scale, an INTERREG project co-ordinated in Ireland (case no. 26 and IR 1) used five-a-side football to improve the employability of participants and achieve good employment outcomes. The Croatian project 'Educational bowling camp' (HR 7) promoted the employability of persons with disabilities and helped train sporting assistants in this area. The INTERREG case is summarised below:

FUTSAL – Football Used Towards Social Advancement and Learning. Good practice case no. 26

Nature of the Project:

This INTERREG project using five-a-side football was implemented over three years (February 2011 - May 2014) by the Football Association of Ireland (FAI) in partnership with the Welsh Football Trust (WFT) with the overall aim of providing education and work opportunities for young people in disadvantaged areas.

Reasons for citing this project:

The FUTSAL initiative in general is an excellent example of how Sport and physical activity positively contribute to public health, social cohesion and social mobility and as a way of using sport to attract people back into mainstream education. The project's activities provided education and work opportunities for people in disadvantage areas. Positive outcomes for participants included improved levels of health and fitness and enhanced wellbeing, confidence, self-esteem, motivation and subjective agency.

The FUTSAL project also illustrates the successful exploitation of volunteering programmes to improve community development and regeneration.

Project results and impacts:

A longitudinal evaluation study accompanied the project.

The project saw the development of twelve football "hubs" over a three year period, accompanied by further education provision.

Over 50% of people who completed the project went on to gain employment with almost 20% progressing to further education/training with a significant proportion of cases being education at the third level.

The economic impact of the project cannot be underestimated with a Value for Money study estimating that each participant completing the project produced estimated savings to each region's government of approximately €14,000.

For further information, see good practice case no. 26

In addition, sport makes direct **Contributions to Health Improvements**. Healthy living and well-being are important in themselves, but they also have economic effects by reducing health care costs and by improving performance at work and contributing to business development. These are themes common to a number of Finnish projects (e.g. FI 4) and the Dutch co-ordinated Fit for Business project (case no. 29 and NL 7) that used exercise to improve employees' health and reduce the associated costs, while the Greek project 'Establishing limit values for heavy metals and toxic substances in schools and sport facilities' (GR 3) examined issues relating to sport facilities that have other effects on health, especially of children. The Fit for Business case is summarised here:

Fit for Business. Good practice case no. 29

Nature of the Project:

Fit for Business is an INTERREG project that aims to improve the health of employees at 24 Dutch and 24 German companies in the Eems-Dollard region (EDR). In collaboration with partners from sport (sport clubs), private companies and science, SportDrenthe (NL) and the Kreissportbund Emsland (Ger) tested a method to stimulate employees to live an active and healthy lifestyle.

With healthier employees employers are more efficient (less costs in case of sickness).

Reasons for citing this project:

This is a project that aims directly to improve lifestyles, promote healthy living and eating, including more physical activity, and improve well-being.

By implementing it in enterprises, it has also had a positive effect on enterprise cohesion and productivity.

Project results and impacts:

41 enterprises and local governments with a total of 7.674 employees have participated in Fit for Business. The majority of the firms report a positive change in the attitudes of their employees.

A third of the participating employees say they are more energetic and can handle more work.

56% (DE) and 88% (NL) of employees eat vegetables and fruits every day. Before the project this was 40% (DE) and 67% (NL).

For further information, see good practice case no. 29

There are also projects where sport and physical activity contribute to **Social Cohesion & Reconciliation**, such as the PEACE projects in northern Ireland (case no. 33 and IR 8) and the Spanish project (ES 2) which aimed to promote social integration and to foster positive attitudes (e.g. team work and comradeship) in order to increase tolerance among people who practice sport and reduce prejudice and discrimination. Or projects that assist in promoting energy saving or environmental improvements. The project in the city of Toulouse (case no. 31 and FR 5), where solar panels on the roof of a swimming pool contributed to reduced carbon energy consumption and lower running costs illustrates how sport organisations and facilities can make a significant direct contribution to energy saving, but the promotion of cycling in a number of the projects cited also features importantly in this area. Increasingly in other contexts these developments at a local level are associated with the idea of social innovation in its various forms. This is certainly the case in the Dutch ProFit project (case no. 5 and NL 1) and the project in Mikkeli in Finland (case no. 14 and FI 7) already referred to, appears to be moving in this direction.

Finally, in terms of an analysis of the range of sport-based projects, it is worth mentioning that one Swedish-Norwegian INTERREG project (SE 2) set out to examine how existing sport facilities form a basis for value creation and how they contribute to regional economies. A mapping of existing infrastructures in the regions concerned showed that they do contribute to socio-economic well-being in a number of ways, but that their contributions could be further strengthened, especially if the sport developments were integrated into a more comprehensive regional strategy. This type of research and evaluation studies are an important resource for the sector.

In order to make use of the evidence on the sport-based initiatives that have contributed in various ways to economic and social development, the analysis has highlighted, first of all, the strategic orientation that is evident in the projects described, by listing the main objectives that motivate many sport-based programmes and projects. These are as follows:

Table 3.1 General Objectives of Sport-based Initiatives

Direct impacts on employment	Where the aim is primarily to create employment
Innovation	Initiatives which have the promotion of innovation as their core concern
Sport Infrastructure & Regional Strategy	Where a regional strategy has been developed based on the creation and exploitation of physical sport facilities
Sport & Regional Strategy – General	Regional strategy that aims to make use of sport in other ways
Sport & Urban Regeneration & Development	Where there is a more specific focus on the contribution of sport to urban development
Sport & Rural Development	Where there is a more specific focus on the contribution of sport to rural development
Integration with Tourism Strategy	Where the aim is to integrate sport developments into a broader strategy that also involves tourism
Integration with Cultural & Creative Industries	Where the aim is to integrate sport developments into a broader strategy that also involves the cultural and creative industries
Training of Sport Staff – Direct Skills Development	Where training developments are focused directly on participants in sports
Employability & Transversal Skills	Where sport is used to develop other more generic skills that are not necessarily applied in the sport sector
Contributions to Health Improvements	Where the aim is to use sport to improve the health of the population
Contributions to the Environment	Where sport activities are made to be more environmentally friendly or where sport is actively used to provide environmental solutions

Social Cohesion & Reconciliation

Where sport is used to promote interaction and improved relations between communities

It will be seen that the good practice case studies presented in Annex A are organised under these headings, providing further information on the examples described in this section.

The distinctions in terms of objectives set out above provide an indication of the scope for potential new initiatives and it is hoped that the case studies illustrating these different, though at times overlapping, approaches will provide inspiration for those considering new initiatives. However, there are a series of other matters that need to be taken into account in shaping an effective intervention. These are the subject of the following chapters.

4 Support for Sport, Now and in the Future

The previous analysis, including a broad distinction between types of project, has been based largely on evidence from initiatives that have already been supported by the Structural Funds, mainly in the programming period 2007–2013. At this stage, however, **it is necessary to turn attention to the possibilities for further sport-based initiatives in the current period and in the future.**

A major consideration in developing ideas on the prospects for projects based on sport in the current period and into the future is the changes that have taken place in the orientation of what are now called the 'European Structural and Investment Funds' (ESIF).

The ESIF's aim to deliver a critical mass of investment in key EU priority areas, and to respond to the needs of the real economy by supporting job creation and by getting the European economy growing again in a sustainable way. Although there is an important degree of continuity with the Structural Funds of earlier periods, there are also **quite important differences** that those interested in building on the past achievements of sport-based initiatives need to take into account.

In particular, there is a clear intention to achieve a more consistent impact from the funds invested through greater coherence in objectives and implementation and better coordination between those involved in the implementation.

A central focus of the ESIF is the Europe 2020 Strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth - to the extent that the ESIF can be regarded as one of the main instruments for delivering on the objectives of Europe 2020. Initiatives at all levels within the ESIF have to show how they are contributing to achieving these objectives and Member States are encouraged to focus their support on activities that "bring the greatest added value in relation to the Union strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth."³¹ This high-level objective is to be delivered through a menu of thematic objectives and investment priorities to be combined to suit particular regional needs.

In following up this orientation, the Common Provisions Regulation (CPR)³², which established the framework for the implementation of the ESIF through national and regional Operational Programmes sets out 11 Thematic Objectives on which to build national and regional strategies. These are as follows:

³¹ European Commission DG Regional Policy Draft Thematic Guidance Fiche for Desk Officers support to Culture and Sport related investments (Version 2 - 10/03/2014)

³² Regulation (EU) No 1303/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 laying down common provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund, the Cohesion Fund, the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development and the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund and laying down general provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund, the Cohesion Fund and the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 1083/2006.

Box 4.1 Thematic Objectives of the Common Provisions Regulation (CPR)

1. Strengthening research, technological development and innovation.
2. Enhancing access to, and use and quality of, information and communication technologies (ICT).
3. Enhancing the competitiveness of SMEs, of the agricultural sector (for the EAFRD) and of the fishery and aquaculture sector (for the EMFF).
4. Supporting the shift towards a low-carbon economy in all sectors.
5. Promoting climate change adaptation, risk prevention and management.
6. Preserving and protecting the environment and promoting resource efficiency.
7. Promoting sustainable transport and removing bottlenecks in key network infrastructure.
8. Promoting sustainable and quality employment and supporting labour mobility.
9. Promoting social inclusion, and combating poverty and all forms of discrimination.
10. Investing in education, training and vocational training for skills and lifelong learning.
11. Enhancing the institutional capacity of public authorities and stakeholders and efficient public administration

The intention was that the first 7 objectives would largely be implemented by the European Regional Development Fund and the last 4 would be more evident in the European Social Fund and, of course, Objective 3 is particularly relevant for the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development and the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund. However, another feature of the current programming period is that, more than ever, **the various funds, and especially the ERDF and the ESF are expected to be co-ordinated and to re-inforce each other**. This means, for instance, that proposals for, say stand-alone ESF projects are likely to be seen less favourably now than those that contribute to a more integrated training provision.

Member States were also **encouraged to concentrate resources** on the pursuit of particular objectives in the overall list, in order to increase their impact.

It should also be clear in all this that **sport as such is not supported by the ESIF**. Sport-based initiatives have to use sport as an instrument for achieving the broader objectives of the ESIF. Various clues about how this might be achieved are to be found in a range of formal and guidance documents.

The 'Common Provisions Regulation' does, in fact, refer for the first time to sport, although it does this indirectly and emphasises that support to sport activities should be seen as a *means* rather than an *aim* in its own right. The guidelines state that if sport activities contribute to the stated thematic objectives and investment priorities 'in a targeted way', and can support growth and job creation, sport activities are eligible for support under ESIF.³³ Therefore supported activities should be part of an integrated regional drive i) adapted to specific local conditions, and ii) with an aim to achieve financial self- sustainability.

There is also a reference in the provisions on co-ordination between the Structural Funds and other Union policies and instruments (Annex I Common Strategic Framework, Section 4),³⁴ to Erasmus+, the EU's programme for education, training, youth and sport for the period 2014-2020:

'Member States shall seek to use ESI Funds to mainstream tools and methods developed and tested successfully under "Erasmus +" in order to maximise the social and economic impact of investment in people and, inter alia give impetus to youth initiatives and citizens actions.

Member States shall promote and ensure in accordance with Article 4, effective coordination between ESI Funds and 'Erasmus +' at national level through a clear distinction in the types of investment and target groups supported. Member States shall seek complementarity with regard to the funding of mobility actions.

Coordination shall be achieved by putting in place appropriate cooperation mechanisms between managing authorities and the national agencies established under the 'Erasmus +' programme, which can foster transparent and accessible communication towards citizens at Union, national and regional level.'

Beyond this reference to co-ordination between the different Union funds, DG Regio offers the following advice:

*'Culture and sport are not directly mentioned among the thematic objectives as they constitute means rather than objectives. However, if contributing to the thematic objectives and investment priorities in a targeted way, investments in culture and in sport can have a positive impact on stimulating growth and jobs and could be supported.'*³⁵

Looking specifically at the European Regional Development Fund and the European Social Fund, the two most relevant funds for sport, the table below shows the possible Thematic Objectives and Investment Priorities for supporting sport initiatives³⁶. The table is based on experience with similar objectives / priorities in the 2007-2013 programming period, and a review of recently published guidance documents on the Cohesion policy's 11 Thematic Objectives.³⁷

³³ European Commission DG Regional Policy Draft Thematic Guidance Fiche for Desk Officers support to Culture and Sport related investments (Version 2 – 10/03/2014)

³⁴ Regulation (EU) No 1303/2013 of 17 December 2013

³⁵ EC, Draft Thematic Guidance Fiche for Desk Officers, Support to culture and sport related investments, version 2, 10 March 2014,
http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/sources/docgener/informat/2014/guidance_culture_sport.pdf

³⁶ The EAFRD (Article 20, 1d and 1f) and the EMFF (Article 47 and Article 65, 1d) can also support sport interventions. EC, Draft Thematic Guidance Fiche for Desk Officers, Support to culture and sport related investments, version 2, 10 March 2014,
http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/sources/docgener/informat/2014/guidance_culture_sport.pdf

³⁷ The EC has published guidance in the form of 27 separate 'Thematic Guidance Fiches', organized by Thematic Objective. http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/information/guidelines/index_en.cfm#7

This includes a dedicated Thematic Guidance Fiche on 'support to culture and sport related investments'.³⁸ The degree of relevance to sport is indicated on a scale (low / medium / high), again based on experience with Structural Funds support for sport in 2007-2013.

Table 4.1 Thematic Objectives and Investment Priorities for Supporting Sport Initiatives

Thematic Objective	Investment priority (the degree of relevance to sport is indicated from low ✓ to high ✓✓✓)	
	ERDF	
(1) Strengthening research, technological development and innovation	(a) enhancing research and innovation (R&I) infrastructure and capacities to develop R&I excellence, and promoting centres of competence, in particular those of European interest ✓	
	b) promoting business investment in R&I, developing links and synergies between enterprises, research and development centres and the higher education sector, in particular promoting investment in product and service development, technology transfer, social innovation, eco-innovation, public service applications, demand stimulation, networking, clusters and open innovation through smart specialisation, and supporting technological and applied research, pilot lines, early product validation actions, advanced manufacturing capabilities and first production, in particular in key enabling technologies and diffusion of general purpose technologies ✓	
(2) enhancing access to, and use and quality of, ICT	(c) strengthening ICT applications for e-government, e-learning, e-inclusion, e-culture and e-health ✓	
3) Enhancing the competitiveness of SMEs	(a) promoting entrepreneurship, in particular by facilitating the economic exploitation of new ideas and fostering the creation of new firms, including through business incubators ✓✓	
	(b) developing and implementing new business models for SMEs, in particular with regard to internationalisation ✓	
	(c) supporting the creation and the extension of advanced capacities for product and service development ✓	
	(d) supporting the capacity of SMEs to grow in regional, national and international markets, and to engage in innovation processes ✓	
(6) Preserving and protecting the environment and promoting resource efficiency	(c) conserving, protecting, promoting and developing natural and cultural heritage ✓✓	
	ERDF	ESF
(8) Promoting sustainable and quality employment and supporting labour mobility	b) supporting employment-friendly growth through the development	(i) Access to employment for job-seekers and inactive people, including the long-term unemployed and people far from the labour market, also through local employment initiatives and support for labour mobility ✓✓
		(ii) Sustainable integration into the labour market of young people, in particular those not in employment, education or

³⁸ EC, Draft Thematic Guidance Fiche for Desk Officers, Support to culture and sport related investments, version 2, 10 March 2014, http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/sources/docgener/informat/2014/guidance_culture_sport.pdf

Thematic Objective	Investment priority (the degree of relevance to sport is indicated from low ✓ to high ✓✓✓)	
	ERDF	
	of endogenous potential as part of a territorial strategy for specific areas, including the conversion of declining industrial regions and enhancement of accessibility to, and development of, specific natural and cultural resources ✓✓	training, including young people at risk of social exclusion and young people from marginalised communities, including through the implementation of the Youth Guarantee ✓✓ (iii) Self-employment, entrepreneurship and business creation including innovative micro, small and medium sized enterprises ✓✓ (iv) Equality between men and women in all areas, including in access to employment, career progression, reconciliation of work and private life and promotion of equal pay for equal work ✓ (v) Adaptation of workers, enterprises and entrepreneurs to change ✓ (vi) Active and healthy ageing ✓✓ (vii) Modernisation of labour market institutions, such as public and private employment services, and improving the matching of labour market needs, including through actions that enhance transnational labour mobility as well as through mobility schemes and better cooperation between institutions and relevant stakeholders ✓
(9) Promoting social inclusion, combating poverty and any discrimination	(a) investing in health and social infrastructure which contributes to national, regional and local development, reducing inequalities in terms of health status, promoting social inclusion through improved access to social, cultural and recreational services and the transition from institutional to community-based services ✓✓✓	(i) Active inclusion, including with a view to promoting equal opportunities and active participation, and improving employability ✓✓
	(b) providing support for physical, economic and social regeneration of deprived communities in urban and rural areas ✓	(ii) Socio-economic integration of marginalised communities such as the Roma ✓
	(c) providing support for social enterprises ✓	(iii) Combating all forms of discrimination and promoting equal opportunities ✓
		(iv) Enhancing access to affordable, sustainable and high- quality services, including health care and social services of general interest ✓✓
	(d) undertaking investment in the context of community- led local development strategies ✓	(v) Promoting social entrepreneurship and vocational integration in social enterprises and the social and solidarity economy in order to facilitate access to employment ✓
		(vi) Community-led local development strategies ✓

Thematic Objective	Investment priority (the degree of relevance to sport is indicated from low ✓ to high ✓✓✓)
	ERDF
10) Investing in education, training and vocational training for skills and lifelong learning	(i) Reducing and preventing early school-leaving and promoting equal access to good quality early-childhood, primary and secondary education including formal, non-formal and informal learning pathways for reintegrating into education and training ✓
	(ii) Improving the quality and efficiency of, and access to, tertiary and equivalent education with a view to increasing participation and attainment levels, especially for disadvantaged groups ✓
	(iii) Enhancing equal access to lifelong learning for all age groups in formal, non-formal and informal settings, upgrading the knowledge, skills and competences of the workforce, and promoting flexible learning pathways including through career guidance and validation of acquired competences ✓
	(iv) Improving the labour market relevance of education and training systems, facilitating the transition from education to work, and strengthening vocational education and training systems and their quality, including through mechanisms for skills anticipation, adaptation of curricula and the establishment and development of work-based learning systems, including dual learning systems and apprenticeship schemes ✓

In summary, EU support to sport and physical activity is restricted to promoting economic and social cohesion. DG REGIO’s guidelines remind us that “the health and social inclusion benefits to wider society as a whole from promotion of sport and access to appropriate sport facilities are, of course, well known and documented but do in itself not justify ESIF investments in this field.”³⁹

The main area of support from the ESIF to sport (as well as culture) is therefore in investments in the “*development of endogenous potential through fixed investments in equipment and small- scale infrastructure, including small-scale cultural and sustainable tourism infrastructure, services to enterprises, support to research and innovation bodies and investment in technology and applied research in enterprises*”.⁴⁰

Article 3 (1) (a)) 10 of the ERDF Regulation also allows sport-related investments to include “productive investments contributing to creating and safeguarding sustainable jobs, through direct aid to investment in small and medium-sized enterprises”.⁴¹

In assessing elements in proposed Operational Programmes that are intended to implement this approach, ERDF Desk officers are requested to look in particular at what has been learned from past projects that “were not grounded in a sound economic rationale and without a clear concept of how the projects would be sustainable.” A number of general questions should guide the suitability of investment:

³⁹ European Commission DG Regional Policy Draft Thematic Guidance Fiche for Desk Officers support to Culture and Sport related investments (Version 2 – 10/03/2014)

⁴⁰Article 3 (1) (e) of the ERDF Regulation via European Commission DG Regional Policy Draft Thematic Guidance Fiche for Desk Officers support to Culture and Sport related investments (Version 2 – 10/03/2014)

⁴¹Article 3 (1) (a))10 of the ERDF Regulation via European Commission DG Regional Policy Draft Thematic Guidance Fiche for Desk Officers support to Culture and Sport related investments (Version 2 – 10/03/2014)

Box 4.2 Criteria – suitability of investment

- What is the economic rationale of the proposed investments? What is the EU value added of this investment?
- What are the policy lessons from past experiences/ investments and what is the policy guidance stemming from the evaluations of these actions?
- Under which conditions (e.g. appropriate intervention logic, convincing contribution to thematic objective) could we accept or favour funding in these areas?
- If CCIs are to be funded under TO1, is this coherent with the analysis provided and the priority areas selected in the national/regional smart specialisation strategy?
- If culture and sport are explicitly identified as sectors for specific attention under TO3, is there a clear link to the programme's intervention logic?
- Are these investments targeted towards creating economically self-sustained jobs and do they represent at least an equal prospect of successful outcomes as other potential business projects.
- Are planned grants to companies in the culture/creativity sector, are these complemented by existing/planned SME support services?
- If under TO3 the targeted beneficiaries are public actors, is there a clear focus on SMEs and a clear intervention logic enhancing SME competitiveness?

The guidelines also stipulate that Managing Authorities should develop specific objectives, i.e. identify needs which should be addressed and which any investment need to adhere to from the perspective of the local/regional circumstances.

Similar conditions apply for ESIF support of sport infrastructure. The guidelines state that "only small-scale infrastructure providing 'recreational services', which include sports, in order to promote social inclusion and combat poverty, particularly among marginalised communities, should be supported". Yet, ESIF may support several small-scale infrastructures if they are part of a broader territorial development strategy under thematic objectives 8 and 9 (Employment and Labour Mobility and Social Inclusion and Poverty respectively).⁴²

Ultimately, each ESIF investment needs to be reviewed on its merits for regional development and its contribution to the specific objectives of the applicable Operational Programme, selected indicators and cost-effectiveness.

All these caveats may sound a little discouraging for the prospect of developing new sport-based initiatives. However, it is already clear that the evidence supports the case that sport-based initiatives are capable of meeting Cohesion policy objectives very effectively and in some instances are much better at doing so than alternative approaches.

Furthermore, other aspects of the ESIF in the current programming are definitely pointing to some promising developments.

⁴² European Commission DG Regional Policy Draft Thematic Guidance Fiche for Desk Officers support to Culture and Sport related investments (Version 2 – 10/03/2014)

4.1 Smart Specialisation & Urban Development

One such element relates to the development of **smart specialisation strategies**. National governments and Managing Authorities intending to pursue the first Thematic Objective, relating to strengthening research, technological development and innovation were required to develop such a strategy at the heart of the relevant Operational Programmes. The idea was that such a strategy should be grounded in the real competitive advantages, knowledge endowment and entrepreneurial opportunities of a region and not necessarily on the high-profile 'modern' sectors that some regions in the past had unrealistically sought to develop. It is not feasible, for instance, to develop thriving bio-technology specialisation in all regions of Europe. Furthermore regions were encouraged to develop their smart specialisation strategies on the basis of an open process of discovery, to which a wide range of regional actors would be expected to make a contribution.

Support for this process was provided through a dedicated web site, the smart specialisation platform:

<http://s3platform.jrc.ec.europa.eu/>

By this stage in the planning cycle of the current programming period, many regions have already developed their smart specialisation strategies and are beginning to implement them in earnest.

It is interesting that a number of regions have included sport as a theme in their chosen strategy or have significant sport elements in what they are proposing.

The EYE@RIS3 database⁴³ contains details of the priorities of participating regions, including the elements of their smart specialisation strategies.

A range of initiatives involving sport are evident from this and other sources, including the good practice cases.

In Sweden, in the county of Jämtland, a smart specialisation strategy has focused on research and business development in tourism, sport and outdoor activities, building on world class sport events and arenas, internationally leading research environments, cutting edge product development and some of the world's most reputable brands in the outdoor industry.

There are similar developments, for instance in the Rhône-Alpes region in France, with its focus on sport, safety and infrastructure in the Alps, and in the autonomous province of Bolzano in Italy where outdoor sport activities figure.

Elsewhere sport is a significant element in broader strategies involving tourism or other related sectors. In Spain, the Balearic Islands have an important sport tourism element in their overall smart specialisation strategy based on tourism, while in Cantabria there is a tourism focus supported by ICT services applied to a range of topical developments based on strengths in the natural environment, gastronomy, culture history and sport.

In Kainuu in Finland, there is a theme of activity tourism, a combination of sport, exercise, health and tourism, along with the encouragement of health and well-being, based on activity tourism and innovations in nutrition, health and sport & fitness.

⁴³ <http://s3platform.jrc.ec.europa.eu/eye-ris3>

In Portugal, there is a theme of coastal tourism, exploiting culture, sport and leisure elements of this theme. Similarly in the the Warmian-Masurian Voivodeship of north east Poland, the water economy and associated sports and tourism is part of the strategy.

In Crete, there is a strong theme of Culture & Tourism, but this can also include sporting activities.

There are also the many links of sport with specialisation in the creative industries. In Scotland, for instance, this is an important element and in Bulgaria there is a theme of new technologies in the creative and re-creative industries. Equally there are a number of references to the Experience Economy, for example in South Denmark and in Catalonia, with its focus on cultural and experience based industries.

There are a significant number of developments taking place then that involve sport-based contributions to smart specialisation and it will clearly be important for those who wish to see sport have a higher profile in ERDF Operational Programmes both to check the current situation in their own countries and regions, but also to advance the arguments on the potential of sport within this context. But it appears that there are already some interesting possibilities.

This is reinforced by other developments, such as the more co-ordinated and consistent developments that are taking place at a regional and sub-regional level in tourism and the cultural and creative industries. The concept of destination management and the aim of generating positive cycles of development through extending the season and diversifying the tourism offer that all form part of the strategy developed by the Commission and the Member States since the publication of the Commission's Communication "Europe, the world's No 1 tourist destination – a new political framework for tourism in Europe"⁴⁴ all point to the need for an integrated and coherent approach that is highly consistent with some of the developments referred to above.

A similar situation arises in relation to urban development. The ERDF Regulation⁴⁵ states in Article 7 (4) that 'at least 5 % of the ERDF resources allocated at national level under the Investment for growth and jobs goal shall be allocated to integrated actions for sustainable urban development'. The detail of how this is being implemented at a national level can be found in the Partnership Agreements with each Member State and individual Operational Programmes provide further information, including an indicative amount for the funds to be dedicated for these purposes. The Commission is supporting these integrated actions with an urban development network to promote capacity-building, networking and exchange of experience at Union level between urban authorities responsible for implementing sustainable urban development strategies. It can also support innovative actions in the area of sustainable urban development including studies and pilot projects to identify or test new solutions which address issues of relevance at Union level that are related to sustainable urban development.

Given the evidence referred to in the previous chapter on the powerful potential of sport-based initiatives for promoting urban regeneration and development, this other aspect of the current ERDF regime also presents some interesting possibilities for sport.

⁴⁴ COM(2010)352 final of 30.06.2010

⁴⁵ Regulation (EU) No 1301/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 on the European Regional Development Fund and on specific provisions concerning the Investment for growth and jobs goal and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1080/2006

Of course, it should be remembered that support for rural development is available under the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD), as was the case in the previous period, and that sport-based projects played an interesting role in this context and also that the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF) is available to assist coastal communities.

4.2 Other Potential Contributions to the ESIF Thematic Objectives

While it is clear from the evidence of the good practice cases and the broader set of initiatives that sport-based initiatives are capable of making interesting and effective contributions to achieving each of the 11 Thematic Objectives of the ESIF and that, in the contributions to social engagement and skills development, for instance, they are particularly effective, it is also worth pointing out that there are significant potential contributions in areas that are perhaps less obvious at first sight.

'Enhancing access to, and use and quality of, information and communication technologies (ICT)' is an important objective that will have a prominent place within many Operational Programmes. Sport has long been recognised as having an important role in providing content for services exploiting new forms of ICT, but has not otherwise been seen as an area associated with ICT development. The INRIA - ESPAD project (case no. 3 and FR 8) provides an indication of some of the software developments that are taking place in relation to performance measurement, both at a professional and an amateur level and the Safe a head project (case no. 4 and IT 4) illustrates new communications applications, but it seems that there is considerably more scope for ICT applications in sport, for instance, as a test ground for intelligent clothing and in the application of big data techniques to the data being generated by performance measurement.

Similarly, the role of sport in promoting energy efficiency, the shift towards a low-carbon economy and promoting climate change adaptation can be underestimated. Sport facilities need to play their part in improving energy efficiency as illustrated by the use of solar panels for a swimming pool in the city of Toulouse (case no. 31 and FR 5), but sport and the promotion of physical activity can also be a part of more strategic developments, as in the re-design of transport systems, featuring both the encouragement of healthier activities and urban spaces and also a reduction in the dependence on motorised forms of transport, illustrated by the Mikkeli cycling and walking project from Finland (case no. 14 and FI 7). A particularly important aspect of these urban initiatives is the motivational role sport can play in persuading citizens to change behaviour and take up healthier and more environmentally friendly practices.

4.3 New Institutional Arrangements

A final consideration in relation to the differences between the current programming period and previous ones, is the changes that have been made in the institutional arrangements and the processes whereby the framework defined at a European level gets implemented at national and regional levels. Many of the features are familiar from earlier periods, such as the use of Operational Programmes to translate the EU objectives into implementation programmes that take account of national and regional strategies and circumstances. However, in order to reinforce the cohesiveness and impact of the strategy agreed at an EU level, a new feature for the current period has been the introduction of Partnership Agreements between the European Commission and individual EU Member States that set out the national authorities' plans on how to use ESIF funding over the 2014–2020 period. These outline each country's strategic goals and investment priorities and link them to the overall aims of the Europe 2020 strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth. These documents are therefore important indications of how the ESIF are to be allocated at a national level and need to be consulted by those interested in making proposals.

At the same time, at all levels there has also been a greater emphasis for the current period on involving all the relevant stakeholders in developing strategies and plans. National, regional and local authorities are expected to work closely with enterprises, trade unions and non-governmental organisations, including bodies such as sport organisations. This development underlines the need to work at multiple levels to advance the use of sport-based initiatives under ESIF, the European, national and regional, but also frequently at a very local level. Serious thought needs to be given to the co-ordination of efforts at the different levels, but it is also the case that those who are interested in developing proposals for new projects need to take into account the context in which proposals are developed locally.

5 Using the Information – including a Categorisation of Interventions

A document entitled 'Practical Guidance on Developing Sport & Physical Activity Projects under the European Structural and investment Funds' is annexed to this report. The prime aim of this document is to provide practical assistance to sport organisations and others who might be interested in developing sport-based projects in the current period and into the future.

This chapter will not attempt to cover the sort of detailed information that the Practical Guidance provides. However, there are considerations that form a background to the development of the Practical Guidance that ought to be explained and it is therefore the purpose of this chapter to set out these considerations and provide an explanation of the approach that has been adopted towards the development of the Practical Guidance document. In addition, certain points in relation to supporting the use of the guidance by sport organisations and others need to be made.

5.1 The Strength of the Case

First of all, the evidence from the cases examined and the range of initiatives and interventions identified provides a compelling picture of the potential of sport and physical activity to be a powerful instrument of regional economic and social development.

From this evidence it is possible to derive a series of general characteristics of sport-based initiatives that allow them to claim serious consideration in debates about development strategies. Among these are the following:

- Businesses based on sport and physical activity, from major football clubs to those operating a small gym, make an important direct contribution to the economy; together with those engaged in the manufacture of sport equipment and the construction and maintenance of sport facilities, they provide considerable (often local) employment, sport is also relatively labour intensive.
- Sport, as well as culture, has a critical role in making Europe and its regions more attractive places in which to invest and work; sport can be important in the attraction and retention of people with high skill levels.
- Sport activities and facilities have an important place in the development of the physical environment of town and cities and, in particular, the rehabilitation of old industrial cities; sport can make major contributions to urban development.
- Sport is increasingly part of the Experience Economy, providing opportunities for development, but also for interaction with other related sectors.
- Sectoral strategies, including those relating to sport, increasingly need to be developed within a broader framework, especially at a regional level. This includes taking into account interactions between sectors, but also the need to engage a range of agencies and organisations – local government, enterprises, knowledge institutions and civil society in a virtuous cycle of development. Sport has shown its ability to be engaged in these processes.

- The role of sport in developing sustainable and high-quality tourism, along with other (especially cultural) elements is a significant consideration, but contributions to other areas of the creative sector, such as the media and advertising, also provide scope for contributions to encouraging innovation, entrepreneurship and the growth of the knowledge economy.
- Major sporting events and their legacy can have very significant direct effects on regional development, but also serve as occasions for the promotion of a wide range of products and services and the testing, development and marketing of a wide range of new technologies.
- Sport science and technology and the development of sport equipment and facilities provide substantial opportunities for innovation and the development of specialised clusters.
- Sport is already a major provider of audio-visual content. Increasingly however, sport and exercise performance management and related communication systems are a significant focus for ICT developments, with the potential for big data applications.
- As well as contributing to a more sustainable society, by for instance improving the energy efficiency of sport facilities, sport and physical activity can have a significant role in helping to develop and promote more environmentally friendly transport systems and healthier public spaces, as part of urban development projects.
- Sport's contributions to learning and skills development go much further than responding to the direct requirements of the sport industry; sport can be a vehicle for many forms of training activity and a powerful means of getting through to excluded groups and building up their motivation and commitment; it is especially good at building up transferable skills and improving the employability of people starting from a low skills base.
- Increasingly sport has been seen to have a significant role in delivering responses to major social challenges, such as health issues and an aging population, particularly through community-based projects and social innovation; it can also contribute to reconciliation processes and social cohesion; it therefore has an increasing profile in addressing urban challenges.

These considerations are at the heart of the overall case for sport-based development and most of the points made have been illustrated by specific concrete examples in the more systematic presentation of good practice cases.

5.2 A Categorisation of Sport Interventions

However, in developing proposals and designing specific sport initiatives, it is necessary to go beyond broad objectives to consider the more particular effects sport-based initiatives can generate. Consequently as part of the analysis of the examples of sport and physical activity projects, a categorisation of sport interventions has been developed, listing the different effects that have been observed. This categorisation distinguishes between effects that are broadly economic and those that are broadly social:

Table 5.1 Categorisation of Structural Fund Interventions based on Sport & Physical Activity

Categorisation of Structural Fund Interventions based on Sport & Physical Activity	
Primarily Economic Effects	
1. <i>Direct support to sport SMEs</i>	Enhancing the competitiveness of sport SMEs, grants and other support to SMEs (including clubs) in the sport sector
2. <i>Improvement of the physical environment</i>	Development of sport infrastructure and facilities, building social capital, urban regeneration and improving the attractiveness of urban environments
3. <i>Promoting sustainable transport</i>	Contributing to the development of sustainable transport and removing bottlenecks, by establishing healthier and more beneficial alternatives to conventional road transport
4. <i>Other measures reducing environmental impact</i>	Increasing the energy efficiency of sport businesses and facilities, promoting resource efficiency and a shift towards a low-carbon economy
5. <i>Promotion & encouraging inward investment</i>	Sport events acting as a focal point for business and inward investment
6. <i>Creating employment in sport and physical activity</i>	Direct employment in sport and physical activity
7. <i>Impacts on related employment</i>	Employment in related activities, such as media coverage, advertising, marketing, catering etc.
8. <i>Indirect impacts on employment</i>	Spin-off effects, such as multiplier effects in industries such as construction and those from attracting mobile skilled and professional labour
9. <i>Business growth & other economic impacts</i>	Non-employment effects of increased economic activity, including impacts on suppliers of sport equipment etc.
10. <i>Encouraging developments in sport technology and other innovation</i>	Strengthening research, technological development and innovation. From improving the ICT used in sport businesses, through applications of sport science to the development of sport competence clusters
11. <i>Systematic development of a broader sport-based strategy</i>	Development of a series of related activities that re-inforce each other, as part of a regional strategy based on sport and related activities: for example, sport activities, supported by training, medical and sport science facilities

Categorisation of Structural Fund Interventions based on Sport & Physical Activity	
12. <i>Linking sport actions with the development of tourism or CCIs</i>	Sport developments as part of a broader tourism or CCI strategy, but also working with other sectors, such as textiles
Primarily Social Effects	
13. <i>Improving sport skills & competences</i>	Improving sport skills & competences, including the training of sport coaches and administrators, by investing in education, training and vocational training for skills and lifelong learning
14. <i>Using sport to develop broader skills for employment</i>	Developing ability to work in a team, commitment, communication etc. and supporting labour mobility
15. <i>Social engagement</i>	Using sport to engage with socially excluded groups, develop community identity and cohesion, while promoting social inclusion and combating poverty and discrimination
16. <i>Improving governance and administrative capacity</i>	Enhancing the institutional capacity of sport organisations, public authorities and stakeholders and promoting efficient public administration
17. <i>Addressing health and other societal challenges and contributing to happiness & well-being</i>	Helping to highlight and address societal challenges, such as health issues, poor diet and the effects of aging, but also general well-being - including awareness raising

Note that any particular initiative is likely to involve more than one of the effects listed in the categorisation and indeed the different effects often reinforce each other. Particular projects are in fact likely to pursue several related objectives at the same time and this is usually good practice, increasing their impact. So, for instance, skills development is usually intended to have employment effects. In fact the more sophisticated interventions will tend to combine several elements at the same time almost as a matter of principle and at a certain stage, if this combination is coherent and deliberate and based on a sound intervention logic, it becomes a strategy. This much has been apparent in the concrete examples that have been presented as good practice cases and in the wider range of projects presented as part of the mapping exercise.

However, it is useful to separate out the different effects, especially from the point of view of designing new projects. It is hoped that the categories distinguished will assist sport organisations and others intending to make new proposals based on sport to see more clearly the actual and potential regional development effects that their activities could or are already generating or to suggest additional elements that they may seek to develop during the course of their project.

The Categorisation of Sport Interventions, therefore, is presented as an instrument to assist in building the components of a proposal. At the same time, it is necessary to remind organisations intent on developing such proposals that these elements need to form part of a broader approach that takes into account, and responds to, the strategies that have been devised at a series of levels – European, national and local. It is necessary to build into the Practical Guidance, therefore, elements of advice that relate to these more strategic considerations. These are reviewed in the following sections.

5.3 The Planning & Implementation Cycle

The previous chapter pointed to elements that are relatively new in the ESIF of the current programming period. At the same time, it is important to appreciate that these new elements are being implemented progressively over most of the current programming period. **There is a cycle of implementation that is taking place over the 2014–2020 period and it is very important for those interested in making proposals to be aware of which point of the cycle has been reached at any particular time.**

The ESIF implementation cycle has the following elements in the current period:

- The determination of the framework for the ESIF as a whole and of the specific funds, on the basis of a proposal from the Commission, as modified by the European Parliament and Council of Ministers. This agreed framework is set out in the Common Provisions Regulation and the Regulations for the separate funds, which were published late in 2013 just prior to the beginning of the programming period.
- The determination of the arrangements at a national and regional level – the Partnership Agreements between the European Commission and individual EU Member States and the strategy and detail of the Operational Programmes. These require detailed discussions at a national level and between the Member State administrations and the Commission and these have generally taken up the first year or two of the programming period.
- The publication of the first calls for proposals by the Managing Authorities.
- Possible revision and recasting of the Operational Programmes.
- Subsequent publication of calls for proposals by the Managing Authorities.
- Evaluation of the implementation of the Operational Programmes.
- Discussions on the elements for the next programming period.

This cycle refers to processes for the bulk of the ESIF spending in the current period – that implemented through national and regional Operational Programmes. There is a parallel process for the development and agreement of programmes, such as the various elements of INTERREG, that are the direct responsibility of the European Commission.

At the time of writing this report the first calls for proposals have appeared. Currently, therefore, it is a critical time for sport organisations to be developing proposals. There will be opportunities later in the cycle up to 2020, but **in order to maximise the impact in the current period, it is necessary to act now.**

5.4 The National & Regional Contexts

Most sport organisations interested in making proposals will do so at a national or regional level. **It will be very important therefore that they develop proposals that respond to the strategies and priorities set out in the relevant national or regional Operational Programmes.**

The Guidance Document must therefore direct those interested in making proposals to the relevant information sources. However, as well as encouraging them to read and think about the strategy and priorities of the Operational Programme or Programmes that are relevant to them, they should also be advised to consult with the relevant authorities at the national or regional level.

Many Managing Authorities provide advice to those thinking of making a proposal or are at least prepared to discuss ideas for a proposal at an early stage. However, it is also the case that other organisations may be involved. In the UK, for instance, much of the ESF funding is managed through the Skills Funding Agency and in Denmark it is the regional Growth Fora ('Vaekstfora') that are responsible for developing the detailed implementation of the national Operational Programmes and their secretariats who can offer advice. It will be necessary therefore to direct those using the Guidance Document to the appropriate authorities, or at least provide information on how to identify whoever is in a position to discuss initial ideas on a proposal.

This is also an area where the prospective Sport Action Network may be of help. Further information on this is provided below.

In shaping proposals especially at a regional level, it is also necessary to bear in mind the many differences between regions across Europe and take these differences into account in developing appropriate proposals. These can include:

- *Differences in the regional context:* regions differ from each other considerably not only in terms of basic assets, resources and economic structure, but also in their objectives, ways of addressing economic development issues and the engagement and vision of their authorities and general population.
- *Sport suitability:* some sport projects are clearly making use of physical and climatic attributes of certain regions that are not available elsewhere. Naturally each region should try to make best use of its assets, including natural assets.
- *Differences in innovation capacity:* the Innovation Union Scoreboard ranks Member States in terms of their performance against a set of indicators of innovation and distinguishes between 'leaders', 'followers', those with a moderate 'performance' and those 'catching-up'. The Regional Innovation Scoreboard 2012, covering the years 2007–2011, applied the same methodology, as far as it was possible, to Member State regions. Since different approaches are often appropriate at differing stages of development, the extent of regional innovation capacity needs to be taken into account in selecting appropriate strategies. This means that the suitability of the good practice that has been referred to may vary considerably from region to region.
- *Sport or tourism/CCI strategies:* although it may not absolutely be necessary to choose between them, consideration should be given to the appropriateness of stand-alone sport-based strategies as opposed to those where sport is integrated into a broader tourism or cultural and creative industries strategies.
- *Sport organisations and other players:* although it can be seen that many projects have been proposed and implemented directly by sport organisations, others

clearly require collaboration with other actors, including local authorities and universities, voluntary organisations and non-EU funding agencies.

5.5 Sport Strategy over the Longer Term

Most of the remarks in this chapter have been directed to addressing the situation as it has been defined in the current programming period. However, there is a longer term perspective and it will not be long before discussions will start in earnest on the developments for the next programming period.

There is a job to be done in raising the profile of sport over the longer period. The framework for the ESIF has already been established for the period up to 2020, both at a European level and in the detail of the Operational Programmes at a national and regional level. Beyond that, however, the situation is a lot more open and lessons could be learned from the way that the cultural and creative industries have raised their own profile in the last ten years. There are many opportunities for national administrations to raise the question of the place of sport and the Experience Economy more generally within economic and social development strategies, while similar debates could also be held at a regional level, with a view to preparing the ground for the next round of Operational Programmes. Representatives of ministries with responsibility for sport and physical activity could conduct discussion at a European level, facilitated by the European Commission.

A degree of co-ordination between the different interest groups and the different levels of focus – local, regional, national and European – is an essential element in developing and exploiting the opportunities. The sport community needs to find a way of achieving this. The proposed Sport Action Network is a first step in this direction.

5.6 The Sport Action Network

The idea of a Sport Action Network is that it could be useful in promoting a further development of sport-based projects supported by the ESIF, to put in place a network of organisations and individuals that share an interest in promoting sport in this context. Since the Workshop organised in the Hague in March 2016, some of the main sport organisations at a European and national levels and a number of individuals involved in sport development and/or regional economic and social development have expressed an interest in such a development and once established, it could be of interest to a wider group including academics with an interest in sport economics or sport policy, to people responsible for regional and city economic development and to voluntary organisations that make use of sport in social projects.

The aim of the network in general is to be a self-help group exchanging information and providing mutual support. The members themselves will have to provide a definitive statement of its function, but this could include:

- Continuing to build the evidence base on effective sport initiatives supported by the Structural Funds
- Developing the analysis of how sport and related activities can effectively deliver economic and social development.
- Helping to build and articulate the case for ESIF support for sport (including innovative approaches)
- Exchanging practical information with other members of the network about how to develop projects

- Helping in the dissemination and further development of the Practical Guidance document
- Engaging with the authorities at European, national and regional levels in order to promote the case for sport-based initiatives
- Providing assistance and orientation for sport organisations on the ground.

At its simplest, this network could just be a common email list, such as the one maintained by the Sport and the EU group. Members could post information about interesting developments or ask for information and advice and it would be up to other members to respond. Clearly other more complex arrangements could be envisaged, but these would have to develop over time in response to interest and demand.

The project web site has provided the basis for forming the Sport Action Network. There has been an open invitation to express an interest in joining and there are a number of organisations and individuals who have already made use of this facility. However, over the longer terms a more permanent arrangement will be necessary. The possibilities here were discussed at the Workshop in March 2016 and discussions have taken place with potential co-ordinators on the next steps forward. The results of these discussions will be communicated to those who have expressed an interest in joining the Sport Action Network.

6 Recommendations to the European Commission

The study has revealed some compelling evidence of the impact of sport and physical activity projects on regional economic and social development and has highlighted characteristics of such projects that can make them particularly effective in achieving certain objectives of regional and social development. It has also pointed to the potential of further action in this area. The following are a series of recommendations addressed to the European Commission relating to how the Commission and other stakeholders can build on the study to enhance the impact of sport in the current programming period and further into the future.

- There is a need to publicise the evidence on the impact of sport-based projects and their suitability for achieving important objectives of the ESIF and Europe 2020. The Commission is in a good position to undertake a publicising role and needs to do this enthusiastically. There is a good case to make and the Commission can also encourage Member State authorities and sport organisations to promote a greater awareness of the strengths of sport and physical activity as an instrument in economic and social development.
- The evidence collected relates mainly to the previous programming period. As projects are undertaken in the current period new evidence will emerge and the Commission could usefully up-date and reinforce the evidence base.
- During the course of the study, there have been useful contacts between the study team and some of the Expert Groups established under the EU Work Plan for Sport (2014-2017) and it appears that the study's findings can effectively support some of the work being undertaken, especially by the Expert Groups on the Economic Dimension, on Human Resources Management in Sport and on Health-enhancing Physical Activity. The Commission should ensure that the study's results reinforce the work of the Expert Groups as much as possible.
- When a similar exercise to this study was conducted in relation to the cultural and creative industries, its results were effectively exploited by a group of officials from Member State culture ministries, in particular by drawing the attention of their colleagues in ministries responsible for economic and social development to the results of the study and co-ordinating responses by cultural organisations at a national level. The Commission should consider encouraging a similar development among national officials responsible for sport, especially in developing the case for sport-based initiatives at a national and regional level. This could include working with officials responsible for other sectors.
- It has been noted that sport-based projects are often part of a broader tourism or Experience Economy strategy. The Commission should explore these links further, especially in the contexts of smart specialisation and urban development initiatives.
- The study team has proposed that a Sport Action Network be formed, made up of persons or organisations interested in a self-help group to exchange information or provide mutual support in developing sport-based proposals under the ESIF. This could be usefully encouraged by the Commission, both formally and informally.

- It is not recommended that the Commission should endorse any particular approach to developing projects based on sport and physical activity or any particular forms of initiative. Obviously it would be appropriate to point to actions that also support the priorities of the EU Work Plan for Sport and other EU sport policy orientations, but in general the need to respond to the specific circumstances in the regions, including the way that regional Operational Programmes have been formulated, precludes any possibility of privileging certain forms of action over others.
- It may, however, be appropriate for the Commission to highlight the particular strengths of sport in contributing to certain forms of economic and social development, as identified in the report.

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Study Annex A: Good Practice Case Studies

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Introduction

This document is an annex to the Study on the Contribution of Sport to Regional Development through the Structural Funds. It presents 33 good practice cases, illustrating in very concrete terms how projects, based on sport and physical activity and supported by the Structural Funds, have made significant contributions to different aspects of regional economic and social development.

The good practice cases presented are organised under themes that broadly reflect the priorities of the Structural Funds (and ESIF in the current period) at European and national levels. Each particular case provides information on how the project addressed the objectives of the specific Programme under which it was financed.

The good practice cases are taken from many of the EU Member States. The particular selection does not mean that there is not good practice elsewhere. On the contrary, the project team has chosen from a wealth of possibilities. Nor are the examples necessarily representative of projects undertaken in particular Member States. They have been chosen to illustrate the range and diversity of interventions rather than pointing to those that are typical for particular countries.

Overall, the cases represent powerful evidence of the potential of sport and physical activity to make important contributions to modern economic and social development. Hopefully they will inspire sport organisations and others to develop new ideas for projects. The accompanying Practical Guidance document is intended to assist in the development of new proposals.

Finally, it should be noted that the number in brackets after the title of each case refers to the corresponding project in the set of 229 that make up Annex B.

1 Direct Impacts on Employment

1.1 Bulgaria: Introduction of new educational systems for quality distance learning in sport and sport-related programmes

Good Practice Case no.1

Project Title & Number:

Introduction of New Educational Systems for Quality Distance Learning in Sport and Sport-Related Programmes (BG 3)

Theme:

Impacts on Employment

Project identification:

The project has a nation-wide scope. It involved the establishment of a centre to provide online forms of distance learning, developing training courses for distance learning and conducting e-learning courses. Beneficiaries of the project are young people and professionals working in the field of sport education and training, who obtained or improved their qualifications as sports coaches and teachers, which in turn improved their chances of finding employment in these roles.

The project promoter and implementer was the National Sports Academy "Vasil Levski". The promoter is a public entity on national level. There are no partners.

Reasons for citing this project

The project is of interest since it aimed directly to improve the employment opportunities of participants by strengthening their sport management competences and skills. It is therefore an example of a project supporting the creation of employment directly within the sport sector.

Sports and physical activities

The project related to sport management covering a range of sports and physical activities.

Project main characteristics

The overall objective of the project was to provide opportunities for improvement in the professional skills and competencies of trainees and to do this without any prolonged absence from work. It was thus a life-long learning project. It also contributed to improving the conditions for equal access to education and developing the national system of lifelong learning, leading to successful employment and the social advancement of professionals working in the area of sport.

The system used is multi-functional and may be used for the purposes of regular training in all disciplines, providing distance learning courses for students and university graduates. A specific element of the project involved developing material for sport and physical activities. Each sport lecturer involved could develop training materials (books, tests for self-training, etc.) in electronic and interactive form and upload them onto the system.

The National Sports Academy organised the programme of work to develop the materials and submitted an application for accreditation of the qualifications in the speciality 'sports management'. The accreditation is expected by this summer.

The project is integrated into broader strategies of the National Sports Academy, the

Good Practice Case no.1

main aim of which is to develop all elements of a modern educational and training strategy.

The project objectives are also very much in line with the *National Strategy for Lifelong Learning for the Period 2014 - 2020* and the 'Strategy for Development of Higher Education in the Republic of Bulgaria for Period 2014-2020'; one of the measures of this strategy is *Extending and Strengthening of the Life-Long Learning Network and Broad Application of Various Forms of Electronic Education*.

Programme details

The support was provided through the Bulgarian ESF Operational Programme "Human Resources Development" - 2007-2013 and was financed under the Priority Axis 4 'Improving the quality of education and training in correspondence with the labour market needs for building a knowledge-based economy', Procedure: BG051PO001-4.3.04 *Development of electronic forms of distance learning in the system of university education*.

The project was focused on one of the indicative activities of the Priority Axis 4 (*Development of distance learning forms*) and thus contributed to accomplishing the aim of the priority axis to improve access to education and training.

The Priority Axis 4 falls within the scope of action of the ESF as set out in Article 3 (2) (a) of Regulation No. 1081/2006. Objective: More productive social and labour advancement of the people through improvement of conditions for equal access to education and training and development of a life-long learning system.

Through supporting young people to enter the labour market (which is a priority for the ESF) the project complies with the thematic objectives for the ESI Funds and Common Strategic Framework, namely: *Promoting sustainable and quality employment and supporting labour mobility and investing in education, training and vocational training for skills and lifelong learning* (Article 9 of the Regulation No. 1303/2013).

Nature of the contribution to economic and/or social development

The distance learning platform created through the project is not only of social and educational importance, but it also has a direct economic impact upon young people's life in Bulgaria. It enables life-long learning, and strengthens the vocational skills and competencies without investing major financial resources. Therefore employers and professionals are motivated to invest in this form of upgrading professional qualifications.

As a result of the project, part of the sport education and training provided in the National Sports Academy is organized and directed towards the acquisition of key competences by a broad range of learners. The quality of the training is ensured in a flexible way.

The learning environment provides a greater opportunity for students and university graduates to acquire, enrich and develop over a lifetime both their work skills and key competencies necessary for their employability.

Intervention Category

The categories of intervention (from the study's standard categorisation) that are particularly relevant to this case are:

6. Creating employment in sport and physical activity

13. Improving sport skills & competences

Good Practice Case no.1

Project outputs Over a thousand students obtained a "Bachelor" or "Master" degree.

The project has the following sustainable outputs:

- creation of a Centre for Distance and e-Learning with 15 computers (created and installed an internet based e-learning system);
- training of the personnel – 21 lecturers, 13 members of the University personnel and 6 IT experts, and
- creation of new programmes – 29 training courses used for training of 188 students for a master's degree and 1322 students for a bachelor's degree.

The lecturers were trained in the introduction of various training tools into the system and development of e-books. Development of tests for self-preparation and for control of students' knowledge was subject to training as well.

Project results and impacts

The project is characterised by clear evidence of results and impacts. The creation of the Centre for Distance and e-Learning contributes to establishment of conditions for equal access to education and the development of a life-long learning system. Through distance learning the professional and social fulfilment of young people is improved. The Centre for distance and e-Learning creates also a favourable environment for the professional qualification development of the Academy lecturers. The students and lecturers of the Academy are very satisfied with the new electronic platform as it saves time and effort and helps them to broaden their knowledge. The survey, carried out among students upon finalisation of the project, shows that students would like more courses to be developed as e-learning courses and more examinations to be conducted in this way.

The project transferability is another immediate achievement of the e-project as the expertise and methodology have already been transferred to colleagues in Kazakhstan. In addition, based on the experience gained from the implementation of this project the National Sports Academy has participated in another project focused on distance learning with the University of Nis (Serbia) financed by IPA CBC Bulgaria-Serbia.

The management of the Academy also highly esteems the importance of the project. On the basis of its achievements the management intends to apply for accreditation of new specialties.

Good practice features

The project has the following elements of good practice:

- Clarity of project objectives
- The coherence of the project's policy orientation with the objectives of the European Structural & Investment Funds and Europe 2020 objectives.
- The project is in line with the Thematic Objectives of the Common Provisions Regulation (Regulation No. 1303/2013) – listed under item 8 '*Promoting sustainable and quality employment and supporting labour mobility*' and item 10 '*Investing in education, training and vocational training for skills and lifelong learning*'.
- Effective implementation with over a thousand graduates
- Transferability already demonstrated in Kazakhstan and Serbia.

Good Practice Case no.1

Sources of further information

The Organizational rules of the Centre of Distance and e-Learning are to be found here:

<http://www.nsa.bg/bg/process/id,2308>

The site of the Distance Learning is: <http://www.virtual.nsa.bg/>

Information about the distance learning project:

<http://nsa.bg/bg/process/id,1939>.

<http://www.nsa.bg/bg/events/id,663>

<http://www.nsa.bg/bg/events/id,945>

1.2 Finland: Exercise Science and Business Sportpolis

Good Practice Case no.2

Project Title & Number

Exercise Science and Business Sportpolis (FI 5)

Theme:

Impacts on Employment

Project identification

The Exercise Science and Business Sportpolis project was an ERDF funded project initiated and coordinated by the Sport Institute of Finland, in collaboration with the City of Heinola and the Haaga-Helia University of Applied Sciences.

The main objective of the Sportpolis Science and Business project was to create a hub of expertise in enterprise, education, and research at Vierumäki.

Much of the Sportpolis Science and Business project was undertaken through a research methodology known as Living Labs. Living Labs are projects where public and private organisations work together to create, test and validate new services, business ideas, markets and technologies in real life settings. Haaga-Helia students were also encouraged to develop entrepreneurial thinking as part of the project.

Reasons for citing this project

The Sportpolis project is a good example of a public-private project that used a specific methodology both to create new entrepreneurial activity and strengthen already well-established businesses. The Living Labs model was used to promote innovative thinking and ways of working and introduce new products and services to the market based on sport and sport science.

In this way the project aimed to contribute to the creation of employment, by encouraging sport-based innovation.

Sports and physical activities

- Swimming
- Ice hockey
- Football and other ball games
- Orienteering
- Running
- General health-enhancing physical activities

Project main characteristics

The project was located in the Haaga-Helia University's Vierumäki Campus, which is near Helsinki. Vierumäki is Finland's most diverse centre for recreational activities, and it provides opportunities for numerous sports and forms of exercise, including an indoor swimming pool, two ice halls and a wide range of indoor exercise facilities. The outdoor recreation area offers many exercise and ski tracks, orienteering terrain, three golf courses and several ball game fields. The project has also made use of other Haaga-Helia University facilities, including testing facilities.

The lead beneficiary, the Sport Institute of Finland, is a national coaching and training centre for sport and physical education. It operates under the auspices of the Finnish

Good Practice Case no.2

Ministry of Education and Culture. The Sport Institute of Finland develops, produces, and markets coaching, training, and education services both at a national level and internationally. Its core functions are physical education, health-enhancing physical activity, and sport. The institute also organises vocational and further education, along with fee-based educational support services. It arranges, among other things, training and sport courses for all age groups, along with camps and tournaments arranged in collaboration with sport clubs.

The project had four specific goals:

1. To produce new businesses, jobs and innovation in the sport industry
2. To develop new products and services, and to support the quality of existing ones
3. To undertake collaborative R&D activities, strengthening cooperation between businesses and higher education and research, and thereby strengthening competence and quality of the Finnish sports industry
4. To develop high-quality and innovative environments.

The project made use of the Living Labs model. The basic idea of Living Labs is to gain access to the ideas, experiences, and knowledge that users possess, based on their daily support needs when developing products, services, or applications. The concept relies on close cooperation with users to develop new ideas and this requires an efficient interaction with a large number of people. There are two specific challenges with this. Firstly, a clear approach is needed to be able to capture ideas and input from a larger population. Secondly, the project also needs to be able to evaluate and understand technology-use in a specific context.¹ These issues were addressed directly during the course of the project.

The Finnish Sports Institute involved a range of public and private actors in the project, including the Haaga-Helia university, the Paavo Nurmi Centre at the University of Turku, and businesses such as Northforce, which is a Finnish sport nutrition company, as well as regional sport associations. The institute also involved Haaga-Helia students in the projects as far as possible, to encourage entrepreneurial thinking among the students.

In addition, because of their active role in the sport sector and as a key player in health policy, the Finnish municipalities were brought in as partners to the private sector. In Finland – as in many other countries – there is a special need for financing and advising small start-up companies. The sport sector is a very typical sector for start-ups, although equally another common approach to business creation is through student entrepreneurship.²

¹ EU Toolbox for User driven innovation and Living Labbing. See <http://www.litoolbox.eu/methods-and-tools/methodologies/living-labs>

² Mairit Pellinen (2014) National Dissemination Report Finland EU Lifelong Learning Programme. See http://www.vsportplus.eu/wp/wp-content/uploads/2014/05/D18.3_VSPORT_National_Report_-Finland.pdf

Good Practice Case no.2



Sportpolis' approach to contributing to socioeconomic development in the sector aligned well with this particular context, as the project invested in:

1. Entrepreneurship for the sports industry by supporting student entrepreneurs. This saw students at Haaga-Helia and the Finnish Sports Institute receive support to set up companies for the duration of the academic year to give them practical experience and the chance to test out new ideas and concepts.
2. R&D activities and product testing in the sports sector. Following the Living Labs approach, the test groups involved were tailored to the product end-users. The testing has involved collaboration between Finnish sports companies, sports associations and some of the universities or research institutes involved.
3. A professorship at the Paavo Nurmi Centre at the University of Turku was created to support education and research into sport and health. The Centre is home to several national teams, including the Finnish Ice hockey team, and has recently been renovated and received substantial support for new equipment and technology.

Programme details

The main aim of the 2007-2013 ERDF programme for Southern Finland was to promote the development of the region into a uniform, balanced, and internationally and nationally attractive entity based on existing strengths of the region. This project was funded under Priority 2: Promotion of innovation activity and networking, and reinforcing knowledge structures.

The details of the project were as follows:

Programming period: 2007-2013

Operational Programme: Southern Finland

Structural Funds involved: ERDF

Lead Partner: The Sport Institute of Finland

Budget: EUR 522,732

EU Budget: EUR 470,732

Other contributions: EUR 52,000

Duration: 2008-2014

As a project intending to promote entrepreneurial activity based on sport, the approach is clearly of relevance in the current programming period.

Good Practice Case no.2

Nature of the contribution to economic and/or social development

The goal of the Sportpolis project was to create companies and new jobs in the sport sector, and to strengthen the already significant sport industry competence in Finland.

The Finnish sport sector is a growing sector, but is still very small. In 2014, the total sectoral employment was only 0.6% of the total employment in the Finnish economy, however the number of companies and jobs in the sport and active leisure sector increased between 1999 and 2009 from 1,498 companies to 2,379 businesses. This in turn raised the number of jobs in the sector from 11,290 to 14,538.³ The sport sector in Finland is very dependent on the season, however as in many other European countries, the sport and physical activity industry is seeing increased growth, commercialisation and internationalisation. The conclusion in Finland is that this growth will require investment in innovation in the sector, in particular at a local level. The Sportpolis was very much in line with this thinking and contributed directly to the growth of the sector both in terms of the number of businesses and increased employment.

Intervention Category

The categories of intervention (from the study's standard categorisation) that are particularly relevant to this case are:

5. *Promotion & encouraging inward investment*
6. *Creating employment in sport and physical activity*
7. *Impacts on related employment*
8. *Indirect impacts on employment*
9. *Business growth & other economic impacts*
10. *Encouraging developments in sport technology and other innovation*
11. *Systematic development of a broader sport-based strategy*

Project outputs

1. Entrepreneurship for the sports industry by supporting student entrepreneurs. Young Enterprise activities were carried out in four years and the project supported a total of 1,300 young students.
2. R&D activities and product testing in the sports sector. Sportpolis' Living Labs activities received very positive feedback from the companies involved. The project results and impacts section below provide some data on participation and results.
3. A professorship at the Paavo Nurmi Centre at the University of Turku to support education and research into sport and health. This was the first of its kind in Finland and has e.g. supported Finnish municipalities in developing physical activity strategies.

Project results and impacts

Sportpolis appears to have produced sustainable results and impacts, and it is anticipated that many of the activities will continue (the ERDF funded period is now finished).

³ Mairit Pellinen (2014) National Dissemination Report Finland EU Lifelong Learning Programme. See http://www.vsportplus.eu/wp/wp-content/uploads/2014/05/D18.3_VSPORT_National_Report_-Finland.pdf

Good Practice Case no.2

Currently, the young entrepreneurship activities have been incorporated into the Finnish Sports Institute curriculum and thus continue within the Institute. Similarly, the lessons learned from the Living Labs activities have been taken on board by the academic and teaching staff at the Institute, and are an example of continued collaboration.

In terms of specific results for companies involved in R&D activities, the Finnish sports nutrition company, Northforce gained scientific evidence of the benefits of its hydration drinks through participating in the Sportpolis project, and this has provided the company with significant new knowledge on the needs and benefits of correct hydration in elite sports.⁴

Monitoring data collected at the end of the project indicate that Sportpolis was involved in collaboration with 36 companies (the ex ante target was 10) and 28 other types of organisation (the ex ante target was 50), thus proving more successful in industry collaboration than initially expected.

It is estimated that the project supported the creation of 17 new businesses (the ex ante target was 12) and created 23 new jobs (ex ante target was 35).

Good practice features

Project well-anchored in the specific context of the sport sector in Finland

Good example of use of the Living Labs concept and participation of e.g. sport associations and sport and health sciences students

Living Labs concept has high potential for transferability

Sources of further information

Web site

www.sportpolis.fi <http://vierumaki.fi/en>

⁴ See <http://www.northforce.fi/en/about/research/>

2 Innovation

2.1 France: INRIA - Project ESPAD: Development of software measuring the performance of athletes

Good Practice Case no. 3

Project Title & Number

INRIA - Project ESPAD : Development of software measuring the performance of athletes (FR 8)

Theme:

Innovation

Project identification:

The project was developed by INRIA, the French National Institute for computer science and applied mathematics, which promotes "scientific excellence for technology transfer and society". INRIA's 2,700 employees, graduates from the world's top universities, rise to the challenges of the digital sciences. With its open, agile model, INRIA is able to explore original approaches with its partners in industry and academia and provide an efficient response to the multidisciplinary and application challenges of digital transformation. INRIA is the source of many innovations that add value and create jobs.



The ESPAD project was implemented in 2008/2009. It originally consisted of experimenting and developing wireless sensor network technologies for performance evaluation and the measurement of athletes in various sports. It addressed the wearable and portable sport equipment market and aimed to develop innovative equipment to be implemented in three sports: rowing, motor sports and winter sports.

Photo : © Inria / Photo C. Tourniaire - Movie Xtreamlog : le marathon des sables avec Guillaume Chelius

This pioneer project, completely financed by the ERDF, found other applications afterwards, since the eSport economy is currently booming.

Reasons for citing this project

The ESPAD project was a pure R&D project, exploiting the technical and digital opportunities presented by sport with a great potential economic impact. It illustrates the opportunities presented by sport for technical developments with great commercial impact.

Several projects like ESPAD were supported by the ERDF in 2008/2009; this one was conducted by INRIA, another one coordinated by the French Skiing Federation, a third one by a Regional Rowing League and a 4th one by INSA, a research institute.

Good Practice Case no. 3

A pioneer project implemented prior to the development of the e-sport economy, which will reach, according to a recent study, \$ 500 million in sales in 2016, up 25% from about \$400 million in 2015, and is likely to feed information to an audience of regular and occasional viewers of close to 150 million people⁵.

Sports and physical activities

The research was conducted on rowing, motor sports and winter sports. It is potentially applicable to any sport activity, as the development of sport mobile apps. has shown recently.

Project main characteristics

The ESPAD (*Embedded Sport Performance Analysis Data*) is a bio-mechanics / physiology logging project funded by ERDF. Its goal was to contribute to the design of a distributed multi-sensor architecture that can be worn by an individual and that records bio-mechanical, physiological and environmental data.

In technical terms, the project objectives are as follows:

- 1) to develop an innovative and modular technological approach for sport performance measurement and analysis
- 2) to ensure interoperability with existing solutions
- 3) to expand the ESPAD sensor network by adding sensors arising from the technology developed within ESPAD and elsewhere
- 4) to provide a long-range and scalable communication capacity that can adapt to the topological constraints of various sports (lowlands, mountains, ...) and any existing networks (WiMax, 3G, ...)
- 5) to enable real-time use or post-processing.

In terms of "leisure, well-being, health, security and performance", the proposed solution meets the needs of new sport practices (rowing, motor sports, winter sports...) and offers great commercial potential.

Programme details

The project was supported by the Operational Programme ERDF Region Rhône-Alpes 2007/2013 – Priority 1: Innovation and Knowledge-based Economy.

The Operational Programme ERDF Rhône-Alpes 2007/2013 identified 5 main priorities. The first one was innovation and the knowledge-based economy, where the project ESPAD was obviously included. More specifically, the Operational Programme prioritized as Action 1 support for research and technological innovation, stimulating partnership between enterprises and research institutes, be they public or private. The Region Rhône-Alpes has a high number of research institutes and universities. However, the level of cooperation between the research institutes and the private sector was considered insufficient when the Operational Programme was designed, explaining the emphasis on this priority.

The project ESPAD was led by a major public institute, cooperating with private actors (sport organisations and companies). The follow-up of the project led to the creation of a start-up enterprise.

⁵ DELOITTE, February 2016, « eSports : bigger and smaller than you think » : <http://www2.deloitte.com/content/dam/Deloitte/global/Documents/Technology-Media-Telecommunications/gx-tmt-prediction-esports-revenue.pdf>

Good Practice Case no. 3

Under the current European Structural and Investment Funds, the project would correspond to 1. Strengthening research, technological development and innovation. The budget of the ESPAD project was 159,595 EUR, entirely financed by ERDF.

Nature of the contribution to economic and/or social development

The ESPAD project took place at a time of rapid development in digital technologies and helped to demonstrate the potential of sport and related activities to make use of such technology and exploit it commercially. Several market segments were targeted, at the interface between sport activities, well being, health, security and performance analysis and the project has gone on to achieve considerable success in the market place, notably through the creation of a spin-off enterprise.

Further developments are expected in the eSport economy, from improving the ICT applications and exploiting sport science to the development of sport competence clusters.

Intervention Category

The categories of intervention (from the study's standard categorisation) that are particularly relevant to this case are:

9. Business growth and other economic impacts

10. Encouraging developments in sport technology and other innovation

Project outputs

Development of prototype hardware and software dedicated to experimentation and applications of wireless sensor network technologies to sport performance measurement, including portable applications integrated into sport equipment.

Project results and impacts

The INRIA material used for the ski scenario was further adapted for a measurement experiment at the 25th SULTAN MARATHON DES SABLES (see video on Youtube the development of the project:

https://youtu.be/mrzPUKr1wgA?list=PLcDA7_D8fLfQxeDyfrLlgWvfdPiTXDDR)

Two of the main scientists and engineers involved in the projects founded the ICT start-up enterprise HIKOB. The ESPAD project created favorable conditions for the launch of HIKOB.

Located in Villeurbanne and Meylan (France), HIKOB develops and provides wireless autonomous multi-point data acquisition systems to capture information on the field and learn from actual performance, in all contexts and conditions. HIKOB has developed R&D partnerships notably with the sport company Salomon. For further information on HIKOB, <http://www.hikob.com/en/>

Good practice features

Strong coherence with the objective of strengthening research, technological development and innovation, leading to the creation of a start up and jobs.

Effective, with measurable outcomes.

Sustainability of the project with concrete and direct impact

Good transferability to other sectors (following the business development of the start-up after the project)

Project to be connected to the current booming of the eSport economy

Good Practice Case no. 3

This project shows how a complete and successful R&D project led to the creation of a company specialized in wireless sensor network technologies, with applications in sports and other sectors. In addition, it is a typical “good story” to tell, of a pioneer experience developed prior to the current booming of eSport.

Sources of further information

INRIA (Institut national de recherche en informatique et en automatique)

Project leader



European and International partnerships

Study on the growth of E-Sport economy:

DELOITTE, February 2016, « eSports : bigger and smaller than you think » :
<http://www2.deloitte.com/content/dam/Deloitte/global/Documents/Technology-Media-Telecommunications/gx-tmt-prediction-esports-revenue.pdf>

2.2 Italy / Austria: Austria Safe Ahead

Good Practice Case no. 4

Project Title & Number

Safe a Head (IT 4)

Theme:

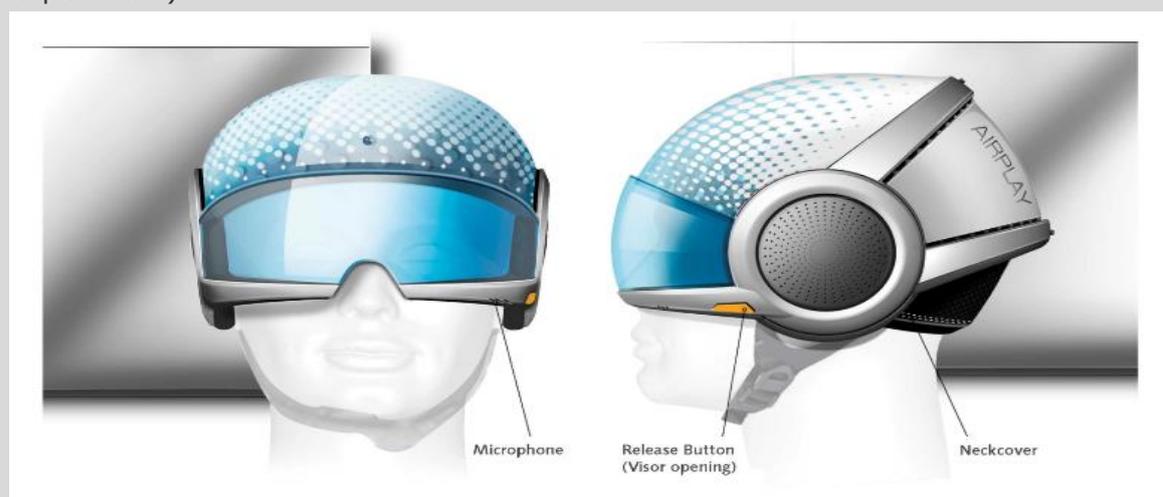
Innovation

Project identification:

The project is co-funded by the INTERREG IV Italy Austria Programme and ran from May 2011 to May 2014

The project centred on the development of an innovative ski helmet system on the basis of analyses and tests performed on commercial helmets.

The leader of the project is Dolomiticert scarl, a private company specialised in protection devices, based in Longarone (Province of Belluno) in the core of the Italian Alps. The project has been executed in close cooperation with the University of Padova (Mechanical Engineering department) and the University of Salzburg (Sports department).



Reasons for citing this project

Safe a Head is a very good example of classic technological innovation, showing that the sport equipment market is very capable of generating innovative products leading directly to increased market sales. It thus shows how sport and physical activity can be well integrated into research and innovation initiatives.

It is, however, significant that this was achieved very much on the basis of cross-border cooperation and the project also shows the high potential deriving from collaboration between different partners - private companies, universities and research centres. During the whole project, a continuous information flow in regard to research and results disclosure has been maintained.

Moreover, the project contributed to sustainable development, in that it highlighted the fact that carbon fibre is the most important component in the environmental impact of helmet manufacture and the use of alternative materials can have a significantly reduced environmental impact over the life cycle of the product.

Good Practice Case no. 4

Finally, the know-how achieved through the project is easy to transfer.

Sports and physical activities

Ski

Snowboard

Cycling

Climbing

Riding

Project main characteristics

The first phase of Safe a Head included a detailed analysis of the use of ski helmets, which showed some interesting data:

- Skiing and snowboarding are sports considered to be at medium-risk of causing lesions: sports such as football and cycling are considered a lot more dangerous. Snowboarding is more dangerous than alpine skiing.
- Generally, the recognized risk factor varies from 1.3 to 2.68 injuries per 1000 days skiing.
- In Italy, of a total of 25,000 injuries / year (France 139,000, Austria 58,000, 260,000 EU), injuries to the head or face varies from 10 to 16% (11% EU).
- Head injury with a fracture (TC) is at 5.5% in Italy, France 3.3%, and Canada 6.8%.
- In a collision between skiers (approx. 10% of injury cases) the TC doubles for those who does not wear a helmet and three times for children.
- Skiing in the snow park increased the risk of injury by 70%.
- In Italy, since 01/01/2005, it is obligatory for under 14 years-old persons to wear a helmet according law n ° 363 of 24/12/2003. In the region Piedmont, since Dec. 2011, young people who are under 18 without wearing a helmet face a penalty of € 250.
- In some Länder in Austria (Salzburg, Upper Austria, Lower Austria, Styria, Carinthia), persons under 14 years old are obliged to wear a helmet.
- Slovenia requires 14 year-olds to wear a helmet. It has been compulsory to use a helmet in Vail (USA) since the 2009/10 season. –
- In other countries, using helmets is generally recommended but not required.
- In recent years, the number of skiers over 14 years old and using a helmet is increasing.
- Snowboarders normally use helmets more than alpine skiers (because it is also different from skiers' helmets.) Switzerland is the country where there are the most users of helmets in the world for both snowboard and Alpine skiing.
- It is expected in all markets in the future that ski helmets will be used more and more, according to a scheme by age expressed by UPI - CH 2010/11.
- In Eastern Europe, only 20% of skiers use a helmet.

Good Practice Case no. 4

After this analysis, Safe a head used a theoretical methodology to define the helmet's geometry from a mechanical point of view and then subsequently undertook virtual testing of the resulting model. The main steps of the research have been: Impact and penetration tests on commercial helmets; Characterization of constitutive materials; Development and validation of a theoretical method for evaluating the necessary padding thickness; Creation of thickness-distribution maps referring to a standard head-form for impact tests; Finite Elements simulation of impact and penetration tests on the helmet's virtual model; Analysis of results on the basis of the safety standards (UNI-EN 1077); Geometry optimization for the preparation of a prototype.

The project then went on to the development of: an innovative, integrated avalanche safety device; integrated GPS; an interface for the goggle-helmet-user; head-up-display; integrated biosensors, e.g. heart-rate; integrated accelerometer and crash sensor; integrated LEDs – for low visibility situations; integrated wireless intercom.



Particularly during the first phase of the project, various groups of stakeholders have been consulted (e.g. Racing; Ski Instructors; Ski Touring; Recreational Skiing; Freestyle; Kids; Freeride etc.).

The company involved anticipates a steady increase in the share of the market for ski helmets.

Programme details

The project ran from May 2011 to May 2014.

The main features of the project were:

Programming period: 2007-2013

Operational Programme: INTERREG IV Italia-Austria

Good Practice Case no. 4

Structural Funds involved: ERDF

Lead Partner: Dolomiticert scarl

Budget: 525,133 €

EU Budget: 393,849 €

Other contributions: 131,283 €

Duration: 2011-2014

ERDF support was provided under the INTERREG IV Italy-Austria (2007- 2013), under Priority 1 'Economic relations, competitiveness and diversification and the Intervention Strategy 3 'Research, innovation and information society'.

The intervention aimed to foster investment in R & I, strengthening the cross-border cooperation between SMEs and research institutes. It also aimed to improve the SMEs' capacity to innovate within strategic sectors for the regional economies, by increasing the cross-border collaboration with different research centres.

Moreover, the intervention supported the introduction of new renewable resources and experimentation with the possibilities that they present.

Thanks to its relevant connections with research and innovation, the project anticipated developments supported under ESIF in the current period (e.g. in the current INTERREG Italy Austria 2014-2020, under Axis 1 'Research and Innovation', Thematic Area 1b).

Various elements of the projects correspond with the thematic objectives number 1 ('Strengthening research, technological development and innovation') and number 3 (Enhancing the competitiveness of SMEs) of the Common Provisions Regulation (CPR).

Nature of the contribution to economic and/or social development

The project contributed to the economic development of the regions involved through the creation of a new and innovative ski helmet on the basis of analyses and tests performed on commercial helmets. Indeed, the findings and the results of the research are used by various companies and SMEs in the sport sector and other companies aiming to create highly innovative helmets and visors. Therefore, the increase of know-how for the companies of the sport sector is the main contribution of the project to regional economic development.

In the next few years it is expected that there will be an increase in the number of the ski helmet users. This will have a double consequence:

- Growth of the sales volume of the sport companies
- Reduction of the injuries and related social costs

The project also supports, indirectly, the tourism sector. The increased safety on the sky slopes is expected to increase the number of people practicing skiing and snowboarding in the Alpine regions.

Intervention Category

The categories of intervention (from the study's standard categorisation) that are particularly relevant to this case are:

1. *Direct support to sport SMEs*
4. *Other measures reducing environmental impact*

Good Practice Case no. 4

10. Encouraging developments in sport technology and other innovation

12. Linking sport actions with the development of tourism or CCIs

Project outputs

The main output has been the development of an innovative ski helmet on the basis of analyses and tests performed on commercial helmets.

This was brought about by increased co-operation between a commercial company and universities in the transborder region.

Project results and impacts

The winter sports market is not growing but shrinking (because of the impacts of the ongoing global economic crisis that has decreased discretionary expenditure). However, the project estimated that, in a hypothetical 4 years' product-life for helmet/mask, the size of the potential market will become around 1/4 of existing skiers. Similarly, it was assumed that all ski instructors, such as Ski Patrol in the USA, will be obliged to use an advanced helmet in the future.

To launch the market, at the beginning the products has been given to ski instructors, in order to promote the project and as a way of introducing the product to the consumer market.

The estimated market share of this project within 3 years is as following: 1st year (2016) – high price – 5% of market share; 2nd year (2017) – middle price – 7% of market share; 3rd year (2018) – middle low price – 10% of market share.

With regard to sustainable development, the project revealed that the carbon fibre was the most important component in the calculation of the environmental impact of a standard ski helmet and mask (57.7% of the total), and it introduced the use of new materials with a minor impact on the environment (estimated reduction of impact: around 30%).

Good practice features

Various elements of the project correspond closely to the objectives of the current programming period 2014-2020 and the project is a good example of sport-based technological development and cross border co-operation between enterprises, knowledge institutions and public authorities (the key elements of the triple helix model).

Easy to transfer the acquired know-how.

Highly sustainable.

Good transferability: a similar approach could be adopted elsewhere. The project does not include any dependence on specific circumstances, nor legal or funding barriers.

Good Practice Case no. 4

Sources of further information

Interreg IV Italy- Austria

Managing Authority

<http://www.interreg.net/>

Dolomiticert scarl

7/A Via Villanova, Longarone, BL 32013, Italy

+39 0437 573407

<http://www.dolomiticert.it/>

University of Padua

Department of Industrial Engineering

via 8 febbraio 2, 35122 Padova

2.3 Netherlands/Belgium/UK: ProFit

Good Practice Case no. 5

Project Title & Number

Fieldlab Sport Innovation & Stimulation (ProFit) (NL 1)

Theme:

Innovation

Project identification

ProFit is a social innovation project offering a vision, a methodology, a network and a specific project. It aims to stimulate innovation and new business creation in the sports sector by developing an EU network of FieldLabs focused on sport. The FieldLabs will be located in urban communities where citizens can engage in innovative sport activities. A product innovation competition is incorporated into the project to inspire and source exciting new products to test in the field-labs. FieldLabs will be developed in four European cities: Eindhoven, Delft (NL), Kortrijk (BE) and Sheffield (UK).



FieldLabs could be developed for a broad group of end-users or for specific ones (e.g. children, elderly). The FieldLab setting can differ, and for example could be found in a park (green open space), indoors in a business area, or a square in an urban area.

Data from FieldLab monitoring will help accelerate the development of new products. Local governments or operators

will benefit from a FieldLab located in one of their facilities, where they are given the opportunity to co-create innovative environments and facilities that add value to the user-experience and ultimately the physical well-being of their citizens and their overall quality of life. The FieldLabs will be dynamic, in the sense that it will be refreshed regularly by new innovative products and services to be used and tested.

A supportive research programme provides scientific rigour to the development and the operation of the field-labs and products.

Reasons for citing this project

ProFit is a direct example of the promotion of innovation in sport, based on the exploitation of knowledge and skills. Interestingly, it is also a clear example of the use of a social innovation approach to this area. The project is based on a unique concept where internationally orientated enterprises and universities share knowledge and ideas. The project is heavily supported by a series of knowledge institutions and is co-ordinated from a highly innovative part of the Netherlands. Such environments are highly supportive of innovation in general and in the field of sport and play in particular, thus stimulating citizens' health and wellbeing.

Good Practice Case no. 5

Sports and physical activities

ProFit aims to innovate existing sports and physical activities by adding new forms of activity and game play, and to support this by developing the necessary equipment and infrastructure. FieldLabs have been developed for physiology and performance-monitoring and for adapting sports, athletics, recreational sport, gymnastics, hockey, equestrian activities, ice-skating, football, cycling, sailing and swimming.

Project main characteristics

The ProFit project is a cooperation between local public authorities and knowledge institutions. The lead partner is the Sports and Technology Foundation. Other partners are the cities of Eindhoven (NL), Delft (NL), Kortrijk (BE) and Sheffield (UK). Participating universities are Sheffield Hallam University, University of Ulster, Eindhoven University of Technology, Delft University of Technology and Howest (University College West Flanders).

ProFit aims to stimulate innovation and new business creation in the sports industry by developing an international network of FieldLabs. A FieldLab for sports innovation is a research and development location in a real-life setting where citizens engage in sports & play activities and where businesses can test their product prototypes. ProFit is a vision, a methodology, a network and a project, promoting an open system of innovation. Governments, businesses, research institutes, NGO's and other parties involved in sport stimulation, product innovation and business creation are invited to get involved in the ProFit project.

Businesses can install new product prototypes or production models in the FieldLab where the end-users can use and test them as part of regular sport activity. Knowledge institutes will use the FieldLab to collect data on the end-user interaction with the products.

The three aims of ProFit:

Promotion of Sports

Within FieldLabs new concepts, products and services are developed that promote sports and exercise. At the same time FieldLabs offer attractive environments and facilities for neighbourhoods and citizens, young and old.

Product Innovation

FieldsLabs are an opportunity for international cooperation and a breeding place for sports innovation. New concepts, products and services can be tested in a daily urban environment with professional and innovative measurement equipment.

Business Creation

In the FieldLabs, stakeholders develop and commercialize concepts, products or services in the field of sports and play. The international network stimulates better use of technology resources and catalyses new business opportunities.

It no coincidence that two of the Dutch FieldLabs were built in Eindhoven. Nowadays Eindhoven is the centre of technology in the south of the Netherlands. In the Netherlands one third of the money spent on research and development goes to Eindhoven and surroundings and the city's slogan 'Leading in technology', is based on that. In addition Eindhoven hosts the High Tech Campus Eindhoven, where companies like Philips and IBM are neighbours. Furthermore, most patents in the Netherlands come from companies in Eindhoven, especially Philips. In 2011 the Intelligent Community Forum designated the region of Eindhoven as "the smartest region in the world". In addition the choice for Delft is also logical, since the Delft

Good Practice Case no. 5

University of Technology is well known for its innovative ideas (e.g. winning the Bridgestone World Solar Challenge several times).

Programme details

The ProFit project ran from 1st September 2009 to 31st July 2015 (71 months), with the ten project partners in three European countries.



ProFit received funding from the INTERREG IVB NWE programme. It funds projects which support transnational cooperation. The aim is to find innovative ways to make the most of territorial assets and tackle shared problems of the Member States, regions and other authorities.

ProFit meets the aims of the ERDF especially through its original approach to research and technological development, innovation and entrepreneurship and bringing governments, businesses, research institutes, NGO's and other parties involved in sport stimulation together. Other criteria that the project meets are modernising and diversifying urban environments and creating sustainable jobs at the fieldlabs. Furthermore, parties from three countries were working close together, using their territorial assets as best as they can.

The total eligible project budget was € 5,879,940,84. ProFit received € 2,939,970,42 for this project.

Nature of the contribution to economic and/or social development

The ProFit project stimulates business activity and employment. It contributes to the economy of the cities and regions, by promoting social innovation and encouraging start-ups. The SME profits from this provide an impulse to business development.

The project is also contributing to the development of social innovation processes in this area, evolving interesting ways of getting communities, authorities and knowledge institutions to work together. Over the longer term, experimentation with innovation processes that exploit the knowledge base of universities, local authorities and communities, in this case to develop new forms of sport and physical activity and related products, can potentially lead to some very significant results, although it is in the nature of such approaches that nothing is guaranteed.

The development of new forms of sport and play that stimulate citizens' health and wellbeing is also a significant objective of the project.

Intervention Category

The categories of intervention (from the study's standard categorisation) that are particularly relevant to this case are:

1. Direct support to sport SMEs
2. Improvement of the physical environment
6. Creating employment in sport and physical activity
9. Business growth & other economic impacts
10. Encouraging developments in sport technology and other innovation

Good Practice Case no. 5

11. Systematic development of a broader sport-based strategy

Project outputs

The ProFit project has delivered Five FieldLabs where innovations for sports and play are being developed. Within the ProFit FieldLabs, local governments, knowledge institutes and businesses work together on the development of innovations for sports and play. This collaboration has raised awareness of, and improved capacities with regard to the importance and potential of innovation and business creation, and the involvement of SMEs, in the promotion of sports and play and a healthy active, lifestyle, and the importance of a user-centered approach (experiences and motivations of end users as source of inspiration for the design of innovations).

A target for the project was to inform 300,000 people about ProFit activities through media coverage (readership and viewership measures: press coverage / TV or Radio appearances). It is estimated that approximately 2,230,500 people were reached through media coverage. 2,804 people participated in transnational events, 2,748 in national events and 11,148 in regional/local events (for more monitoring results, please read the Progress Report 2015).

Project results and impacts

The most important achievements during the lifetime of the project have been:

- Establishing five Fieldlabs that are fully operational as innovative settings for product development in the field of sport and play. Four of them were developed from 'a blank page' and the fifth (Eindhoven) was significantly improved. The mini-fieldlab in Ulster is considered to be a bonus (originally not foreseen in the application), especially because the Newtownabbey Borough Council secured funding for a second fieldlab in their city, inspired by the mini-fieldlab and the other ProFit fieldlabs. The fieldlabs have proven to be valuable places, where users, researchers, cities and business come together, and where innovative products for sports and play are being developed.
- The development and application of real novel research systems - the 'user activity capture and data management systems'. This aspect of the fieldlab concept is a real innovation in moving towards the remote digital capture of data in real-world outdoor environments, providing valuable insights into user experience and the effectiveness of products.
- The ProFit project has brought forward several product innovations and helped to further develop existing innovations. Best practice examples are the 4D sports pitch, which generated worldwide attention; the Yalp memo, a concept that combines novel hardware and software; and the You.fo, a development of new sports that can be applied in schools. The involvement of students (their energy, out of the box ideas, commitment to research activities) has proven to be of great added value in many innovation projects within ProFit.
- The development and application of two novel methods and helpful tools: the User as Co-researcher approach, a method to involve users in the innovation process; the Value Design Canvas Method, a method to identify value relations between stakeholders and to develop strong business models to sustain the fieldlabs. Furthermore, both PhD researchers succeeded in the delivery of tools with both academic value and practical relevance.

Good Practice Case no. 5

In addition, knowledge was shared through (inter)national expert meetings (a congress, seminars or workshops), bilateral meetings, mobile fieldlabs, road shows, booklets, brochures, academic publications (21 academic articles were published), conference papers, numerous news articles (the Project was mentioned in 86 press articles; newsletters (270 contacts), (international) radio and TV coverage and professional videos of all the fieldlabs. Furthermore there were competitions and challenges to stimulate innovations in sport and play.

Good practice features

The project had ambitious objectives, reflecting a number of the main themes of Europe 2020 and the current European Structural and Investment Funds, particularly in relation to the promotion of innovation. It was thus a highly 'relevant' project.

It also made use of very interesting processes and partnerships to generate new concepts and products and encourage social innovation in the relevant communities. Its whole approach was highly innovative.

The Sport FieldLabs concept has already proved to be transferable and the approach has a good chance of being sustainable over the longer period.

Sources of further information

Contact:

Sports&Technology

www.sportsandtechnology.com

profit@sportsandtechnology.com

T +31 (0)40 2381464

<https://www.sportsandtechnology.com/fieldlabs/over-fieldlabs>

<http://www.fieldlabs.eu>

Bladel, C. van (2016). Fieldlab Sport Innovation & Stimulation. Progress Report 2015 (Final). Eindhoven: Sports and Technology.

Brochure

<http://www.fieldlabs.eu/images/pdf/ProFit%20Brochure%20-%20June%202013%20English.pdf>

Flyer

<http://www.fieldlabs.eu/images/pdf/ProFit%20Flyer%20-%20June%202013%20English.pdf>

2.4 Sweden: Winter Sports Centre

Good Practice Case no. 6
Project Title & Number Swedish Winter Sports Research Center (SWSRC) <i>Nationellt Vintersportcentrum</i> – (SE6)
Theme: Innovation
Project identification <p>The Swedish Winter Sports Research Center was established in 2007 as part of the Mid Sweden University (<i>Mittuniversitetet</i>), which is located in Östersund and in Åre in the county of Jämtland.</p> <p>SWSRC is a multidisciplinary sports science research centre which brings together researchers, coaches and athletes. Five university departments participate in the centre, each contributing with different scientific expertise – the medical sciences, natural sciences, engineering and mathematics, engineering and sustainable development, and social sciences departments.⁶ The SWSRC also undertake extensive international R&D cooperation as well as collaborations in the sport and outdoor sector. The Centre has established strategic R&D relationships with other institutions in Norway, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Austria, Italy and Slovenia.⁷</p> <p>SWSRC was originally set up independently of the Mid Sweden University. The Centre was an initiative of the Jämtland-Härjedalens sport association, which helped set up the research centre already in 2001. The centre became part of the Mid Sweden University Östersund campus in 2007 and is operated by four institutions, sports organisations, the city council and the county council.⁸</p> <p>The incorporation of the Centre within the University structure aimed to strengthen the profile and position of the initiative, including collaboration with other regional sport and health actors.</p>
Reasons for citing this project The SWSRC is a very interesting example of regional smart specialisation, building on a strong research base to build a competence cluster in the regional economy, but equally with the potential to work internationally in the field of winter sport and health.
Sports and physical activities High performance sports, including cross-country skiing, alpine skiing and biathlon General physical activity and health promotion.
Project main characteristics The project was implemented through ERDF funding for Mellersta Norrland in Sweden. SWSRC has received support from a range of Swedish sources, and has

⁶ Almerud et al (2010) Slututvärdering av projektet "Innovationsnav för kunskapsinriktad idrottsutveckling, folkhälsa & elit

⁷ Nationellt Vintersportcentrum Slutrapport 2009-12-31

⁸ European Union Regional Policy Investing in our regions: 150 examples of projects co-funded by European Regional Policy. See

http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/sources/docgener/presenta/projectbook/project_book_02_research_en.pdf

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benefitted from ERDF support through two rounds, the first 2007-09 and secondly between 2011-2013.

The Structural Funds is financing half of the project costs, while the remaining budget is covered by the Mid Sweden University and the County Council in Jämtland.

	Round 1	Round 2
<i>Programming period</i>	2007-2013	2007-2013
<i>Operational Programme</i>	Mellersta Norrland OP	Mellersta Norrland OP
<i>Structural Funds involved</i>	ERDF	ERDF
<i>Lead Partner</i>	Mid Sweden University	Mid Sweden University
<i>Budget</i>	EUR 2.15 million	EUR 1.624 million
<i>EU Budget</i>	EUR 1.05 million	EUR 0.6 million
<i>Other contributions</i>	Jämtlands County Council EUR 709,500 Mid Sweden University EUR 393,000	Jämtlands County Council EUR 150,000 Mid Sweden University EUR 874,900
<i>Duration</i>	2007-2009	2011-2013

As part of the university, the overarching strategy of the Centre is to:

- Establish and develop support functions for professional sport in Sweden in particular i) winter sports and ii) physical activities and health.
- Undertake R&D and to publish internationally
- Strengthen the sport sciences infrastructure at the Mid Sweden University.⁹

Although the centre has an international outlook, it equally holds a key position in the regional economy, as the centre works with local and regional authorities, sport organisations and with local businesses to strengthen the links between academy and industry.¹⁰

The Östersund region attracts many athletes – the majority of the Swedish cross-country skiing and biathlon squads live and train in the town. This development has had a positive impact on job creation, and has helped the SWSRC to gain an internationally reputation for winter sports and adventure technology.¹¹

⁹ Almerud et al (2010) Slututvärdering av projektet "Innovationsnav för kunskapsinriktad idrottsutveckling, folkhälsa & elit

¹⁰ Almerud et al (2010) Slututvärdering av projektet "Innovationsnav för kunskapsinriktad idrottsutveckling, folkhälsa & elit

¹¹ European Union Regional Policy Investing in our regions: 150 examples of projects co-funded by European Regional Policy. See http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/sources/docgener/presenta/projectbook/project_book_02_research_en.pdf

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For example, most of Sweden's participants in the Olympic Winter Games in Vancouver in 2010 had a connected with the Centre and the university, and used its facilities for various purposes. Through the use of GPS (global positioning systems), SWSRC is also able to re-create certain environments such as Vancouver's ski stadium. This gives athletes an added advantage when they compete.¹²

SWSRC's activities can be divided into five main areas:

1. R&D centre – a national and international R&D centre with a number of networks and a significant presence of international visiting researchers.
2. Test centre in performance and public health. Partnerships with the Swedish Olympic Committee, among others.
3. Trainings centre for elite and winter sports, and various public health projects.
4. Student laboratory with links to a range of degrees and courses at Mid Sweden University.
5. The Swedish Innovation Agency VINNOVA – the Peak Innovation (PI) initiative focusing on prototypes and product development, as well as a range of service concepts in sports technology and performance technology.

The Centre is led by a steering group consisting of representatives from the university, the regional authorities, sport associations, and other cooperation partners. The operational work at the centre is led by individual project leaders, and since 2009 there is also a Grants Officer to support the administrative work at SWSRC. In total the Centre has 10 people employed.¹³

¹² European Union Regional Policy Investing in our regions: 150 examples of projects co-funded by European Regional Policy. See http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/sources/docgener/presenta/projectbook/project_book_02_research_en.pdf

¹³ Almerud et al (2010) Slututvärdering av projektet "Innovationsnav för kunskapsinriktad idrottsutveckling, folkhälsa & elit

Good Practice Case no. 6

At the regional level, the Centre aims to strengthen the cities of Östersund and Åre (where the Mid Sweden University are located) as international centres for winter sports. The centre should work at a catalyst for collaboration between the university, industry and the broader region (e.g. authorities, and the fourth sector).

Programme details

The Centre's ERDF funding has been awarded under the priority 'Renewal of industry, energy and environmentally-driven development' and specific objective 'Knowledge driven industry development and research and development'. The focus of this 2007-2013 priority was on innovation and the knowledge industry, energy and environment as areas for support and growth. Branch specific initiatives were anticipated in growth areas such as energy, environmental technology and tourism. Provision of risk capital was another support area.

Sport and health are priorities within the regional (Jämtland county) growth plan for 2009-2013. One of the underlying rationales for these priorities is that the national Public Health Agency of Sweden has offices in Östersund (as well as Stockholm). As such, the region has been active in financially supporting the SWSRC, in particular by purchasing equipment for the Centre (worth a total of EUR 1.06m).¹⁴

Nature of the contribution to economic and/or social development

The SWSRC's intended strategic and operational effects are potentially quite broad and relate to the following aspects:

Higher education and training – at the HE level focusing both on elite sport as well as physical activities and health. The Centre has seen keen interest from Mid Sweden University students who rate the programmes available at SWSRC highly.

R&D, innovation and the knowledge economy – the Centre has a strong academic reputation in Sweden, and this is also growing internationally. The Centre is not only reputable in academic publishing, but is also competitive as it houses very modern technology and equipment, especially in physiology and biomechanics. SWSRC works closely with the VINNOVA-funded Peak Innovation Centre, also located at the University, which specialises in innovation and commercialisation in the sport sector.

Smart specialisation – SWSRC has an important role in the regional economy, as it works closely with both public and private local actors. Winter sports – and related tourism – are very important to the regional economy, and are a priority sector for Mellersta Norrland. This has been formalised in the current programming period as a winter sport-based smart specialisation strategy.

Promoting health and well-being, active ageing and a healthy workforce – although the Centre has focused more on elite sport than amateur sport or physical activities, the equipment and knowledge used to support professional athletes can – and is also used – to support the general population. SWSRC has worked with other universities in Austria, Germany, France, Italy, Finland, Norway and the USA in this area, for example in the field of human development and ageing.¹⁵

¹⁴ Almerud et al (2010) Slututvärdering av projektet "Innovationsnav för kunskapsinriktad idrottsutveckling, folkhälsa & elit

¹⁵ European Union Regional Policy Investing in our regions: 150 examples of projects co-funded by European Regional Policy. See

http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/sources/docgener/presenta/projectbook/project_book_02_research_en.pdf

Good Practice Case no. 6

Intervention Category

The categories of intervention (from the study's standard categorisation) that are particularly relevant to this case are:

5. *Promotion & encouraging inward investment*
6. *Creating employment in sport and physical activity*
7. *Impacts on related employment*
8. *Indirect impacts on employment*
9. *Business growth & other economic impacts*
10. *Encouraging developments in sport technology and other innovation*
11. *Systematic development of a broader sport-based strategy*
12. *Linking sport actions with the development of tourism or CCIs*

Project outputs

The SWSRC has received two rounds of ERDF funding. The first round of Structural Funds support was awarded in 2007 and supported the 'transfer' of the Centre into the Mid Sweden University structure. Concrete project output included:

- An information campaign to disseminate the work and results of the SWSRC to date
- Modernisation and upgrade of laboratories
- Establishment and development of R&D networks (in basic and applied research)
- Participation in and organisation of international R&D conferences

The second period of ERDF funding, which covered the 2011-2013 period, reflected the 'cementing' and growth of the Centre as a feature of the university, and as a partner for external collaborations with industry and other actors. For example, in the latter period ERDF funding supported:

- The establishment of an Olympic professorship
- The foundation of a R&D field station in Åre
- The development of business models for the Centre
- Rules for the Centre's participation in collaborative projects with external partners
- International knowhow around the co-production and collaboration between the Centre (and the university) and industry.

Project results and impacts

SWSRC and specific projects undertaken by the Centre have undergone a number of evaluations which have assessed performance and results, as well as other organisational aspects. There is also evidence on results and impacts through the Centre's reporting on the two rounds of ERDF investment.

The final report submitted for the second round of ERDF support concluded (2013) that the ERDF funding had strengthened and broadened the activities undertaken in the Centre, both in terms of academic achievements and collaborations with industry and non-profit organisations.

Good Practice Case no. 6

Moreover, the development in collaboration with external partners was increasing the Centre's chances of managing further projects and winning competitive grants from Swedish sources (e.g. foundations and the Swedish Innovation Agency) and EU sources (e.g. Horizon 2020) alike. The Centre has hosted several international guest researchers from Germany and Austria.

The SWSRC is working closely with another University project – Peak Innovation (funded by multiple sources, including the ERDF and VINNOVA)¹⁶. Peak Innovation is a 10-year project which is working towards commercializing research, and promotes entrepreneurship in sport, tourism and the outdoors. This is developing into a powerful cluster at the heart of a smart specialisation strategy. Through Peak Innovation, the SWSRC has initiated contact with industry and has as such a close outlet for commercialising the Centre activities. One example of such a collaboration is that the SWSRC has worked with the sports clothing company Craft to develop a new cross-country skiing kit for the Swedish national team.¹⁷

The SWSRC's R&D and education activities are generally seen as positive or very positive, in particular with regards to winter sport research. The Centre has established itself as a strong R&D centre, and has strengthened sport education in its fields of expertise. Indicators used for measuring research outputs and impacts, such as publication, physical infrastructure and research collaborations (national and international) are all on or above the initial targets set. In particular the Centre has been successful in working with national sport teams. There has also been a lot of interest from students at the Mid Sweden University to participate in the Centre.¹⁸

From the wider region's perspective, the SWSRC has become an important actor for the region's sport industry, for regional sport associations, and for Swedish elite winter sport, but although the Centre and the wider region has close contact, there are still few concrete collaboration opportunities.

Although the regional role of the SWSRC is highly central; the Centre can perhaps show more concrete impact at a national level. The SWSRC has forged a close relationship with the Swedish Olympic Committee (SOK) and the Committee not only purchases research services from the Centre, but has also relocated its R&D activities in Olympic winter sports to SWSRC.

In addition to the Committee, the Centre works with the medical university the Karolinska Institute, the universities in Gothenburg and Örebro, and the Swedish School of Sport and Health Sciences.

Good practice features

Good example of funding encouraging smart specialisation strategies in a remote region

Good example of strategic collaboration between local and regional sport associations, higher education, public authorities and local businesses

Good example of a regional project with national and international impact

Good transferability – although any replication would need to be adjusted to the specific regional circumstances

Highly effective and efficiently delivered, with evident impact.

¹⁶ <http://peakinnovation.se/en>

¹⁷ Almerud et al (2010) Slututvärdering av projektet "Innovationsnav för kunskapsinriktad idrottsutveckling, folkhälsa & elit

¹⁸ Almerud et al (2010) Slututvärdering av projektet "Innovationsnav för kunskapsinriktad idrottsutveckling, folkhälsa & elit

Good Practice Case no. 6

Sources of further information

Web site

<http://www.miun.se/en/swsrc>

https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCFkH9YILrxrCd_VY3jwCmiQ

Publications

FBA Holding AB (2010) Slututvärdering av projektet "Innovationsnav för kunskapsinriktad idrottsutveckling, folkhälsa & elit"

Nationellt Vintersportcentrum End of project reports for the Structural Funds (2009 and 2013)

3 Sport Infrastructure & Regional Strategy

3.1 Spain: Creation of a Sports Pavilion in the Urban Zone

Good Practice Case no. 7

Project Title & Number

Creation of a Sports Pavilion and Multipurpose court open municipal land in the urban area (ES 5)

Theme:

Sport Infrastructure & Regional Strategy

Project identification:

The project is part of the URBAN Initiative of the Municipality of Palencia, which co-financed the project with € 521,033 (20% of the total budget).

The EU URBAN Initiative targeted neighbourhoods suffering from extreme deprivation to address the problems of isolation, poverty and exclusion of their inhabitants through interventions that improved the ensemble of their physical and social environment.

The URBAN's integrated approach took account of all dimensions of urban life. It thus applies a package of projects that combined the rehabilitation of obsolete infrastructure with economic and labour market actions. These are complemented by measures to combat the social exclusion inherent in run-down neighbourhoods, and measures to upgrade the quality of the environment.

The main goal of the Palencia Urban Project was to contribute to the urban, economic and social balance of the "El Cristo" and "Ave María" districts, which are separated from the rest of the city by the physical barrier of the railway.

The zone was characterized by a high environmental degradation, the absence of social reproduction spaces (e.g. schools, shops, parks, sport centres etc.) and the presence groups of a marginal population that is poorly integrated (e.g. migrants and Roma).

Reasons for citing this project

The project is a very good example of how sports infrastructures can play an important role in urban regeneration and social integration. Almost three years after the project's finalization, it is observable that the project has been very useful for generating a better integration of the local population. The new sports infrastructure attracted people from the rest of city, who never went to these districts before.



Good Practice Case no. 7

Sports and physical activities

Fitness
Volleyball
Basketball
Squash
Five a side football
Handball
Martial arts

Project main characteristics



The project had three different strategic lines: Endogenous development of the area; Integration of the zone within the urban area; Integration of the groups of the district within the process of regeneration.

The project aimed to bring new facilities to the zone, of local and regional significance. As well as incorporating new urban structures able to generate the effects of urban agglomeration and to attract to the zone visitors, residents and new economic activities, it also aimed to incorporate in the urban regeneration dynamic of the zone a wider range of economic activities and population

groups, especially the groups with the greatest difficulties to integrate into the general social dynamic.

During the elaboration of the project a process has been activated of local cooperation which has involved the participation of various local agents (e.g. Ave Maria Sport Club, Female Gipsies Roma Association, El Cristo Neighbourhood Association etc.) in the analysis and diagnostics of the action zone and in the identification of its capabilities and deficiencies.

Programme details

ERDF support was provided under the Operational Programme of Castilla y León 2007 – 2013, under Axis 5 'Sustainable, Local and Urban Development'. Its general characteristics were as follows:

Programming period: 2007-2013

Operational Programme: PO Castilla y Leon

Structural Funds involved: ERDF

Lead Partner: Municipality of Palencia

Budget: 2,605,166 €

EU Budget: 2,084,133 €

Other contributions (Municipality of Palencia): 521,033 €

Duration: 2010-2013

The project has been carried out through as topic area n 9 'Service Infrastructure'.

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The project was not integrated into the regional strategy 2007-2013 (this was not required for projects under the URBAN Initiatives). However, the project observed the main priorities of the 2007-2013 Castilla y Leon regional strategy for regional development in the chapters related to: Urban Local Development; Environment; Natural Environment and Water Resources; Rehabilitation and occupational rehabilitation of the unemployed; Reinforcement of the stability in the employment and adaptability; Integration in the labour market of people with special difficulties; Women's participation in the labour market.

Thanks to its linkages with urban development and social inclusion, the project anticipated developments supported under ESIF in the current period. Various elements of the project correspond to the objective number 9 of the Common Provisions Regulation ('Promoting social inclusion, and combating poverty and all forms of discrimination').

Nature of the contribution to economic and/or social development

The project supported the local development of an urban area in the City of Palencia, answering the need for new sport infrastructure. It mainly contributed to social development, in terms of encouraging social inclusion and integration.

The project promoted equal opportunity between men and women, operating in a transversal way across all the measures and plans of the project in line with principles established in the EU Treaty and the regulations relating to equal opportunities set out in the General Regulation of the Structural Funds and the Regulation which rules the European Social Fund.

The project also contributed to sustainable development and energy efficiency, through a reduced use of fossil fuels (through its solar panels).

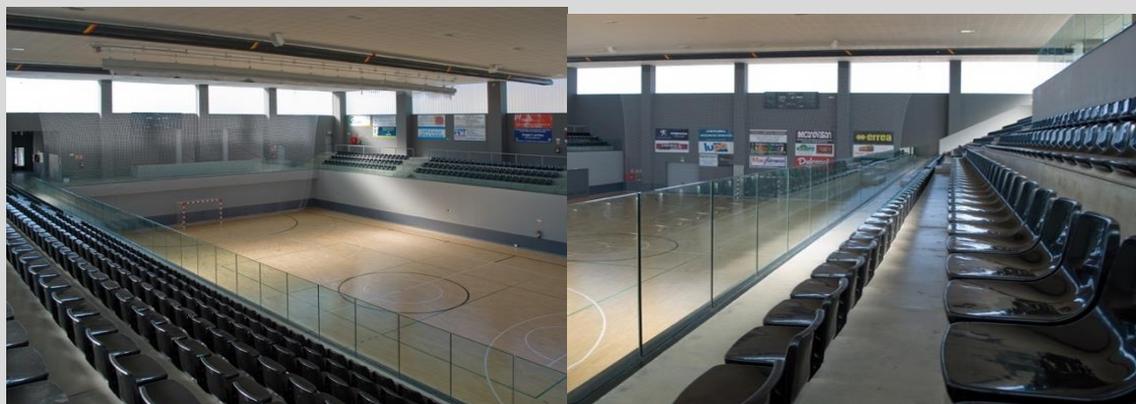
Intervention Category

The categories of intervention (from the study's standard categorisation) that are particularly relevant to this case are:

- 2. *Improvement of the physical environment*
- 4. *Other measures reducing environmental impact*
- 15. *Social engagement*

Project outputs

The main output of the project is the creation of a new sports infrastructure with a capacity for 600 people, organized on two floors (a total of 2800 sq. m.)



Good Practice Case no. 7

The pavilion can host different kinds of sports events (e.g. exhibitions, courses, competitions etc.).

The pavilion includes:

- Multi-purpose field (45*25 metres)
- 2 squash fields
- Gymnasium
- 4 paddle fields (45*22 metres)
- Changing rooms and specialized equipment
- External parking (50 cars)

The pavilion is equipped with new technologies to save energy and water (e.g. solar panels and an automatic system to switch-on the illumination according to the real use of the different zones and the level of natural lighting) and is currently managed by the Sports Municipality Board.

Project results and impacts

In 2015 the pavilion attracted 22,930 users (including a high percentage of young people, women and elderly).

Namely, the pavilion had 15,200 regular users (7,200 users in the period January-June 2015, 26 weekly hours, from Monday to Friday; 8,000 users in the period September-December 2015, 33 weekly hours from Monday to Friday).

In addition to that, 6,030 users (1680 schoolchildren and 4350 persons from teams registered at the national federation) played official matches (handball, basketball and five a side football).

Moreover, 500 users rented (onetime) the facility and 1200 persons used the squash field of the pavilion.

Finally, various sport groups and sport association used the pavilion on a regular basis (both for trainings and official matches), e.g. the Sport Club Balopal (Handball Palencia) and the Women's Handball Club of Palencia.

This all represents a considerable development of the use of the area and extensive social integration with previously marginalised groups.

Good practice features

Various elements of the project (related to social inclusion) that correspond to the objectives of the current programming period 2014-2020.

Highly effective and efficiently delivered, with evident impact.

Highly sustainable.

Good transferability: a similar approach could be adopted elsewhere. The project does not include any dependence on specific circumstances, nor legal or funding barriers.

Good Practice Case no. 7

Sources of further information

Name of the organisation: CITY OF PALENCIA

Address: PLAZA MARIANO TIMÓN, S/N 2ª PLANTA, 34005 PALENCIA (ESPAÑA)

Town: PALENCIA

Tel: (+34)979 718136

C.D. Balopal (Balonmano Palencia). Contact person: Mr. Vidal, tel.: 0034 625 625 286 <http://www.cdbalopal.es/>

Club Balonmano Femenino de Palencia. Contact person: Mr. Ignacio, tel.: 696.973.846. <http://cbpf.es/>

(these are the two clubs that used more the facility; from their web it is possible to find information about the matches played at the 'Mariano Haro' pavilion.)

3.2 Estonia: Development of Adventure Tourism Centre in Kiviõli

Good Practice Cases no. 8

Project Title & Number

Development of the Adventure-Tourism Centre of Kiviõli (EE 3)

Theme:

Sport Infrastructure & Regional Strategy

Project identification:

The Development of the Adventure-Tourism Centre of Kiviõli in the industrial North-Eastern area of Estonia is a good example of restructuring and diversifying the economy in regions with a challenging socio-economic situation, though the development of sport infrastructure. Development of the Adventure-Tourism Centre in Kiviõli has given a great impulse to other developments in the region in the field of sports and adventure tourism infrastructure and product development.

The importance of this development project also relates to environmental issues, since the centre has been developed on the highest artificial hill in the Baltic States – created from the residue from the processing of oil shale.

The ERDF contribution in the form of the Development of the Adventure-Tourism Centre of Kiviõli project helped create the physical infrastructure and facilities and hence contributed to the overall restructuring and diversifying of the regional economy in Ida-Viru County, Estonia, a border area with numerous economic and social challenges.



The Development of Adventure-Tourism Centre of Kiviõli was led by a non-profit organisation, the Foundation for the Adventure-Tourism Centre of Kiviõli.

Good Practice Cases no. 8

Reasons for citing this project

The Development of the Adventure-Tourism Centre of Kiviõli is an excellent example of how sport can play a major role in the regeneration of a former industrial area and assist the transition from an old industrial economy to a service and hospitality economy, with all the implications of this for the creation of new businesses and work places, the generation of social and environmental benefits and improving the attractiveness and image of the whole region.



The Development of the Adventure-Tourism Centre of Kiviõli also illustrates the intelligent use of infrastructure, including in the successful and environmentally friendly reuse of industrial heritage and the residue of industrial production, but particularly as the basis for a series of other activities

contributing to regional development.

The Development of the Adventure-Tourism Centre of Kiviõli and related projects that followed show how public funds including ERDF funding can complement private and mixed initiatives to generate synergies and execute strategic plans at the regional and local level that have significant impacts on the regional socio-economic situation.

Sports and physical activities

The Adventure-Tourism Centre of Kiviõli provides facilities for Alpine skiing (the longest Alpine skiing slopes in Estonia), a downhill course for bicycles, the largest snowboarding park in the Baltic countries with three levels (FIS standard), a hill car course, zip-line, motocross track (FIM standard), and a health track. New, additional year-round sport and recreational activities are in development and are expected to be opened to the public in 2017.

Project main characteristics

The Adventure-Tourism Centre of Kiviõli and tourism sector development more generally have played a significant part in the regeneration of the Ida-Viru County region bordering with Russia that had previously focused on a narrow range of industrial activities and now has some serious social problems, including a high unemployment rate.



The main investments the programme paid for were the building of the visitors centre, a snow liner, a snow gun, an all-terrain vehicle (ATV) and other appliances, plus the lighting for the centre.

Implementation of the project will have a major impact on the development of the local municipality and the county. The project has given an impulse to the launch and development of an Ida-Viru Tourism Cluster with more than 40 partners, including attractions, service providers and businesses in the field of tourism and connected services, working in cooperation with local and regional governments, the regional Ida-Viru Business Development Agency and education institutions.

Good Practice Cases no. 8

Several new remarkable investments have been made and developments started in the area, making use of the industrial heritage, its residues and the form of the landscape, which has been shaped by industry. A remarkable environmentally friendly and innovative feature in this exploitation of the industrial legacy is the use of the residual heat (max 80° c) generated by the industrial waste in the artificial hill to heat the visitors centre.

The aim has been to improve existing tourism attractions or to develop new ones (Water Sport Centre in the Aidu strip mine, the Kohtla Mining Park/Museum – featuring the former mining gear and now reopened for the public).

Programme details

ERDF support was provided under the Operational Programme for the Development of the Living Environment implemented in Estonia by Enterprise Estonia during programming period 2007- 2013. The project was financed under OP priority 4. Integral and balanced development of regions. The objective of the specific programme "Strengthening of the competitiveness of regions" under priority 4, which supported current project was: Regions that are more attractive to investors, qualified workforce and visitors.

Funds given for this priority axis were targeted on the development of local public services giving special attention to improving living conditions in urban regions. The scope of the investments was very broad: starting from renovation of schools and building of sport fields to building bus shelters.

Attention under the priority 4 was paid to strengthening of the competitiveness of regions and this consisted primarily in increasing the competitiveness and attractiveness of the regions through improving the local business and visiting environment, utilising for this purpose the strengths of each region and their specific locational, natural and cultural resources and know-how. An important part of this strategy of increasing the competitiveness of regions was operations that strengthen the business environment of the region concerned, in particular the development of regional competence networks and industrial parks and preparatory work for reviving certain economic activities. Equally important was the development of a local visitor environment, making more efficient use of the region-specific resources. It was important both to develop new visitor sites and to provide the existing attractions with a modern supporting infrastructure.

The Project Adventure-Tourism Centre of Kiviõli received support from ERDF of 3,001,726 EUR. Self-financing of the project was 610,279 EUR. It ran from 17/02/2011 to 07/07/2015.

Nature of the contribution to economic and/or social development

Ida- Viru County is facing numerous socio-economic problems caused by the restructuring of the economy away from heavy industrial activity, based on oil shale mining and handling. Historically an important part of the regional economy has been based on these activities, which have been hit especially because of the low prices for naphtha on the world market.

The regional development strategy has set objectives to facilitate the restructuring and diversifying of the regional economic structure and the tourism sector has been identified as one of the most promising potential fields of development, given the rich historical, natural and cultural resources of the region, including its industrial heritage.

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The Adventure Centre of Kiviõli project is the most successful example of how local resources, or even disadvantages, have been turned into positive assets and how, using an innovative mind-set the nationally and even internationally attractive multifunctional centre has become a leader and an impulse for wider developments in the region. It has already led to a big increase in visitor numbers, stimulated considerable private investment in the area and generated a number of jobs (see below).

Intervention Category

The categories of intervention (from the study's standard categorisation) that are particularly relevant to this case are:

2. *Improvement of the physical environment*
5. *Promotion & encouraging inward investment*
6. *Creating employment in sport and physical activity*
9. *Business growth & other economic impacts*
10. *Encouraging developments in sport technology and other innovation*
11. *Systematic development of a broader sport-based strategy*
12. *Linking sport actions with the development of tourism or CCIs*
17. *Addressing health and other societal challenges and contributing to happiness & well-being*

Project outputs

The project outputs included the creation of an artificial hill from the waste material left from former shale mining and the installation of plant to exploit the residual heat in the waste material, the building of a central facility for multiple activities and the landscaping of the area to accommodate these activities at different times in the year.

Direct outputs of the project were: facilities for Alpine skiing (longest Alpine skiing slopes in Estonia), downhill course for bicycles, the largest snowboarding park in the Baltic countries with three levels (FIS standard), the hill car course, zip-line, motocross track (FIM standard), and health track.

Several mechanisms were also put in place to ensure the effective co-ordination of the facilities and the exploitation of the new resources including a publicity campaign.

Project results and impacts

Annually 30 000 – 50 000 additional tourists have visited the centre and area. After further developments (stage II of the Adventure Centre) the annual visitors number is expected to be 80 000.

The Project has already enhanced to a remarkable degree the attractiveness of Ida-Virumaa as a travel destination and gave a further impulse to the growing attractiveness of Estonia in general as a travel destination through the development of internationally attractive culture/sports and tourism features. Implementing the project led to a lengthened average visit time of inbound visitors (average stay in the region is 2 nights) and also increased awareness of Estonia as an adventure tourism destination.

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As a result of the project the number of practitioners of recreational and extreme sports has increased, as well as the number of international sports events/competitions and the number of national and regional sports events/competitions. Schools in the area actively make use of the facilities and the awareness of local inhabitants and tourists of healthy lifestyle issues has improved considerably. The remains of the industrial activities, which previously only blemished the regional landscape and its image have been turned into an asset in the form of an environmentally friendly public space which has become an appealing landmark for locals and tourists.

The project has also been successful in generating private investment. Over two million euros has been invested by the private sector already in order to create and provide tourism services to the visitors of the Kiviõli Adventure Centre in its near neighbourhood.

Over 30 year-round and over 100 half-time jobs have been created.

Good practice features

Strong coherence with the Ida- Viru County Development Strategy and the region's Operational Programme for 2007-13 - by contributing to the development of a high quality site of national importance with infrastructure and services, supporting a strong improvement of the region's value proposition to the identified target groups and improving the economic and living environment of the former mono-functional region, giving a remarkable impulse to the rebranding of the tourism destination and improving the image of the region as a whole.

Several innovative environmentally friendly features, including the use of industrial waste in order to heat the visitors centre.

Highly valued by target groups and local government and efficiently delivered, with evident impact. Effective in supporting and giving impulse to other developments in the area of adventure tourism, sports and recreation having leading role in development of Ida-Viru Tourism Cluster developments.

Many elements of the project are transferable.

Further developments are planned or on-going in order to improve functionality and enrich the value proposition.

In 2013 Adventure-Tourism Centre of Kiviõli was selected as the most attractive tourism object of Estonia by the Association of Estonian Tourism Firms.

Sources of further information

Foundation Adventure-Tourism Centre of Kiviõli.

SA Kiviõli Seiklusturismi Keskus

info@tuhamagi.ee

Mäepealse tee 1 (Sonda tee 9), Kiviõli, Eesti

<http://www.tuhamagi.ee/en>

<https://www.facebook.com/kivioli>

<http://www.csmonitor.com/World/Europe/2014/0621/How-an-Estonian-ash-hill-became-a-ski-resort>

3.3 Germany: Jetty Juist (Seebrücke Juist)

Good Practice Case no. 9
Project Title & Number: Jetty Juist (Seebrücke Juist) (DE 7)
Theme: Sport Infrastructure & Regional Strategy
Project identification: <p>The project is located on the island of Juist, one of the seven inhabited Frisian islands in the North Sea, part of Germany's region of Lower Saxony, and close to the border with the Netherlands.</p> <p>The project was developed by the municipality of Juist (Inselgemeinde Juist), and involved the construction of a 334 metre jetty and related pedestrian and harbour infrastructure improvements providing a new sports harbour with a capacity for 212 sport boats.</p>
Reasons for citing this project <p>The region of Lower Saxony acknowledges the potential for sport for regional development, with a history of supporting the development of sport infrastructure through several ERDF programming periods. The selected project is considered one of the most emblematic interventions, having triggered demand for similar interventions in the region and beyond.</p>
Sports and physical activities Sailing / motorboats.
Project main characteristics <p>The project was developed between October 2004 and March 2008 and implemented after legal permits for the construction of the jetty had been obtained in 2005/2006. Infrastructure components included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Construction of a jetty with pedestrian promenade;• Construction of a landmark monument at the end of the jetty;• Establishment of protective walls between the municipal and sports harbor and docking station;• Establishment of docks in the sports harbor;• Establishment of drainage canals. <p>The total project budget amounted to nearly EUR 6 million (2.3 million ERDF, and the remaining contributions by the local authority, the region of Lower Saxony, the district of Aurich and the Sailing Club Juist).</p>
Programme details <p>The region of Lower Saxony is one of the few German regions that explicitly included sport in its regional ERDF Operational Programmes, initially in the programming period 2000-2006, when ERDF support was secured for the project.</p> <p>The strategy of allowing support for sport with a view to economic development, usually in a context of tourism development, was maintained in the 2007-2013 ERDF Operational Programme (Regional Competitiveness and Employment).</p>

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The Operational Programme notes the region's potential for economic development via the improvement of tourism infrastructure, specifically noting the development of combined offers, integrating sport, recreation, nature, education and culture (Priority area 3 Support for infrastructure for sustainable development). Beyond this, the Operational Programme also covers sport under Priority area 4 – Environment and Sustainable Urban Development, and more specifically with a measure for the renewal and development of urban areas aiming to enhance citizen acceptance of urban areas as centre of work and life, covering the support for the establishment, rehabilitation and development of sport infrastructure. It is also worth noting that the Programme's Monitoring Committee includes the regional sports association (Landessportbund Niedersachsen). The current Operational Programme 2014-2020, combines the ESF and ERDF elements and financial support continues to cover the recreational infrastructure with a view to tourism development.

Nature of the contribution to economic and/or social development

The project is set in the context of wider regional economic and tourism development efforts in one of Germany's regions investing strongly in tourism development. It applies good practice in tourism development in that maritime infrastructure has been seen to generate broadly based economic advantages over a wide area, through the increased access to local shops and businesses and visitor facilities. Providing access to the region's important natural heritage, the focus is on enhancing the region's attractiveness vis-à-vis local tourists, but also tourists from neighbouring regions in Germany and the Netherlands, thus creating opportunities for local operators to establish / enhance tourism offers (accommodation, gastronomy etc.).

Intervention Category

The categories of intervention (from the study's standard categorisation) that are particularly relevant to this case are:

2. Improvement of the physical environment

12. Linking sport actions with the development of tourism or CCIs

Project outputs

Construction of a 334 metres' long sea bridge and related pedestrian and harbour infrastructure improvements. Construction of a 17-metre-high monument at the end of the sea bridge, including lighthouse functions.

Project results and impacts

The project is considered to have made an important contribution to the development of 'maritime' tourism, thus contributing to the region's wider economic development. Regional statistics show a strong increase in tourist visits as of 2011 (from 92,619 tourists visiting Juist in 2009 to 98,947 in 2011), and total employment experienced an increase of 11% between 2008 and 2012. Similarly, average income in the district developed positively in comparison with the regional average, from some 89% of average regional income in 2008 to 91% in 2012.

Moreover, the new infrastructure implies a separation between the harbour and the mudflat (the region's coastal wetlands, classified as UNESCO natural heritage), and this results in a reduced volume of sediment settling and obstructing the harbour, thus reducing harbour maintenance costs (this is a key issue affecting the region's canals and harbours without protective infrastructure).

Finally, it is worth noting follow-up investments by the region, e.g. regional support for the open air swimming pool in Juist.

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Good practice features

Conformity with tourism development good practice. Systematic project preparation including a detailed feasibility study; Attention to involving all relevant local stakeholders (local authorities and local tourism promoters); Integration into the wider tourism offer in the region, e.g. involvement of the local sailing club. The project could easily be replicated elsewhere.

Sources of further information

<http://www.efre.niedersachsen.de/> www.juist.de,
http://www.nlwkn.niedersachsen.de/portal/live.php?navigation_id=8175&article_id=43481&psmand=26

4 Sport & Regional Strategy - General

4.1 Portugal: National Velodrome - High Performance Centre of Sangalhos

Good Practice Case no. 10

Project Title & Number

National velodrome-High performance centre of Anadia in Sangalhos (CAR Anadia). (Velódromo Nacional-Centro de Alto Rendimento (CAR) de Anadia) (PT 3)

Theme:

Sport & Regional Strategy - General

Project identification

The National velodrome-High performance centre of Anadia (CAR Anadia) is located in Sangalhos, a town and a civil parish in the municipality of Anadia, which is located in the Beira Litoral area of the Centro Region in Portugal.

The project was launched in 2007 and was inaugurated two years later, in September 2009.



The construction represented an investment of over 12 million euros.

The CAR Anadia is a high performance centre designed for practicing indoor track cycling and at the same time, a space of excellence for sports practice with conditions for the simultaneous practice of various sports: fencing, judo, gymnastics and trampoline and for hosting events with a multi-purpose character.

It was designed as an autonomous infrastructure, capable of allowing sports practice, providing recreational activities and catering services and also function as a dormitory for athletes in training or competitions.

It has contributed to a broader strategy which was intended to provide the country with a network of specialized services and infrastructures oriented to research, development and training of those who practice high performance sports as a means of promoting the qualification and development of various sports in line with international standards.

Reasons for citing this project

The project is a good example of support to a sport organisation in developing its business activities but it also shows how public funds can support a physical infrastructure development with much broader objectives than just supporting sporting activities in order to provide a focal point for regional development. In fact it shows how sport can be a key part of regional development strategies, since the National Velodrome-High Performance Centre project was part of a broader strategy to create facilities of national and international standing, in order to attract competitions and events and serve as a focal point for other developments.

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The involvement of local and regional communities in the project is also noteworthy. They participate in events, notably those organized by the municipality (*Câmara*) of Anadia, that promote sport and physical activity and also social and health activities, occupying the free time of young people, shows, exhibitions, etc.

This infrastructure is one of the parallel structures that have been created to complement the sporting offer in the cycling specialisms of the area.

Sports and physical activities

1. High performance sports including cycling, fencing, judo, wrestling, gymnastics and trampoline.
2. Team sports including handball, basketball, volleyball and indoor soccer, racket games (badminton, tennis) and basic skating.
3. Athletes in training or competition.

Project main characteristics

The National Velodrome-High Performance Centre of Sangalhos is a project that was part of a broader strategy in Portugal to create facilities of national and international standing, in order to attract competitions and events and serve as a focal point for other developments. It fills a gap in that the country did not previously have an indoor facility for cycling that meets modern requirements in terms of an appropriate indoor track and other sport facilities and support spaces.

This intervention falls within the strategic objectives of the National Programme for Land Use Planning Policy, in particular the polycentric development of territories and the strengthening of territorial competitiveness.



It is a sports infrastructure for hosting sporting events with an international dimension and visibility that allows the promotion of Anadia Municipality, the region of Bairrada, the Centre of the country and Portugal in general, as tourist destinations because such events attract people from many different countries, some of them quite distant, that otherwise would be unlikely to visit the country, and encourages them to return to participate in new competitions

or training placements, or simply as tourists.

The CAR Anadia is the first and only infrastructure of this kind in Portugal. It meets the functional requirements of the UCI (*Union Cycliste Internationale*) or "International Cycling Union", the world governing body for sports cycling.



The building of the "Centre Mondial du Cyclisme" of Aigle in Switzerland and the interior of the velodrome of Bordeaux in France, both considered as reference cases in terms of sports arenas,

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served as the basis for the development of the CAR Anadia.

The excellence and versatility of the infrastructure and equipment means that the facilities now accommodate the activities of several Portuguese sport federations and allow Anadia to host a series of events:

- national and international sporting events, especially cycling, gymnastics, trampolines, judo, and modern pentathlon;
- sports training, internships, testing and demonstrations,
- events related to the promotion of physical activity within the local population,
- related events: workshops, business presentations, etc.

The Centre has a wide variety of functional areas, which allows a broad range of services to be provided.

Programme details

The project represented an investment of over 12 million euros and 70% of the eligible expenditure was financed by the ERDF. The total cost (land, building and equipment) amounted to 12.358 million euros, of which 9.135 million were supported by POVT, 2,685 by the municipality of Anadia and about 537,000 euros by the Sports Institute of Portugal (20% of the eligible expenditure).

ERDF support was provided under Axis 5 of the *Programa Operacional Valorização do Território* – POVT (Operational Programme for Territory Enhancement for the 2007-2013 period - Infrastructure and equipment for Territorial Development and Urban Development - Intervention area - Infrastructure and Sports Equipment).

Among the aims of this intervention the promotion of the development of high performance sport by creating infrastructure and sports equipment stands out. This was intended to ensure the necessary development of sporting excellence centres located in areas with development with a potential in this area, with a view to enhancing the competitiveness of these territories and to providing significant gains in terms of economic and social cohesion, including through the attraction of young people to sports, increasing the amount and quality of the provision of sports training facilities and increasing the number of federated athletes. It also aims to contribute to the development of equal opportunities and social inclusion and integration, including that of ethnic minorities and socially disadvantaged groups.

The POVT falls within the Agenda for Territorial Enhancement of the National Strategic Reference Framework (*Quadro de Referência Estratégico Nacional*) whose major strategic objective is improving the competences and qualifications of the Portuguese population, promoting knowledge, science, technology and innovation, high and sustained economic development and socio-cultural and territorial enhancement, while pursuing equal opportunities and, also, increasing the efficiency and quality of public institutions. This infrastructure development is part of the activities of the Agenda aiming to promote skills in the territories and the strengthening of economic, social and territorial cohesion.

The project also anticipated developments supported under the European Structural and Investment Funds in the current period, mainly through its contribution to increasing competitiveness and the creation of new quality jobs and to a sustainable urban and economic development.

Nature of the contribution to economic and/or social development

The CAR is located in Sangalhos, a well-known village, especially because of its reputation for wine (caves, sparkling wine, etc) and in the bicycle assembly

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industry, as well as for the sporting achievements of Sangalhos Sports Club.

Nevertheless, the village had been losing some of its importance until this was recovered due to the dynamic generated by the CAR activities and the economic recovery. This has been evident not only in terms of traditional businesses, but also through the flourishing of others related to design, graphic arts, technology, hospitality, food, etc. At the district council level, progress is also visible in tourism, hospitality, gastronomy, wine tourism, etc. The same is true at regional level, since given the size of some events held in the CAR the demand sometimes exceeds the county's capacity.

In addition to the jobs created directly during the construction of the infrastructure and those working on the Centre, others have emerged as a result of the boosting the local economy, especially in the hospitality sector.

The CAR Anadia has specialized areas, which are geared to research, development and training, and are regarded as an engine for local and economic development, quality jobs and the attraction and participation and involvement of highly-skilled individuals and enterprises in the region. A sport infrastructure for hosting large-scale sport events with international visibility, promotes the municipality of Anadia, the Bairrada region, Central Portugal and Portugal as tourist destinations, since such events bring people from many different countries, some of them quite distant, who would not otherwise visit the country, and encourages them to return to participate in new competitions or training placements, or simply as tourists.

Since the launch of the CAR Anadia, the municipality of Anadia has received teams and athletes from across the country and abroad. It is an investment with a return in the economy and tourism, especially with regard to hotels and restaurants; in sports itself at local and regional level; in the visibility of the work of the municipality and also provides recognition abroad of the responsiveness and the potential of the CAR Anadia. In this context, sports tourism, health and wellness and wine tourism have been the most directly linked to the dynamics generated by the new infrastructure. As the Centre also hosts events of a broader nature such as commercial and tourist fairs, shows, etc..., and many of them are of an international character, it has helped strengthen the trade with foreign markets, notably for enterprises linked to sport, tourism, hospitality, the wine industry, two-wheel vehicles, etc.

Sports events taking place in the Centre have resulted in increased revenues for the municipality and have improved its image.

The type of sporting events taking place in the Centre – at a national and international level attract spectators, athletes and professional teams accompanied coaches, physiotherapists, doctors, representatives, etc. which also generates revenue in the area. Furthermore, the staging of sporting and other events promotes the area through the media.

The policy of Anadia Municipality is to promote physical activity and healthy habits in order to improve the population's quality of life, including that of elderly people. The CAR Anadia has contributed to encouraging participation in sport and social relationships, including through the promotion of healthy lifestyle practices. Likewise, it allows sports training for children and young people, either within clubs or within the school context.

In relation to the specific aspect of cycling, this infrastructure has meant a return to this sport in Anadia, with its cycling tradition, providing excellent conditions for training and competition for new generations of cyclists. In general, there is a benefit for Portuguese cycling as a whole, since this investment is expected to

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increase the success of national cycling in the long-term and contribute to the formation and training of new generations of cyclists whose skills bring new successes to the Portuguese cycling.

In addition, the construction of this infrastructure encouraged the creation of parallel structures to complement its activities, such as a network of cycle paths to connect Anadia, Sangalhos and Curia, together with a free service of public bicycles which decisively contributes to sustainable transport.

Finally, the project clearly contributes to the sustainable environment. The orientation of the complex was made in order to take advantage of environmental conditions, including visual stringing and sunlight. Moreover, its construction also included the use of renewable energies, new lighting technologies, smart energy saving systems, etc. The recycling of materials and waste was also planned.

Intervention Category

The categories of intervention (from the study's standard categorisation) that are particularly relevant to this case are:

- 2. Improvement of the physical environment*
- 7. Impacts on related employment*
- 11. Systematic development of a broader sport-based strategy*
- 13. Improving sport skills & competences*
- 15. Social engagement*

Project outputs

The CAR Anadia offers an indoor track 250 metre-long. The practice of various sports is possible in the multipurpose central hall – it has sufficient area to deploy a rectangular field 44x 25m, allowing it to be divided by two classes of athletes simultaneously. It is thus possible to practice the following sports: team sports in elementary and advanced stages (handball, basketball, volleyball, indoor soccer, etc.), basic and advanced racket games (badminton, tennis, etc.), athletics elementary (flat racing, jumping, etc.), elementary and advanced gymnastics (soil, appliances, acrobatic, rhythmic, etc.), elementary and advanced dance, combat sports (wrestling, judo, fencing, etc.), and basic skating, among others. Two fixed tiered seating structures can accommodate 1,000 spectators. In the central hall there is a telescopic tiered seating system also with 1000 seats.

The complex features a training hotel with 16 double bedrooms and adequate space for preparation and the recovery of athletes with the most varied equipment: health club, gymnasium, lounge, medical cabinet/emergency room/anti-doping office, administrative areas, multipurpose room, coordination office, museum area, restoration room, café/bar, reception, storage, workshop, laundry, power station, and other technical services.

Parallel structures have been also created to complement these activities, such as the "Anadia Sports Center", a residence for athletes of the Portuguese Cycling Federation and other teams. There is already a partially built network of cycle paths, which will connect Anadia, Sangalhos and Curia. A free public bicycle service (b→AND) is also now running, which can be used from 10 strategically located parking lots, five of them being located in hotel units.

Next to the CAR, an Olympic BMX track is also under construction, with two ramps (one standard and one Olympic), unique in the Iberian Peninsula. A permanent XCO track is also projected, plus an Olympic mountain biking variant, to be built by the

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Curia, next to the famous century-old spa - it will be one of two existing in the country.

These infrastructures will thus complement the sporting offer in cycling specialties.

In the restricted sport level, the CAR coordinates its activity, directly, with the Sports Complex Anadia, although it also meshes well with other existing facilities in the county and even outside it, thus allowing matching to demanding requirements, such as those of the Olympic selections.

Furthermore it's extremely important to take into account the centrality of Anadia, near the cities of Aveiro and Coimbra, centres of knowledge (the latter with a 725 year old University), services and industry. For this reason, Anadia is served by the main roads and railways in the country. At the same time, the roads, both national and municipal, are suitable for diversified cycling training, since the territory of the county is varied from a morphological point of view, with mountain areas and lowland areas.

- All of this activity directly related to the CAR produces immediate and direct results: - an increase in employability
- economic development, with an emphasis on tourism through the increase in the number of tourists and visitors, especially that associated with sport, health & wellness, gastronomy and wine tourism.
- sports instruction (theoretical and practical) and a training base and sporting events, for local, regional, national and foreign athletes and teams, including elite athletes.
- protocols and partnerships with various organizations: universities, science and technological centres, companies, sports federations and associations, entities of the central and regional administration.

Culture and history also make a contribution, since the "Museum of Two Wheels" is expected to open in a few months. This is dedicated to two wheel vehicles and cycling. Some of the events held at the CAR Anadia are also intended to pay homage to the great Portuguese cyclists of the past.

Project results and impacts

According to studies by the *Câmara Municipal de Anadia*, the CAR Anadia is having a strong positive impact on the local and regional economy. It has become one of the best Velodromes in Europe. Since its opening in 2009, it has hosted numerous large sporting events every year, including the annual European Championship for sub 23 and Junior from 2011 to 2014. In 2014, over 300 runners participated representing 29 countries. This event, as well as others that have been held since its inauguration, have had a major impact on the local and regional economy, mainly in hotels and restaurants.

The construction of this infrastructure has improved the image and economic development of the area, contributes to social development by encouraging participation in sport and physical activity, social relationships and healthy lifestyle practices.

The organization of sporting and other events promotes the area through the media.

The construction of the National Velodrome in 2009, has enabled track cycling to be relaunched in Portugal. Although the sporting results will become more visible in the long term, it has begun to emerge in 2013. Rui Oliveira won the silver medal in the scratch discipline, in the Junior European Championship. In the same category of the World Championship, Ivo Oliveira, brother twin of Rui, was the third in the race.

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Portuguese track cycling aims to qualify for the 2016 Olympic Games and an increase in the international experience of the best Portuguese runners has been seen, as has an improvement in sport results in gymnastics.

Besides contributing to track cycling development in Portugal, the internationalization of the sport events in the National Velodrome helps to boost the economy of the bairradina region.

The new infrastructure has contributed to an increase the number of tourist and visitors, which translates into an increase in occupancy in hotels in the county and the region and increased visits to local and regional attractions (spas, museums, caves and cellars, parks, monuments, sport and cultural facilities ...) and to increased consumption in the catering sector, despite the increase in tax (VAT).

As regards the impact on business, the CAR Anadia has helped to increase consumption in the local market and boost the creation and development of enterprises and has contributed to a wider appreciation of local potential, particularly regarding hospitality, wines, hydrotherapy, gastronomy, two-wheelers and cultural heritage.

The project has also contributed to cohesion and cooperation through the following achievements:

- the involvement of different partners in the CAR management, with representatives of national, regional and local organizations, including universities, associations and organizations of the central and regional administrations, among others;
- the partnerships with associations and sports associations;
- the creation of a cycling club based in Anadia, which is already getting great results in national and international competitions;
- educational projects and leisure activities, such as "Cycling is going to school" or "Sports and Cultural Holidays", promoted by the municipality of Anadia; and
- the creation of the "InvestEmAnadia" (*Invest in Anadia*) and GAE – Entrepreneur's Support Office, which helps managing and enhancing the dynamics and synergies of the county, highlighting those offered by CAR Anadia.

Good practice features

The construction of the velodrome-CAR has a strong coherence with the major objectives of the Agenda for Territorial Enhancement of the National Strategic Reference Framework by its contribution to the competences and capacities of the territory and the strengthening of economic, social and territorial cohesion. It is one of the elements of the national High Performance Centres network set up by the central government for the development of elite sport in the country. The CAR's activities are held in coordination with those of the network infrastructures, which contributes to the promotion and enhancement of all of them, and strengthening the network complementarity factor.

Despite the specificity of the velodrome, the CAR is a multipurpose infrastructure which allows a wide range of events to take place: various sporting activities, coaching, training, tests, conferences, shows (music, theatre, dance ...), trade shows, business and industrial presentations, social events, etc.

The project has been highly effective with evident impact in terms of sporting results and boosting the local economy. Although it involves a county distant from Lisbon and Porto, the two main cities of Portugal, Anadia enjoys the benefits of its centrality, good access and its proximity to the coast and closeness to two major

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urban centres - Coimbra and Aveiro – and this has helped it to become economically competitive. The CAR has been able to attract a series of high level events of international standing and this has translated into an economic dynamism.

The involvement and support by the Municipality of Anadia is also noteworthy. Although the POVT have funded most of the project costs, the municipality made a big financial contribution, given its small budget. The maintenance of CAR is the responsibility of the Municipality of Anadia and the costs involved in the operation are high. Therefore the municipality has been making a continuous promotion of the CAR's potential in order to give it the greatest visibility and is thus increasingly getting more entities to conduct their events there and make it sustainable.

The project has also good potential for transferability.

Sources of further information

CAR Anadia - <http://www.cm-anadia.pt/index.php/2014-04-02-14-53-54/centro-de-alto-rendimento-de-anadia>

Contact details

Programa Operacional Valorização do Território (POVT)

<http://www.povt.qren.pt/>

Câmara Municipal de Anadia

geral@cm-anadia.pt

(+351 231 510 730)

<http://www.cm-anadia.pt/>

Other information

http://www.hms.civil.uminho.pt/events/coberturas_madeira/93_102.pdf

4.2 United Kingdom: EventScotland

Good Practice Case no. 11

Project Title & Number

EventScotland International Events (UK 12)

Theme:

Sport & Regional Strategy - General

Project identification:

The Scottish government has a strategy for developing a strong and dynamic events industry as part of its promotion of Scotland as a tourist destination and as 'the perfect stage' for events and festivals. In this the aim is that Scotland should be a global leader in the events industry.



This strategy aims to deliver a set of events and festivals that will have a sustainable impact on the industry and on the international profile of Scotland.

Within this, and working with Scottish Enterprise and Business Scotland, EventScotland is assisting SMEs supporting major events to internationalise, both in order to deliver events of the highest standard and to be able to offer goods, equipment and services for other events elsewhere in the world.

Sport and its effective management are integral to this strategy. Decisions on which events are to be supported in this way are still being made at the time of writing, but they will undoubtedly include sports events because of their tendency to attract attendance from an international community as well as from the domestic market and their scope to project a positive image of the country.

The selected events are expected to make a significant contribution to the development of the tourism economy and to be the centre of a broader strategy to use events as a lever for economic development and the internationalisation of Scottish businesses.

Reasons for citing this project

The case shows how sport can be a significant part of a progressive and systematic strategy that will leverage principally sport and cultural events to deliver significant economic development and the further internationalisation of the Scottish economy. The strategy aims to generate benefits for Scotland as a whole, but also directly for the communities that host events.

At the same time, the project illustrates the more complex relationships between related sectors that can characterise sport-related developments taking place in the current programming period within a smart specialisation strategy.

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Sports and physical activities

The range of sport and other activities that will be involved are still being determined, but will undoubtedly involve building on Scotland's strong portfolio of golf and other sporting events relating to badminton, judo and swimming to include a wider range of sports and activities.

Project main characteristics

Scotland's vision of a strong and dynamic events industry producing a portfolio of events and festivals that delivers sustainable impact and international profile was first launched in 2008 and, supported by extensive consultation and research, is now set out in a document entitled 'Scotland the Perfect Stage, Scotland's Events Strategy 2015-2025'. This in turn is a point of reference for Scotland's Operational Programme under the 'Investment for Growth and Jobs' Goal.



Scotland has significant assets as a location for staging events. It has a positive international image. Its landscapes are both diverse and unique and capable of much further exploitation, so that as well as the iconic locations for existing events, such as Gleneagles and St Andrew's, assets such as Scotland's extensive forests provide a platform for such activities as mountain biking, motorsports and orienteering events, while the road network is suitable for cycling and

running. The strategy aims to build on these assets, while providing authentic experiences that are unquestionably Scottish in their nature or association and thus to deliver high levels of satisfaction. In this it is appreciated that authentic experiences relate not only to the event subject itself but also the warmth of the reception, the food and drink provided, the efficiency and comfort of transport systems and accommodation, ticketing, and the value for money delivered. Quality planning and delivery are therefore at the heart of producing these experiences and this applies to both leisure and business visitors.

This 'authentic experiences' approach not only helps in the future promotion of events but is also key in enthusing future engagement and participation in sporting or cultural activities. Scotland already has a ready audience for these experiences both domestically and internationally that can boost tourism, business and the development of sport and culture simultaneously.

At the heart of this strategy are three aims:

- Securing, growing and sustaining a strong events portfolio in both events and festivals and business events
- Bringing the events industry together to create a thriving and unified sector
- Influencing the context in which events take place and making sure that their impact and legacy is maximised and recognised.

A portfolio approach is adopted over the term of this strategy, which allows for a variety of large and small, sport and culture, fixed, recurring and one-off events to be identified and supported, but with a focus on participation events in order to stimulate both physical and cultural activity.

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This ensures that over the whole portfolio over time a wide range of significant impacts can be delivered. The events portfolio is thus intended to provide:

- A core of events each year which are unique to Scotland and embedded in Scottish culture, covering sport, the arts and heritage and a wide range of business events
- High profile one-off and recurring events, including 'mega events', which complement the core portfolio and have been attracted to Scotland by its unique appeal as a destination and its international reputation as a country which delivers high quality events;
- Entertainment, opportunities, experiences and education for all the people of Scotland and for its visitors ensuring that impact and legacy are delivered on an ongoing basis.

These are also intended to deliver direct economic benefits, including as a result of encouraging and nurturing innovation and entrepreneurship. The aspects of the strategy supported by ERDF funding in particular complement developments under the overall strategy, especially by helping the events industry to develop its capabilities in relation to event production, marketing, project and financial management and to make innovative use of technology. In particular, the aim is to help develop the supply chain for the events industry and through specialised advice and tutoring (as part of an enhanced business support service) help the suppliers of goods, installations and equipment and also management services to internationalise their activity and develop exports. This both helps suppliers to adopt global standards of performance at home and to take advantage of international markets.

'Export Ready Events' are being developed which offer the whole package of ticket, accommodation, transport, food and drink and other activities all in an easy to access format, clearly distinguishing themselves from other events destinations and also removing potential barriers for target markets.



Important opportunities have also been identified in the use of digital innovation to enhance event experiences for spectators. It is anticipated that digital innovations will drive the biggest changes in how consumers behave over the next few years including how they find events, how information and tickets are distributed and how events are viewed remotely.

Within this context, EventScotland, along with Scottish Enterprise and Highlands and Islands Enterprise and Business Scotland, has been made a delivery agent for the 'assisting SMEs to Internationalise' theme. It is specifically intended that events previously operating at a regional or national level should be assisted to scale up their activities and appeal to an international audience.

More generally, in delivering the strategy VisitScotland works in partnership with a series of other specialist organisations - Scottish Enterprise and Highlands and Islands Enterprise, Creative Scotland, SportScotland and UK Sport, Local Authorities, Police Scotland and Transport Scotland, In fact a major effort is put into co-ordination between all the relevant agencies and public sector partners and with suppliers, organisers and facility owners. The approach is also aligned with the industry-led

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National Tourism Strategy.

Within this, SportScotland is the national agency for sport and its mission is to build a world class sporting system for everyone in Scotland. It is thus responsible for investing public funding in sport through its strategic partnerships with local authorities and Scottish Governing Bodies of Sport (SGBs). Sporting events can be an important part of sports plans and the investment made in the system for sport ensures that the structures are in place for sport to benefit from any profile and increased activity created by events.

Finally, it should be mentioned that measuring and reporting on the impacts of events is fundamental to the success of the strategy and are critical for future planning. Further reference to this aspect is made below, but at this stage it is important to emphasise that it is a major element in the whole strategy.

Programme details

The project is receiving ERDF funding under the 'Operational Programme under the 'Investment for Growth and Jobs' Goal (Scotland)', which identifies exporting and internationalisation as one of the areas that are key for the promotion of smart growth in Scotland.

Expenditure of £4.7m has been identified for International Events from 1st April 2015 - 31st December 2018, of which the ERDF contribution is £1.88 million.

The rationale for this aspect of the Programme includes the observation that only 13% of SMEs in Scotland were exporters in 2012, down from 16% in 2007. Barriers to exporting include lack of suitable product, lack of business planning around exporting or perceived barriers such as cost, time and identifying overseas customers.

The OP document goes on to state that there are 'particular opportunities for international and regional growth around the sectors identified through Smart Specialisation' - low carbon, life sciences, creative industries and food and drink, plus one additional sector highlighted in the government Economic Strategy, which is vital for rural areas in particular: tourism and heritage. To gain maximum results for growth and jobs, the aim was to focus on these sectors.

Consequently, under Thematic Objective 03 - Enhancing the competitiveness of small and medium-sized enterprises, a Specific Objective was supporting 'SME internationalisation as a route to growth and increasing employment, particularly in Smart Specialisation sectors...'

In line with the national strategy, the events industry was seen as a promising target area for projects aiming to assist enterprises to internationalise.

This project is therefore an interesting illustration of how in the current period, sport-based actions can fit in with a more complex approach being developed under a smart specialisations strategy.

Nature of the contribution to economic and/or social development

The event strategy is based on a firm belief, supported by clear evidence from around the world, that events generate economic growth, international and domestic profile and a wide range of social and cultural benefits both through immediate impacts and the subsequent legacy or long term development.

The Events and Festivals sector is already a major contributor to the Scottish economy locally and internationally. Growth in this sector is expected to catalyse investment and revenue for a range of people associated with specific events. An event affects not only those immediately involved at the time. It gives them profile

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and provides a base for future activity and in the case of tourism presents the opportunity of repeat visits, but the impacts also extend into the supply chain, which is extensive and deep and which through the specific project under consideration is encouraged to take advantage of further opportunities both at home and abroad. Finally all events in this programme are expected to benefit the host community. Through their involvement as participants, local people find that events contribute to their local sporting and/or cultural life as well as strengthening the position of Scotland in these areas internationally. Accordingly, stimulating growth in the events sector stimulates the wider economy and develop Scottish prestige and prosperity for all those involved.

The impacts on tourism are an important element in the overall picture. International events generate high-value tourism, both in terms of the immediate spend of visitors, and in also affecting the capacity of suppliers and, because of the high quality standards expected, improving their capabilities. Furthermore, because events are staged in a variety of locations, organisers of the programme are able to spread the benefits over a wide area.

Management of the project and broader strategy ensures that the potential effects are maximised, All events supported through the International Funding Programme, for instance, must generate substantial economic benefits for Scotland through increased visits from tourists, spectators and participants, highlight Scotland as an events and tourism destination through high profile and international media coverage and enhance Scotland's opportunities to host further major events. Contributions to environmental sustainability are also expected.

Intervention Category

The categories of intervention (from the study's standard categorisation) that are particularly relevant to this case are:

5. *Promotion & encouraging inward investment*
6. *Creating employment in sport and physical activity*
7. *Impacts on related employment*
8. *Indirect impacts on employment*
9. *Business growth & other economic impacts*
12. *Linking sport actions with the development of tourism or CCIs*

Project outputs

Since the project has been launched as part of the current programming period, events are still being staged. However, the evaluation process in place means that a range of outputs will be monitored, from the number of people attending, number of volunteers, volunteer hours and the percentage of attendees from local authority area to over-night stays, net additional spend in the host economy, Gross Value Added, the impact on business turnover and the number of jobs created or sustained.

There is also monitoring of the numbers of businesses engaged with events and the value of contracts issued.

Project results and impacts

Similarly, it is not yet possible to assess the results and impacts generated, but a rigorous evaluation systems is being put in place, known as 'eventIMPACTS'. This was launched in 2010 and has proved itself to be a leading resource for the industry, putting in place consistent evaluation methods, measures and impact assessments that provide the authorities and the industry with the ability to model event outcomes

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and make better forecasts. This helps them to improve performance on a continuous basis.

Events will be evaluated individually and also in portfolios. Indicators have been developed in relation to various event impacts, including

- Net Additional spend in local authority area and Scotland
- Gross Value Added to Scottish economy
- Equivalent Jobs created / sustained.
- Number and value of contracts issued by event organisers
- Number of businesses engaged including Scottish and local breakdown.

There will also be measurement of brand recognition, identity and reputation and media coverage and profile against defined indicators and a need to consider sustainability criteria and wider employment and entrepreneurial impacts, including how events increase skills, provide direct and indirect employment opportunities, coincide with training strategies and contribute to the area where they are staged. All events in Scotland must also set targets for resource efficiency and thereby help preserve one of Scotland's key assets, its natural environment.

There will also be research conducted or supported to measure the effectiveness of event leveraging actions and to identify opportunities for improvement, such as through fostering business linkages, building the supply chain, generating or attracting new business. An emphasis will be placed on assessing the impact for Scottish and local businesses.

Finally, there will be research into long-term personal, social and cultural impacts of event attendance, participation and organisation and the effects on community cohesion and improved social lives for people in host communities, and the contributions to sustainability.

Progress with the strategy is reviewed annually.

Good practice features

The project is very much in line with national strategy and the objectives of the relevant Operational Programme. This strategy has been very well researched and consistently applied since 2008.

Though the impacts of this particular project are still to become evident, it will take place within a framework in which great attention has been paid to monitoring and formal evaluation and supporting the direction of developments with appropriate research.

The strategy and the specific project within it are clearly transferable and indeed elements of it are provided internationally on a commercial basis.

Sources of further information

<http://www.eventscotland.org/funding/international-programmes/>

Scotland the Perfect Stage; Scotland's Events Strategy 2015-2025

Operational Programme: <http://www.gov.scot/Resource/0046/00467309.pdf>

5 Sport & Urban Regeneration & Development

5.1 United Kingdom: Sportcity

Good Practice Case no. 12

Project Title & Number:

Sportcity Manchester (UK 3)

Theme:

Sport & Urban Regeneration & Development

Project identification:

The Sportcity Public Realm Project and related projects supported by ERDF funds contributed to a much larger regeneration programme, set out in the East Manchester Strategic Regeneration Framework, that over a decade has transformed a declining formerly industrial area of East Manchester in the North West of England into a vibrant urban landscape with the largest concentration of sporting venues in Europe. Sportcity (now known as the 'Etihad Campus') has been central to this transformation.



The ERDF contribution in the form of the Sportcity Public Realm Project and related projects helped develop the physical facilities, addressing industrial pollution, adding new facilities and improving spaces between major sport venues. It thus contributed to the overall cohesion and viability of the Sportcity concept and to tackling key rehabilitation issues.

The Public Realm project was led by Manchester City Council in conjunction with the Sportcity partners and ran from 01/01/2010 to 30/11/2012.

Reasons for citing this project

The Sportcity development in general is an excellent example of how Sport can play a major role in urban regeneration and the transition from an old industrial economy to a modern knowledge and skills-based economy, with all the implications of this for the creation of new enterprise, employment generation and social and environmental benefits.

The Sportcity development also illustrates the successful exploitation of the legacy of a major sport event.

Within this, the Public Realm and related projects show how public funds can complement private and mixed initiatives to generate synergies and momentum and how ERDF funding in particular can assist local initiatives by helping to provide a strategic dimension and adding to the regional and national impact of local initiatives.

Sports and physical activities

Sportcity provides facilities for football, cycling, tennis, squash and gymnastics, but also training, sport science and medical facilities and outreach to community sport and physical activities.

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Project main characteristics

Sportcity (now the 'Etihad Campus') is the largest concentration of sporting venues in Europe. Many of the key facilities were originally built for the 2002 Commonwealth Games on derelict land in a part of East Manchester that was one of the largest areas of economic, social and physical dereliction in the North of England. The subsequent development of these facilities now represents one of the world's most successful post-games legacy projects. Key to this was the adoption of the 48,000 seat City of Manchester Stadium as the home for Manchester City Football Club, but the area also features the National Squash Centre, the 6,500 seat Manchester Regional Arena, the Manchester Velodrome and the Tennis Centre as well as a state-of-the-art gymnasium.



The English Institute of Sport, which has its headquarters in the area, offers world-class training facilities, but also premises for research and sport science. In fact, the Institute is the UK's largest provider of sport science, medicine, technology and engineering services to elite sport, while also supporting many outreach and community projects.

Sportcity has played a significant part in the regeneration of East Manchester and has made a major contribution to the wider development strategy for the city, within which the strategic use of iconic buildings and sites as a lever for arresting decline and kick-starting regeneration has been marked with a number of notable success stories (note the impact of the Imperial War Museum North and the Lowry theatre and gallery complex in Salford to the west of the city). What is special about the Sportcity developments, however, is that it illustrates how sport can be the focus for this type of development.

It is true that with its football heritage, Manchester has had outstanding assets with a global reputation on which to build, but these advantages have been skilfully exploited by the city over a number of years. A recent study on the value of football to Greater Manchester² sets out some of the ramifications of this process.

The Public Realm Project

The project 'Sportcity Public Realm phase 1' involved the redevelopment of land surrounding the City of Manchester Stadium adjacent to the National Cycling Centre. A complex, programme of works prepared the land for the regeneration project that was expected to attract in the region of £1bn of additional funding.

Public-realm enhancements delivered a high-quality physical environment in the public-spaces adjacent to the National Cycling Centre and improved its connectivity to the surrounding area, specifically:

- a network of new pedestrian and cycle paths linking into existing and planned developments;
- a new footbridge on the south of the site and thoroughfare to a new Metrolink stop;
- multi-purpose public-spaces at key gateways to the north and south of the National Cycling Centre, including facilities for recreational use;
- better functioning car-parking, upgraded site access and signage; and boundary treatments, lighting and soft-landscaping.

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In this way the whole area was enhanced.

Programme details

ERDF support was provided under Priority 3 of the Northwest Competitiveness Operational Programme for the 2007-13 period – Creating the Conditions for Sustainable Growth.

Activities envisaged included 'Developing high quality sites and premises of regional importance' and 'Supporting the improvement of the region's visitor offer and image'. It was important that developments supported under this priority should be consistent with the overall promotion under the OP of a dynamic, sustainable and international economy based on 'knowledge, advanced technology and an excellent quality of life for all', but the intention was also to contribute to addressing industrial legacies and the development of brownfield sites

The Sportcity Public Realm Project received € 2,710,000 (£2,167,831) and a parallel URC NEM Sportcity Remediation and Site Servicing project had support of € 4,418,000 (£3,534,645). Both of these projects contributed to the developing momentum of Sportcity, while also addressing the health and environmental problems of an area that had seen intense industrial use, in places going back to the 16th century.

The project also anticipated developments supported under ESIF in the current period, especially through its contribution to urban development, enhancing elements of smart specialisation and facilitating innovation and the development of new businesses and the creation of employment. Above all, the integrated and consistent nature of the development of Sportcity over several programming periods around the sport theme provides a model for the current period.

Nature of the contribution to economic and/or social development

Manchester has a strong track record in leveraging its cultural and sporting assets to promote economic development and especially the regeneration of central areas of the city. It has a major asset in its world-famous football teams and has leveraged this along with other longstanding sporting traditions to make sport a key element in a broader strategy to make Manchester the centre of the developing 'Northern Powerhouse'.

The origins of Sportcity, however, were in an area characterised by extreme deprivation. East Manchester was very large (1,900 hectares). It had lost 60% of its employment between 1975-85. The housing market had collapsed. There were 20% vacancy levels and negative equity. It had poor infrastructure and environment with a fragile economic base - 52% claiming state benefit and 12% unemployment. It had a low skills base, high crime, poor health, poor community and retail facilities. From this very unpromising start earlier development had already had considerable success in turning the area around. The New East Manchester project initially aimed to increase the population of the area by 30,000, build 12,500 new homes and create over 10,000 new jobs in the area.

As well as creating world class sporting facilities and the economic activity directly associated with that, the developments also helped to attract considerable inward investment from around the world, including generating a major media cluster in Manchester with a very strong sport element. In addition football, in particular, plays a significant role in attracting tourism to Greater Manchester; the average occupancy rates of hotels on match days is 85% compared to 70% on non-match days and 114,000 international visitors to Manchester attended a game at Old Trafford in 2010, accounting for one in every eight international visitors to the city.

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Furthermore, the on-going development of East Manchester has involved the building of educational facilities and of new homes and the revitalisation of the local community. Outreach programmes of the main local sport organisations have contributed to the important social dimension of the developments, including the promoting of health and well-being.

Intervention Category

The categories of intervention (from the study's standard categorisation) that are particularly relevant to this case are:

2. *Improvement of the physical environment*
5. *Promotion & encouraging inward investment*
10. *Encouraging developments in sport technology and other innovation*
11. *Systematic development of a broader sport-based strategy*

Project outputs

Sportcity is a venue for over 400 events each year and receives over 4,500,000 visits annually.

The public realm project achieved all its anticipated outputs, providing 2.53ha of improved public realm to support and knit together other major developments. This consisted of a network of new pedestrian and cycle paths, a new footbridge and thoroughfare, multi-purpose public-spaces at key gateways, including facilities for recreational use, better functioning car-parking, upgraded site access and signage; and boundary treatments, lighting and soft-landscaping.

The combined programme of works provided a setting that reflects and contributes to the high profile nature of the venues it now serves.

Project results and impacts

Over the longer term, Sportcity has enabled Manchester to stage 216 major sports events since 2002, with an economic value of £92m to the City and bringing inward investment of £37m.

The total investment since 2008 has been £300m and this has generated 250 new jobs.

More generally, football and related activities alone have been estimated to have contributed around £330 million in gross value added (GVA) and the equivalent of around 5,000 full-time jobs to the Manchester conurbation's economy in 2010/11².

Of course, it is virtually impossible to say what the specific impact of the Public Realm project was within the overall development, but in helping to deal with the problems of past industrial legacy, it made a critical contribution to the overall strategy.

Good practice features

Strong coherence with a key element (Priority 3) in the region's Operational Programme for 2007-13 - by contributing to the development of a high quality site and 'premises of regional importance' and supporting the improvement of the region's visitor offer and image.

Highly effective and efficiently delivered, with evident impact.

Highly sustainable.

Good transferability, in principle, though supporting the exploitation of virtually

Good Practice Case no. 12

unique sporting assets.

Sources of further information

1. Richard Evans et al. 'Interim Evaluation of New East Manchester' European Institute for Urban Affairs' Nov 2006
2. Cambridge Econometrics & the Sport Industry Research Centre at Sheffield Hallam University 'Analysing the value of football to Greater Manchester' April 2013

<http://sportcity-manchester.com/>

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sportcity>

<http://www.east-manchester.com/>

Contact: Visitors Centre : <http://sportcity-manchester.com/visitor/>

5.2 Croatia: Tourism valorisation of the St. Anthony Channel in Šibenik- regeneration

Good Practice Case no. 13

Project Title & Number:

Tourism valorisation of the St. Anthony Channel in Šibenik (HR 3)

Theme:

Sport & Urban Regeneration & Development

Project identification:

The project has opened an old military site that had been closed to visitors for decades. The area was largely overgrown and inaccessible to tourists and local people. Now the area offers new social and economic prospects for the Krka river delta and the city of Šibenik. The project combines natural and cultural heritage conservation with recreation possibilities to make the area attractive to citizens and tourists. New use of the site was motivated through a coordinated action of the county, local community and public authorities but involved local businesses and local inhabitants as well which will provide an even better basis for a sustainable use of the site in the future.

Reasons for citing this project

Against traditional practice in the Balkans, this project offered a new, sustainable use of a major site and avoided conflict with potential investors who had identified the location as favourable for the development of large hotel facilities. It is therefore an example of spatial development beyond the city centre, facilitating walking and exercise by local inhabitants and tourists, while adding to the facilities of Šibenik-Knin County and the attractiveness of the area.

In addition, because the location was closed to visitors for a long time this helped fauna and flora to thrive and strengthened the Natura 2000 content of the site. This is now being used to encourage visitors to understand the preservation and sustainable management of such sites.

Besides this, the project is an example of good practice on the part of the Public Institution for the Management of Protected Natural Values of Šibenik-Knin County which is actively managing the Natura 2000 site by implementing project activities with the local community and users of the site. Through this approach, what would otherwise have been a major commercial investment project has become a social intervention that motivates locals and tourists to use the area but become aware of the possible impact and the necessity for conservation.

Sports and physical activities

- walking,
- hiking,
- running
- free climbing,
- swimming

Good Practice Case no. 13

Project main characteristics

The project improved public tourism infrastructure and the management system of a Natura 2000 site where selective forms of active and cultural tourism were introduced.

Since the area is in a perfect location and was closed to visitors for decades the opening of the site was of interest to several investors as a site for hotels and other tourist projects. The Public Institution for the Management of Protected Natural Values and the County, however, proposed rehabilitation of the location with improved public tourism infrastructure and an improvement of the management of the Natura 2000 site which will give local inhabitants and tourists a high quality location at the entrance of the Krka river delta. The site had a position where nature observation, a healthy environment, cultural heritage, sports and recreation could be developed as active forms of tourism (walking, hiking, running, cycling). These activities offered a different potential for the development of the city of Šibenik and the county, which opened a new dimensions to the quality of life in this area.

The project built infrastructure on the left bank of the St. Anthony Channel and developed several visitor's facilities to enable the sustainable use of the area.

The project also improved coordination between the institutional stakeholders in charge of the management of tourism and the protected areas and sites of natural and cultural heritage. The project also developed links with local businesses especially in the near surroundings of the protected area and this will generate benefits for local population in the future.

Programme details

The development strategy of the Šibenik-Knin County presents the St. Anthony Channel as one of the key natural and cultural assets of the region and supported the project under a set of measures planned for the 2011-2013 period. These measures related to the development of selective forms of tourism and the diversification of services and expansion of the tourism offer, sustainable development and management of protected areas and measures for the valorisation and revitalization of cultural and natural heritage. The project took place under the Regional Competitiveness Operational Programme 2007-2013 under priority axis 1: Improving the development potential of lagging-behind regions, measure 1.1: Business-related infrastructure. This promoted the development and improvement of public tourism-related infrastructure including infrastructure, capital investments and "soft" investments that improved service delivery and also the provision of support services designed to maximise the benefits of the investment. As the project was contributing to achievement of these objectives it received funding from the Regional Competitiveness Operational Programme 2007-2013 and the county budget. Under the new programming period post 2014 the new phases of the project are planned to be implemented as a priority project of Croatia under the decision of the Government of the Republic of Croatia. In the new phases the building of a visitors centre is planned with additional investments in the recreational facilities in the area and information and communication of the trails in the St. Anthony Channel with the St. Nicholas Fortress, caves and tunnel.

The project was implemented by the Public Institution for the Management of the Protected Natural Value of Šibenik-Knin County with two other partners – the Tourist board of the town of Šibenik and the regional development agency of Šibenik-Knin County.

Good Practice Case no. 13

The project value was 1,443,485.54 EUR while 999,999.51 EUR (69.76 %) were from EU funding and an additional 433,486.03 EUR (22.04 %) was financed from the Šibenik-Knin County budget. The project was also co-financed by the Public Institution for the Management of the Protected Natural Values of Šibenik-Knin County (5.19 %), the Šibenik Tourist Board (2.09 %) and the Regional Development Agency (0.92 %). The duration of the project was 18 months and it was implemented in 2015.

Nature of the contribution to economic and/or social development

The project results may be summarised as:

- The development of a functional recreational tourist facility for hikers and cyclists and improved access to cultural attractions on the left bank of the St Anthony Channel. This not only helps local inhabitants and offers them better living conditions and motivates them to adopt a healthier life but encourages tourism development that will impact on local economic development mostly through prolongation of the tourist season.
- Coordination of institutional tourism stakeholders, public institutions and the local business community in the implementation of the project, resulting in a better understanding of the potential of natural and cultural protected resources in tourism. This will help in future projects on the management of nature and cultural sites in the County and help create a better understand of the necessity for or sustainable use of these locations.
- The capacity of the Public Institution for the Management of Protected Natural Values to manage natural, protected areas and sustainable tourism development was enhanced. This will help in the development of the tourist offer in the county and help in communicating values to other partners.
- Links between the new tourism offer and economic actors in tourism were developed which resulted in a promotion plan for the protected sites in the County and the implementation of a promotional campaign that will contribute to economic development in the area.

Intervention Category

The categories of intervention (from the study's standard categorisation) that are particularly relevant to this case are:

- 2. Improvement of the physical environment*
- 3. Promoting sustainable transport*
- 4. Other measures reducing environmental impact*
- 6. Creating employment in sport and physical activity*

Project outputs

The left bank of the channel was largely overgrown and inaccessible to tourists and local people. Under the project a walking and cycling track of 4.789 m was built alongside the channel Sv. Ante with a wooden bridge of 150 m to give access to St Nicholas Fortress. Along the cycling track resting places and playgrounds were built. An area of 400 m² was cleaned and the old local berths were renovated to provide access to the area from the sea.

The area was equipped with necessary information, safety and entertainment equipment and solar powered lighting.

Good Practice Case no. 13

As a part of the project archaeological research on the church of St. Ante was done while a number of workshops were organized to develop a management plan for protected natural assets in Šibenik-Kinin County.

The project improved cooperation between institutions and entrepreneurs which resulted in a new promotional plan for the protected site in the County and new promotional materials.

Now with completion of the project and construction of the infrastructure, the site provides the citizens of Šibenik and visitors with the opportunity to spend quality time in the countryside and enjoy various outdoor activities. The area offers possibilities for:

- Individual and organised groups visits and sightseeing, school excursions
- Walking
- Recreational running, Nordic walking, orienteering
- Cycling
- Access to the sea, landing and sightseeing
- Visiting cultural sites (caves, tunnel, St Nicholas Fortress)
- Orienteering, cross, triathlon and competitions
- Sightseeing of mediterranean plants

Project results and impacts

The project area was as said to be closed to visitors for decades but after the opening of the St. Anthony Channel to visitors, the area is visited by 50,000 visitors from June to the end of August while in other months 200 people visits the area dally. According to monitoring (counting of visits in the tourist season and estimates developed by the nature protection ranger team) about 100,000 people visit the project site annually. Additional visits to the site will be generated from the 800,000 annual visitors to Krka national park while direct visits to the site will be encouraged from the boats passing the St. Anthony Channel when entering the Krka river delta (in summer 1,200 boats of different sizes pass the site dally).

This generates employment of 4 short term staff (summer season) for management of the site and helping visitors while the Public Institution for the Management of Protected Natural Values has 2 members of their permanent staff employed for the needs of the St. Anthony Channel.

The area offers a new and high quality venue for the education of children who are invited to participate as individuals and in organised group visits and also to school excursions.

In order to support the local economy the Public Institution for the Management of Protected Natural Values issued a concession to local businesses for 2 small resting places. These are being organized in the tourist season to offer soft drinks and refreshments. Only a small concession tax is being paid for the operation of the business at the site in order first to generate demand for the services and also to monitor reactions and the impact of the service on the site. In 2015 through these concessions 2 part time employment posts were generated for the seasonal work.

There are 3 small local marines and 3 local berth lots located at the opening of the St. Anthony Channel and these serve as spots for local transportation from the city of Šibenik to the site.

Good Practice Case no. 13

In the future these locations will be used to develop local transport lines which will generate additional employment in transportation and for the management of the site. St. Anthony Channel is an extraordinary natural phenomenon located at the entrance of Šibenik Bay (Krka river delta) where the waterway continues all the way to the Krka National Park. This offers a unique possibility to develop a local public transport route to connect the most interesting sites in the area by public transport.

The project has developed a new tourism product for the region, promoted through the promotion plan developed through public discussions. Several regional and local tourist operators and tourism associations are involved. The development adds to the prolonging of the tourism season in the region and helps in development of other destinations in the area.

The area offers the high quality site where health and wellbeing are a key messages and the project also paid attention to supporting equality especially in the accessibility of people with special needs.

The project developed a management structure for the site that will enable the authority to manage other sites in the County better. The management group is now situated under the Public Institution for the Management of Protected Natural Values but serves several other partners and projects.

The project developed selective forms of tourism and diversified tourism services and successfully developed the management of a protected area, valorised and revitalized the site. To this end the project successfully contributed to the implementation of the development strategy of Šibenik-Knin County 2011-2013. The project also contributed to realising an objective of the Regional Competitiveness Operational Programme 2007-2013 since public tourism-related infrastructure was developed in conjunction with soft investments leading to improved service delivery in the tourism sector.

Good practice features

The Public institution for the Management of Protected Nature Areas and the county implemented a project that was imaginative and sensitive to local needs and the needs of a modern tourism sector. It therefore not only delivered on a key part of the Regional Competitiveness Operational Programme, but also confirmed to best practice in modern tourism and environmental policy.

It also supported the active management of a Natura 2000 site, with good co-operation with the local community, local businesses and users of the site.

The project is also generating employment and is highly sustainable.

Sources of further information

<http://www.kanal-svetog-ante.com/?lang=en>

<http://www.strukturnifondovi.hr/turisticka-valorizacija-kanala-sv-ante-u-sibeniku>

http://www.kanal-svetog-ante.com/datoteke/dokumenti/ID_BROSURA_TVKSAS.pdf

<http://www.sibenik-tourism.hr/en/st-anthony-s-channel>

<https://hr-hr.facebook.com/SetnicaUKanaluSvAnte>

For additional information contact Public institution for the management of the nature protected areas Šibenik-Knin County <http://www.zasticenapodrucja.com/en/> or zastitapriode@zpv-sibenik.hr

5.3 Finland: Mikkeli cycling and walking help

Good Practice Case no. 14

Project Title & Number

Cycling and walking: The plan to increase the competitiveness of the centre of Mikkeli cycling and walking help (FI 7)

Theme:

Sport & Urban Regeneration & Development

Project identification

The Mikkeli city centre walking and cycling project is currently under way and is a feasibility study led by the City of Mikkeli Town Planning department, which ultimately aims to restructure the road transport system in central Mikkeli to favour environmentally friendly modes of transport over car journeys. The idea of improving the cycling/walking infrastructure originally came from local citizens and is an example of social innovation. It has been a growing issue of discussion in Mikkeli for some time. The way the town is built makes it difficult to cycle and walk.

The aim of the project is for the city authorities to understand how to best promote walking and cycling in the city centre in Mikkeli, both in the short and longer term, and what socioeconomic impacts increased walking and cycling might have on the city.

The goal is to encourage the local population to replace car journeys with either walking or cycling trips, in particular the inner city population – more than 70% of the population live within 5km of the city centre, but they still tend to use the car, even for shorter journeys.

Practically, the project will eventually build cycling and walking lanes which prioritise i) pedestrians, ii) cyclists, iii) cars. If the project is implemented in full (pending an impact assessment and further funding), cars will not be used in the inner city but there will be a ring road for road traffic.

Reasons for citing this project

The Mikkeli city centre walking and cycling project has been selected as a case study as it combines a clear health-focused objective of improving opportunities for physical activities, with a strong emphasis on the environment and sustainable transport, sustainable urban development and with the potential for supporting economic regeneration in the city centre through changed transport habits.

Sports and physical activities

- Cycling
- Jogging/Running
- Walking

Project main characteristics

Programming period: 2014-2020

Operational Programme: Southern Finland

Structural Funds involved: ERDF

Good Practice Case no. 14

Lead Partner: City of Mikkeli

Budget: EUR 109,800

EU Budget: EUR 76,860

Other contributions: covered by the City of Mikkeli

Duration: 2015-2016

Programme details

The Mikkeli city centre walking and cycling project is classified as an environmental project. It is funded under the ERDF 2014-2020 programme period under Priority: 2. Production and utilization of the latest knowledge and expertise / Specific objective: 3.2 The development of renewable energy and energy-efficient solutions.

The project idea initially came from the local population (through discussions in the local paper, events etc.), and is an interesting example of social innovation. However the project objectives align well with regional policies on climate change and the environment.

Equally, the project has potential to create impact both economically (by encouraging the local population to spend more time in the city centre) and socially (by encouraging cycling and walking through appropriate infrastructure).

Nature of the contribution to economic and/or social development

As indicated above, if this feasibility stage project succeeds in implementing new cycling/walking infrastructure, it has the potential to contribute to social, economic as well as sustainable development:

- *Social development:* the project has as a direct goal to increase cycling and walking in the city centre and surrounding areas at the expense of car journeys. It is therefore directly relevant to the promotion of health and well-being in the region. Similarly, the project may also ultimately promote active ageing and a healthy workforce, should cycling and walking become more prevalent in the city.
- *Economic development:* the project team in Mikkeli is currently researching possible economic impacts of the increased use of walking/cycling on a city centre. For example, studies done in other cities indicate that pedestrians and cyclists spend more time and money in town centres as compared to car users (car users spend more money per visit but visit less often). Pedestrians and cyclists are more prone to visit shops, cafes and restaurants. Recently in the Finnish city Tampere, the city authorities closed down the main shopping street to car users and the city experienced an increase in sales of 20%.¹⁹
- *Sustainable development:* fewer car journeys within the town centre and surrounding areas would improve the local air quality and the city environment. Increased use of sustainable modes of transport is also aligned with international and national climate change related policies.

¹⁹ Interview with the City of Mikkeli

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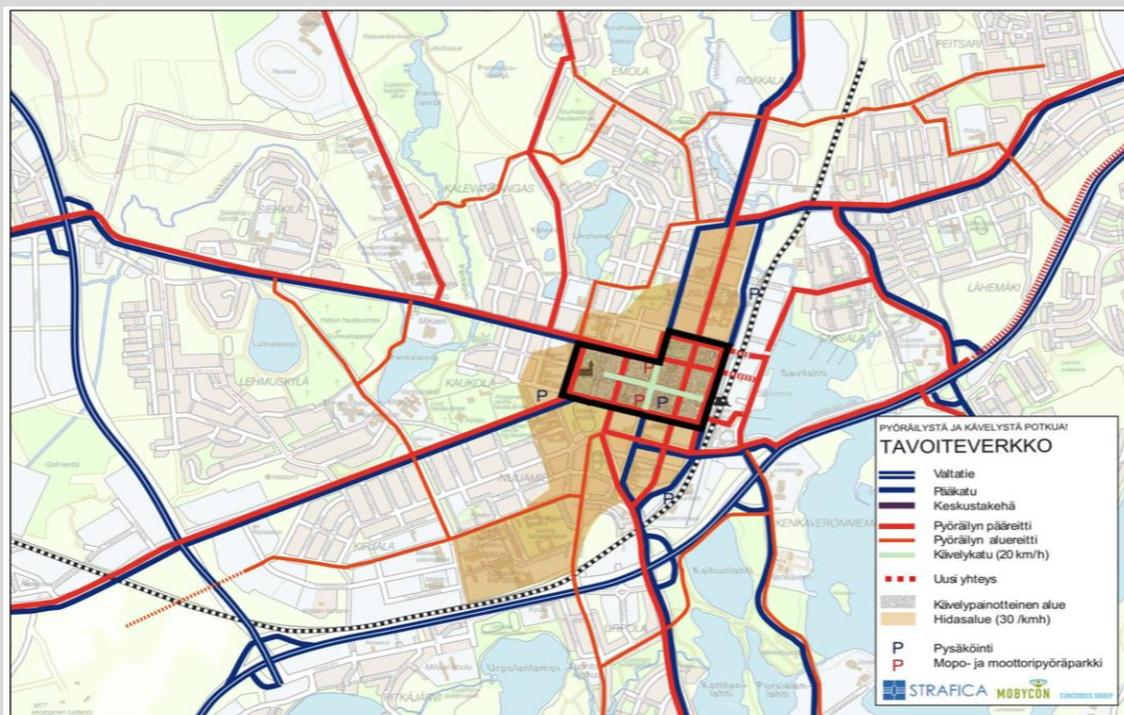
Intervention Category

The categories of intervention (from the study's standard categorisation) that are particularly relevant to this case are:

2. Improvement of the physical environment
3. Promoting sustainable transport
4. Other measures reducing environmental impact
9. Business growth & other economic impacts
15. Social engagement
17. Addressing health and other societal challenges and contributing to happiness & well-being

Project outputs

The City Planning and Transport team in Mikkeli initially contacted a consultant firm to help design a concrete proposal for rebuilding the existing road network in the town centre. A map of the extent of the proposal can be seen in the Figure below:



Source: *Kävelystä ja pyöräilystä potkua Mikkelin kulmille!*

Since the design, the proposal has been presented and discussed through a range of channels. The ERDF funding has been used to support many of these:

- The City of Mikkeli has put together a Steering Group to oversee the project and to provide input from the local communities. The Group includes various local groups, including shopkeepers, sport associations, walking/cycling groups, sport-related businesses (e.g. cycle shops) and policymakers.
- The City has undertaken a public consultation, which received around 100 responses. The consultation was organised in order to help gauge the opinions of the general public, shopkeepers and others. The response rate was much higher

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than previous consultations undertaken by the town (a 'normal' response would be around 30).

- The City of Mikkeli has also organised local events with the help of an events company to discuss the project and proposed plans. These have gathered local policymakers, hobby groups like cyclists, sport groups, the municipal office, traffic and city planners, schools managers, and businesses like cycling shops. The events have outlined the economic benefits in encouraging pedestrians and cyclists, especially as many shopkeepers in the town centre initially expressed doubts about the plans. It has therefore been important for the city to present evidence to get local businesses on-board and equally to understand their concerns and needs. Overall, the events organised have been well attended and the proposal has gained a lot in popularity among the public.

The images below show how part of the plans have been illustrated for the local population (Top image – current view; Bottom image – proposed changes):



Source: *Kävelystä ja pyöräilystä potkua Mikkelin kulmille!*

Project results and impacts

This project is being funded in the current programming period. Because of its nature as a feasibility project, there are limitations on the extent to which we can comment on the results and longer-term impacts.

The planning stage (current project) is due to come to an end 30 April 2016. Mikkeli town has begun to prepare for continued action. The City anticipates organising further events and campaigns. The Steering Group recruited will continue to support Mikkeli Town Planning department and to oversee the next stage of the project.

The City of Mikkeli is currently developing an impact assessment of the plans which will cement the policy options available, and is also applying for funding from the Finnish government.

The Mikkeli Town Planning department is preparing to undertake piloting exercises in 2016-2017, e.g. in the summer of 2016 the main city road will be pedestrianized for four months. This and other similar exercises will be followed up by further consultations to gauge the local population's reaction.

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Good practice features

The project is very much in line with the objectives of the Operational Programme and broader policy objectives such as the promotion of healthy living through the Sport Work Plan.

The project team in Mikkeli considers the transferability of this project to be high. They underline a number of key points to bear in mind:

- Infrastructural projects and town planning initiatives take time to implement. It has been important to maintain continuity and commitment among the project leaders to keep up the momentum. The Steering Group made up of local actors has been important and has provided input from a range of interests.
- Mikkeli Town has put substantial resources into reaching out and discussing the plans with the local population. It is imperative that any designs for new infrastructure reflect the needs of the local population.

Sources of further information

Web sites

<https://www.eura2014.fi/rrtiepa/projekti.php?projektkoodi=A70547>

Contact details

Eveliina Könttä, Mikkeli Town

eveliina.kontta@mikkeli.fi

6 Sport & Rural Development

6.1 Spain: Riudecanyes Adventure

Good Practice Case no. 15

Project Title & Number

Riudecanyes Adventure (ES 3)

Theme:

Sport & Rural Development

Project identification:

The Riudecanyes lake is located in a rural area in the Province of Tarragona (Catalonia region). Its surroundings have both cultural and landscape components, that are suited to sport and recreational activities.

The project is focused on the creation of new sports natural park and ran from 01/2014 to 07/2015.



The location is very close to the 'Costa Dorada', a very important tourist area.

Riudecanyes has a green and mountainous landscape, in the pre-coastal mountain chain.

The project was led and managed by the Riudecanyes Adventure Association, a local not for profit organisation composed of the Municipality of Riudecanyes, the Municipality of Duesaigües, the community of 'Regantes del Pantano de Riudecanyes' and the Sport Council of Baix Camp. More recently, the Municipality of Argentera also joined the Association.

Reasons for citing this project

The project is a very good example of how sport can play an important role in rural development and regeneration. The project was completed only last July, but has shown very promising results in terms of the number of users and environmental impacts.

The project promotes the use of the reservoir and its surroundings, by organising sport activities and promoting awareness and respect for the environment.

With regard to this last point, the project includes an educational aspect, aiming to enhance the natural, cultural and heritage values and identity of the area (mainly through educational projects related to the history of the zone).

The inauguration of Riudecanyes Adventure, on 24 July 2015, achieved considerable visibility through various mass-media outlets (e.g. television, newspapers, radio stations, webpages etc.). It is worth to noting that last October 2015, a Dutch television chain recorded a programme about adventure sports in the Riudecanyes facilities.

Good Practice Case no. 15

Sports and physical activities

Canoeing
Kayaking
Water-ski
Nordic walking
Running
MTB
Paddle Surf
Climbing



Project main characteristics

The strategy of the 'Consorci Leader Priorat - Baix Camp' is based on two main aspects, fully integrated within the regional strategy of Catalonia: the appreciation of local products (particularly wine and oil) and the promotion of natural resources.

With regard to nature and the environment the focus is on:

- 1) The promotion of the existing rural heritage
- 2) Fostering rural sustainable tourism

In this context, it has been decided to support sustainable tourism through different sport activities that allow a direct and sustainable contact to the environment, such as hiking, climbing and biking.



Riudecanyes Adventure has agreements with various sports clubs, associations and companies in the area to promote active tourism and further activities for the next season (such as hiking, mountain bike routes and horseback riding).

The project also includes two educational programmes for students, focused on the promotion of awareness and respect for the environment and the enhancement of the cultural heritage and the identity of the territory. (specific educational material has been produced).

Programme details

The project ran from 01/2014 to 07/2015.

EARDF support was provided for this project under the Rural Development Programme (2007- 2013), under Axis 4 'LEADER', Measure – 'Conservation and upgrading of the rural heritage'.

The main features of the project were as follows:

Programming period: 2007-2013

Operational Programme: PDR Catalonia (Axis 4)

Structural Funds involved: EARDF

Lead Partner: Riudecanyes Adventure Association

Good Practice Case no. 15

Budget: 110,729,81 €

EU Budget: 88,583,85 €

Other contributions: 22,145,86 €

Duration: 2014-2015

Thanks to its relevant linkages with rural regeneration, the project anticipated developments supported under ESIF in the current period. Various elements of the project correspond to the thematic objectives number 3 ('Enhancing the competitiveness of SMEs, of the agricultural sector (for the EAFRD)') and number 6 ('Preserving and protecting the environment and promoting resource efficiency') of the Common Provisions Regulation (CPR).

Nature of the contribution to economic and/or social development

The project supported the development of a rural area in the Province of Tarragona, answering the need for new sustainable growth (avoiding over-exploitation and widespread growth). It mainly contributed to social and economic development, in terms of job creations, tourism promotion and obtaining new resources to improve the surroundings.

Intervention Category

The categories of intervention (from the study's standard categorisation) that are particularly relevant to this case are:

- 2. *Improvement of the physical environment*
- 4. *Other measures reducing environmental impact*
- 6. *Creating employment in sport and physical activity*
- 12. *Linking sport actions with the development of tourism or CCIs*
- 15. *Social engagement*

Project outputs

Riudecanyes Adventure opened on 24 July 2015.

The park offers the opportunity to practice various water activities on its lake (canoeing, kayaking, pedal boats, paddle surf) with all the necessary security measures. It is possible to rent 14 individual kayaks, pairs or trios; 10 tables and 6 scooters. In addition to that, visitors can hire monitoring and professional trainers.

A guide including a complete description of the various paths and excursions is currently in preparation. The Association has recently adopted new measures to attract foreign tourists, such as the translation of the website into different languages and the implementation of programme to make bookings on-line and POS terminals (the operations are expected to begin by March 2016).

Project results and impacts

In the period from 24 July 2015 to 30 September 2015, a total of 1,121 persons visited Riudecanyes Adventure. Taking into account the unfavourable weather of the month of September, this figure is very positive.

The most common profile of tourists is:

- Family (under 40 years old) with one or two children;
- Young couples less than 30 years old;

Good Practice Case no. 15

- Groups of young people (around 20 years old).

With regard to the origin of the visitors, the 80% are Catalanian and the 20% are tourists of the 'Costa Dorada'.

The project generated 3 new job positions, with an increase in this number forecast during the next summer season.

Finally, the inhabitants of the area considered that the project was very positive and an important development opportunity (source: informal survey and meetings).

Good practice features

Various elements of the project correspond to the objectives of the current programming period 2014-2020.

Highly effective and efficiently delivered, with evident impact.

Highly sustainable.

Good transferability: a similar approach could be adopted elsewhere. The project does not include any dependence on specific circumstances, nor legal or funding barriers.

Sources of further information

Consorti Leader Priorat – Baix Camp

Dr. Ferran 8, 43202 Reus

Tel. 0034 977 327 155

<http://www.baixcamp.cat/>

Riudecanyes Adventure Association

43771 Riudecanyes, Tarragona

<http://riudecanyesaventura.cat/>

DG Rural Development

Departament d'Agricultura, Ramaderia, Pesca i Alimentació.

Gran Via de les Corts Catalanes, 612-614 | 08007 Barcelona | Telf. 93 304 67 68 | Fax. 93 304 67 03

<http://www.agricultura.gencat.cat>

6.2 France: Around Mont Blanc, Autour du mont blanc

Good Practice Case no. 16

Project Title & Number

Around Mont Blanc - Autour du mont blanc (FR 13)

Theme:

Sport & Rural Development

Project identification:

The Espace Mont-Blanc started in 1991, as a celebration of the bicentenary of the first ascent of Mont Blanc.



From 2007, the Trans boundary Integrated Plan, known as the PIT, supported by the European funding programme for France-Italy cooperation (INTERREG-ALCOTRA), implemented a series of concrete actions including the project "Autour du Mont Blanc".

This project covered a vast cross-border area (France-Italy-Switzerland). It was led by the association of municipalities « Pays du Mont-Blanc » (Alpes-France), who aimed to boost and revitalize a rural area through a diversification of the sport activities (especially hiking) offered in the summer time.

In addition, the project brings together, within the institutional framework of Espace Mont Blanc, all those involved in hiking, providing operational and promotional coordination for all the activities related to this sport, including social tourism and soft mobility.

Reasons for citing this project

This cross-border project aimed to boost and revitalize a rural area through an extension of the tourism season based on a diversification of sport activities (hiking) offered in the summer time. It is part of a major green tourism strategy built around Mont Blanc and could be replicated in similar mountain areas. The outcomes of the project are visible, successful and sustainable, with a clear positive impact on local businesses monitored by a website and various IT tools (including a common online booking system) established during the implementation phase 2012/2015.

Sports and physical activities

The main activities for the summer time in a mountain area are: Hiking, Walking.

Project main characteristics

The project aimed to bring together, within the institutional framework of the Espace Mont Blanc, all those involved in hiking, providing operational and promotional coordination for all activities related to this sport, including social tourism and soft mobility.

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The project aimed:

- To revitalize summer hiking activity;
- To create a diversified tourism offer;

The activities implemented were the following:

- Starting and coordination of « RandoMontBlanc » - a cross-border network bringing together the partners and the actors in this field : <http://www.autourdumontblanc.com/amb/index.cfm/randonnees-pour-tous-autour-du-mont-blanc.html>
- Setting up a new web-portal on hiking around the Mont Blanc and other IT tools, including interactive maps: <http://www.autourdumontblanc.com> and an on-line booking system www.montourdumontblanc.com, the core part of the strategy
- Developing themed routes and targeting specific population groups (people with handicaps, families, experts)
- Promotion of hiking events around Mont Blanc

The IT tools, launched in 2012, are fully operational and showed a continuous increase in users between 2012 and 2015 (see figures and analysis below).

Programme details

ERDF support was provided under INTERREG IV ALCOTRA Programme 2007-13, Alpes Latines Cross Border Cooperation France-Italy (Alpes) - Measure 1.3 Tourism.

The INTERREG IV ALCOTRA Programme 2007-13 contained 4 main priorities: (1) development and innovation, (2) protection and management of the territory, (3) quality of life and (4) technical assistance, animation and communication. The project was supported within the priority number one, which was subdivided into three parts, including measure 1.3, tourism. The specific objectives of measure 1.3 were to encourage the diversification of the seasonal tourism offer, develop a balanced management of the territories covered by the programme and finally to stimulate synergies between the various actors in the sector of tourism.

The activities of the project "Around Mont Blanc" corresponded precisely to multiple objectives and typology of actions foreseen by measure 3.1, notably joint initiatives aiming to promote and diversify the leisure and sport offers (action 5 of the measure 3.1), to implement common and integrated networks of information and services across the territories covered (action 8 of the measure 3.1), and finally to set up and organise the vast network of huts within the ALCOTRA area (action 9 of the measure 3.1).

For the current period 2014/2020, the programme ALCOTRA V includes the following priorities: (1) innovation, (2) environment, (3) attractiveness of the territory and (4) fight against exclusion. It should be emphasised that there is again a strong emphasis on sustainable tourism, due to the particularities of the regions covered.

The project "Around Mont Blanc" covered the region of Aosta (Italie), Haute-Savoie (France) and Switzerland.

The following partners were part of the project :

Leader :

Syndicat mixte Pays du Mont-Blanc (France)

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Partners :

City of Saint-Gervais (France)

City of Courmayeur (Italy)

City of Morgex (Italy)

Fondazione Montagna sicura (Italy)

Associazione Sport per tutti (Italy)

Associazione s.c.s. Mens&Corpore (Italy)

Association En passant par la montagne+

Etat du Valais (Switzerland)



The list of partners.

The ERDF contribution was 1,110,085 EUR, matched by the following amounts from national sources, France: 344,458 EUR, Italy 420,602 EUR Switzerland 122,000 EUR.

Nature of the contribution to economic and/or social development

Extending the tourism season is one of the core objectives of many tourism strategies, since it helps to create a virtuous cycle, increasing annual revenue, bringing in more stable employment opportunities, encouraging investment in training and helping to raise standards and improve quality. In this instance there are environmental considerations, since implementing the project over a large area helps to spread the load over a greater number of locations and reduces environmental impact. At the same time developing tourism routes leads to widely spread economic benefits as hikers (in this case) make use of local shops and facilities. Lastly encouraging exercise has health benefits, in this case spread across a range of population groups.

More specifically:

Tourism: From the user/hiker point of view, the "Around Mont-Blanc" project made alpine hut booking a lot easier and made the region more attractive and accessible to potential tourists, with a complete on-line offer, accessible in various languages, including detailed maps and themed routes.

Social Aspects:

- Owners and employees of the huts saw their working conditions improve thanks to the saving of time through the online booking system.
- Many mountain professionals use the www.cartorandomontblanc.com website also created within the project, on a regular daily basis to set up itineraries for their customers.

Boosting and Revitalizing a Rural Area: this overall objective of the project has been reached, considering the sustainability of the project after several years of implementation (see figures on the website montourdumontblanc.com).

Good Practice Case no. 16

Intervention Category

The categories of intervention (from the study's standard categorisation) that are particularly relevant to this case are:

- 2. *Improvement of the physical environment, revitalization of rural areas*
- 8. *Indirect impact on employment*
- 11. *Systematic development of a broader sport-based strategy*
- 12. *Linking sport actions with the development of tourism or CCIs*

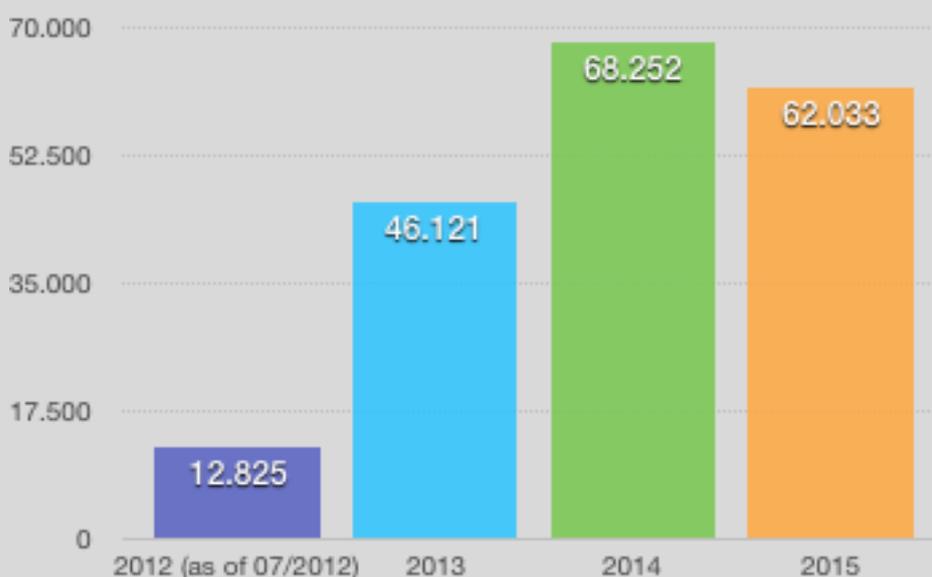
Project outputs

- Specific outputs were the creation of a series of routes and a set of IT tools: General website Autour du Mont blanc (available in French, Italian, English, German, Spanish and Russian) : <http://www.autourdumontblanc.com>
- Interactive map : www.carterandomontblanc.com
- On-line booking: www.montourdumontblanc.com

Project results and impacts

Following the implementation of the website "www.montourdumontblanc.com", in July 2012, booking rates and the turnover of the 51 mountain huts along the path "Tour du Mont-Blanc" rose dramatically.

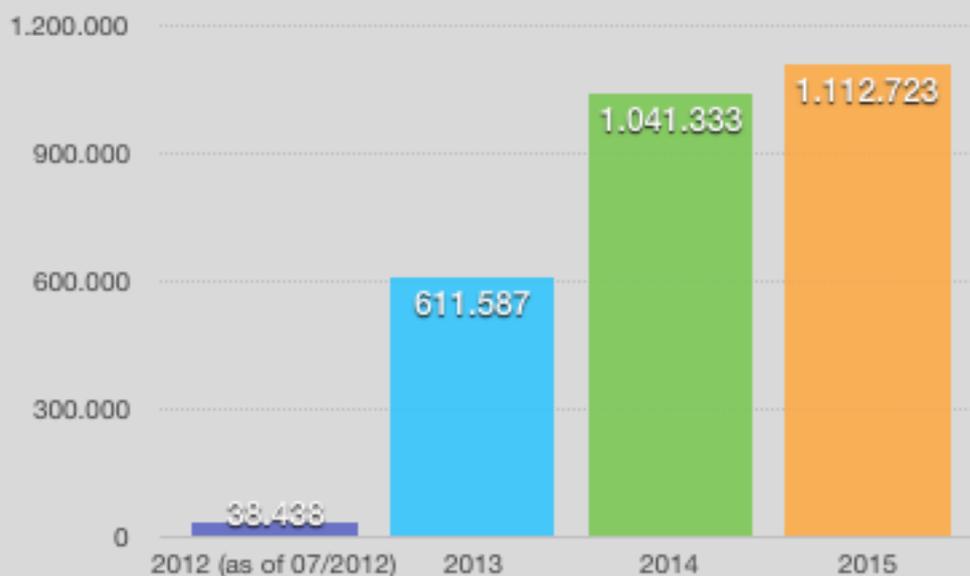
Evolution of the number of single users 2012-2015 -
Website « montourdumontblanc.com »



In 2015, for the most recent data gathered, the top 6 nationalities are France (42 % of the traffic), USA (25%), UK (4%), Italy (4%), Spain (5%), Germany (2%). During the year, the peak number of connections are made in Spring and Summer time (July, August).

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2012/2015 : Evolution of the annual sales generated by the Website « montourdumontblanc.com » (in EUR)



The evolution of the annual sales generated by the website follow the evolution of the on-line traffic from nearly 40 000 EUR in 2012 (the website was launched in July 2012) to 1.1 million EUR in 2015. This figure includes central booking reservation of huts.

From the user/hiker point of view, the Autour du Mont-Blanc project made alpine hut booking a lot easier: all huts on the trail can now be booked at the same time. Therefore the attendance of the Trail Around Mont-Blanc rose as new hikers from all over the world could find convenient and reliable information on the various websites created by the project.

Owners and employees of the huts saw their working conditions improve thanks to the saving of time delivered by the online booking system.

Many mountain professionals use the www.cartorandomontblanc.com website also created within the project, on a regular daily basis to set up itineraries for their customers. This site can also help any hiker to find new trails or summit he or she may wish to explore as well as valuable information on huts, shelters, elevation, etc.

Good practice features

Conformity with good practice in sustainable tourism development. Excellent coherence between the project achievements and the objectives of the European Structural & Investment Funds (economic growth based on tourism and the development of summer outdoor activities, green tourism, job creation, social conditions of people working in the sector)

Highly successful and sustainable (see results during the period 2012/2015)

Highly duplicable, in comparable rural areas

This project shows how the rationalisation of a cross-border strategy (common on-line booking website for example), whose objective was to boost tourism and economic development around outdoor activities, brought unexpected results in terms of the increase in productivity and the improvement of working conditions of employees and owners of huts. The implementation of the project has shown successful results since 2012 and can be worth considering for rural (mountain)

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areas aiming to boost their local economy on the basis of outdoor activity, linking together all the actors of the sector (public authorities, sport associations, owners of huts).

Sources of further information

Website Tour du Mont-Blanc www.autourdumontblanc.com

Website Espace Mont blanc : <http://www.espace-mont-blanc.com>

Interactive map : www.carterandomontblanc.com

On-line booking www.montourdumontblanc.com

Video My Tour du Mont Blanc - The historic Tour du Mont Blanc: pioneers of the trail runners who roam its paths today, while passing through on transboundary educational trips : <http://www.espace-mont-blanc.com/en/videos/my-tour-du-mont-blanc>

Video about « Espace Mont Blanc » describing the project « Autour du Mont Blanc » :

<https://youtu.be/m7RcYt0oA14>

Communauté de communes Pays du Mont-Blanc (formerly called Syndicat Mixte Pays du Mont Blanc)

<http://www.espace-mont-blanc.com/>

<http://www.ccpmb.fr>

Espace Mont-Blanc - Secrétariat General

info@espace-mont-blanc.com

7 Integration with Tourism Strategy

7.1 Slovenia/Italy/Croatia: Bike Route of Friendship and Health – Porečanka

Good Practice Case no. 17

Project Title & Number:

Bike Route of Friendship and Health – Porečanka (SI 2)

Theme:

Sport & Rural Development

Project identification:

The Parenzana project is a unique trilateral project based on a long tradition of cooperation between several regional and local partners. The project is using a former railway line running for 120 km from Trieste in Italy to Poreč in Croatia to create a cycling route and so to promote active tourism, recreation and friendship among peoples and countries. The project is using an historic asset to promote rural development and this has resulted in many spin-off activities alongside the route, generating income for local inhabitants and creating a unique tourist attraction for the region.

Reasons for citing this project

The project connected three major locations along the North Adriatic coast, including Trieste, Koper and Istra with route for non-motorised traffic (bikes, walking, roller-skating). The route then became a regional connecting line for smaller bike and walking trails being developed in urban areas and villages. The project has therefore resulted in a classic a tourism route generating a series of subsidiary activities, but making use of physical activities as the linking factor. It thus illustrates an important aspect of modern tourism diversification and shows how the destination management process can be facilitated. At the same time it shows how urban development processes can be applied over a wider geographical area.

Sports and physical activities

- cycling,
- walking,
- running,
- roller-skating.

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Project main characteristics



The Parenzana train line was started in 1876 when the idea for the building railway was first advertised. The line operated till 1935 when the line was closed.

The overall project "Parenzana - the Route of Health and Friendship" started back in the 90's when the Slovenian city of Koper and the Italian city of Trieste started cooperation to develop a recreational route based on the old line route from Trieste to Poreč in Croatia (Parenzo in Italian).

The first actions were financed under the Phare Programme CBC Italy/Slovenia while later in 2006 the project intensified with the first and more substantial financing under INTERREG IIIA SLO-HU-CRO / CARDS 2004. The project was later successfully financed from the Operational Programme for CBC Slovenia/Croatia

2007-2013 and on the Slovenian side from the Cohesion fund when the funding was approved through the national roads directorate of the Republic of Slovenia.

The project is located in Istra and ranges from Trieste in Italy to Poreč in Croatia covering a large area along the 120 km recreational route. Several partners were involved in the implementation of the project - the cities Koper and Trieste (as the initiators of the project back in the 90's) and the County of Istra (as a key partner in Croatia). Several other partners were involved in the project: the municipalities of Piran, Izola (in Slovenia) and the City of Buje and the Municipality Motovun (from Croatia). An important role was also assigned to the Bike club MTB Istra from Pazin. In total the project received more than 1.7 million EUR of funding from the EU, national and local funds.

The general objective of the project was to develop a recreation and health infrastructure along the North Adriatic coast connecting heritage, recreation and tourism with the villages and small towns to give them a new development perspective. In general, the objectives of the project were to develop tourism through cross-border tourism products, based on the revitalized railway route which would enrich of the tourist offer with new cultural and sports facilities. This is why the area of Istra and the project itself is positioned as a cultural and sports destination. This encourages the development of local private initiatives and is promoting healthy living and recreation. The project was focused on renovating the route itself to be able to be used for bike and walking while rest areas, replicas of milestones and signalization were developed to facilitate the activities. Bike guides and bike rangers in combination with promotion activities were used to promote the location and the product.

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The route is also an integral part of the national bike system of Slovenia and of regional bike routes in Istra in Croatia. Some parts of the project also became part of the city planning and recreational management in municipalities. Today the City of Koper and municipalities of Piran and Izola are developing their traffic plans under a strong influence from the Parenzana route. Some parts of the route are so heavily used that measures for traffic management and safety are necessary. The city of Koper has also developed an integrated recreational infrastructure development strategy to keep up with the pressure on recreation in its part of the

project while several additional investments are undertaken each year to motivate further development of the project.

In terms of national and EU policies the project supports national actions in nature, cultural heritage and environmental protection and is promoting an efficient use of resources. The project promotes social integration especially of the inhabitants in villages and small towns and is an action combatting poverty and discrimination. The project is in line with regional development strategies, supporting local actors in their business development and promoting employment opportunities. This is crucial for the quality of life.

Besides this, the project strengthens sustainable entrepreneurship and the patterns of production, consumption and spatial organization of Istra. It is for instance promoting innovative marine and maritime growth – the "blue economy", integration of the region (transport and energy) - linking the sea and the coastal zone and the hinterland, preserving, protecting and improving the quality of the environment and protecting its biodiversity.

Specifically for Koper the project supports the Sustainable Urban Strategy for the City of Koper that is promoting high-quality spatial conditions to live and work in, by promoting the revitalization of the historic city centre and a Green City system and Smart City actions.

Programme details

Since the project has a long history of implementation, several partners have been involved in the implementation of the project activities.

The first bigger actions were financed under the Programme Phare CBC Italy/Slovenia 2000-2006 when the project received some 70.000 EUR for bridge renovation. After this, the project received 153.126 EUR from the INTERREG IIIA Slovenia/Hungary/Croatia and from CARDS 2004. From the Operational Programme CBC Slovenia/Croatia 2007-2013 two related projects received 1.122.833,46 EUR, while in the same period there was also 286.964,00 EUR from the ERDF funds from the Operational Programme of Environmental and Transport Infrastructure Development for the period 2007-2013 of the Republic of Slovenia. Some additional funds were invested by the City of Koper for some smaller projects along the Parenzana route.

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On the Slovenian side the latest investments were implemented by the National Roads Administration of the Ministry of infrastructure since the project became a part of the national bike network.

On the Croatian side the main implementing institution is the County of Istra which is in charge of projects and the implementation of activities under the project.

The project is also in line with the EU macro-regional strategy for the Danube Region and the EU Strategy for the Adriatic-Ionian macro-region and the EU Strategy for the Alpine macro-region since it is promoting sustainable mobility, attractive tourist and cultural destinations, lower environmental risks, biodiversity and ensuring competitiveness and institutional strengthening.

Nature of the contribution to economic and/or social development

The project is located in the North Adriatic region of Istra and located on the territory of Italy, Slovenia and Croatia. The area is known for the cities of Trieste and Koper (both large North Adriatic ports) and the Istra peninsula, which is a very strong tourism region mainly located in Croatia. The area is formed of smaller towns and villages and has good historic cross border ties among people living in this area. Most of the area is important for nature and culture heritage conservation and rural and agriculture development which apart from industry in larger cities the main form of economic activity in this area.

The project formed a regional connecting transport line between the major cities in the region giving smaller trail networks (in villages and towns) a connection to a major route.

The part of the route in Slovenia is paved. Because of this the route in Slovenia is used dally for work commuting and for recreation. This part of the route is widely used in all months of the year while use in summer is even higher. The catchment area of this part of the route is almost all of the region and the whole of Slovenia since people come for dally recreation to the coast and the route is also widely used by tourists in hotels and other facilities.

The Croatian part of the Parenzana route is mostly a tar macadam route which offers recreational and sports possibilities but is not for dally transport. This part of the route and some parts of the route on the Slovenian side is thus focused on tourists mostly and contributes to the development of rural tourism, especially by offering the potential for further tourism offers along the route.

Since Istra as a whole is focused on tourism this project offers a promotional and marketing tool for the whole area. The project helped to profile the region and its products helping them to become well known by tourists.

The project helped very much to develop small local business in accommodation, local food and products, restaurants. Several local businesses were developed over the years while the project also helped in defining the opportunities for coastal tourism. The project was the milestone in developing the overall tourism strategy moving away from sun and sea to promote areas beyond the coast giving an opportunity to villages and small towns. This was recognised by the municipalities, local inhabitants and businesses engaged in the project activities and helps in developing employment possibilities in the whole area of Istra. New job

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opportunities are seen in tourism services (accommodation, restaurants, domestic products, shops, souvenirs). Some smaller towns (Grožnjan cultural town, Motovun film festival town and others) positioned along the route used the opportunity and connected to the Parenzana route to build the value of their local products.

The route is positioned as a heritage, recreation, tourism and health project. Several associations especially in Slovenia are using the route for their daily recreation activities and are promoting good health habits along the route.

The route passes several Natura 2000 sites (Sečovelje slatworks, Škocijanski zatok pond and so on). These sites are all managed by other organizations but form an integral part of the Parenzana project. The route is thus built on nature and culture and heritage conservation practices (e.g. macadam roads in parks and near them not asphalt ones). Besides this the promotion of the Parenzana project also promotes these locations and develops knowledge of nature protection.

Intervention Category

The categories of intervention (from the study's standard categorisation) that are particularly relevant to this case are:

- 2. Improvement of the physical environment*
- 3. Promoting sustainable transport*
- 11. Systematic development of a broader sport-based strategy*
- 17. Addressing health and other societal challenges and contributing to happiness & well-being*

Project outputs

At the beginning infrastructure works were implemented in order to build the route together with support facilities along the route (building of rest areas etc.); route signalization was developed (replicas of old border milestones, multilingual signalization) and solar lighting was developed in tunnels.

Bike guides were trained in order to help users in parts of the route where tourist guiding is of interest. Bike rangers were trained to help in the management of the route in combination with information points and to help tourists and visitors along the route.

For the promotion of the Parenzana multimedia museum Parenzana in Livade was opened, promotional materials were developed and distributed while Cross-border bike races and several other events are being organized to popularise biking and the Parenzana route. The website of the project was developed with documentary video, bike maps and leaflets were issued to help visitors locate the sites of interest and to motivate them to use the route. The project was presented at the Eurobike fair and other fairs over several years.

After the first phase of the Parenzana project was finished, the new phases of the project were focused on building and renovating the sites of interest along the route. Under this, the former school in Triban was renovated and accommodation sites for cyclists and tourists were opened. This helps in developing the overall tourist product of the region and helps in building local opportunities for development.

In terms of the management of the route, Foundation Parenzana was established under the administrative department of Istra County which is responsible for necessary regulations for safety and the use of the route.

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Project results and impacts

The project is now using the full former 120 km train line infrastructure connecting Italy, Slovenia and Croatia. The route is being used by daily commuters for recreation and tourism. There are only partial monitoring data available for the use of the Parenzana but based on available data around 500 non-motorised users are using Parenzana daily in the non-tourist season months while this rises to a few thousands daily in summer and spring in Slovenia.

On the basis of estimates of the Tourist destination management company of Istria, it can be said that annually 300.000 visitors are using the facilities created by the project in Croatia. The number of users is constantly growing and some parts of the route have been improved and widened to accommodate the increased number of users. This mostly goes for the Slovene part of the route located in the vicinity of Koper and Izola. Tourism monitoring polls implemented by the tourist destination management company of Istria implemented last year show that 70% of all people interviewed have heard of the Parenzana route before they came to the area, 50% of those interviewed used facilities of the project less than a month previously while all of them knew that the route is developed for biking and walking. All those interviewed also knew that the project was financed by EU funds.

The Parenzana project helped to profile the Istra region and its offer as the North Adriatic region of heritage, recreation and health. This partially helps Istra in achieving the highest numbers of tourists among regions in the whole of Croatia (in 2015 there was 23,600 million overnight stays in Istra and 3,500 incoming tourists which is 8,72% more than in 2014) and the second best results among the regions in Slovenia after Ljubljana, the national capital.

Several local businesses were developed over the years while the project also helped in defining the opportunities for development beyond coastal tourism. The project was a major milestone in developing the overall tourism strategy taking it beyond sun and sea to exploitation of the areas behind the coast and giving an opportunity to villages and small towns. This was recognised by the municipalities, local inhabitants and businesses that engaged in the project activities. These developments also helped create employment possibilities in the whole area of Istra. New job opportunities have been seen especially in tourism services (accommodation, restaurants, domestic products, shops, souvenirs).

Because the route passes several Natura 2000 sites, the project also offered an educational and promotional effect for schools in these areas and for the route itself.

Good practice features

The project is an excellent example of cross-border co-operation in a joint development project involving three countries. It is thus very much in line with INTERREG objectives, but also those relating to extended urban development and modern tourism policy.

The project was very well connected locally and implemented in co-operation with municipalities and with good communication with local inhabitants and points of interests along the line. This helped create a very lively interaction and allowed villages and towns to be connected with bigger cities and tourist destinations. At the same time, it encouraged spin-off developments.

The project was implemented effectively and has provided an infrastructure that can act as the basis for many more developments. It was thus highly sustainable.

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The project also encouraged positive environmental developments, helping to spread the tourism load and encouraging local residents and tourists to use sustainable modes of transport such as walking and cycling, to reduce road traffic and related emissions.

Sources of further information

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Parenzana>

http://www.koper.si/index.php?id=7435&item=2001845&page=znamenitostiiatrakcije_single

<http://www.parenzana.net/en>

http://www.istria-bike.com/en/information/parenzana_route

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=h8Vcrj23eYs>

<http://www.bikemap.net/en/route/946039-porecankaparenzana-buje-vizinada-buje/>

<http://www.eu-skladi.si/kohezija-do-2013/za-medije/novice-in-sporocila-za-javnost/aktualne-novice-o-evropskih-skladih/evropska-sredstva-za-kolesarsko-povezavo-pot-prijateljstva-in-zdravja-poreanka#c1=News%20Item&c1=novica>

<http://www.eu-skladi.si/aktualno/e-novice/e-novice-avgust-2015.pdf>

7.2 Germany: On the tracks of the old 'Sugar Train'

Good Practice Case no. 18

Project Title & Number

On the tracks of the old 'Sugartrain' - Auf der Spur der alten Zuckerbahn (DE 3)

Theme:

Sport & Rural Development

Project identification:

The project is located on the border between the regions of Saxony-Anhalt and Thuringia In Germany.

The project was developed by the Association for cycling and hiking paths on former rail tracks (Rad- und Wanderweg auf der stillgelegten Bahntrasse Zeitz-Camburg e.V.), a partnership of municipalities located along the rail tracks.

Applying for ERDF support in 2007, the project successfully saw the transformation of a former rail track (established in 1872 for the transport of sugar and coal, and not in use since 1999) into a cycling and hiking path for the benefit of cyclists, hikers and tourists. After a detailed feasibility study, the municipalities along the rail tracks bought the land from the German railway operator 'Deutsche Bahn'. The rail tracks were then removed and a biking and hiking path was established, with a total length of, initially, some 20 km, allowing enhanced access to the region's cultural and natural heritage.

Reasons for citing this project

In the programming period 2007-2013, the ERDF supported several similar interventions under nearly all regional Operational Programmes in Germany. The project was selected as a good practice case because of the professional execution and continuation of activities beyond the end of ERDF support (expansion of the biking routes throughout the years 2009 to 2015).

Sports and physical activities

Recreational biking and hiking.

Project main characteristics

The project was developed in several stages:

- 1) Application for ERDF support (2007)
- 2) Establishment of an association for the promotion of the project, including nearly all the local authorities bordering the rail tracks (2008)
- 3) Feasibility study
- 4) Completion of negotiations with the former owner of the rail tracks, i.e. the German rail operator 'Deutsche Bahn' (2009)
- 5) Re-organisation of the ownership of the rail tracks to comply with the requirements for applying for funding (2010)
- 6) Completion of the first 22 km track of the biking route between the villages of Zeitz and Osterfeld (May 2013)
- 7) Completion of additional tracks between the villages of Osterfeld and Utenbach (August 2013)

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8) Completion of additional tracks between the villages of Seidewitz and Schkölen, allowing access to the neighbouring region of Thuringia (2015)

9) The final completion (extension up to the village of Camburg) is planned for 2017

Programme details

Operational Programme ERDF Saxony-Anhalt – 2007-2013.

The Operational Programme notes the region's potential for economic development via the improvement of tourism infrastructure, specifically noting biking and hiking. Within the Operational Programme this is organised under Priority Axis 5 'Environment and Risk Prevention' with planned ERDF investments of EUR 7.1 million). It is worth noting that the current Operational Programme (2014-2020) is also supporting the further development of biking and hiking routes.

The budget was EUR 2 million, with the ERDF contributing EUR 1.5 million.

Under the current European Structural and Investment Funds, the project would contribute to the following thematic objectives: 6. Preserving and protecting the environment and promoting resource efficiency, and 7. Promoting sustainable transport and removing bottlenecks in key network infrastructures

Nature of the contribution to economic and/or social development

The project is set in the context of wider regional economic and tourism development efforts in one of Germany's regions benefiting from substantial ERDF support. It applies good practice in tourism development in that cycling and walking routes have been seen to generate broadly based economic advantages over a wide area, through the increased access to local shops and businesses and visitor facilities. Providing access to the region's important cultural and natural heritage, the focus is on enhancing the region's attractiveness vis-à-vis local tourists, but also tourists from neighbouring regions in Germany, thus creating opportunities for local operators to establish / enhance tourism offers (accommodation, gastronomy etc.).

The encouragement of exercise accessible to a broad base in the populations also has health benefits.

Intervention Category

The categories of intervention (from the study's standard categorisation) that are particularly relevant to this case are:

2. Improvement of the physical environment

12. Linking sport actions with the development of tourism or CCIs

Project outputs

Establishment of 22 km of rail tracks (paths are between two and three metres wide).

Project results and impacts

Access to local culture and nature heritage;

Establishing infrastructure to connect existing, and well used cycle paths along the rivers Saale and Elster;

First evidence of local economic development related to the new infrastructure in the form of enhanced private sector tourism infrastructure, e.g. in 2013 a 'bed & breakfast' was opened, with a plan for eight new holiday apartments, bike sheds and a bike repairing facility. Related costs are co-financed under the Leader

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programme.

The new biking path is well connected to other well established biking paths (the 403 km 'Saaleradweg' the 250 km 'Elster-Radweg'), which allows it to benefit from a joint tourism promotion effort (<http://www.saale-unstrut-tourismus.de/>) covering not just Saxony-Anhalt but also neighbouring regions (Saxony, Thuringia).

Good practice features

Conformity with tourism development good practice. Systematic project preparation including a detailed feasibility study; Attention to involving a relevant local stakeholders (local authorities and local tourism promoters); Integration into the wider tourism offer in the region, e.g. linkages to well established biking paths. The project could easily be replicated elsewhere.

Sources of further information

Förderverein Radweg auf der stillgelegten Bahntrasse Zeitz-Camburg e.V.

Zeitzer Straße 15

06722 Droyßig

info@radweg-zeitz-camburg.de

www.radweg-zeitz-camburg.de

7.3 Denmark: Experience Economy in and around Vadehavet

Good Practice Case no. 19

Project Title & Number

Experience Economy in and around Vadehavet (Oplevelsesøkonomi i og omkring Nationalpark Vadehavet or 'Vadehavsprojektet') – (DK 6)

Theme:

Sport & Rural Development

Project identification:

The project aimed to develop the tourism and experience economy of the South-West of Jutland with a view to boosting the local economy and its businesses. The project was led by the Development Forum of South-West Jutland (SVUF) in collaboration with five local municipalities: Esbjerg, Fanø, Tønder, Varde and Vejen, their tourism departments and tourism/experience related businesses, totalling some 45 partners in all.

The project was based on the application of the principles of destination management and the mutual reinforcement of elements within the experience economy and it aimed to develop a joint strategy for the whole Destination. It envisaged the creation of a large number of attractions, tourist experiences and activities linked to the region's nature, arts scene, maritime environment and gastronomy, including a series of sports and physical activities in the area and along the sandy beaches of 'Vadehavet' (the southern part of the west coast of Denmark).

Reasons for citing this project

The project illustrates how sport can be a key component in the development of a modern co-ordinated tourism strategy, responding to the demands of the Experience economy. It therefore provides a good example of how a sport development strategy can be closely allied with a broader strategy bringing in other related sectors (notably tourism and the cultural and creative sector).

The project was clearly well aligned with the priority of the Operational Programme, as applied in South Denmark that focused on the development of the Experience Economy, among other priorities.

Sports and physical activities

As part of the project's many and varied activities, the following sports activities have been particularly promoted: cycling, wind sports (beach sailing & kite flying), angling, sea kayaking, running.

Project main characteristics

The overall objective of this project was to create a Tourism Destination building on the National Park called 'Nationalpark Vadehavet' in the coastal area of South-West Jutland. The park's area cuts across municipality borders and encompasses a large variety of attractions. The plan was to promote the whole area as a joint destination and to develop an Experience Economy by improving the infrastructure, creating new and innovative products and concepts and providing support to the local tourism businesses in order to help them be able to meet the latest customer expectations.

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The overall aim was an increase in tourist numbers and in the length of their stay and an extension of the tourist season, with a view to creating growth and increased revenue for the sector and to creating new businesses and jobs.

The first step of the project was a major analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the area as a Destination carried out in 2009 by some 40 representatives of tourism organisations, municipalities and businesses in the local tourism and experience economy. This resulted in the development of a joint Tourism and Experience Strategy for the whole area. The project focused on 4 different themes or pillars: the area's **Nature**, its **Arts** scene, the **Maritime** angle and the **Gourmet** side. 6 separate sub-projects were formulated which touched upon these themes in different ways (see below).

A total of some 60 large or smaller-scale activities were organised. The **project activities directly related to sport and outdoor pursuits** were mainly organised under the maritime theme and they consisted of the following main activities:

- West Coast Explorer 2012 - a run in which 120 people took part (<https://www.facebook.com/WCX.DK>)
- Organisation of a tour package combining cycling with train journeys and island hopping
- Development of a website for cycle tourists in Danish www.cykelsafari.com/ and German www.cykelsafari.com/kontakt
- 27 routes for sea kayak tours were described and mapped out: <http://sydvestjylland.com/da/oplevel/aktiv/kajakroer/>
- Development of a concept for a multi-purpose activity centre to be the centerpiece of beach activities based on the wind, such as kite flying, beach sailing, etc.
- Elaboration of a brochure, a website and a facebook page to promote angling/fishing (www.vildmedlaks.dk)
- Plans to create an eco-tourism concept 'Powered by Cycling' which also included kayak trips.

Another cross-cutting pillar, **Innotour**, was set up to provide the organisational structure for the network and partnerships. This also involved a joint digital communication strategy and tools for the use of individual businesses. A portal was created www.vadehavsprojektet.dk (no longer active) which joined the many different activities together and functioned as a showcase of the Destination to the outside world.

The project had clear links with the Region's Business Development Strategy, which among other things aimed to create an Experience Economy, as explained below under 'Programme details'.

Programme details

The project ran for a 3-year period, having been launched in November 2009 and finalised at the end of 2012.

It received funding from the Danish 2007-2013 Operational Programme 'Innovation & Knowledge' (ERDF) as a response to the specific regional priorities developed by the Region of South Denmark in its Business Development Strategy.

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The project had a total budget of DKr 21 million (€2.8 million) of which half (€1.4 million) was funded through the ERDF (Danish Operational Programme 2007-2013).

In order to maximise the impact of the relatively limited Structural Funds resources available to Denmark, a decision had been taken to integrate the Structural Funds instruments into the wider Danish Globalisation Strategy. The overall focus of the Strategy was to help boost Danish competitiveness and employment through the development of innovation, entrepreneurship and the information society and each of the five Danish Regions were allowed to adapt the national priorities to respond to their own socio-economic climate in a regional Business Development Strategy. These local strategies in turn formed the basis for project applications under the Structural Funds Operational Programme.

The Strategy for the Region of South Denmark listed the following priorities:

- Cluster Development
- The Experience Economy
- A Healthy Life
- Human Resource Development
- Research, Innovation and New Technologies
- Entrepreneurship.

The current project is clearly in line with the second priority of the Strategy.

The Region had expressed a clear goal of measuring effectiveness in the implementation of its Strategy through the use of an indicator system with specific targets for the key sectors expected to be involved in fulfilling the above priorities. For the sectors linked to the experience economy the targets were: 30% growth in value added within the tourism sector; 20% growth in the number of enterprises within design, image and branding; an additional 20% of the Region's businesses to experience growth as a result of increased use of design.

The Region is known to have an active role in the development of Structural Fund projects and it is estimated that around 75% of the projects that receive funding have been developed in collaboration with the Region's Growth Forum.

Nature of the contribution to economic and/or social development

The project has left a clear mark across the whole of South-West Jutland - on its economy, its environment and socially. In addition, project activities also had a positive impact on culture and ecology.

The University of South Denmark cooperated closely with the project managers and ensured the use of the latest knowledge in the field which in turn led to a strengthening of competences and innovation and ultimately led to increased economic growth and job creation. In particular, several infrastructure projects achieved profile and funds to go ahead thus creating jobs in the region.

The project allowed for concepts relating to the experience economy to be tried out and strengthened, and many of these activities have since been taken on board and are being continued by the partners.

Good Practice Case no. 19

Intervention Category

The categories of intervention (from the study's standard categorisation) that are particularly relevant to this case are:

- 7. *Impacts on related employment*
- 9. *Business growth & other economic impacts*
- 12. *Linking sport actions with the development of tourism or CCIs*

Project outputs

The project consisted of a number of sub-projects and one cross-cutting strategic pillar and project activities centred around the following main areas:

- *Plans and Strategies for South-West Jutland*. Overall goal: to set a direction for the work of developing the tourism and experience economy sector in the area
- *Extending the attractions of South-West Jutland*. Overall goal: to contribute to creating new attractions in South-West Jutland with a significant pull-factor
- Sub-projects relating to the 4 main themes.

A total of some 60 large or smaller-scale activities were organised as part of these activities. The project activities directly related to sport and outdoor pursuits under the maritime theme delivered the planned activities, included the West Coast Explorer 2012 run in which 120 people took part (<https://www.facebook.com/WCX.DK>), organisation of a tour package combining cycling with train and island hopping, development of a website for cycle tourists in Danish www.cykelsafari.com/ and German www.cykelsafari.com/kontakt, 27 routes for sea kayak tours described and mapped: <http://sydvestjylland.com/da/oplevel/aktiv/kajakroer/>, development of a concept for a multi-purpose activity centre to be the centerpiece of beach activities based on the wind, a brochure, a website and a facebook page to promote angling/fishing (www.vildmedlaks.dk), an eco-tourism concept 'Powered by Cycling' which also included kayak trips.

Project results and impacts

During the course of the project a large range of activities were initiated with a particular focus on the further development of about 500 enterprises in the tourism and experience economy in Esbjerg, Tønder, Varde and Vejen municipalities. Through its activities the project has left clear marks across the whole of South-West Jutland – both in terms of its economy, its environment and socially.

For many of the businesses that form part of the experience economy in and around the National Part of 'Vadehavet', the increased level of collaboration that has come about from having developed a common name 'Destination South-West Jutland' has been a valuable result in itself, and a result that will bear fruit in the future. The businesses have got to know each other across municipal borders, they have seen the value of collaboration and of 'thinking big' – thinking in terms of a joint 'Destination South-West Jutland'.

As a follow-up to the analysis of strengths and weaknesses that was carried out at the outset, a similar exercise was repeated in 2011 and it showed that the collaboration around 'Destination South-West Jutland' had already seen a marked positive development.

Good Practice Case no. 19

Good practice features

Systematic development of Experience economy features in line with the objectives of the Operational Programme as applied in South Denmark. The project was systematically planned and implemented, integrating sport and related activities into a broader Experience Strategy.

Application of the principles of Destination Management in line with best practice in the tourism sector.

The project was planned to have sustainable effects. The planning and management procedures are easily transferable.

Sources of further information

Sydvestjysk Udviklingsforum (SVUF)

Website : www.vadehavsprojektet.dk (no longer active)

Final promotion report (brochure) showcasing the entire project and its various sub-projects: https://issuu.com/svuf/docs/vadehavsprojektet_rapport_2013/7

Project proposal: <http://www.svuf.dk/filer/2.%20Delprojekter%20-%20Oplevelses%20-%20September%202008.pdf>

8 Integration with Cultural & Creative Industries

8.1 United Kingdom: National Football Museum

Good Practice Case no. 20

Project Title & Number

National Football Museum (UK 2)

Theme:

Integration with Cultural & Creative Industries

Project identification

In July 2012 a National Football Museum opened in Manchester with support from the Heritage Lottery Fund, Manchester City Council and ERDF.



Manchester has had a successful track record in promoting the cultural economy and using museums and cultural facilities as key assets in the city's development. In line with this tradition, the National Football Museum has made an important contribution to the Millennium Quarter of the city, attracting visitors that may not otherwise visit museums and adding significantly to sport tourism in the city.

The museum has exceeded expectations in terms of the numbers visiting and in meeting its social and economic objectives.

Reasons for citing this project

This project illustrates that sport can make a useful contribution to the development of the cultural and creative economy, in this case by adding a visitor attraction to the regional tourism offer and one that is attractive to groups beyond the usual range of visitors to museums.

The Football Museum also reinforces Manchester's image as a football city, an asset that is of considerable value to the city and a key element in the development of a modern experience economy.

Sports and physical activities

Football is the focus of the museum's collection.

Project main characteristics

After the closure of a national football museum located in Preston in 2010, Manchester City Council agreed to support a new museum in Manchester which opened in July 2012.

The Museum exists to explain how and why football has become 'the people's game', a key part of England's heritage and way of life.

It houses a collection of over 140,000 boots, balls, programmes, paintings, postcards and ceramics (including the prestigious FIFA collection) and offers a series of interactive experiences, such as penalty shooting, and a changing programme of temporary exhibitions, linking football to topics as diverse as fashion, history, art and World War 1. The museum will also provide a permanent home for the

Good Practice Case no. 20

nationally-recognised Hall of Fame, with new legends being inducted in a prestigious awards ceremony every year.

The museum has become part of Manchester's very active use of museums and the cultural economy as part of its urban development strategy. It is complemented by the Manchester United Museum and both museums are in the top 10 visitor attractions of the city.

The National Football Museum has contributed to the development of display technology and interactive software. In addition, through its particular focus on those sections of the community that do not usually visit museums and galleries and its learning and community programmes, the Museum has a significant educational and social role.

Greater Manchester has assisted the process of packaging the off-field tourist opportunities of the clubs, including the museum, and the promotion of football tourism to new audiences around the world. It is important that the football experience is enhanced for these visitors as part of a destination management strategy and the National Football Museum is a significant part of that process.

Programme details

ERDF support was provided under Priority 3 of the Northwest Competitiveness Operational Programme for the 2007-13 period – Creating the Conditions for Sustainable Growth.

Activities envisaged under this priority included 'Developing high quality sites and premises of regional importance' and 'Supporting the improvement of the region's visitor offer and image'. These developments were intended to contribute to the overall promotion under the OP of a dynamic, sustainable and international economy based on 'knowledge, advanced technology and an excellent quality of life for all'.

The ERDF project formally ran from 07/02/2011 to 30/09/2013. Support of €4.75 million (£3.8 million) was provided by ERDF and there was support of € 11.6 million (£9.3 million) from the Heritage Lottery Fund. On-going financial support is received from Manchester City Council - in the order of £ 2 million per year.

The fact that the Museum's development took place within a more general strategy for the development of the region, exploiting its major assets, pre-figured elements of smart specialisation that feature in the use of the European Structural and Investment Funds in the current period.

Nature of the contribution to economic and/or social development

The relocation of the NFM to Manchester was intended to help promote the Millennium Quarter of the city as a cultural tourist destination, bringing increased visitor spend to the surrounding retail and leisure outlets, as well as providing a prestigious location for business and marketing events.

The study 'Analysing the value of football to Greater Manchester'¹ has estimated that football-related activities, including football clubs and businesses whose market depends on football, contributed around £330 million in gross value added (GVA) to the Manchester conurbation's economy in 2010/11 - considerably more than in other cities where comparable estimates have been made.

Furthermore, football supports 8,500 jobs in the urban conurbation, and while a significant proportion of these are only part time, the study says that this is estimated to be equivalent to around 5,000 full-time jobs.

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This considerable economic impact stems from the activities of the professional clubs and the range of associated commercial activities that are related to sport, including the manufacture and retailing of sporting equipment, the provision of hotel facilities for visiting fans, media services and other commercial services which serve the football sector as part of their operations, local government activities such as the provision of sports facilities and other support from the local public sector organisations (local government), and the activities of the 700 amateur clubs in Greater Manchester (voluntary sector).

The National Football Museum offers an additional dimension to this activity, encouraging some football visitors to extend their visit by offering non-matchday football locations. Football tourism not only attracts visitors who would not otherwise have come, but also attracts higher-spending visitors (estimated to be 33% higher) and increasingly business visitors, including as a result of the high-quality conference facilities available at the football stadiums in Greater Manchester.

Business visitors tend to spend around three times the amount that the average leisure tourist spends, as well as helping to raise the profile of Manchester in the international business world.

Intervention Category

The categories of intervention (from the study's standard categorisation) that are particularly relevant to this case are:

2. *Improvement of the physical environment*
6. *Impacts on related employment*
11. *Systematic development of a broader sport-based strategy*
12. *Linking sport actions with the development of tourism or CCIs*

Project outputs

The project achieved its targets in terms of the number of jobs created and safeguarded as well as the sqm of upgraded workspace.

The museum was expected to attract over 350,000 visitors per year, but there were 100,000 visitors in the first six weeks of operation and over 1 million visitors in just over two years.

The National Football Museum was shortlisted for European Museum of the Year in 2015

Already in 2010, 114,000 international visitors to Manchester attended a game at Old Trafford. This accounted for one in every eight international visitors to the city. The Museum is expected to add to this effect.

Project results and impacts

The project assisted greatly in delivering on a number of Greater Manchester strategic priorities such as Sustainable Economic Development, Building Manchester's Identity/Sense of Place, the Healthy Living & Healthy Child Agenda via the sports link and crucially, to the region's ambitious Tourism Agenda. The project also impacted on Manchester's ability to deliver to its Cultural Strategy objectives.

Good practice features

The project has been a significant contribution to an already successful and highly coherent regional strategy of developing the city's cultural and sport economy. It provides a good example of the interaction between sport and the cultural sector.

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The development has been highly effective in drawing visitors to the Museum and the city more generally, exceeding expectations.

There are clear possibilities of transferring the practice although creating direct copies of the practice is only possible to a limited extent in each country.

Sources of further information

<http://www.nationalfootballmuseum.com/>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Football_Museum

Cambridge Econometrics & the Sport Industry Research Centre at Sheffield Hallam University 'Analysing the value of football to Greater Manchester' April 2013

9 Training of Sport Staff – Direct Skills Development

9.1 Netherlands: InnoSportLab Sailing

Good Practice Case no. 21

Project Title & Number

InnoSportLab Sailing (NL 4)

Theme:

Training of Sport Staff – Direct Skills Development



Project identification:

InnoSportLab in The Hague brings sailing, business and knowledge together. The lab started at the end of 2010 at the International Centre for Sailing in Scheveningen. InnoSportLabs were established to develop and test new sport-related products, systems, facilities and services. Sailing is the latest sport to be addressed. The aim (from NOC*NSF) is to have a substantial presence in the top 10 of the Olympic medal table, but is concentrating on improving the products and processes to support

this improvement in performance. There are five other labs established in the Netherlands, with specialities in other sports.

This project is led by the University of Delft. The technical coordination, communication and financial management is done by employees of the University of Delft.

Reasons for citing this project

This project illustrates a highly developed form of skills development leading to a series of sporting, commercial and social achievements. The aim of the project is to support top-sailors with innovative products and services, as a way of improving their performance, but also at the same time to assist enterprises with promising innovations to create new possibilities for business activity in sailing and thus create a supportive environment for outstanding sailing success. The lab has assisted many start-ups and existing SMEs in the past few years.

Sports and physical activities

The international, European and national sailing federations have the same purpose. The sport of sailing should be more accessible and attractive. This project aims to develop sailing and increase the number of children and adults that participate.

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Project main characteristics

NOC*NSF (the Dutch national Olympic committee) has the ambition to be in the top 10 of the world in the Olympic medal table. To realize this, sport has to be further professionalized and an important part of this is making sport more accessible and attractive, but also more integrated into the life of the community.

Innovation and water sports in the harbour of Scheveningen are top priority for the community of The Hague. The local authority is trying to position Scheveningen as the sailing harbour of the Netherlands. That would increase the economic spin-off for the city of The Hague and this fits perfectly with the ambition of the InnoSportLab to get The Hague to co-operate within the 'golden triangle' to stimulate innovation in the sailing sector. The core aim of the project is therefore: "Create a golden triangle with the purpose of achieving more medals, more business and more people who participate in sport"

The approach is to build an environment that supports outstanding performance in sailing. A critical part of this environment is the continuous development of new sport products and techniques that can support this high level of performance.

InnoSportLab The Hague offers a high quality test environment for product development. Elite sport offers a great opportunity for product development in a demanding environment. The lab is for enterprises and so provides a high quality and professional testing environment. Through innovative products, InnoSportLab supports sport performance as much as possible.

InnoSportLab fulfils a number of core functions within the sport innovation system:

- Network function: connecting athletes, enterprises and knowledge institutes.
- Sport support: testing and monitoring performances.
- Knowledge function: exchange of knowledge and offering education.
- Valorisation function: innovation and valorisation.
- Educational function: supporting sport education and training.

InnoSportLab brings together different organisations: NOC*NSF, InnoSportNL, Watersportverbond (Water Sport Association), TU Delft (Technical University of Delft), Haagse Hogeschool (University of The Hague), VU Amsterdam (University of Amsterdam), Gemeente Den Haag (The Hague local authority), Stentec, Extreme Rib, Ortec TSS, Team Heiner, Magic Marine, Twijnstra en Gudde, Advies Talent, The Combination, Svasek, Noldus, Onderwijs Technocentrum Haaglanden and Rijksuniversiteit Groningen (University of Groningen).

Programme details

The project ran from 10-01-2010 to 30-06-2014.

The project received an EU-subsidy of € 1,322,415. Other contributions were a public co-financing of € 2,702,690 and a private co-financing of € 690,975.

The ERDF support is part of the Operational Programme 'Kansen voor West' (Chances for the West). At the base of this is the 'Lisbon Strategy' which aims to lead to economic growth and better jobs in the European Union. This Operational Programme is particular for the 'Randstad' with the purpose of strengthening the competitiveness of the region. This means investing in themes like innovation, research & development and exchange of knowledge.

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This project succeeded in bringing leading stakeholders together, focussing mainly on innovation & entrepreneurship. In this and in the approach to building skills and competitiveness, the project has developed a number of innovative features in the programming period, all aiming to enhance the sailing experience (e.g. faster, safer, easier, more convenient), and to increase the skills of Dutch trainers and sailors, which in turn will lead to winning (more) Olympic medals in Rio 2016.

Nature of the contribution to economic and/or social development

The local economy will profit from business activity related to water sports. The Hague/Scheveningen area is seen as the centre for beach sports. Sporting events draw thousands of visitors and participants and contribute to a positive image of the city. The renewed harbour, NTC Sailing (an academy for sailing) and the InnoSportLab provides additional profile and activities which attract water sport athletes and tourists.

At an international level a project building on InnoSportLab Sailing has been developed under the 'INTERREG 2 Seas' programme. This project is for the coastal regions of the Netherlands, England, Belgium and France. It offers new possibilities for cross-border cooperation in the field of innovation, especially for sailing. The focus is on the theme of 'Sailing and the Media'.

The desired effect is positioning the Netherlands as an attractive and innovative sporting nation. The project will create field labs where enterprises, knowledge institutes and sport work closely together in practice. The aim is to develop and test new sport-related products, systems, facilities and services. This will increase employment.

Intervention Category

The categories of intervention (from the study's standard categorisation) that are particularly relevant to this case are:

1. *Direct support to sport SMEs*
5. *Promotion & encouraging inward investment*
6. *Creating employment in sport and physical activity*
9. *Business growth & other economic impacts*
10. *Encouraging developments in sport technology and other innovation*
11. *Systematic development of a broader sport-based strategy*
13. *Improving sport skills & competences*

Project outputs

The establishment of the InnoSportLab has resulted in several innovative products:

- Composail: Innovative sailing boat as a living lab
- Unmanned mini helicopter: video recordings to assist in training
- Sail simulator: practicing on dry land
- I-sail wind map: what is the wind direction
- Weather telemetry: to measure the weather and currents
- Mobile eye: explores the visual behaviour of sailors
- Sail coach-Cockpit: all performance data at a glance

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- Optimal coach boat: the ultimate 'RIB' for sail coaches
- Playbook: handy app with all the data
- Sailing clothes of the future: comfort, less resistance and smart interaction
- Real-time scoring application: follow the race via internet, smartphone and tablet
- Team performance monitor: for better cooperation on the boat
- Steady sail: sailing without going diagonally
- Single hydrofoil sailing boat: affordable sail 'flying'
- Structural composite batteries: the hull of a boat as battery
- Spinnaker safe: sailing safer and easier with a spinnaker
- A Buoy measuring current and wind
- Making sailing more attractive and accessible: international project for innovations and renovation in sailing and media

These products are developed by students in cooperation with (technical) universities and companies. Students, companies and universities learn from each other and increase their skill levels through research and innovation. The products are tools and can be used by trainers and sailors to increase their level of skill development. The aim is to win gold medals at the Olympics of 2016 in Rio and to be placed in the top 10 of the medal table. The key point of this project is skill development of trainers and sailors, the innovative products are tools to achieve this aim.

Project results and impacts

The most important findings are:

1. The InnoSportLabs are a good model for cooperation, especially for support and innovation in sport
2. InnoSportLabs will fulfil essential functions in sport
3. The experiences in the labs leads to fast learning and a growing importance for the interaction of sport, the economy and knowledge
4. The central coordination in the labs is vital to exploit local and regional possibilities and excellences
5. The labs include many students and they provide training for students who are mostly theoretically trained
6. The labs achieve significant usable results with few resources
7. The business world is more and more participating in the labs, although this is dependent on the regional economic climate
8. The labs make it possible to attract other investments with very modest (central) government funds
9. At this moment, there is a mismatch between the level of support and the level of funding they provide for different parties. This will have to be sorted in the future.

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Good practice features

The project is based on a clear conception of a connection ('golden triangle') between sport, enterprises and knowledge institutes. This is similar to the 'triple helix' concept that is recognised as good practice elsewhere.

The ambition to be in the top ten of the medal table, is an important one for such a small country and the project is motivated by this ambition, but takes an interesting route to achieving this aim via substantial development of sailing products and services.

More generally, the project is clearly in line with national objectives and those of the Operational Programme.

The project has been implemented very effectively generating a series of activities relating to specific products.

The InnoSportLab model is sustainable and is drawing in external investment and is also transferable.

Sources of further information

Brochure InnoSportLab The Hague: Innovation and business activity in sailing:
<http://www.innosportlabdenhaag.nl/actueel/nieuws/vier-jaar-efro-ondersteuning-afgesloten-met-interactieve-bijeenkomst/brochure-innosportlab-den-haag>

InnoSportLab Sailing:

http://www.europaomdehoek.nl/projecten/projecten-item/t/innosportlab_zeilen

InnoSportLab Sailing (Kansen voor West):

http://www.kansenvoorwest.nl/index.php?option=com_projectdetails&view=projectdetails&Itemid=42&projectId=765

Kansen voor West (Chances for West):

<http://www.kansenvoorwest.nl/index.php>

InnoSportNL: Sport Innovation in The Netherlands, 10 years InnoSportNL:

http://www.innosport.nl/nl?cm=458%2C462&mf_id=1066

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9.2 Hungary: "3 missions" Sport and science for society in Eastern-Hungary

Good Practice Case no. 22

Project Title & Number

"3 missions" Sport and Science for Society in Eastern-Hungary (HU 4)

A felsőoktatási intézmény állami felsőoktatási stratégiában megfogalmazott 3.missziójának segítése a sport vonatkozásában

Theme:

Training of Sport Staff – Direct Skills Development

Project identification:

The project was implemented by the University of Debrecen, a non-profit publicly funded higher education and research institution established in 1912 and located in the city of Debrecen in the North Great Plain (NUTS-2 regions) of Hungary. The project has contributed to the training of present and future professionals in sport with a complex approach executed through the development of university courses and course materials in the field of sport-recreation management and physical education, with workshops, and the training of coaches at the grass roots level.

These developments have been supported by increasing the capacity of the relevant university departments, in sport science, medicine, economics and related areas, to work across discipline boundaries and reach out to other institutions, developing knowledge networks nationally and internationally.

Development of the training system, establishment of new national and international science teams, research and innovation, all together with a better supply of facilities and equipment will add great quality to the work of sport professionals. Training of sport professionals, empowering them with modern scientific knowledge will in turn contribute to the popularity of sport activities and enhance the active life of citizens.

The programme was well-aligned with regional and city development strategies that started 10 years ago with the participation of the city of Debrecen in the East-Great Plain region of Hungary and the University of Debrecen. In this collaboration as well, a sport related cluster cooperation was built creating a triple helix collaboration including the local municipality, the university, and the local business sphere. Cross regional cooperation was achieved by having the Eszterházy Károly University of Applied Sciences centred in the city of Eger, located in the North-Hungary region, as a project partner.

Reasons for citing this project

The 'the 3rd. Mission' project is a fine example of how a sophisticated interdisciplinary approach to the training of sport professionals can create significant impacts in underdeveloped regions. In particular, it shows how a project directly improving the skills level of sport professionals can have beneficial employment effects, but also generate wider economic and social benefits.

The broadly-based and complex development of training systems, the establishment of new national and international science teams, research and innovation, together with better equipment, all contributed to improving the knowledge of sport professionals and thus the quality and effectiveness of their work relating to sport and physical activities.

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This increase of knowledge and the improvement in the quality of training, together with the development of a knowledge infrastructure, has a multiplying effect in changing views about sport and physical activity participation, and by increasing the effectiveness of human resources as current students enter the job market and take up their positions as sport professionals in sport organisations, municipalities, or in events. It is expected that outcomes will contribute to the popularity of sporting activities, which will also enhance the willingness of citizens to develop an active life.

Sports and physical activities

The training related to a wide range of sporting and physical activity, from public involvement in general exercise up to competitions athletes, and this was also true of the sport medical services and innovation units that were part of the project.

Elements of the project also contributed indirectly and in a delayed manner to an enhanced level of involvement in sport and physical activities as there was a substantial part of the project related to training of professionals. Research-based exercise programmes (walking/running, spine exercise) were also developed for a sedentary target groups from work places like municipality and university employees.

Dissemination reached national platforms through a collaboration with the Hungarian Football Federation. Some of the scientific research placed bigger emphases on football, horse-riding and kayak-canoeing.

Project main characteristics

The University of Debrecen is one of the largest higher education institutes of Eastern-Hungary. Along with local stakeholders in sport (the municipality, the business sphere and sport clubs) it played a significant role in creating a strategic approach to sport in developments that started over ten years ago. Along with this strategy serving regional development the university created its own sport-related strategic plan, which included new degrees offered in sport. As a result sport management training has started and other degrees are to be offered in sport rehabilitation, the sport economy, physical education, and also coaching in recreation management. The execution of this strategy was continued through the '3. Mission' project especially in relation to the training of sport professionals.

One of the main goals of the present project was contributing to the comprehensive reform of the university courses for sport professionals, with the introduction of helpful innovative technologies, the development of a new methodology and tools, as well as creating a training structure which allows the effective sharing of knowledge and the modernization of training content.

Having regard to the practice of most EU Member States, and also to the direction of national training and adult education, the aim was to modernise the structure of sport professional training. With inter-faculty cooperation, workshops were organised for the colleges teaching in the different faculties in the university. This presented opportunities to exchange experience and useful or good practice and work together in the process of planning and implementing the project.

Mandates were given to instructors and researchers to achieve a development in the higher education provision for sport sciences.

This involved the field of sport rehabilitation training, physiotherapy and the training of sport coaches. New physical facilities and equipment became available for the students supporting a more effective learning process. Conditions have been created on the basis of the needs of the sport sector and sport related sciences.

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It was an important goal to acknowledge and learn from European training systems and technologies in order to develop the provision on the basis of new criteria and integrate international best practices into the training provision.

New subjects have been elaborated with new curricula, electronic textbooks and exercise books (recreation organiser, law in sport, sport medicine, horse-riding in state schools, mental hygiene in sport).

New university courses were established, others have been modernized by fostering new initiatives in curricula, and developing new electronic textbooks. The developments – in the case of new training and the curriculum for mental health in sport, law studies etc. – were implemented with due consideration for relevant EU directives.

During the modernisation process special attention was paid to acquiring and disseminating the results of international scientific research and developing national and international networking in the field of research and training. The systematic, well organized and practice-orientated education and training developed had a key role in meeting the needs of sport professionals and helping to address the general and emerging needs of society too. At the same time the project contributed to the development and testing of institutional sport and lifestyle services and programmes in society.

It was considered that economic development could be promoted by professionals who have the highest level of knowledge in sport and economics. The training made available presented opportunities in several sectors – sport organisers, teachers of PE, coaches, recreational organisers, health promoters, sport economics, with scope for further development as undergraduate students continue their education in master's programmes.

The training of coaches made use of good practice, methodologies and mechanisms for grassroots sport from elsewhere, introducing new elements from other parts of Hungary and also from other European countries, such as the Netherlands, Spain, and Germany.

Programme details

The '3. Mission' project was funded in the 2007-2013 funding period under the New Szechenyi Plan by the ESF Social Renewal Operational Programme (SROP) / (Új Széchenyi Terv Társadalmi Megújulás Operatív Programme --TÁMOP). The Social Renewal Operational Programme is one of the 15 different Operational Programmes approved by the Hungarian government under the New Hungary Development Plan. The Social Renewal Operation Programme had six priorities: employment, education, public education, higher education, social integration and health.

The duration of the project was seven month, funds allocated were 2.1 million EUR (654,421,298 HUF) with 85% (€1.78 million) EU funding and 15% (€ 320 000) self-financing.

After the successful completion of the Széchenyi Plan', the first government development programme focusing on the integration of private enterprises, business federations and local government in a form of cooperation that catalysed economic growth and improvements in society, there was the launch of the 'New Széchenyi Plan'.

The goal was to continue to reap the benefits of the initiatives started previously relating to the promotion of private home ownership, enhancing the living conditions of people by giving a boost to the construction industry, and to promoting tourism, supporting small and medium-sized private companies (SMEs) and generating new

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employment opportunities.

In this framework the New Hungary Development Plan (NHDP) was launched, in which the government approved 15 operational programmes; with the assistance of EU funding there was an investment of 7000 billion Hungarian Forints (4 097 080 055 EUR) during the 2007-2013 period (85% EU and 15% national).

The programme funding was available at both sectoral and regional level. Within the Operational Programme for Regional Development funding of 1600 billion HUF and the sectoral Operational Programmes, 5300 billion HUF was available.

Reflecting the priorities of the Operational Programme, the project made links between the systematic development of human resource (in this case in sport) and the use of interdisciplinary knowledge in higher education, bringing together sport and health professionals to plan and implementing the project. The main goal was to broaden the training and research spectrum, including study programmes, research and technical conditions connected to sport and the health industry at both the universities involved.

The ESF contribution to the project helped to develop some of the physical facilities and equipment to create the infrastructure to meet the sector's needs.

Nature of the contribution to economic and/or social development

The project' contribution to economic and social development was achieved mainly in the area of education and training. Beside this, elements of the project also contributed to innovation, main by using innovative elements from good practice learnt from other EU countries, leading to the further development of existing cluster partnerships built on sport and physical activity participation. The training of sport professionals also promotes an increased access to the labour market. All subject and course materials were related to the new perspectives and initiatives of the EU in relation to health and well-being, active ageing and a healthy workforce. Elements of the project were directed towards these areas.

Thus, the project outcomes have a high and tangible impact on the population especially young people's attitudes towards sport activities and lifestyle habits. Also, wider audiences of people in different age groups were involved with recreational sport or taking part in sport activities in schools and these also benefit from the interdisciplinary knowledge the professionals acquire in the new training system.

The newly introduced methods and training curriculum and the newly opened scientific, health units allow participants to work with the most innovative methods of our age. The training of professionals (managers, organisers, physical education teachers and coaches) is in synergy with a recent government initiative to implement daily physical education classes in primary and high schools and with the government initiative to enhance the level of grassroots sport participation.

All of these developments were accomplished in coordination with local and regional strategies. Thus, the city of Debrecen's concept of sport is a very good example of developments being in favour of broad range of stakeholders.

Sport science should be interpreted as a discipline serving and carrying prosperous, serious economic-business interests. Competitive sport - business at the same time, leisure sport and health promoting activities have a positive effect on the state of health of the population, and the preservation of work capacity.

There is a multiplication effect through future sport practitioners in schools and sport clubs (teachers of physical education, coaches, sport managers, organisers).

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The efficiency of sport science activities has improved since now research is conducted in line with a defined strategy in a coordinated way. To support this, the University of Debrecen established the Sport Scientific Cooperative Research Centre. With the help of the project the supply of equipment for scientific research was able to significantly increase.

Cooperation between sport and the knowledge of members of our society has been implemented so that both theory and tradition have been directly connected to practice, contributing to the increase of learning capacity and the knowledge of the participants. These concur with the new criteria for sport professionals' training and has resulted in an increased numbers of students in the sport science field. Sustainability is guaranteed as outcomes are being inbuilt into the training programme of sport and recreational managers, coaches, physical educators.

Intervention Category

The categories of intervention (from the study's standard categorisation) that are particularly relevant to this case are:

- 8. *Indirect impact on employment*
- 10. *Encouraging developments in sport technology and other innovation*
- 11. *Systematic development of a broader sport-based strategy*
- 13. *Improving sport skills & competences*

Project outputs

The University of Debrecen's sport and sport related faculties have been developed to an international level. New and modernized course materials are now available on the courses for students. This contributes to a more modern education for professionals in the field of sport, so the courses are more popular amongst students.

Newly created national and international research teams were built to meet the new criteria in sport professional training.

The supply of new facilities and equipment are being used to increase the quality of the training and sport activity in the university and the whole region.

In the project the following outcomes were achieved:

A 8x21 hours (8x3days) grassroots and talent management football training programme for football coaches with participation of good practice from around Europe.

Course books (in Hungarian) by the University of Debrecen: Sport economy, Sport ecology, Introduction to sport sciences, recreational management, Human resources in sport organisations, Introduction to diagnostics in sport, Sport medicine, Sport-rehabilitation.

Course book (English) for Sport Education courses by Eszterházy Károly College: ballgames, recreation

Work online booklets (Hungarian) by the University of Debrecen : martial arts, winter sports, leisure watersports, Athletics, Gymnastics, Ballgames,

Exercise for sedentary workers; Workshops for training of trainers; Research in the field of sport, and physical activity involvement at individual, organisational and municipal levels; Other health, sport medical and sport rehabilitation aspects were also tackled.

Good Practice Case no. 22

Project results and impacts

The development of curricula and methodical systems in current degree programmes in sport science and connected sciences and the improvement of networks at the national and international level in the fields of research and training were the highlights of the project. Having a higher level of training for sport professionals has a multiplying though delayed effect on the improvement of institutional sport and lifestyle services, the developments of the sport civil sphere and effects in the job market.

As the results of the project a new cooperation network, a development of existing cluster cooperation was also achieved. The new study programme with innovative training materials and local, regional, national and international networks in sport and sport research was implemented.

Over the longer term, there is a multiplying effect through the training of sport professionals who will have the ability to use their knowledge in the practical field of sport. This gives them a more efficient entry into job market and contributes to development of human capital. There is a correlation between the modernized, research based university courses and training and a successful sport career. In addition, there are the effects of the population doing sport activities on a regular basis. Well-trained professionals will always contribute to a healthy society and economic growth by incorporating sport and physical activities into the lives of the Hungarian people. Advanced participation in physical and sporting activities contributes to the social, emotional, mental and physical wellbeing of the population, which has a special value in the case of Hungary which is combatting high obesity rates and a high rate of physical inactivity. The contribution is also measurable in increased savings on health care expenses and a higher spending as a result on sport related purchases.

Although the direct impact in figures is hard to estimate, the indirect contribution through sport policy and strategy on the regional, municipal, city council and university level is an important result of the project.

Good practice features

The project embodies a consistent and systematic application of the principles of national and EU policy in a package of measures with a clear sport focus. The results of the project are an enhancement of the skills and competences of sport professionals, but also the development of a knowledge cluster around sport and related activities. The project may therefore be considered relevant, coherent and systematically applied in a lesser developed region.

The effects of the project have so far been difficult to quantify, though it seems that there have been beneficial effects in the labour market.

The processes for setting up and implementing the project also appear to be easily transferrable, assuming that there is sufficient commitment on the part of the institutions adopting similar practices.

Sources of further information

University of Debrecen

Telephone: +36-52-529-900

Email: info@unideb.hu

Website: <http://sportestudomany.unideb.hu/>

<http://www.unideb.hu/portal/hu/node/16365>

9.3 Austria: Qualification Association for Health Tourism

Good Practice Case no. 23

Project Title & Number

Qualification Association for Health Tourism (AT 4)

Theme:

Training of Sport Staff – Direct Skills Development

Project identification:

Taking place in the peripheral Burgenland region in Austria, the project was led by the organisation *Regionalmanagement Burgenland*, a regional advisory service for EU funding.

Supported by the ESF in the programming period 2007-2013, the project launched in 2002 with the setting up of the Qualification Association for Health Tourism by five of



the region's leading thermal spa complexes and holiday businesses. The qualification network members provided training measures for their own staff and for people working in local tourism SMEs offering health and fitness-related services. The network devises common content for training courses and seminars.

For the future, the Qualification Association is open to new members from the spa industry since a wide participation will result in an overall increase in the quality of the services offered in this sector and this plays an important role for the visibility and attractiveness of the region as a tourism destination. The project organiser plans to continue the project in the new funding period of the ESF in a similar capacity to the previous round.

Reasons for citing this project

The project clearly illustrates how improving service skills relating to well-being and fitness can improve business performance and opportunities as well as generating health benefits. This skills development in the recreational sector is critical for creating employment and business (growth) opportunities in peripheral regions in Europe that economically depend on a thriving tourism sector, since they directly relate to the quality of provision – a critical factor in the Experience economy.

By leveraging the health benefits of spa activities in the region, the project increases the region's visibility as a tourism destination. Raising the standards and quality of health and fitness activities in the sector brings benefits both for participants (the spa's staff) and customers. People visiting thermal spas and hotels in the Burgenland region of Austria can expect to be looked after by well-trained staff. While running throughout the year, the training courses funded also helped compensate for temporary unemployment by spa staff in the summer months, when spas receive fewer customers.

Sports and physical activities

The project relates to physical activities such as exercise, fitness, health and recreation in spas.

Good Practice Case no. 23

Project main characteristics

Led by *Regionalmanagement Burgenland*, the project was carried out with support from the Burgenland Employment Pact, a regional public-private partnership involving regional and local authorities, social partners and economic associations and aiming to support employment and career opportunities in the region.

The **rationale** behind the project related to promoting local tourism SMEs and inter-regional cooperation in a peripheral region of Austria bordering on Hungary. While it proved difficult in practice for SME staff to participate in training courses due to their indispensability in the workplace, there was some participation by SME staff.

The **main objectives** of the project were to provide training to staff at thermal spa complexes in order to provide customers with health and fitness activities in a programme designed to raise overall standards and quality in the sector, reduce shortfalls in qualified staff and shorten seasonal unemployment through vocational training courses. In addition, the combined training was also expected to lead to cost reductions for participating companies.

The staff are trained to provide customers at spa complexes in the region with health and fitness activities. The courses cover a variety of areas: communications and guest reception; hospitality and accommodation; health and fitness; restaurants and catering. The training sessions offer participants the chance to learn new skills that are particularly useful to their employers and the tourism industry in general, such as vegetarian cooking, stress management, physiotherapy and marketing.

The project fits into the downstream sectors (as per the Vilnius definition) of the health system and tourism and into the upstream sectors of education and vocational training.

Programme details

ESF support was provided for this project in the programming period 2007 – 13 under the 'Boosting Business' and 'Training That Works' areas of activity. The project directly contributed to the ESF objectives of strengthening employment and improving education. It also contributed to the ESF objective of competitiveness by raising the qualification levels of staff from local tourism SMEs and consequently the quality of services provided. It also contributed to regional cohesion and cooperation by supporting a peripheral border region of Austria.

With an overall budget of € 455,600, the project received an ESF contribution of € 256,275 (75% of total budget), with the remaining € 85,425 (25%) of the funding coming from the Burgenland region. The final accounts showed that the project slightly underspent its allocated budget, with the final amount of certified costs making up around € 440,000, out of which 75% or € 330,000 were borne by the ESF whereas 25% were borne by the Burgenland region.

Nature of the contribution to economic and/or social development

There has been a strong growth in high-quality tourism in the Burgenland region in recent years²⁰ which may be partly linked to the project. An innovative aspect of the project is that it provided opportunities to network by creating a platform to exchange experiences and opinions which contributed to cooperation between businesses and across regions in the tourism sector in Austria. For example, when one of the participating businesses plans to launch a new qualification measure, it will tender this through the Association, and thus invite all member businesses and regional tourism enterprises to participate in and benefit from the training measure.

²⁰ http://www.regionalstudies.org/uploads/Bakucz_and_Flink.pdf

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The project contributed to local development, training and promotion of tourism which potentially may lead to additional investment, innovation, smart specialisation in a particular tourism niche market, entrepreneurship by promoting local tourism SMEs, cluster development by linking these SMEs through a platform, promoting health and well-being through the service offerings of the spas, active ageing by targeting an older demographic as customers, and tourism as an important regional industry.

Intervention Category

The categories of intervention (from the study's standard categorisation) that are particularly relevant to this case are:

1. *Direct support to sport SMEs*
6. *Creating employment in sport and physical activity*
9. *Business growth & other economic impacts*
10. *Encouraging developments in sport technology and other innovation*
11. *Systematic development of a broader sport-based strategy*
12. *Linking sport actions with the development of tourism or CCIs*
13. *Improving sport skills & competences*
14. *Using sport to develop broader skills for employment*
17. *Addressing health and other societal challenges and contributing to happiness & well-being*

Project outputs

Between 2008 and 2013, the project benefitted 1,533 members of staff at spa complexes in the region (79% women, 21% men) in 137 training courses.

Project results and impacts

There has been a strong growth in high-quality tourism in the Burgenland region in recent years²¹ which may be partly linked to the project. Between 2006 and 2010 (the project launched in 2002), the number of overnight stays in the Burgenland increased from 2.58 million to 2.91 million.

The project illustrates the theme of Training of Sport Staff through Direct Skills Development since it focussed on improving the skills and competences of staff at thermal spas through training measures and programmes.

At the onset of the project, the qualification of staff at spas was identified as the key factor for the quality of spa offerings. Hence, through the project, not only did the quality of services increase, leading to greater health benefits for customers, but also the attractiveness of the region as a tourism destination. Since spas are often frequented by an older demographic, increased quality of services should also result in improved health and quality of life for the elderly.

In terms of long-term impacts, the project improved the quality of services provided in the region *overall* - meaning that spa customers can expect a certain level of quality no matter which particular spa they visit.

²¹ http://www.regionalstudies.org/uploads/Bakucz_and_Flink.pdf

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Good practice features

The project can be considered good practice since the project planning and objectives took into consideration the wider benefits to the regional economy as part of a strategy to promote tourism as well as the emphasis on the impact of qualification on both the creation of employment and health of customers through improved services.

While no formal evaluation of the project has been carried out, a database was maintained containing statistics on the number of courses and participants and the gender ratio. Moreover, the project administrators monitored whether training participants were still employed in the sector one year after the training, which was the case for 89% of participants. This together, with the aforementioned plans to continue the project in the next funding period, demonstrates the sustainability of the project.

In terms of wider economic benefits, the Institute of Economics and Regional Studies at the Hungarian Pecs University carried out a study²² on the competitiveness and potential in spas and health resorts in the cross-border region and found that there has been a strong growth in high-quality tourism in the Burgenland region in recent years. The Burgenland is considered a role model for spas in the bordering region on the Hungarian side, showing the transferability of good practice.

Sources of further information

Programme leader:

www.rmb.co.at

+43 (0) 5 9010 / 2446

<http://ec.europa.eu/esf/main.jsp?catId=46&langId=en&projectId=1281>

http://www.unserpakt.at/fileadmin/user_upload/projektbeschreibungen/Qualifizierung_sverbund_Gesundheitstourismus.pdf

http://www.regionalstudies.org/uploads/Bakucz_and_Flink.pdf

²² http://www.regionalstudies.org/uploads/Bakucz_and_Flink.pdf

9.4 Malta: Success

Good Practice Case no. 24

Project Title & Number

SUCCESS – Capacity Building Programme for Public Service Sports Administrators - Malta (MT 1)

Theme:

Training of Sport Staff – Direct Skills Development

Project identification:

The primary objective of this project was to strengthen the institutional and administrative capacity of the body responsible for sport regulation and administration in Malta - KMS (Kunsill Malti Għall-iSport – Malta Sport Council) - as a means of promoting social cohesion, through a training programme for Public Sector Sports Administrators.

The intention was that the project would lead to the development of a new cadre of sports administrators, ensuring the professional development and good governance of KMS, as a regulator and promoter of sport, and of subsidiary organisations across the country.

The promoter of the project was KMS working with EOSE (European Observatoire of Sport and Employment)

Reasons for citing this project

This project is of interest as an example of a systematic approach to the development of skills and with that governance structures, across the sport sector in Malta, beginning with the Malta Sport Council, but extending to a range of sport organisations across the country. It therefore strengthened the sport sector at a time when sport was becoming much more important for the Maltese economy and society.

It is an example of a contribution to economic and social development directly through sport activities, but also illustrates the systematic building of the skills base.

Sports and physical activities

A range of different sport organisations were involved in the project covering a number of different sport activities.

Project main characteristics

The main intention of the project was to increase the administrative efficiency of the sport sector. The Capacity Building Programme aimed to equip public sector sports administrators with a skills-set for optimal administration of publicly-funded Sport resources, management of projects that address issues relating to the development of social dialogue, meeting the new good governance requirements underlined by the Commission's White Paper on Sport, and develop competencies to operate within EU forums effectively

The intention was to build skill levels both to meet national needs and to bolster Malta's growing position as a sport training destination.

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Programme details

The project ran from 1st September 2013 to 31st December 2014.

It involved a course, leading to a level 5 CPD Award in Public Service Sport Administration from the Malta College of Arts, Science and Technology (MCAST), the institution in Malta that provides an umbrella for technical and vocational education and training.

The course was developed and implemented by EOSE (European Observatoire of Sport and Employment) working closely with KMS.

EOSE has considerable experience of supporting the development of the sport and active leisure workforce, bringing education and employment together and supporting this with training processes and material. It has developed a 7 step model for Sport and Active Leisure training that can be applied flexibly in varying circumstances.

In this case it was active in the process to establish the training programme, building a competence framework for sport administrators, developing training methods and material (learning outcomes, assessment strategies, defining teaching methods and a credit system), securing course accreditation and delivering the training programme. The details of this substantial achievement were set out in a 'Programme Handbook'.



A certified methodology for the development of Sports Administrators for KMS's own requirements and subsequently for sport federations associations and clubs was part of the Programme's outcomes.

Around half the participants also had the opportunity to experience an internship placement in another EU country.

The participants in the first course had a range of backgrounds that the course was adjusted to address, but a number had a coaching or teaching role, while others were involved in management administration and governance.

KMS will re-run the course once annually.

The project was initiated under the ESF Operational Programme II Empowering People for More Jobs and a Better Quality of Life, whose priority axes included the strengthening of institutional and administrative capacity as well as improvements in education and skills, investment in employability and adaptability of the workforce and support for an equal and inclusive labour market. In turn these axes were derived from a clear position of the Maltese government, expressed in the National Strategic Reference Framework, that investment in human capital is one of the main drivers towards the attainment of the objectives of higher economic growth and more and better jobs.

The budget for the project was € 585,506, of which the EU contribution was €497,680.

Although the project operated under the previous programming period, it offers lessons for actions based on the thematic objectives of the current European Structural and Investment Funds, especially the objectives of investing in education, training and vocational training for skills and lifelong learning and enhancing the

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institutional capacity of public authorities and stakeholders and efficient public administration.

Nature of the contribution to economic and/or social development

Sport is of growing importance to the Maltese economy and society, not only in terms of greater sport activity on the part of the islands' inhabitants, but also through the growth of training facilities for teams and individuals from other countries, who are able to take advantage of the moderate climate, especially during the winter months.

Consequently sport was a natural target for investment under the Structural Funds, as part of a broader development of tourism in the country, which had been identified as one of the priority sectors for the Operational Programme.

Furthermore the nature of the intervention was shaped by the government's conviction that investment in human capital and improvements in the labour market, through the provision of quality education and training for all citizens, was crucial for Malta's competitiveness and long-term socio-economic development.

Within this overall framework the project used professional assistance from a sport training organisations respected across Europe to define a competence framework that detailed the competences required for a range of different positions within the main sport organisations of the country. This then provided the basis for a training programme designed to ensure that course participants develop the required competences and skills. These developments represent a significant contribution to the on-going development of human capital in the sport sector in Malta and possibly more widely.

In Malta, the main effects of the project have been a strengthening of management skills in sport organisations and an improvement of sport governance, with the generation of innovative potential and learning from good practice across Europe. This is leading to greater professionalism in the sport sector and more effective promotion of health and well-being by sport organisations.

Intervention Category

The categories of intervention (from the study's standard categorisation) that are particularly relevant to this case are:

13. Improving sport skills & competences

16. Improving governance and administrative capacity

Project outputs

A 'Programme Handbook' set out all the details of the Competence Framework defined as part of the project and all the modules and details of the training provision, designed to address competence requirements.

The methodology for the development of Sports Administrators for KMS's own requirements and subsequently for sport federations associations and clubs was certified and accredited as a level 5 CPD Award in Public Service Sport Administration from the Malta College of Arts, Science and Technology (MCAST). The qualification was placed in the Malta Qualifications Framework.

74 persons received the level 5 CPD Award in Public Service Sport Administration from the Malta College of Arts, Science and Technology (MCAST) after the first course cycle, against a target of 100. The course is being repeated.

The average marks achieved in the courses showed a generally high level of achievement, well above the required pass mark.

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Project results and impacts

The project strengthened the institutional and administrative capacity of KMS in its roles as regulator and provider of services in the Sport and Active Leisure sector in order to assist it to support local sports from grassroots to elite level.

A significant element in the course programme developed under the project relates to the further dissemination of the skills and techniques taught as part of the course – a train the trainer action was devised for suitable course participants, creating an important legacy for the project.

There were also more specific outcomes in that part of the course required participants to develop an Action Plan with the theme of 'Increasing sport and physical activity participation in Malta'. This exercise has fed into the planning and strategies of KMS and the sport organisations represented in the programme.

Overall the project contributed significantly to strengthening the human capital of the sport sector in Malta, helping it to play its role in the overall development strategy.

Good practice features

The project was based on a clear strategic perspective, inspired by debates at a European level and especially the Commission's White Paper on Sport, and addressing the need both to enhance the professionalism of sport staff and to strengthen governance structures. It therefore directly related to the strategic objectives of KMS.

The project also represented a useful investment, in that it was delivered relatively efficiently in its first cycle, but also provided the basis for further training cycles involving a widening circle of sport administrators across the country, extending the benefits across Malta's sport sector.

As a result, the process was highly sustainable.

The project could easily be reproduced elsewhere.

Sources of further information

<http://eose.org/2015/06/mobilitysupportjobs-from-theory-to-practice/>

EOSE Final Report ESF 4.216 - SUCCESS – Capacity Building Programme for Public Service Sports Administrators Sept 2015

9.5 Poland: Education for sport - language and interpersonal training for staff of sports organizations and individuals actively participating in the sport life.

Good Practice Case no. 25

Project Title & Number

Education for sport - language and interpersonal training for staff of sport organizations and individuals actively participating in the sport life (PL 12)

Theme:

Training of Sport Staff – Direct Skills Development

Project identification



The project was supported under ESF and was one of the biggest projects concerning sport financed from this fund in Poland, in the 2007-2013 EU financial period. It had a significant impact on sport activity by improving the language and interpersonal skills of the members of sport clubs and sport organisations and both developed the capabilities of the sector and opened up new opportunities. A very important aspect of the project was the enhancement and facilitation of different forms of international cooperation between sport organisations.

The project was implemented in the Dolnośląskie voivodship. Project activities took place between July 2009 and Mai 2011 in the three largest cities of the region: Wrocław, Jelenia Góra and Legnica. The project was aimed at all people connected with the sport industry.

Reasons for citing this project

The project is a very good example of a training activity responding to the specific skills needs of a relatively narrowly defined target group and one that helped to make sport organisations more effective and extend their commercial operations. Good language and interpersonal skills are essential in the everyday activity of sport organizations. Additionally, the project strictly matched the needs resulting from external conditions – it helped the sport community to get ready for the Euro 2012 football championships, which in part took place in the Dolnośląskie voivodship. A great need for the training offered by the project was reflected in the strong interest from the target group and the high number of applications - more than the number of available places. There were also many questions about the possibility of continuing the training. Because this wasn't foreseen in the project, the participants often expressed their intention to continue the training on their own (on a commercial basis).

It should also be mentioned that the project had a large scale and scope which made it a complex undertaking when it came to coordination and organization, but despite this it was successfully completed without any delays.

The third reason for citing this project is its pioneering nature. It was the first training project addressed at the sport community, implemented on such a wide scale.

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The project was implemented by Dolnośląska Federacja Sportu (DFS) in partnership with three other organizations.

Sports and physical activities

The implementation of the project involved a number of sport disciplines. It contributed to the development of sport as a whole in the country through raising the competencies of people, who organise and popularise various sport activities.



Project main characteristics

The project was a response to the needs of the sport community and resulted also from the Dolnośląskie Voivodship's Development Strategy. The sport associations and sport clubs, which are active in the region raised the following problems to be addressed by the project:

- outdated professional qualifications of the staff of the sport organizations
- lack of innovation and openness in the sport organizations
- too little awareness about the opportunities and benefits of international cooperation
- very limited cooperation with foreign sport organizations

Taking into account these needs, the goal of the project was defined as follows: to improve the linguistic and interpersonal competencies of sport activists. This was in order to help sport organizations to take advantage of the opportunities resulting from the organization of EURO 2012 in the region and other international sport events. Language training was also to help staff working in sport to network with experienced international sport organizations, operating in countries where championships are held at an international level.

Language training was organised in English and German on three levels. For every participant 60 hours of courses were planned. The interpersonal trainings covered: negotiations, cultural differences, establishing cooperation with international sport organizations, promotion of sport and obtaining sponsorship. Every participant was to take part in 32 hours of interpersonal training.

The training was organised in three cities, which improved the accessibility for people from different parts of the region. In each of the cities there were 3 versions of the training programme. The training was given by about 40 lecturers and coaches.

The main entrance criteria for the potential participants were: fixed employment and a track record of activity in a sport organization. There were no restrictions on the type of connection with a sport organization, so among the participants there were professional and amateur players, referees, coaches as and managers or office workers from the sport organizations. Although applications for the training were submitted individually, it can be said that most of the participants came from football, basketball, volleyball and handball organizations. People aged 26-50 were a large majority of the training groups, but about 20% of the participants were over 50 years old. The share of participants coming from rural areas was from 20-30% (of training organized in Wrocław) up to about 40% (in Legnica and Jelenia Góra).

The promoter of the project was Dolnośląska Federacja Sportu (DFS) – the Sport Federation of Dolny Śląsk. This is a private not-for-profit entity. It brings together

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the region's 37 different sport associations (from different sport disciplines).

It is the biggest sport organisation in the Dolnośląskie voivodship. The main goal of DFS is to promote all sports and to bring together the sporting community in the region - players (both professionals and amateurs), coaches, sport activists and fans. DFS coordinates sporting events at regional, national and international level. The organisation also supports the development of sport by organizing training and courses for sport circles.

The project was implemented by DFS in partnership with three other organizations. Two of them are non-governmental organisations and one is a private entity. Project partners were: Fundacja Rozwoju Demokracji Lokalnej – Centrum Dolnośląskie (Local Democracy Development Foundation – Centre in Dolnośląskie Voivodeship); Centrum Samorządu Lokalnego – Fundacja Rozwoju Demokracji Lokalnej w Jeleniej Górze (Centre for Local Government - Local Democracy Development Foundation in Jelenia Góra) and Agencja Rozwoju Regionalnego ARLEG S.A (ARLEG Regional Development Agency).

Programme details

Project activities took place between July 2009 and Mai 2011 in the three largest cities of the region: Wrocław, Jelenia Góra and Legnica.

The project was supported under Priority 8 - *Regional human resources* of the Operational Programme Human Capital for the 2007-2013 period, activity 8.1 *Development of staff and enterprises in the region*. The aim of this activity was to improve and adapt the qualifications and skills of employees so as to meet the needs of the regional economy. In the conception of this activity it was thought to be important to reinforce the growing interest in raising the competencies and skills of employees, because in comparison to other European countries, Polish enterprises are significantly less likely to organize and participate in training. The training projects were to be adjusted to the region's development strategy and were intended to strengthen its comparative advantages.

The Education for sport project made a strong contribution to achieving the objectives of the Structural Funds in the 2007-13 period, especially in promoting competitiveness and cooperation. The project contributed to strengthening the competitiveness of the Dolnośląskie voivodship and to employment increase through investments in human capital. Language courses contributed also to improving cooperation between the sport organizations in the region and sport clubs from other EU countries.

The project partly anticipated the objectives of ESIF in the current period, especially through its contribution to supporting labour mobility and the creation of employment by skills development through language and interpersonal training.

The Education for sport project received 1 015 049 EUR of EU funds and 179 126 EUR were contributed by the beneficiaries.

Nature of the contribution to economic and/or social development

The initiative implemented by the DFS and project partners had a strong direct impact on the social development of the region. In the Dolnośląskie voivodship there is about 0.5 million people who are members of different sport organisations.

In this respect the voivodship ranks third out of the 16 Polish voivodships. For this large group of people there was previously no offer of training tailored to their specific needs. Thanks to the project, the regional sport organisations can use improved language and interpersonal skills to cooperate with sport organisations from other countries. In other words, it facilitated further developments.

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This cooperation has the form of joint competitions, games, training camps, exchange of players, and it also gives the opportunity for cluster development.

It should be also stressed that the participants in the training greatly increased their chances on the labour market and this contributed to labour mobility.

The education for sport project also contributed indirectly to economic development by strengthening the competitive advantage of the Dolnośląskie region.

Intervention Category

The categories of intervention (from the study's standard categorisation) that are particularly relevant to this case are:

- 6. *Creating employment in sport and physical activity*
- 13. *Improving sport skills & competences*
- 14. *Using sport to develop broader skills for employment*
- 16. *Improving governance and administrative capacity*

Project outputs

The immediate result of the project was the training of 720 people, in training organized in Wrocław, Jelenia Góra and Legnica. The goal was to improve the English language, German language and interpersonal skills of the participants. In the language training, sport themes and sport vocabulary were emphasized. There were 4 semesters of training and 3 levels of advancement in each language, This meant that there were 5720 hours of language training conducted. With the interpersonal skills there were 1216 hours of training conducted. At the end of the project there were 570 language certificates and 570 certificates in interpersonal skills awarded.

Project results and impacts

Over the longer term, the project contributed to an increased interest in international cooperation and contacts with foreign clubs and sport associations. This allowed exchanges of experience and better use by the region of the opportunities presented by the organization of Euro 2012. In a survey conducted after the project, the participants declared that the training will particularly increase the opportunities for cooperation with international sport organizations and the development of their sport organization. The informal observations made over time have confirmed that actually there were various examples of cooperation such as organization of joint training camps, training through exchanges of players etc.

The participants also declared that after the project they had increased motivation to work on projects in sport, primarily concerning promotion of sport in general and promotion of their sport organizations.

Good practice features

The project was very much in line with the priorities of the Operational Programme and had a significant impact on the sport sector of the targeted region, considerably enhancing its capabilities and opening up new opportunities.

The project was pioneering and innovative in several of its features. It was the first Polish training project on such a scale targeted at the sport community. Previously there had been a project financed by the Equal Initiative but it was aimed at unemployed sportsmen, so the target group and the expected results had a different character than for the project analysed in this case study.

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Education for sport was the first training project aimed at sport organisations covering a whole region. This resulted in a high degree of complexity in its implementation. Thanks to its innovative approach and successful implementation, it became a model project for sport federations from other regions. Many of the features developed within the project have been disseminated through informal communication between the regional federations.

Secondly it was the first project implemented by the DFS that was financed by external funding sources. Its implementation yielded many new organisational solutions, which proved to be effective and were adapted in the everyday activity of the DFS. Successful implementation of the Education for sport project was a starting point for implementation of several other undertakings, financed from the external means.

Sources of further information

Project promoter page:

Dolnośląska Federacja Sportu (DFS) <http://www.sport.wroclaw.pl/>

Project page:

<http://www.dips.pl/eds/strona/4-o-projekcie>

Statistic data about the sport organizations in the region:

http://stat.gov.pl/bdl/app/strona.html?p_name=indeks

10 Employability & Transversal Skills

10.1 Ireland: FUTSAL – Football Used Towards Social Advancement and Learning

Good Practice Case no. 26

Project Title & Number

FUTSAL (IE 1)

Theme:

Employability & Transversal Skills

Project identification:



The project FUTSAL (Football Used Towards Social Advancement and Learning) was implemented over three years (February 2011 - May 2014) by the Football Association of Ireland (FAI) in partnership with the Welsh Football Trust (WFT) with the overall aim to provide education and work opportunities for young people in disadvantaged areas. It sought to obtain the benefits of sports-based interventions in the form of improved psychological health and wellbeing and engagement in educational programmes

The FUTSAL project and related activities helped to facilitate the development of football themed education hubs that were rolled out in communities along the South Eastern seaboard of Ireland and across North West Wales.

Reasons for citing this project

The FUTSAL initiative was a very well prepared and planned project and in general is an excellent example of how Sport and physical activity positively contribute to public health, social cohesion and social mobility. The project's activities provided education and work opportunities for people in disadvantaged areas. Positive outcomes for participants included improved levels of health and fitness and enhanced wellbeing, confidence, self-esteem, motivation and subjective agency. This suggests that the value of the programme goes beyond direct employment outcomes to success in engaging participants and enhancing personal development pathways.

The FUTSAL project also illustrates the successful exploitation of volunteering programmes to improve community development and regeneration.

Within this, the FUTSAL and related projects show how public funds can generate momentum to create stronger local synergies and partnerships between local authorities and education providers and how ERDF funding in particular can assist local initiatives by helping to provide a strategic dimension, adding to the regional and national impact of local initiatives.

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Sports and physical activities

FUTSAL provides facilities for five-a-side football, but also training, and outreach to community sport and physical activities.

Project main characteristics

Futsal has its origin in 1988, when it was introduced by FIFA as a new discipline. It is commonly recognised as an official form of five-a-side football. It is practiced with a smaller ball with less bounce than a regular football. The rules create an emphasis on improvisation, creativity and technique as well as ball control and passing in small spaces. For these reasons, futsal is regarded as an ideal vehicle by which to develop the key football skills of young players.

The FAI' strategy uses futsal as the main activity for its social inclusion programme. This was the rationale behind using the word FUTSAL as the acronym for this project – Football Used Towards Social Advancement and Learning.

The FAI and WFT jointly run the project aiming to use the discipline of futsal as a way of attracting people back into mainstream education. The overall objective was to offer futsal to targeted social groups and to link the sport discipline with educational models so as to enhance entry into the labour force.



The project's rationale is linked to a body of literature regarding the relationship between sport and social change (Spaaj 2009), between football and social inclusion (Brown et al.2010) and about the benefits of sport for individuals with development disabilities (Weiss et al. 2003). The benefits of sports-based intervention to participants in the form of improved psychological health and wellbeing as well as further engagement in educational programmes has also been addressed (Coalter et al. 2000).

The project's objectives are reflected in both Ireland and Wales education, employment and social inclusion public policies priorities. The project's longitudinal evaluation study²³, defines both the Irish and Welsh context with reference to youth unemployment, sport participation among young people and sport accessibility for disabled people. These issues are recognised and addresses by both research and policy programmes in both countries.

These principles have been implemented in practice by the FUTSAL project through two specific lines of development. The first objective was to use the powerful attraction of football to re-engage unemployed men and women with mainstream education to increase their prospects of employability or to enhance their prospects of going on to further education. The second objective was to influence and assist community regeneration via employment and volunteerism. The participants engaged in a programme of sports themed Further Education complemented by a broad range of FAI and WFT certified coach education awards.

²³ Centre for Youth Research & Development (2014), Longitudinal Evaluation of Project Futsal. Maynooth University

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This was a structured academic programme, through the football education centres (hubs), of adult education, personal development, football coaching, education and work/volunteer placements. It was offered to participants from the local community at each hub, along with disability training. Participants also had the opportunity to assist in the delivery of local community sports events and programmes which formed part of their personal development and work experience modules.

Programme details

PROJECT FUTSAL (Football Used Towards Social Advancement and Learning) secured funding from the European Regional Development Fund's INTERREG IVA Ireland Wales Programme 2007--2013 under Priority 2, Theme 2 Sustainable Regeneration of Communities.

The structural fund intervention rationale under theme 2 refers to the need to maintain a healthy labour force. This is highly depended on strong community development, which will consequently have a positive impact on regions that become attractive for economic, social and environmental development. This conceptual framework is tied in with the idea that the development and nurturing of social capital – understood as connections among individuals and social networks and the norms of reciprocity and trustworthiness that arise from them – is critical to maintaining social cohesion.

The FUTSAL project's activities reflect one of the 'Theme 2 Indicative Operations'²⁴ which is '*Active engagement of local communities in developing joint approaches to promote and facilitate social inclusion, including the incorporation of migrants, linguistic minorities, those not in employment, education or training*'.

The FUTSAL project received a total of 1,964,665 EUR (ERDF 1,429,006) and both project beneficiaries (i.e. FAI and WFT) contributed to the total fund by co-financing the project.

The resources were invested across three years in twelve communities in both Ireland and Wales. Both associations could share best practice in the set-up of seven Football Education Centres (Hubs) and in the delivery of pan-disability training in each hub, and in conducting a longitudinal research on the effectiveness of football in promoting social inclusion and learning within disadvantaged communities²⁵.

FUTSAL's main objectives were in line with the Cohesion Policy Priority 2, Theme 2 in that they aimed to enhance participants' employability and/or enhance their prospects of going onto further education. In addition, thanks to the volunteering activities used to foster local community regeneration, FUTSAL made a contribution to the development of social capital in both regions, which has to some extent tackled social exclusion of targeted social groups.

Nature of the contribution to economic and/or social development

Disengagement leading to early drop-out from schools and youth unemployment are significant issues in both the Irish and Welsh context.

In Ireland, disengagement from school is a significant source of inequality in society. According to the OECD, the 26% level of unemployment affects the workforce aged under 24²⁶, who are most likely to have lower levels of qualification.

²⁴ Ireland Wales OP (2007-2013)

²⁵ Centre for Youth Research & Development (2014), Longitudinal Evaluation of Project Futsal. Maynooth University.

²⁶ OECD (2014)

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In Wales, youth unemployment is a cause of intergenerational transmission of poverty²⁷. In 2014, the Welsh government found that 20.2% people aged 16-24 in Wales were unemployed, compared to the 19.4% equivalent rate for all of the UK.

FUTSAL used five-a-side football as an opportunity to provide education and work opportunities for people in disadvantaged areas and to boost community regeneration through employment and volunteerism.

As the project evaluation study confirms, FUTSAL contributed significantly to the social development of Irish and Welsh communities involved in the project. The project's outcomes included improved levels of health and fitness, improved well-being, confidence, self-esteem, motivation, subjective agency, in addition to direct employment outcomes. Moreover, FUTSAL has actively promoted volunteerism as a means of community regeneration and development.

Intervention Category

The categories of intervention (from the study's standard categorisation) that are particularly relevant to this case are:

- 13. *Improving sport skills & competences*
- 14. *Using sport to develop broader skills for employment*
- 15. *Social engagement*
- 17. *Addressing health and other societal challenges and contributing to happiness & well-being*

Project outputs

Overall, The FUTSAL project's outputs consisted in the delivery of sport hubs where educational and coaching programmes were delivered to local participants. Programmes were rolled out quite differently in Ireland and Wales.

In Ireland, a total of seven FUTSAL hubs were opened. Three of these were based in the Dublin area (Ballymun, Collinstown and Corduff) and the other four were in Waterford, Carlow, Wexford and Tipperary. Two officers (full or part-time) were allocated to each hub whereas the number of participants per hub varied, with each hub recruiting 20-30 participants per annum.

The project programme ran for one academic year in each hub. The programme content included both educational elements, which were provided by Training Boards, and coaching elements, delivered by the FAI.

Participants were given the objective to work towards level 5 award for the overall programme as defined by the National Framework of Qualifications.

In addition they completed FAI accredited coaching awards and could also take the Youth Certificate, an award for player aged 13-18 years. Last but not least, participants completed a work experience module, coaching in their local communities, such as schools, community centres or clubs.

In Wales, a total of five hubs were made operational and located in Llandudno, Llangefni, Prestatyn, Bangor and Colwyn Bay. Each hub was coordinated by one officer with the support of hub assistants. The hubs were based in local football clubs. The educational programme was delivered by local college tutors, but the coaching programme was delivered by hub assistants and trainers. Programmes at the hubs were jointly run with local colleges for two days a week.

²⁷ The Office for National Statistics (2014)

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In addition to the educational and coaching programmes, each hub in Ireland and Wales organised different volunteering activities. These included:

- Local primary and secondary schools coaching and football events (Ireland and Wales)
- Pan Disability Football events (Ireland and Wales) – all project participants were trained to deliver pan-disability football sessions. PD Football outdoor and indoor Festivals delivered in Shamrock Rovers FC stadium and the National Basketball arena Dublin in 2012 and 2013 featuring teams from Ireland and Wales.
- Late Night Leagues (Ireland) – diversion youth programme delivered in disadvantaged communities in Dublin in partnership with Irish police (Gardai) which featured late night football sessions at times when anti-social behavior was prevalent.
- Motiv8 Mental health group, Wales – Welsh students/interns successfully engaged to run events with this group in North Wales.
- Clonmel (Tipperary) – project students successfully set up a Saturday morning pan disability football group which featured up to twenty participants and their guardians.
- Dublin; The Annual Garda, FAI, Dublin City Council joint community project which culminated in a festival of football event at the Alfie Byrne road Sports Complex . This hugely successful community project engaged almost 500 young children from Primary Schools in the Clontarf, Harmonstown, Killester and Raheny areas with the programme focus on the themes of Anti-Bullying, Personal Safety and the "Show Racism The Red Card" initiative. Project students and interns have coordinated and delivered this event for two years now under the supervision of FAI Development Officers.

Project results and impacts

To date, almost 1000 students have completed Project FUTSAL in Ireland while 160 participated in Wales during the EU funded project period. While research presents a snap shot evaluation of students who were contacted by the research team, anecdotal evidence shows that progressions to employment and further education were higher than originally reported. It is estimated that over 50% of people completing the project gained full time employment post the project in Ireland while another 15% progressed to further education (mainly third level sports related courses).

This information is provided by the FAI Development Officers working at community level who engaged directly with project participants.

Indeed, a major advantage was enjoyed by 75 former students who had the opportunity to join the FAI as Football in the Community interns for nine months post project participation and this invaluable experience paid off for many.

In addition to direct employment and return to education outcomes, the FUTSAL project has also contributed to long-term economic and social effects.

According to a value for money study²⁸, the project had three main outcomes associated with increased economic value. These are employment salary, lower levels of unemployment and benefit to the state in terms of increased taxes and reduced benefits. In addition, non-economic outcomes were also identified, namely

²⁸ Ms Eilís Lawlor of Just Economics conducted the value-for-money study as part of the project evaluation study. The full report can be found as an appendix to the report Centre for Youth Research & Development (2014), Longitudinal Evaluation of Project Futsal. Maynooth University.

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impacts on physical health, mental health and crime. The study suggests that by associating values to the identified economic and social outcomes, over seven year period, the annual saving is estimated as 12, 347 EUR per participant.

Good practice features

Strong coherence with a key element (Priority 2 – Theme 2) in the region's Operational Programme for 2007-13 - by contributing to the delivery of an interregional programme using sport to tackle youth unemployment and social exclusion.

Highly effective and efficiently delivered, with evident impact.

Highly sustainable.

Good transferability, in principle.

Sources of further information

Centre for Youth Research & Development (2014), Longitudinal Evaluation of Project Futsal. Maynooth University.

Ireland Wales OP (2007-2013)

<http://projectfutsal.ie/>

http://www.irelandwales.ie/projects/priority_1_theme_1/futsal

10.2 United Kingdom: Brighton Stepping Stones

Good Practice Case no. 27

Project Title & Number

Brighton Stepping Stones into Employment (UK 7)

Theme:

Employability & Transversal Skills

Project identification:

This project was delivered with the help of an ESF grant through the UK's Skills Funding Agency, by Albion in the Community, a Registered Charity established by Brighton & Hove Albion Football Club (BHAFC).

The project targeted the hard-to-reach (including long-term unemployed, the homeless and people with disabilities) with the aim of re-engaging them into learning and achieving a qualification in sports leadership or volunteering. Participants were supported in moving towards sustainable employment or voluntary work as a stepping stone to employment.

Involvement of inspirational ex professional BHAFC football players as mentors for participants helped ensure good outcomes with good retention and successful course completion. Football clubs were chosen as the location because of their relaxed and friendly environments.

Reasons for citing this project

This project is an extremely interesting example of how small scale community-based interventions can use sport to engage with difficult-to-reach individuals (including in this case the long-term unemployed, the homeless and people with mental illness) to improve basic skills, help them gain qualifications and move into employment or volunteering, especially in positions of sports leadership.

Sports and physical activities

Football

Project main characteristics

Brighton & Hove Albion Football Club (BHAFC) compete in the npower Championship, the second tier of English football, and is one of the best-known teams in the South East of England.

Albion in the Community is a Registered Charity established by BHAFC that delivers a huge range of programmes – from football and sports to health and wellbeing, from education and qualifications, to disability and social inclusion. It is guided by 5 principal objectives:

1. Make sport accessible to people of all ages and abilities
2. Tackle inequality
3. Improve health and wellbeing
4. Improve educational attainment
5. Create employment and career opportunities

Through innovative programmes delivered directly and through schools and other partners new and creative ways for young people to learn have been developed in unique and innovative training and skills programmes that can lead to a range of qualifications and tackle social, physical and mental inequality and empower

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marginalised people through positive, supportive engagement.

More broadly, Albion in the Community makes a large contribution to increased participation in sport and physical activity by providing accessible football and sports courses to people of all ages and abilities across Sussex. It also delivers targeted programmes that raise awareness of health issues and motivate people to make positive changes in their lives, particularly those living in areas of health inequality.

The programmes are delivered by professional staff in order to provide premium quality training, but the close association with BHAFC also means that it is possible to draw on well-known sport personalities, especially ex-professionals at the club, to help develop engagement with the target communities.

Sport, and football in particular, has the power to engage and inspire people of all ages in our local communities. In general Albion in the Community helps people improve their health and wellbeing, but also overcome challenges and build their confidence and skills, raising aspirations and helping people to use their potential to the full.

The project under consideration - Brighton Stepping Stones into Employment – was clearly very much in line with this aspect of Albion in the Community's programmes.

It aimed to re-engage the hard-to-reach and encourage them into learning and achieving a qualification in sports leadership or volunteering. Participants were then supported as they moved towards sustainable employment or voluntary work as a stepping stone towards full-time employment.

The project therefore targeted the long-term unemployed, homeless people and those hardest to help, disabled people (including people with mental health conditions). In general this meant that the target group was people needing to develop basic skills. Participants in the project were referred from other local projects, dealing with issues such as mental health and homelessness, and by pathways providers and those delivering Jobcentre Plus projects.

It was delivered in four centres, supported by Brighton and Hove Albion Football Club's dedicated and well-resourced study support centre at the stadium. The centre employs its own staff, who delivered the project. These have experience of supporting those who have become disengaged from their communities, by creating accessible educational routes and offer innovative solutions to employment, through the combination of training and work-based learning platforms. In addition this project was able to call on the ability of Albion in the Community to make use of well-known footballers to engage with and inspire the target groups for this project and also to use an interest in football and sport as a motivation.

The project led to two formal qualifications:

- Community Sports Leadership Award (level 2)
- Personal Best (level 1)

As outlined below, it led to some very successful outcomes.

Programme details

The project operated from 01/08/2008 to 01/12/2010.

It was funded under Priority 1 and Priority 4 of the 2007–2013 England and Gibraltar ESF Operational Programme, which seek to increase employment and tackle worklessness through a mix of employment and skills provision, intended to support people, enabling them to enter jobs and in some instances progress into work.

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The management of the OP is largely through the Skills Funding Agency, which offered relatively small scale grants to community organisations and others offering structured training and engagement programmes.

The Brighton Stepping Stones into Employment project was very much in line with the OP's objectives under priorities 1 and 4 and also offers an interesting example for those developing proposals with a focus on the ESF thematic objectives of 'promoting sustainable and quality employment and supporting labour mobility' and 'promoting social inclusion, and combating poverty and all forms of discrimination' in the current period.

Nature of the contribution to economic and/or social development

This project made use of the special capabilities of sport to engage with some of the most difficult-to-reach groups in society and help individuals within these groups gain skills and qualifications, improve their confidence and social interaction and move into employment.

At the same time it was promoting health and well-being and social cohesion.

Although a relatively small scale project, it had important and positive effects for those involved and presents a model that could be more widely applied, especially as a way to make use of the considerable advantages offered by sport for this kind of intensive work, both as a means of delivering the project and as an employment destination.

Intervention Category

The categories of intervention (from the study's standard categorisation) that are particularly relevant to this case are:

- 14. *Using sport to develop broader skills for employment*
- 15. *Social engagement*

Project outputs

Two formal qualifications were offered as aims for participants in the project:

- Community Sports Leadership Award (level 2)
- Personal Best (level 1)

The targets set for the project were :

- 264 qualifications
- 230 positive progressions (employment, voluntary work, further education, job search activity)
- 90 sustained employment outcomes (defined as six months employment)

Project results and impacts

The project made a particular contribution to the broad range of programmes offered by Albion in the Community, strengthening its engagement with a series of difficult-to-reach groups. It therefore added effectively to the more than 30,000 people who benefit each year, from the charity's activities.

Specifically, the project led to 330 qualifications (across four centres) being achieved by project participants and 170 progressing into work. It therefore exceeded targets by quite a margin.

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Good practice features

The project's objectives were directly in line with the OP's objectives and priorities and in fact represents a good example of what the OP was attempting to achieve.

The project was able to make good use of the well-established position and existing programmes and resources of Albion in the Community and was implemented efficiently and very effectively. The results exceeded expectations.

The principles of this project and its effective use of sport and sport personalities to engage with some of the most vulnerable groups in society is highly transferable.

Sources of further information

<http://albioninthecommunity.org.uk/>

11 Contributions to Health Improvements

11.1 Hungary: Improvement of content and methodology, advanced teacher studies in everyday PE

Good Practice Case no. 28

Project Title & Number

Curricular/methodological development and professional training for teachers for daily physical exercise (HU 7)

(Tartalmi-módszertani fejlesztés, valamint pedagógus továbbképzés a mindennapos testnevelés terén)

Theme:

Employability & Transversal Skills

Project identification:

The project was implemented by the University of Physical Education located in the Central Hungary region (NUTS-2 regions) with its centre of Budapest, the capital of Hungary. The organisation is a publicly funded non-profit higher education institution established in 1925. It was the first training and education institution with the aim of providing education and training for teachers and coaches of sport professionals.

The project implemented was in line with the traditional core activity of the university: developing professional sport knowledge for physical education teachers and coaches working in primary and secondary schools. The project has also created bridges with the national sport strategy which promotes and increased overall participation in team sports. The project addressed physical education teachers, but the main target group ultimately was the primary and secondary student population between the ages of 7-18.

The project was implemented on a national scale, with the results and outcomes intended to be used nationally by all public education institutions. During the project period, nearly 100 elementary and high schools were involved in a pilot project aiming to try the new methodologies during PE classes.

Reasons for citing this project

The innovative nature of the project was that it served the contemporary needs of a new generation, especially by addressing health needs. Physical education and sport methodologies were modernised and made to support the renewal of the recently implemented daily physical education curriculum in schools. This referred to exercise and training methods used in games sports and was implemented through theoretical educational films providing an orientation and new methodologies and processes for effective use of everyday PE.

The project was in close harmony with the national sport strategy in connection of developing team sports and implementing daily physical education classes in primary and secondary schools. All these elements served to create a sustainable and increased level of sport participation in Hungary and added to the process of sport socialization at an early age.

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Sports and physical activities

The main sporting activity of the programme is handball; however the project also created methodologies that are implementable in physical education more generally, including those used by specialised sport divisions (such as team sports).

Project main characteristics

The objective of the project was to create alternative and better methods to support sporting activities in the recently implemented daily PE classes in Hungarian primary and secondary schools. The aim was also to develop and implement new pedagogical approaches when undertaking daily PE, to ensure that children benefit in terms of their physical, psychological and intellectual well-being. The project also supported the development of training to be able to provide staff with a sufficient professional standing to be able to implement the new policy of daily PE.

The incorporation of sport specific training methods especially in team sports was used to capitalize on the power that team sports have to create a sense of community among children and young people and to provide sport specific knowledge assisting children's choices in relation to after school club-based sport.

The elements of the project addressed the need for modernisation of the content, methodologies, and pedagogy of daily physical education classes. This added to national processes already under way, which aimed to ensure that the educational conceptualisation, the pedagogical programmes and local curricular content in PE incorporated elements satisfying the current needs of children and youth in terms of their physical, mental, and psychological development.

The concept of the project paid attention to goals relating to preventative health measures, enhancement of involvement in physical activity, improving the strength and endurance of school children etc. and how to operationalise these concepts in the classroom. It included methodologies with training sessions for the development of strength, coordination, and endurance, particularly in relation to the skeletal, muscle and cardio-vascular systems of the human body. The methodology for daily PE was complemented by elements on movement, games, and fitness and coordination and special provision in relation to handball.

All in all, a training programme covering a 12 years period (from the age of 7 until 18) was developed with age and ability specific content.

In order to make the programme sustainable over time, on-line mentor platforms were developed, where teachers and coaches were assisted with one-to-one consultation and assistance for sport professionals through a support desk in the form of an interactive facility with a mentor-consultant.

A network was also created with the participations of educational institutions, sport clubs and associations, providing physical educators with new, modern, and info-technological tools and methods that they can use in their teaching and learning processes and also suggestions on useful practices related to sports and physical activities. All training material was made available with free online access.

Programme details

The total budget of the programme was 1.373 billion Forints (approx. 4.4 million Euros) with 15 % self-financing; its duration was seven months.

The context for the project was that in Hungary the "Széchenyi Plan" and the "New Széchenyi Plan" were implemented in order to promote the integration of private enterprises, business federations and local governments into a cooperation process aiming to catalyse economic growth and improvements in society.

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The National Development Plan and the National Regional Development Concept contain sport related, and sport development elements. These strategies explicitly refer to community building, value creation, and building solidarity in society thought sport and physical activity. In these documents medium term development policy (2014-2020) includes references to support the operation of school and university sport organisations, training of sport professionals, modernisation of the theoretical and practical curriculum of school physical education, the implementation of programmes facilitating the development of daily physical education classes and the execution of inclusive programmes by and through sports.

In this framework, the New Hungary Development Plan (NHDP) was launched including 15 operational programme areas. The NHDP Plan received 7000 billion Hungarian Forints (4 097 080 055 EUR) EU funding and 15% national funding, and was executed during the programme period of 2007-2013. The ESF Social Renewal Operational Programme is one of the 15 different *Operational Programmes approved by the Hungarian government* with six priorities: employment, education, public education, higher education, social integration and health.

The project titled 'Curricular-methodological development and professional training for teachers on daily physical exercise' was awarded in the 2007-2013 funding period within the New Széchenyi Plan - Social Renewal Operational Program (SROP) / (Új Széchenyi Terv Társadalmi Megújulás Operatív Program --TÁMOP).

Nature of the contribution to economic and/or social development

The project contributed to higher quality levels in the teaching of sport and PE in primary and secondary schools, which have a very important and very special effect on the lives of future generation. Everyday PE has the goal of making children lead a healthy life from an early age and to incorporate exercise into their daily routines. With a wide, appealing and enjoyable range of sports taught in schools, this can ensure that students become more enthusiastic and willing to learn and do sport activities with evident pleasure.

On a societal level, this contributes to an enhanced level of sport participation, a healthier society and more effectively performing human capital, and in turn produces savings in health budgets and a reduction in days off work.

The project has built new network corporations within existing networks of educational institutions and physical education teachers, created new links and strengthened existing links between national sport organisations, sport clubs and schools. Thus the project contributed on a personal micro-level, but also on an organisational and institutional level to achieve significant societal impacts and benefits.

Intervention Category

The categories of intervention (from the study's standard categorisation) that are particularly relevant to this case are:

- 7) *Impacts of related employment*
- 8) *Indirect impacts on employment*
- 10) *Encouraging developments in sport technology and other innovation*
- 11) *Systematic development of a broader sport-based strategy*
- 13) *Improving sport skills & competences*
- 17) *Addressing health and other societal challenges and contributing to happiness & well-being*

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Project outputs

The project achieved several tangible outputs by involving close to 100 public schools in the pilot project in which the methodologies for the project were developed, applied and tested. There was a special curricular programme package developed for handball, which contained age and ability specific elements designed to cover a period of 12 years from the age of 7 until 18; the packages were designed for beginner and advance levels, primary school grades 1-4, grades 5-8, and secondary school classes. Extra-curricular adaptations were also created for after-school classes.

Research was conducted to gain new knowledge about attitudes, opinions, and suggestions for the newly implemented daily physical education framework; decision makers, teachers and parents were targeted. Over a 1000 teachers participated in a 30 hours training programme about the methodology. An internet supported interactive platform was established (virtualcampus.tf.hu), which functioned as an e-learning application containing several hundred hours of videos, animations, figures and tables supporting the transmission of information and knowledge. Also, a mentor, sport professional online assistance system was developed for teachers and coaches in which questions could be asked and support received for their work. Mentors were representatives of the handball sport with extended experience in teaching and coaching.

Project results and impacts

More than 1000 teachers and coaches (multipliers) were trained to use the developed outcomes.

The project's basic contribution is to health promotion among children and young people in Hungary. This contribution is in line with strategic national approaches in which the central government placed sport as a strategic area in 2010. In line with this strategy public education was one of the institutions of society through which bad health conditions and a sedentary life style were tackled.

Health prevention, as an important area of society especially for children and youth, was addressed through this project at a micro level. The results of these kinds of intervention may be measured at the macro levels of society in terms of economic performance and savings of health related expenditure.

All the elements of National Development Plan and the National Regional Development Concept were addressed by the project of the University of Physical Education and a significant contribution made to achieve their objectives.

Good practice features

The project was clearly in line with national policy on improving the health and lifestyle of the population and of EU policy in similar areas.

It was well-planned and systematically implemented and had useful employment consequences too.

Clear testing and validation processes were built into the project programme.

It also had a multiplicative nature in that starting from a pilot project in one of the team sports – handball - new teaching methods were being created that were passed on to a growing circle of teachers and professionals.

In the process of developing the project the Hungarian University of Physical Education implemented the most recent interdisciplinary knowledge and experience available from sport division-specific professionals. This, together with online elements supporting e-learning and blended learning, further increased the

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sustainability and transferability of the project outputs.

The project is highly transferable and could clearly be implemented in other European countries.

Sources of further information

Hungarian University of Physical Education

1123 Budapest, Alkotás str. 44

Website: <http://www.English.tf.hu>; www.virtualcampus.tf.hu;

11.2 Netherlands/Germany: Fit for Business

Good Practice Case no. 29

Project Title & Number

Fit for Business (NL 7)

Theme:

Employability & Transversal Skills



Project identification:

Nowadays businesses want to stimulate their employees to live a healthy life. This not only benefits the employees, but also the firms themselves. Employees that live a healthy lifestyle (exercise regularly and watch what they eat) are more productive and better motivated. Unfortunately, in the Netherlands half of all employees do not exercise enough.

Fit for Business is a project that transcends national borders. It aims to improve the health of employees at 24 Dutch and 24 German firms in the Eems-Dollard region (EDR). In collaboration with partners from sport (sport clubs), private companies and science, SportDrenthe (NL) and the Kreissportbund Emsland (DE) tested a method to stimulate employees to live an active and healthy lifestyle.

SMEs especially lack the means to invest in a healthier lifestyle for their employees. With the EFRD-subsidy SportDrenthe (NL) and the Kreissportbund Emsland (DE) funded Fit for Business, an initiative that supports enterprises in the development of health enhancing policies supporting various sport and physical movement activities.

The EFRD-funding started in January 2010 and lasted until December 2013. SportDrenthe and Kreissportbund Emsland continued the programme and it is still active today.

Reasons for citing this project

Fit for Business is a project that highlights the economic and social benefits of encouraging an active and healthy lifestyle. It is interesting because it depends on employers acknowledging the benefits (including financial benefits) of healthier employees. However, many employers lack the knowledge to effectively stimulate their employees to live a healthier life. This is especially true for SMEs, since most of them do not have professional HRM staff. Fit for Business supports these enterprises setting up a tailor-made exercise and health policy, taking into account the possibilities of the firm and the needs of the employees. One can argue that without the support from Fit for Business the participating SME enterprises would still struggle to develop and implement lifestyle policies.

Sports and physical activities

Sport clubs were involved. They facilitated a number of health enhancing activities such as hiking, running, swimming, gymnastics (at the working place), yoga, fitness, boot camp, boxing, zumba and water sports.

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Project main characteristics

The EFRD-funding started in January 2010 and lasted until December 2013, though the project is continuing.

Fit for Business' common goals are (1) improvement of employees' health - both physically and mentally - and (2) creating new networks consisting of sport clubs and private firms. In regard to the first goal, in addition to offering activities to the employees it is important to create awareness.

The intervention not only focusses on organising activities relating to 'BRAVO-factors' (exercise, smoking, alcohol, nutrition and recreation), but also on education (awareness) and construction of infrastructure (networks).

Fit for Business is unique in its approach. It is a total package, including a year's advice and support in developing and organizing activities, using effective means of communications, involving local partners (e.g. sport clubs) and specialized partners (e.g. the University of Hamburg). Elements of the project include a needs assessment and a health and fitness check for all the employees involved.

The following elements made for a successful project:

- The health and fitness check in the working place gives insights in the employees' health, which raises awareness and motivates people for the remainder of the project. The personal advice based on the check results are an important element.
- Offering activities in the work place means that people are less inclined to perceive barriers to participation.
- In the beginning of the project offering activities in the boss' time increases participation and reflects the enterprise's involvement.
- Offering these health enhancing activities is a good secondary working condition and this strengthens the image of the firm as a good employer.
- By including all BRAVO factors there is something for everyone. The needs assessment gives insights into the employees' wishes.
- A central contact person or working group should be responsible for organizing the project.
- A good communication about the project and its activities is essential.
- For having a good participation rate activities should be organised during lunch breaks and during the time immediately after working.
- Cooperation with (local) experts
- A systematic approach (structure, analyses, planning, execution, evaluation) yields a durable health enhancing policy in the work place.

Programme details

The project ran from January 2010 – December 2013

It was supported by the EFRD INTERREG Programme

EFRD-subsidy: € 449 918.00

Public co-financing: € 26 990.00 (several local governments)

Private co-financing: € 179 968.00

Other costs: € 242 958.00

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The Programme focuses its investments on several key priority areas: (1) Innovation and research; (2) The digital agenda; (3) Support for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and (4) The low-carbon economy. In more developed regions a criterion for funding projects is that at least 80% of funds must focus on at least two of these priorities. Fit for Business aims at SMEs (priority 1), increases awareness regarding a healthier life (nutrition, sport and physical activities, including using the bike to go to work; priority 4). In addition Fit for Business has developed a unique concept and monitors outputs (priority 1).

Nature of the contribution to economic and/or social development

Healthy employees are core assets for an enterprise. Healthy employees are more productive, motivated and durably employable, and having healthy employees decreases costs (e.g. sickness) and improves performance. Sick-leaves influences productivity and the quality of services and products. In the Netherlands the costs of an employee being sick for one day costs the enterprise about € 250- per day.

Large companies recognized the merits of good health enhancing policies and have incorporated these policies in their overall HRM policies. This strategy not only benefits the employees but also the companies themselves. In addition, active and motivated employee will strengthen the position of the enterprise in the market.

For SMEs this policy is not common practice. Fear for high costs and a lack of knowledge of health enhancing policies in the working place are the main causes. Fit for Business supports SMEs in order to stimulate a healthier lifestyle of their employees.

Intervention Category

The categories of intervention (from the study's standard categorisation) that are particularly relevant to this case are:

17. Addressing health and other societal challenges and contributing to happiness & well-being

Project outputs

41 enterprises and local government departments with a total of 7,674 employees have participated in Fit for Business. Within these organisations 3,984 employees did the needs assessment (DE: 2,518; NL: 1,466). A research report written by the University of Hamburg is available. The report gives detailed information, e.g. comparing the results regarding feelings of stress, physical complaints, nutrition and sport- and physical activity preferences between the Dutch and German employees.

In addition 2,583 employees did the health and fitness check (DE: 1,855, NL 727 employees). During two international congresses (approx. 300 attendees) experiences were exchanged.

In 2013 the first beach volleyball competition in the Eems-Dollard Region took place (27 company teams, 130 employees).

Netherlands:

47 different activities have been organised (e.g. workshops, lunch walking). In addition to health enhancing activities focused on BRAVO-factors (physical activities, smoking, alcohol & drugs, nutrition, recreation) some participants addressed other topics like courses by a company physiotherapist, a clean working space, adapting the working space (installing high tables for informal meetings). Furthermore, six enterprises increased their promotion regarding awareness of an active and healthy lifestyle. The majority of the enterprises report a positive change in the attitudes of their employees.

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Some firms respond to low threshold campaigns that were organised / stimulated by the Dutch government, e.g. the 'National Stairs Week' (using the stairs instead of the lift) and 'Bike-to-work-Day'. It turned out that these campaigns were good reasons to promote the Fit for Business theme and activities.

Project results and impacts

- 90% of the participating organisations think that the investments required for Fit for Business are worthwhile. The enterprises report an increase in the overall satisfaction and motivation of their employees and an improvement of the atmosphere at the work place. Furthermore, the enterprises answer that they have improved their attractiveness for (new) employees.
- A third of the participating employees say they are more energetic and can handle more work.
- Employees have improved their eating habits. 56% (DE) and 88% (NL) eat vegetables and fruit every day. Before Fit for Business started this was 40% (DE) and 67% (NL).
- Employees are more active. Nowadays 47% (DE) and 39% (NL) are physically active for at least 2 hours per day. Before the project this was 38% (DE) and 36% (NL). In German enterprises the number of smokers was halved.

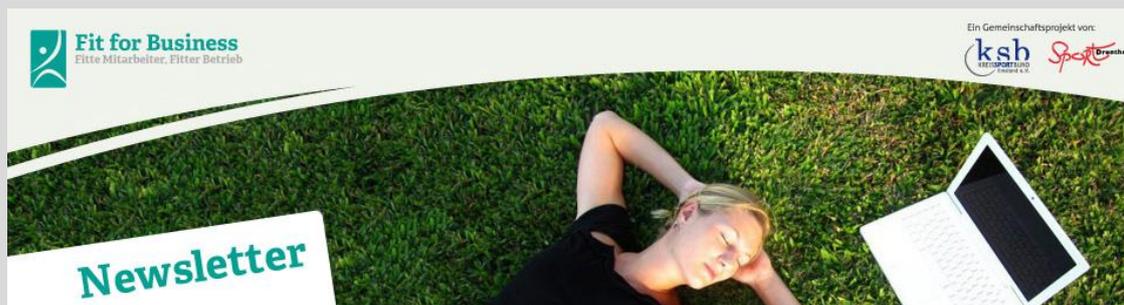
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Good practice features

The project was very much in line with national and EU policy on promoting a healthy lifestyle.

It was efficiently delivered with clear improvements in the health indicators of employees.

The project has continued and therefore has demonstrated its sustainability.



The project's processes are eminently transferable.

Sources of further information

Sport Drenthe (Netherlands)

www.sportdrenthe.nl

<https://www.drenthe-beweegt.nl/fitforbusiness> Kreissportbund Emsland (Germany)

E-mail: info@ksb-emsland.de

www.ksb-emsland.de

<https://www.drenthe-beweegt.nl/fitforbusiness>

11.3 Belgium: Obesite Quartiers Nord Hainaut

Good Practice Case no. 30

Project Title & Number

Obesity Districts North Hainaut (Obésité Quartiers Nord Hainaut) (BE 5)

Theme:

Employability & Transversal Skills

Project identification:

Obesity Districts North Hainaut ('Obésité Quartier Nord Hainaut') is a cross-border cooperation project between Belgium and France. Implemented between 2010 and 2012, this initiative focuses on health and social inclusion, tackling the problems of obesity and related health issues in a socially disadvantaged population. The starting point of this project was that the ratio of the population affected by obesity is higher for the socially disadvantaged (3.8 % as against 1% on average). There are several reasons to explain this situation: poor nutrition, lack of information, social pressures etc.



The project aimed originally to tackle the health and mobility issues of the targeted public, focusing on prevention. It successfully achieved this ambitious objective, with a total participation of 814 persons in the area during the 2 years project

Reasons for citing this project

An interesting cross-border cooperation project promoting health and social inclusion, with a strong community base. It tackled the problems of obesity within the socially disadvantaged population with prevention measures and the training of experts and the encouragement of sport and physical activity was an important part in this project, along with other measures, such as the encouragement of healthy eating.

Sports and physical activities

Nordic walking, Gymnastics targeted to the public ('soft gymnastics').

Project main characteristics

This cross-border project aims to build and disseminate a model of health prevention for obese people living in socially precarious situations, in order to facilitate their better social inclusion. To change attitudes and the habits of people in the border region of North France and Hainaut in Belgium, the project developed a multidisciplinary and tailor-made approach (involving a dietician, psychologist and a medical and sports instructor) and promoted the exchange of good practice and know-how.

The project had 3 main steps :

- 1) training of the experts through a multidisciplinary approach (doctors sharing with sport educators, for example);
- 2) "face to face" tailor-made meetings between the trained experts and the targeted population (in the meantime, the doctors disseminated information across the area covered and participated in the identification of potential participants); organization of workshops open to obese people and residents (on subjects from healthy cooking to sport and physical activities – adapted gymnastics, walking

Good Practice Case no. 30

and Nordic walking)



Photos of the project : gymnastic sessions provided during the project.

3) organisation of a large conference ("De la prise en charge de l'obésité à la prévention : réalités et perspectives"), on 25 October 2012 in Mons with 140 participants, presenting the outcome of the project (see minutes hereafter)

There were a number of workshops were organised. These included a workshop on the 'Therapeutic Education of the Patient', targeting obese people, mixed community- health workshops with local residents from social housing, a workshop on cooking and a workshop on physical activity.

The Health Observatory of Hainault was the leader of the project. The partners were REST'O - Réseau OSEAN (Roubaix-France), Centre Poids et Santé, CHU Amboise Paré (Mons-Belgium), Maison médicale «Le Car d'or» (Mons-Belgium)- Observatoire Franco-Belge de la Santé (Villeneuve d'Ascq-France)

The Observatoire de la Santé du Hainaut (Health Observatory of Hainault - Belgium) was the leader of the project. This public entity's role was to promote health and well-being and to contribute to reducing social inequalities within the province of Hainault (Belgium)

The partners of the project were diverse, NGOs, local associations, hospitals and house care located in France and Belgium : REST'O - Réseau OSEAN (Roubaix-France) , Centre Poids et Santé, CHU Amboise Paré (Mons-Belgium), Maison médicale «Le Car d'or» (Mons-Belgium)- Observatoire Franco-Belge de la Santé (Villeneuve d'Ascq-France).

Programme details

ERDF support was provided under INTERREG IV France – Wallonia – Flanders for the 2007-13 period. This programme promoted economic and social exchange between the five border regions: Nord-Pas de Calais, Champagne-Ardenne and Picardie in France; Wallonia and Flanders in Belgium. It aimed to build on common competencies while leveraging the wealth of each region, and to benefit the people of the area. 4 main themes for cooperation were identified between 2007 and 2013:

- research, innovation and technology transfer
- SME competitiveness
- heritage , natural resources , risk management
- social cohesion, health , training and employment.

The project Obesity Districts North Hainault was precisely chosen because it was very relevant for the 4th priority identified, focusing on social cohesion and health.

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It is also important to mention that for the current period 2014-2020, the INTERREG programme France-Wallonia-Flanders has identified 6 priorities, among which is the development of cross border social and health services, building on the experience of the previous programme. This includes a more efficient sharing of health facilities across the territories and support for the mobility of patients.

Duration of the project: from 01 January 2010 until 31 December 2012.

The INTERREG programme contributed € 85,500 and local partners € 80,000

Nature of the contribution to economic and/or social development

The direct beneficiaries of the project are both the professionals and experts from the partner organisations (from doctors to sport instructors) and also local people affected by obesity and/or the elderly population living in socially disadvantaged areas of North France and Belgium.

Through the various workshops, the project contributed to the well-being of the local targeted population and raised the profile of health enhancing physical activity among the professionals involved in the project and the targeted population. It contributed to skills development, improving sport skills & competences and training people involved in house care and the hospitals dealing with the targeted population of the project (elderly people, people with obesity issues, socially excluded people). It also made use of sport to engage with socially excluded groups, and develop community identity and cohesion.

Intervention Category

The categories of intervention (from the study's standard categorisation) that are particularly relevant to this case are:

13. Improving sport skills & competences

15. Social engagement

17. Addressing health and other societal challenges and contributing to happiness & well-being

Project outputs

The project involved 35 professionals and 814 persons in total participated in the various phases of the project. The closing conference of the project on October 2012 was attended by 140 participants, mostly people involved in the course of the project.

Project results and impacts

Following the implementation of the project, after 2012, the tailor-made workshops on diet and physical activity set up during the course of the project have been extended to home care in the city of Mons. In the area of Maubeuge, the workshops on cooking and relaxation therapy have been successfully implemented in house care, as well as in the city of Mouscron with cooking workshops.

This impact shows the sustainability of the project.

Good practice features

This project has dealt directly with major societal challenges that have become a significant focus for policy initiatives at national and European level. It is therefore directly addressing issues of high concern and has done so in ways that have been well thought through and co-ordinated.

Good Practice Case no. 30

The project has also experimented effectively with ways of delivering support for change in a critical area and has delivered mechanisms that, as well as proving effective in the initial project, have also been adopted in other areas, thus demonstrating the transferability of central features of the project in a practical way.

It could well be replicated to effect elsewhere in Europe, targeting similar population groups.

Sources of further information

Observatoire de la Santé du Hainaut, leader of the project

“L’Observatoire de la Santé du Hainaut” is the leader of the project. This public entity’s role is to promote health and well-being and to contribute to reduce social inequalities within the province of Hainaut (Belgium)



Rue Saint-Antoine, 1

B - 7021 Havré

Tél. : +32-(0)65.87.96.00

E-mail : observatoire.sante@hainaut.be

Website: <http://observatoiresante.hainaut.be>

The following publications related to the project can still be downloaded :

« Hainaut Prévention Info », OSH, n° 21, juin 2012.

« Hainaut prévention Info », OSH, n° 22, décembre 2012.

12 Contributions to the Environment

12.1 France: City of Toulouse - 406 m² de solar panels on the roof of the swimming pool Nakache

Good Practice Case no. 31

Project Title & Number:

City of Toulouse - 406 m² de solar panels on the roof of the swimming pool Nakache (FR 5)

Theme:

Contributions to the Environment

Project identification:

Built in the 1930's, with an indoor and an outdoor pool, the swimming pool Nakache is a famous sport facility in Toulouse. The architecture is protected by a local decree from September 1993.

In the renovation plan of the sport facility, 406 m² of solar panels were installed in 2009, following a decision by the city council to renovate it.

This considerably improved its energy efficiency.



Photo 1 : Installation of the solar panels on the Nakache Swimming pool

Photo 2 : Inside the swimming pool Nakache

Photo 3 : Outside the entrance of the swimming pool Nakache

Reasons for citing this project

This project shows how sport is making a significant contribution to improving energy efficiency, and in particular, it illustrates a significant development in France, where a lot of sport facilities were supported by the ERDF between 2007 and 2013, in order to finance alternative systems designed to lower energy spending by sport facilities, often a substantial part of the running cost. In France, around 30 ERDF projects on sustainable development have supported the financing of solar panels for sport infrastructures (multisport facilities, swimming pools etc.). In addition, other projects have chosen different solutions with the aim of reducing energy spending and therefore the running costs of the facilities, for the benefit of the local authorities, clubs and users.

The example of Toulouse is interesting because it was implemented quite early and illustrates this development very well. It is expected that the process will develop further during the 2014- 2020 period, as a result of the current development of the new technologies and renewable energies. Solar panels are now an integrated part

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of the new construction of sport facilities, designed to have low energy spending. This worldwide trend is confirmed in 2015²⁹.

Sports and physical activities

The public swimming pool Nakache provides facilities for indoor water sports (swimming, water polo, aquagym, etc.).

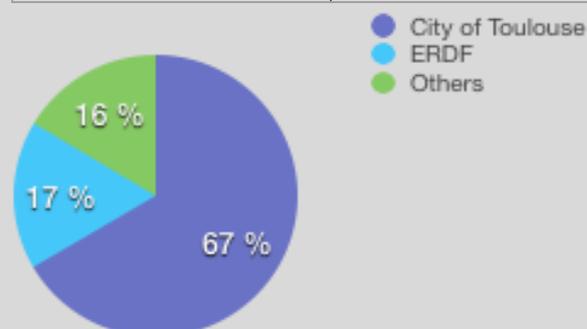
Project main characteristics

In 2009, the city of Toulouse equipped many public facilities (11 projects) with solar roof panels, following a sustainable development objective.

The swimming pool Nakache was one of these projects. Essentially it consisted of fitting 406 m² of solar panels on the roof of the swimming pool. This produces the equivalent of 89.000 KW/h for a facility which is experiencing increasing use by the public.

Division of the budget - Solar Panels - Swimming pool Nakache Toulouse

ACTORS	BUDGET
City of Toulouse	372.172
ERDF	95.455
Others	91.655



Programme details

The project was supported by the ERDF and the Operational Programme for the region Midi-Pyrénées 2007/2013 - Regional competitiveness and Employment.

The main objectives of this Operational Programme were the following:

- 1 Stimulating innovation and the knowledge economy;
- 2 Promoting sustainable development and the fight against climate change;
- 3 Strengthening territorial cohesion and accessibility of the region as major factors of inclusive development.

²⁹ Facts sheets of the Solar Energy Industry Association (SEIA) conducted in 2015 on « Solar in US professional sport » : <http://www.seia.org/sites/default/files/Solar%20in%20Sports%20Fact%20Sheet-2016.pdf>

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The project was supported under the strategic objective of the promotion of sustainable development, and more particularly boosting energy efficiency, since the Region identified the promotion and development of renewable energy technologies as Measure 1 (solar energy in particular) regarding this as crucial considering the potential of the area covered. Therefore, the programme earmarked 30 million EUR over the period 2007-2013 to support initiatives such as the Nakache swimming pool.

In the 2014/2020 period, thematic objective 6, Preserving and protecting the environment and promoting resource efficiency shows the continuing relevance of measures of this kind.

Nature of the contribution to economic and/or social development

The use of solar panels aims to reduce the consumption of energy, following a sustainable development objective. It also aims to reduce the running costs of a sport facility, to the benefit of the local authority and the users, who are increasing in number. This illustrates how sport organisations and facilities can play their part in improving energy efficiency, while at the same time reducing their running costs. This clearly provides scope for projects of this kind on a larger scale.

Intervention Category

The categories of intervention (from the study's standard categorisation) that are particularly relevant to this case are:

4. Other measures reducing environmental impact

9. Business growth and other economic impacts, in particular the reduction of the running costs of the sport facility (beneficiaries: the public authorities and the users, schools, clubs)

Project outputs

The swimming pool Nakache had 87189 users in 2014 and 91445 in 2015.

The overall cost of the solar panels was 600.000 EUR. The panels will produce the equivalent of 89.000 KW/h, which corresponds to the electric consumption of 22 families of 4 people.

Project results and impacts

Beyond the cost saving for the municipality of Toulouse, in the long term, the investment corresponds to the objective of sustainable development (Agenda 21) implemented in the city since 2009 for most of the renovation and construction projects that relate to public facilities.

Good practice features

Highly sustainable, in both economic and environmental senses, demonstrating the increased use of renewable energies for the construction and renovation of sport facilities.

Highly reproducible across the EU, due to the overall objective of the project and its nature, with potentially a high number of sport facilities requiring similar renovation in the coming years in most Member States.

Sources of further information

Press article on the project (06/04/2009):

<http://www.ladepeche.fr/article/2009/04/06/588031-la-ville-rose-passe-a-l-energie-solaire.html>

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Contact details:

City of Toulouse (leader of the project)

Direction des bâtiments et de l'énergie

Facts sheets of the Solar Energy Industry Association (SEIA) conducted in 2015 on « Solar in US professional sport » :

<http://www.seia.org/sites/default/files/Solar%20in%20Sports%20Fact%20Sheet-2016.pdf>

13 Social Cohesion & Reconciliation

13.1 Czech Republic: Facility for sport and leisure activities in Jaroměř city

Good Practice Case no. 32

Project Title & Number

Facility for sport and leisure activities in Jaroměř city (CZ2)

Theme:

Social Cohesion & Reconciliation

Project identification:

The project 'Facility for sport and leisure activities in Jaroměř city' involved the construction of a complex facility for sport and leisure activities.



Source: Jaroměř Airport

The project, funded by ERDF, resulted in reconstruction of an existing outdoor athletic stadium and the building of a new multi-functional sports hall. This had a significant effect on the social cohesion of the city.

The project was implemented by the city of Jaroměř and ran from 1/10/2008 – 31/3/2010. The project was funded by the Regional Operational Programme North-East and cost approximately € 2,590,000 (69 942 115.71 CZK).

Reasons for citing this project

The project is an interesting example of a small town's integrated approach to developing complex solutions to meet its sports and leisure needs and in this way to promote social cohesion.

It has done this by making an area of the city more attractive and by strengthening and improving sports and leisure activities has contributed to improving the quality of life for residents.

The project is thus an example of social engagement - how to use sports to develop community cohesion and to promote the social inclusion of marginalized groups and achieve a reduction of pathological phenomena.

Finally, the project demonstrated how investment in sports facilities can improve regional development and community cohesion, including generating further positive effects, such as improving school physical education and tourism.

Sports and physical activities

The sport complex provides facilities for outdoor and indoor sports, such as football, basketball, handball, volleyball, tennis, badminton, indoor football, and all kinds of athletic disciplines including long jump, high jump, shot-put, javelin throw, hammer throwing and discus.

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Project main characteristics

The City of Jaroměř-Josefov (approx. 13 000 inhabitants) is located in the North-East NUTS II region in the Czech Republic. The city came into existence by merging two neighbouring towns - Jaroměř and Josefov. Jaroměř has a very rich history. Josefov, known for its large defence complex, had long served as a military town. After the army's departure, the vast structures became the responsibility of the local administration. Due to their neglected state, they are a heavy burden on the town. This part of town, with a considerable Roma minority, also faces the threat of social exclusion.

The main objective of the project was to support the development of the town of Jaroměř, and in particular facilities to promote the development of sports activities for residents, including youth, and the active use of leisure time and, to increase the well-being of the population living in the town, to promote the integration of groups at risk of social exclusion in society. It focused on the creation of a complex area for leisure and sports activities in the town.

The project has five specific objectives: (1) modernization and development of infrastructure for leisure activities and increasing of the supply of leisure facilities, (2) extension and improvement of infrastructure for the social integration of groups at risk of social exclusion (persons with limited mobility); wheelchair ground suitable for sports activities of these groups, (3) improvement of infrastructure for education, (4) modernization of infrastructure for the development of clubs, associations and sports clubs, (5) regeneration of public areas including the extension of parking spaces.



The City of Jaroměř was facing a long standing demand for sports activities and for corresponding sports facilities. But the town lacked the necessary capacity, especially of indoor sport facilities. An existing outdoor athletic stadium and other sports facilities were in a bad condition because of a lack of financial resources. Some sport facilities were completely missing so the local sports clubs had to commute to other places for training. As the town lacked a "home stand", local clubs had to hold "home" tournaments

in the stands of other towns.

The project built on previous development activities in the city of Jaroměř in order to build a comprehensive sports and leisure complex (including the extension of a winter stadium in 2001 and 2003). In the future, the project will be followed by further activities, such as the building of a skate park in the area of the stadium, reconstruction of a swimming complex and creation of new lodgings in the area.

Programme details

The project was implemented by the city of Jaroměř and ran from 1/10/2008 – 31/3/2010.

ERDF support was provided under the Regional Operational Programme North-East 2007-2013 – priority axis 2, specifically the area of support 2.2: Development of Towns focused on "strengthening of economic and social development of towns".

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This was consistent with the overall (global) objective of the Regional Operational Programme, which was 'to increase the quality of the physical environment of the region, which will lead to an increase in the attractiveness of the region for investment, enterprise and the life of the population. By increasing the attractiveness of the region, it will converge with the average level of socio-economic development of the EU'.

The programme aims to support integrated solutions with a high added value.

The project received approximately € 2,590,000 (69,942,115 CZK) and contributed to the developing of sports complex, while also addressing revitalization of the area and improving the quality of life and social cohesion.

Nature of the contribution to economic and/or social development

The project contributed to improving local (municipal) development. It helped to revitalize and improve accessibility to sport by utilising a neglected area and developing new a multi-functional hall in the town centre, in the proximity of a school.

The creation of the sports facility increased the number of sports clubs and their membership in all age categories. It also improved the results of these clubs in competitions, which increased the attractiveness of town and brought other positive effects.

The sports facility considerably contributed to the involvement of the general public, strengthening social development and cohesion. Without this facility, local clubs would have to commute to neighbouring towns. Currently, sports clubs from neighbouring towns commute to Jaroměř.

Better sports performance and results attract more fans and public, raising the motivation to join sports clubs (making the recruitment of new members, especially young ones, much easier). Development of new clubs and a rising number of members also brings the need for new coaches, who are recruited from among the parents of members.

There is a considerable group of poorly adaptable residents as well as quite a high occurrence of pathological phenomena in the town. The facility is designed especially for team sports, which leads to better social skills development, such as teamwork skills, a sense of responsibility and strategies for conflict prevention. The facility offers leisure time activities for all groups in the town (including the unorganized public), who can actively use it (for example renting the mini-soccer pitch).

A number of pathological cases in town has recently dropped significantly, which is also attributed to the development of sports activities and organizations.

With its new facility, town and sports organizations are now able to hold significant sporting events, such as regional, local and international tournaments, competitions etc. (for example national tournaments for children and a national cheerleading championship with approximately 800 participants).

Such events help to increase the attractiveness of the town. Multi-day sporting events and large tournaments have a positive effect on tourism since they raise the number of visitors and the need for accommodation facilities. Accommodation capacities are planned to be increased in the future.

The town also lacked appropriate space for physical education. Nowadays, schools utilize new the facility quite intensely. The facility helped to improve and widen the offer of sports activities for schools. On the other hand, the facility helped to make more space available within school sport facilities, which resulted in the

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development of other sports (for example table tennis, which now has a large number of members, achieving international successes). Another benefit of the project are the new leisure time activities (for example a new sports club, which engages all groups including minorities). A sports class in the local grammar school is being considered as well.

The project, by its very nature, does not differentiate between sexes. On the contrary, new women clubs were established in sports that did not traditionally involve women (e.g. floorball). Sports activities also contribute to health support, well-being and active ageing.

Intervention Category

The categories of intervention (from the study's standard categorisation) that are particularly relevant to this case are:

- 2. Improvement of the physical environment*
- 6. Creating employment in sport and physical activity*
- 15. Social engagement*

Project outputs

The main output of the project was the new multi-functional sports facility. An existing outdoor athletic stadium was reconstructed and a new multi-functional sports hall was built. The result has been the creation of a complex offer of services in the town within sports and leisure time activities.

The sports and leisure activities facility is comprised of an athletic stadium, an outdoor swimming pool, a winter indoor stadium and a gymnasium ("sokolovna").

A 1.51 hectare area of the town centre area was revitalized and 3.5 new full-time jobs were created (against the originally planned 3 full-time jobs).

Project results and impacts

The project was a natural reaction to the demand by sports, leisure time and school organizations and the public for a wider range of sport and leisure activities. It also contributed, along with the revitalization and increased attractiveness of the area, to improving the quality of life and social cohesion.

The capacity of the facility is fully utilised (in 2015, the sports hall was used by approximately 30 000 persons, the stadium was used by approximately 18 000 persons, which makes an estimated total of 33 500 hours per year).

The town saw a significant increase in sport activities as well as an improvement of social cohesion. Currently, the town is a home to 24 sports clubs, which is well above average when compared to similar towns in the region.

The facility contributes to the prevention from socio-pathological phenomena. According to municipal police, the number of pathological activities decreased significantly and a large part of this is attributed to the new sports facility and development of sports clubs and activities.

The quality of physical education in schools has also improved, as well as the development of school and out-of-school initiatives (one example is new sports club which engages all groups including minorities; a sports class in local grammar school is also planned).

Good Practice Case no. 32

Good practice features

Strong coherence with a key element (Area of support 2.2 Development of Towns) in the Regional Operational Programme North-East 2007 – 2013 by contributing to the strengthening of economic and social development of towns.

Highly effective and efficiently delivered.

Highly sustainable.

Good transferability while responding to a demand by the community for services and facilities.

Sources of further information

1. Regional Operational Programme North-East 2007 – 2013

<http://www.rada-severovychod.cz/realizovane-projekty/areal-sportovnich-a-volnocasovych-aktivit-v-jaromeri>

<http://jaromer-josefov.cz>

Contact: <http://www.jaromer-josefov.cz/clanky.php?iSekce=5&iSub=387&iClanek=4886>

13.2 Ireland: Developing a Shared Society through Youth Sport

Good Practice Case no. 33

Project Title & Number

Developing a Shared Society Through Youth Sport (IE 8)

Theme:

Social Cohesion & Reconciliation

Project identification:

The project partners, the Western Education and Library Board (WELB) and Sligo Vocational Educational Committee (VEC), were awarded funding by the Peace III programme to implement a cross-border sport project involving 18 secondary schools in the North of Ireland (Omagh and Fermanagh District Council areas) and 12 schools in the South of Ireland (County Sligo) with a view to challenging attitudes towards sectarianism and racism through the medium of sport. The project commenced in April 2010 and finished delivering activities in June 2012 (the planned 24 month project duration was extended by 2 months as a result of savings). The project was highly successful and subject to detailed evaluation. It built upon the experience of a preceding cross-border sport project implemented by the same partners, which ran from 2003–2009, also funded by EU Peace project.

Reasons for citing this project

'Developing a Shared Society through Youth Sport' was a very successful project which evolved from a sport project to a comprehensive peace and reconciliation project using sport as the medium. It managed to involve an impressive number of youngsters from 30 schools in both North and South Ireland in cross-border and cross-community sports activities and events that addressed underlying negative attitudes and sectarian and religious divisions by promoting understanding and a shared identity. This was achieved through a unique project model which was specifically designed to promote interaction and teamwork activities.

Sports and physical activities

The project involved a large range of different types of sport and physical activity ranging from Rugby, Hockey, Basketball, Soccer, GAA and Cricket to Athletics and Gymnastics.

Project main characteristics

The project aimed to use the medium of youth sport to promote reconciliation through cross-community and cross-border interactions to positively influence negative attitudes underlining sectarianism and racism and behaviour.

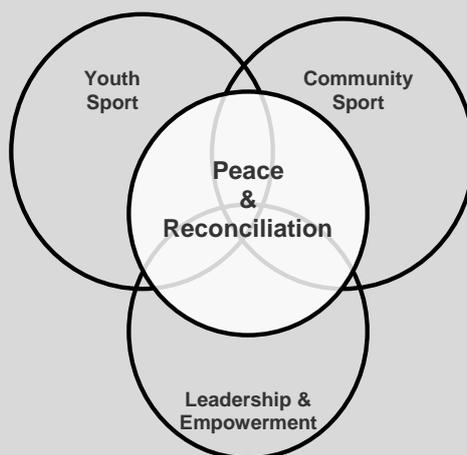
The project delivered extra-curricular sports coaching, a comprehensive cross-border programme with training and education for young people, teachers and coaches in the targeted areas (Sligo, Fermanagh and Tyrone). A tailored programme of activities focusing on cross-cultural themes was established to address the identified needs of the 30 participating schools which were placed in 9 clusters to allow for maximum cross-border and cross-community interaction.

Each school selected a Sports Co-ordinator whose role it was to organise a series of cross-border days and exchanges between their own students and those of other schools in their cluster, and to organise a series of after school coaching programmes in a range of sports for their own school and their respective feeder primary schools.

Good Practice Case no. 33

The project was based on four pillars around which the various activities were delivered:

- shared society through youth sport;
- shared society through peace and reconciliation;
- shared society through community sport; and
- shared society through leadership and empowerment.



An innovative delivery model was employed, engaging a consortium of public bodies including Education, Health, Local Authorities and the Sports Councils, who provided input, direction and guidance to the project. The involvement of such a wide cross section of bodies created synergies at both regional and local level and ensured quality and shared service embracing a multi-cultural, cross-community and cross-border vibrant and inclusive society through sport. Two full-time Sports Development Officers (1 North & 1 South) were employed to oversee the day-to-day running of the programme organised by the 30 Schools Sports Co-ordinators.

A large number of activities were organised (see project outputs below).

Programme details

The project 'Developing a Shared Society through Youth Sport' secured funding through the PEACE III Programme, Priority 2: Contributing to a shared society - Key institutional capacities are developed for a shared society.

The budget for the project was € 693,000.00 of which EU funding contributed € 4767,630.00.

The principle aim of this Priority is to develop the capacity of key institutions to deliver services in a manner that contributes to a shared society within Northern Ireland and on a cross-border basis. This in turn will contribute to the development of a shared vision for society and attitudinal, social and economic change, and in so doing contribute to reconciliation. These actions will embed the learning of PEACE I, PEACE II and PEACE III within a range of institutions and create a lasting legacy for EU interventions that endure beyond the life time of the Programme.

This Priority furthermore aims to pilot innovative service delivery models (at both the local and central level) which directly address the issues of segregation, sectarianism and racism, and promote service delivery as a mechanism to enhance the concept of a shared society.

Good Practice Case no. 33

Those charged with service delivery have to have the necessary skills and competences to engage in dialogue with communities on shared issues and ensure that the delivery of services is adjusted accordingly. This includes identifying and supporting innovative public sector delivery models to promote shared services that have previously been delivered along sectarian lines. The targeted areas need to show the effects of conflicts and dispute and/or community polarisation; suffer the effects of physical dereliction as a consequence of conflict, e.g. marked with sectarian flags, graffiti etc.; be isolated by border closures and limited economic and social cross-border linkages and problems of exclusion and marginalisation.

Nature of the contribution to economic and/or social development

As part of every project activity peace and reconciliation were the primary focus and this was achieved by targeting teamwork, interaction, leadership, communication and sharing between communities across the border. The main effects of this and similar projects was on the peace-building process, but there were also a series of other benefits for the communities involved, including skills development and some employment creation. There were also benefits relating to physical activity, obesity, health and well-being.

Intervention Category

The categories of intervention (from the study's standard categorisation) that are particularly relevant to this case are:

- 13. Improving sport skills & competences*
- 14. Using sport to develop broader skills for employment*
- 15. Social engagement*
- 17. Addressing health and other societal challenges and contributing to happiness & well-being*

Project outputs

Project activities included a series of different events:

Post-Primary School Cross-Border Days – one co-ordinating school hosted their cluster schools for a day of various activities, promoting team building and co-operation. Workshops addressing racism and sectarianism were facilitated on these days to create an environment where participants could openly discuss these issues. A total of 36 such days were organised.

Cross-Border Student Exchanges - Participating Post-Primary schools selected a number of students to travel across the border and attend a two day/overnight programme with their peers from their clustered schools. During these exchanges the pupils were given the opportunity to learn about their peers, take part in a range of activities on a cross-border/cross-community basis allowing them to gain a greater understanding of themselves and their peers from across the border. During exchanges students participated in peace and reconciliation workshops, these facilitated group discussions focused on challenging sectarianism, countering racism and promoting positive attitudes to cultural diversity encouraging long lasting friendships between youths of different religious and cultural backgrounds. 18 of these exchanges were organised for some 683 pupils in all.

Cross-Border Jamboree - The Sports Development Officers jointly organised cross-border jamborees. These incorporated schools both north and south of the border coming together to experience activities in a safe and friendly environment.

Good Practice Case no. 33

An important element of the Jamborees was that SDO's filtered children from the various schools into groups, which provided a platform for interaction, teamwork and communication on a cross border, cross community basis. Children participated in a variety of activities such as religious identity sports, disability inclusive activities and peace and reconciliation workshops. 4 Jamborees were held in total with 810 participant places at these events.

Primary School Cross-Border Days - The Sports Development Officers and Co-ordinators organised cross border sports days for the feeder primary schools providing primary school children with the opportunity to experience cross border activities and interaction with children from different backgrounds. For many of these children it was their first experience of crossing the border and allowed positive interaction on a cross border/cross community basis in a fun friendly safe environment. The project saw a total of 18 such cross-border days.

Extra-Curricular Programmes - Through the employment of specialised sports coaches the programme facilitated extracurricular sport activities that encouraged participation regardless of ability, religion and ethnicity. A massive 990 extra-curricular programmes were organised during the 2 years with 120 different schools participating and involving a staggering 20,925 participant places.

Shared Communities Primary School Project - Primary schools were given the opportunity to enter a "Shared Communities through Sport" peace and reconciliation art competition, where the pupils discussed the topic of 'Creating a Shared Society through Sport' and designed a poster to display their ideas. As many as 2,500 children took part in the arts competition.

Sports Clubs Come and Try Festivals - A series of "Come and Try Festivals" were delivered. These festivals were based on cross community participation and focused on introducing children to religious identity sports that they would not experience in school but could access in their communities. 4 such festivals were arranged for a total of 800 attendees.

Training and education - A number of training courses were delivered; including OCN certified Peace and Reconciliation facilitation training, Peace and Reconciliation workshops, Disability Awareness and Inclusiveness, Culture Awareness training, Youth Sport Leadership Award, sports specific training and two coaches' conferences were held. In most cases, the outputs exceeded the intended targets.

Project results and impacts

The project involved 159 schools in all, exceeding the projected target by 39. A total of 27,236 participant places were involved in the project in total, which is 4,350 more than the total participant places set in the targets.

The project was particularly successful in overcoming the traditional under-representation of girls in sports, by achieving a ratio of 50.4:49.6 male:female participation in the after schools sports programmes; all cross border activities were designed to be 50% male/female representation.

An analysis of the participants at cross border events by religion identified that 56.4% were Catholic, 39.0% Protestant and 4.6% attending either integrated or special schools.

An analysis of the participant places for extra-curricular programmes showed that 69.9% were Catholic, 22% Protestant and 8.1% attending either integrated or special schools.

Good Practice Case no. 33

Training and education was one of the 4 pillars of the project and 104 participant places were achieved on accredited coaching awards, 45 participants received training in culture awareness and 48 in disability awareness. 200 students completed the Youth Sport Leadership Award.

2 full-time and 180 part-time jobs were created.

However, the project was ultimately about changing attitudes and achieving reconciliation and, when asked if participating in this Cross Border/Cross Community Activity had changed or challenged perceptions about people from different groups; the following was reported:

- 70.9% of participants responded that perception about people from across the border had changed
- 18.1% said perceptions had changed about people from different religious backgrounds
- 25.3% stated that perceptions of people from different cultural backgrounds had changed.

Good practice features

This project had objectives that are particular to the situation in northern Ireland, but there were also more general lessons on the social impact of sport that have wider application.

The project was clearly very much in line with the PEACE initiative and it was very successfully implemented, generally exceeding its targets.

It was also closely monitored and evaluated.

It is recommended that, if a similar project is to be delivered in the future, it should sustain the high percentage of cross-border and cross-community interaction since the learning and positive outcomes are clearly evident here and this can be further developed.

Sources of further information

Sligo Vocational and Education Committee (VEC)

Theresa@sligosportandrecreation.ie

& Western Education and Library Board

Annual implementation report 2013:

http://www.seupb.eu/Libraries/PEACE_III_Reports_Pubs/PIII_PPMC14paper5_140414__PEACE_III_Paper_5_AIR.sflb.ashx

Evaluation report: Sligo VEC & WELB, Developing a Shared Society Through Youth Sport, Evaluation 2012

Website: <http://www.sligosportandrecreation.ie/developing-sport/youth-sport-west/background/>

<http://www.sligosportandrecreation.ie/2013/developing-a-shared-society-through-youth-sport/>

<http://successes.eugrants.org/default.aspx>

<http://www.sligosportandrecreation.ie/2013/developing-a-shared-society-through-youth-sport/>



Annex B: Mapping of Sport-based Initiatives - Project Fiches

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	AT 1 – A 'Climbers' Paradise'.
1.2 Country	Austria
1.3 Region	Tyrol
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Climbers Paradise http://www.climbers-paradise.com info@regio-imst.at
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private: for profit (SME)
2.3 Other partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gabl Michael (Climbing and Consulting) • Regio (Regionalmanagement Bezirk Imst) • AllesAusserFERN.at REA • RegionalEntwicklung Pillerseetal-Leogang • Osttirol (regionsmanagement) • Wipptal
2.4 Beneficiaries	Climbers/tourists of all ages
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	LEADER
3.3 Structural Funds involved	EAFRD
3.4 Budget (€)	
EU	€ 670 000
Other contributions	€ 321 600
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Tourism
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Climbing (different tours and different levels are covered)
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Education, provision of equipment, construction of infrastructure (climbing routes)
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	A group of Local Action Groups (LAGs) from western Austria have been working together to use LEADER funding to establish the Tyrol region as a centre of excellence for rock climbing. Outcomes from the Tyrol project's early meetings led to joint proposals for developing the region as a world class destination for all-weather and all-season rock climbing. In 2007, the LAGs then decided to continue their co-operation and co-ordinate the use of available funding resources, including LEADER, to implement a campaign promoting Tyrol as an internationally recognised 'Climbers Paradise'.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	Co-operation between the LAGs has ensured that investment in new climbing facilities and infrastructure has been coordinated thereby helping to manage tourist numbers and share economic benefits around the region. LAG areas have developed different commercial niches and learnt from each other in the process. For example, LAGs concentrating on providing rock climbing services

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Sport Project Description	
	for children and beginners could share their know-how with LAGs providing similar functions at ice-climbing venues.
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	The region is now well known as a centre of excellence for climbing and much of the associated business is channelled through a single internet platform with 24 000 visitors per month to the website in 2010.
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	The project ran from 01/05/2007 to 30/04/2010. The Tyrol Climbers Paradise project has achieved much of what it set out to. The region is now well known as a centre of excellence for climbing and much of the associated business is channelled through a single internet platform with 24 000 visitors per month to the website in 2010. Meanwhile, numerous tourism businesses continue to work together to build on the diverse range of opportunities encouraged by the Climbers Paradise project.
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	http://enrd.ec.europa.eu/enrd-static/policy-in-action/rdp_view/en/view_project_2553_en.html

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	AT 2 - Bike paths without borders (Radwege ohne Grenzen)
1.2 Country	Austria-Slovakia
1.3 Region	Border region between Slovakia and Austria (Niederösterreich)
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	City of Vienna, Department for EU-Strategy and Economic Development Schlesingerplatz 2-4 A -1082 , Vienna Österreich
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Local public entity (Vienna)
2.3 Other partners	Bratislavský kraj (Slovakia)
2.4 Beneficiaries	Land Niederösterreich A -3109 , St. Pölten Österreich François-Edouard Pailleron Tel. +43 2742900514129 E-mail: Francois-eduard.pailleron@noel.gv.at
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	Operational Programme 'Austria – Slovakia'
3.3 Structural Funds involved	INTERREG
3.4 Budget (€)	
EU	€ 4 191 282
Other contributions	€ 739 638
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Tourism
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Hiking and Cycling
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Construction of infrastructure
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	The project is a continuation of the project carried out in 2006 "bike trails without frontiers". The main objective of the project was the design and construction of a bridge over the river 'March', one of the borders between the two countries. The bridge was essential for the connection of the two countries, since before a road bridge and a ferry were the only transitions along the 70km border. The new bridge is exclusively reserved for pedestrians and cyclists. It increases mobility between Austria and Slovakia and promotes tourism and culture in the two regions. Thanks to this project a historic bridge –destroyed in 1880- could be rebuilt.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	The bridge encourages cross-border trips by bike or on foot since the trips have been facilitated. The bridge gives the further development momentum and also promotes environmentally friendly tourism.

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Sport Project Description	
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	Since the opening of the bridge, there has been a perceptible positive economic effect on the seasonal tourism, which in turn has positive effects on the creation of jobs in both countries. The Schloss Hof in Austria - a major attraction for tourists – reported that more tourists come over the bridge from Slovakia. In addition also Bratislava benefitted from the bridge. For example, in the Thebes-Neudorf district new cycle businesses have opened
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	See mainly 5.3. Furthermore, the bridge has a symbolic value and stands for openness and peace between regions. At the time of the Iron Curtain, border crossings and building bridges were not possible. Today, nearly three decades after the fall of the Iron Curtain, these bottlenecks are being eliminated and the border regions are working together on expansion and reconstruction. The bridge over the March connects the natural border between Austria and Slovakia and is an important symbolic and economic step for the region.
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/de/projects/austria/network-of-bicycle-roads-and-bridges-to-link-austria-and-slovakia

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	AT 3 - "Fertő-Hanság mobil"
1.2 Country	Austria, Hungary
1.3 Region	Fertő-Hanság
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Amt der Burgenländischen Landesregierung LAD Raumordnung http://www.b-mobil.info/fertoe-hansag-mobil
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Public: regional
2.3 Other partners	Kapuvár Város Önkormányzata Neusiedler Seebahn Nationalpark Neusiedlersee - Seewinkel Stadtgemeinde Frauenkirchen Gemeinde Tadten Gemeinde Wallern
2.4 Beneficiaries	Visitors of the national park in the Fertő-Hanság region, tourists
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2014-2020
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	-
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF
3.4 Budget (€)	
EU	€ 5 967 874
Other contributions	€ 1 053 154
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Health system, tourism
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Cycling
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Construction of infrastructure
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	The aim of the project is the establishment of a cross-border cycle network as developed in the project "Gremo Pannonia bicycle concept". Furthermore, the project aims to position the region as eco-tourism model region, ensuring a modern and efficient rail transport and increasing the operational reliability of the NSB - line.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	Cycling
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	The World Heritage region and the cross-border National Park are popular excursion and holiday destination for cyclists and nature lovers. The St. Martins Therme also provide a new impetus in the tourist area. Nevertheless, a direct connection to the public transport network has been missing. Through the creation of infrastructure (both through train connection and cycling paths) the region aims to attract more tourists.

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Sport Project Description	
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	More tourism and tourism-related business in the region.
6 Additional information sources and keywords	
Other information	http://www.at-hu.net/at-hu/de/projekte.php?we_objectID=29

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	AT 4 - Qualification Association for Health Tourism
1.2 Country	Austria
1.3 Region	Burgenland
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Kerstin Redl http://www.rmb.co.at
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Public-private partnership at regional level: Burgenland Employment Pact
2.3 Other partners	
2.4 Beneficiaries	1533 members of staff at spa complexes until 2013 (79% women, 21% men) in 137 training courses.
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ESF
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 455,600
EU	€ 256,275
Other contributions	Rest: regional
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Health system, tourism
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Health and fitness, spa recreation
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Education, vocational training
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	To provide training to staff at thermal spa complexes in order to raise overall standards and quality in the sector, reduce shortfall in qualified staff and shorten seasonal unemployment.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	The staff are trained to provide customers at spa complexes in the region with health and fitness activities.
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	The project focuses on Burgenland, a peripheral region in Austria, by promoting local tourism SMEs and promoting inter-regional cooperation.
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	137 training courses provided to staff. There has been a strong growth in high-quality tourism in the Burgenland region in recent years. ¹
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	http://ec.europa.eu/esf/main.jsp?catId=46&langId=en&projectId=1281

¹ http://www.regionalstudies.org/uploads/Bakucz_and_Flink.pdf

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	AT 5 - Trail for Health Nord - Health tourism competence development for regions and enterprises
1.2 Country	Austria / Germany
1.3 Region	Austria / Bavaria
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Paracelsus Medizinische Privatuniversität
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Private academic institution
2.3 Other partners	Hochschule für angewandte Wissenschaften München Ludwig Maximilian Universität München Tegernsee Tal Tourismus GmbH Verein Gästeservice Tennengau Innovations- und Technologietransfer Salzburg GmbH Bayerisches Staatsbad Kur-GmbH Bad Reichenhall/Bayerisch Gmain
2.4 Beneficiaries	Elderly, tourists, tourism-focussed enterprises and facilities
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2014-2020
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	INTERREG Austria-Bavaria 2014-2020
3.3 Structural Funds involved	INTERREG
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 1.077.588
EU	ERDF: 75%
Other contributions	
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Health system, tourism, sport-related R&D
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Water and health recreation methods for old people
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Education, production of equipment, advertising & PR
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	To develop products and services around water and health tourism concepts to strengthen regional development and tourism targeting the elderly in light of demographic change.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	Recreation, health tourism aspects.
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	Fostering cooperation among tourism partners in the region, address skilled labour shortage cross-border and develop the alpine region taking nature and cultural perspectives into account.
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	The project is current, running from 2015-2018, Developing tourism in the Alpine region, improving quality of health tourism services and products, addressing skill shortage.
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	https://www.hm.edu/allgemein/forschung_entwicklung/projekte_uebersichts_startseite_variante_87.de.html

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	AT 6 - Moving all day – Moving school
1.2 Country	Austria/Germany
1.3 Region	Austria/Bavaria
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Universität Passau Pädagogische Hochschule Institut für Gesundheitsplanung
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Public partnerships at regional level. Project partners: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bayerisches Staatsministerium für Ernährung, Landwirtschaft und Forsten • Bayerisches Staatsministerium für Arbeit und Sozialordnung, Familie und Frauen • Bayerisches Staatsministerium für Unterricht und Kultus • Bayerischer Landes-Sportverband e.V. • IHK Niederbayern • Bayerische Fördergemeinschaft für Sport in Schule und Verein e.V.
2.3 Other partners	Schools and sport clubs
2.4 Beneficiaries	Policy makers, operators, young people
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2010-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	INTERREG Germany/ Bayern - Austria 2007-2013 through ERDF
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF
3.4 Budget (€)	n/a
EU	
Other contributions	
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Sport-related R&D
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Range of sports in schools
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Education
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	Overall aim of the project is to collect evidence on success and failure factors of the sport offer in schools in Austrian and Bavarian schools.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	The project consisted of a study aiming to collect evidence through quantitative and qualitative methods. Results of the study also led to recommendations to increase the impact of sport at school and promoted cooperation strategies
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	The project focuses on cooperation between schools and sport clubs to support physical activity for young people.

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Sport Project Description	
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Main barriers to permanent cooperation between schools and sport clubs are related to the inadequate number of operators and lack of time.• Successful cooperation is mainly based on personal effort and commitment of the operators working in schools and sport clubs.• Students attending schools that encourage sport and physical activities show higher levels of well-being and lower levels of aggression compared to students attending schools where such activities are not clearly encouraged• Hence, research highlights the positive effects of implementing “moving school programmes” to increase the well-being of students and tackle the lack of movement in everyday school life of students
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	http://www.sportzentrum.uni-passau.de/forschung/

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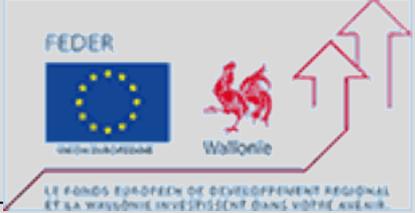
Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	AT 7 - Hohe Tauern Health
1.2 Country	Austria
1.3 Region	Oberpinzgau, Salzburg region
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Amt der Salzburger Landesregierung, Abt. 1 – Wirtschaft, Forschung und Tourismus Postfach 527 A -5010 , Salzburg Österreich
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Public: regional
2.3 Other partners	Verein Hohe Tauern Health, regional tourism association, National Park administration
2.4 Beneficiaries	People suffering from asthma and allergic rhinitis, local health tourism enterprises incl. hotels, local wood and construction industry
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	Information not available
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 500,000
EU	€ 125,000
Other contributions	
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Health system, tourism
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Walk around local waterfalls
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Certification of specialised hotels, renovation and adaptation, construction of infrastructure, advertising & PR
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	To develop a peripheral, mountainous area as an innovative tourist destination, exploiting the recognised health benefits of the local Krimml Waterfalls
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	Health benefits of exercising near a waterfall with scientifically proven effects in relation to asthmatic and allergic diseases.
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	Supporting local enterprises (tourism, construction, wood) in a peripheral region of Austria
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	Number of tourist stays increased from 60,000 in 2008 to 78,000 in 2010 (over 30% increase).
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/en/projects/austria/health-tourism-initiative-developed-in-the-mountains-of-austria

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	AT 8 - Zur Verletzungsprävention im alpinen Skilauf: Sicherheit als Erfolgsfaktor alpiner Regionen (On prevention of injuries in alpine skiing: safety as a success factor in alpine regions) / SkiProTech
1.2 Country	Austria, Italy
1.3 Region	Innsbruck (AT), Padua & South Tyrol (IT)
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	University of Innsbruck
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Academic & private partners (no lead partner)
2.3 Other partners	Technologiezentrum Ski- und Alpinsport GmbH Dolomitcert S.ca.r.l. University of Padova Hospital Province Bozen
2.4 Beneficiaries	Skiers, manufacturers of skiing equipment
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-13
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	Interreg IV
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 1007,546
EU	€ 642,310.54 ²
Other contributions	
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Health system, tourism, sport-related R&D
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Skiing
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Production of equipment, sport R&D
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	To increase safety and comfort of alpine skiing
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	Research into safety and comfort of ski equipment. New dental protection to reduce cranial injuries and improve performance of athletes
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	Aim is to increase attractiveness of skiing and thus attractiveness of alpine tourism regions, strengthen the sports industry and improve linkages between business and science.
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	Improved safety of skiing equipment, consequently increased interest in skiing and promotion of alpine tourism regions.
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	http://www.skiprotech.eu/

² https://www.tirol.gv.at/fileadmin/themen/tirol-europa/eu-regionalfoerderung-fuer-tirol/downloads/EU-Newsletter/Projektliste_Interreg_IOe.pdf

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	BE 1 - Les Lacs de l'Eau d'Heure – CREATION OF A VAST OUTDOOR SPORT CENTRE
1.2 Country	Belgium
1.3 Region	Les Lacs de l'Eau d'Heure (Province de Namur-Hainaut-Belgium)
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Les Lacs de l'Eau d'Heure Route de la Plate Taille 99 6440 - Boussu-Lez-Walcourt – Belgium http://www.lacsdeleaudheure.be/
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Public Authority
2.3 Other partners	
2.4 Beneficiaries	Sport associations, schools, all public
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2014
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	ERDF Wallonie Belgium
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 5 583 432
EU	€ 2 217 310
Other contributions	
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Leisure, Tourism
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Outdoor sports, specifically : horse-riding, water sports, golf, mountain bike and cycling, running, walking and hiking, rope park (acrobranche)
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Construction of an outdoor multisports centre designed for Outdoor sports, specifically: equestrian center, water sports, golf, mountain bike and cycling, running, walking and hiking, rope park
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	The Lakes of de l'Eau d'Heure in Wallonie form the largest artificial lake in Belgium. Located in the provinces of Namur and Hainaut, this area of 1800 ha, built in the 70s, is composed of lakes and forests. The site provides a nice setting to many activities such as walking on trails along the 70 km of banks or water sports.

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Sport Project Description	
	<p>This area, both leisure and outdoor tourist resort, is visited by 800,000 people a year, is home to a village of 215 holiday homes and a resort of 60 units for a hosting capacity expected to eventually approximately 6,600 beds.</p> <p>To make it an attractive tourist destination which Wallonia needs, investment in equipment and services around the lakes were privileged and accomplished in 2014.</p> <p>The investment in the sport part of the project consisted of :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a high level equestrian centre (overall cost, nearly 1 million EUR, ERDF support 395 988 EUR) • areas designated for swimming, relaxation, spa and indoor pool, • a golf course and a golf school (overall cost 2 811 516 EUR, ERDF support 1 124 606 EUR), • a mountain biking and cycling center (overall cost 1 187 964 EUR, ERDF support 475 185 EUR) • designing a rope park (accrobranche) in the forest surrounding the lakes
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	Construction of an outdoor multisports centre designed for Outdoor sports, specifically: equestrian center, water sports, golf, mountain bike and cycling, running, walking and hiking, rope park
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	The large scale project aims to boost tourism around sport in the area and to create sustainable jobs (creation of a golf school, equestrian center, swimming pool, management of the water sports – outdoor and indoor)
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	See website of the lake : http://www.lacsdeleaudheure.be/ 800 000 visitors per year
6 Additional information sources	
Additional information	<p>Access to the project description on the ERDF Wallonie website http://europe.wallonie.be/node/85</p> <p>Webiste Lac de l’Eau d’Heure : http://www.lacsdeleaudheure.be/ (the overall re-shaping of the Lake and its surroundings – including the sport facilities- reached 25 611 640 EUR in total, including the ERDF support of 11 319 053 EUR).</p>

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	BE 2 - Vennbahn Cycling Route - PROMOTION DU CYCLOTOURISME DANS LA REGION EIFEL-ARDENNES
1.2 Country	Belgium-Luxembourg-Germany
1.3 Region	Bitburg-Prüm (Rheinland-Pfalz) Germany Grand-duché de Luxembourg (Grand-duché de Luxembourg) Verviers (Provinces de Liège - Belgium)
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Regierung der Deutschsprachigen Gemeinschaft (DG) Gospertstraße 1 B-4700 Eupen Belgium
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Local public service
2.3 Other partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Belgium : Service Public de Wallonie, Direction Générale opérationnelle Routes et Bâtiments, Agence du Tourisme de l'Est de la Belgique; • Ministère des Travaux Publics – Administration des Ponts et Chaussées; • Luxembourg : Administration communale de Troisvierges (Ulflingen); Syndicat pour l'aménagement et la gestion du parc naturel de l'Our • Germany : Verbandsgemeinde Prüm
2.4 Beneficiaries	
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013 (Duration of the project : 01/07/2009 until 30/06/2015)
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	FEDER - INTERREG IV A Grande Région
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 3 788 900
EU	€ 1 090 200 EUR (around 40 %)
Other contributions	
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Tourism
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Outdoors sport and more particularly : cycling
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Renovating and building of outdoors infrastructures : converted a railway into cycling paths (125 kilometers – 6 years project)
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	The project « The Vennbahn Cycle Route » converted a former railway into one of Europe's longest embankment bike tracks. It takes the user through three countries: Germany, Belgium and Luxembourg. From Aachen it runs out across the High Fen to finish in Troisvierges. Beyond the extension of cycling paths, the project had naturally a strong focus on tourism and aims to stimulate the economic activity of rural area (tourism).

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Sport Project Description	
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	Cycling
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	The project aims to stimulate the economy of rural areas via tourism. It also aims to erase the border effect within regions located in 3 different countries : the cultural and historical approach is predominant.
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	See the results on the Website of the project , which is very complete and well made (history of the project, maps, information on traffic, etc.) http://www.vennbahn.eu/fr/
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	Description of the project : http://www.interreg-4agr.eu/fr/projet-detail.php Website of the project : http://www.vennbahn.eu/fr/

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	BE 3 - NATATION SANS FRONTIERE
1.2 Country	BELGIUM-FRANCE
1.3 Region	Cities of Comines and Lille (North France) – Comines-Warneton and Mouscron (Belgium)
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Communauté urbaine de Lille 1, rue du Ballon – BP 749 F - 59034 Lille cedex Tél. : +33-(0)3.59.00.18.31
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Public local authority
2.3 Other partners	Intercommunale d'étude et de gestion B - 7700 Mouscron Tél. : +32-(0)56.85.24.00 E-mail : info@ieg.be
2.4 Beneficiaries	Citizens of the area, especially children – Schools (from Belgium and France) – Sports clubs
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013 and 2014-2020 (Duration of the project : from July 2010 until 31 december 2014)
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	FEDER - INTERREG IV France WALLONIE VLAANDEREN
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 100 000
EU	€ 25 000 (25 %)
Other contributions	
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Tourism - Education
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Swimming (and swimming sports)
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Feasibility study for a renovation of infrastructure (swimming pool)
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	The swimming pool of Comines (France) was closed in 2004 and could not be renovated. The pool of Comines-Warneton (Belgium), located nearby, is already frequented by school groups from Comines. However, in order to meet all the requirements and the additional needs (in terms of traffic) , the sport infrastructure must be extended. The urban community of Lille realised a feasibility study for the restructuring and expansion of the pool of Comines-Warneton. Considering the cross-border nature of the operation, a legal analysis was also conducted (legal structure , hygiene and safety standards , staff regulations , etc.).
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	Extension of a swimming pool and improvement of the access to schools and sport clubs from Belgium and France
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	Instead of building a new infrastructure which would not be cost-effective for the local tax payers, this project has rational

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Sport Project Description	
	approach on how to maximize the use of a sport infrastructure (a swimming pool) for different communities based in two different countries. It seems the outcome of the project was negative but the approach is very innovative to that extent.
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	It seems that in 2012, the extension of the swimming pool of Comines-Warneton was rejected by the local authorities.
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	Description of the project, in French : http://www.interreg4-fwvl.eu/admin/upload/project/pdf/97-fr.pdf

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	BE 4 - IRFY-GRFN – Itinéraires récréatifs et fonctionnels transfrontaliers
1.2 Country	Belgium-France
1.3 Region	Vlaanderen (Belgium) – Nord (France)
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Provincie West-Vlaanderen Streekhuis Esenkasteel Woumenweg, 100 B - 8600 Diksmuide Tél. : +32-(0)51.51.93.62
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Local public authority (Province of West-Vlaanderen)
2.3 Other partners	From Belgium : Gemeente De Panne – Vlaamse Landmaatschappij (Brugge) – Waterwegen EN Zeekanaal LN – Westtoer – Agentschap natuur en bos (Brussels) – Agenschaap Wegen en verkeer (Brussels) – Stad Veijrne From France : GECT West-Vlaanderen/Flandres-Dunkerque-Côte d’Opale – Communauté des communes de flandre – Département du Nord – Région Nord-Pas-de-Calais
2.4 Beneficiaries	Local inhabitants and tourists going to the coast of Dunkerque (France) and De Panne (Belgium), more particularly, outdoors sports (cyclists, walkers and horse-riders).
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013 (Duration of the project : 01/09/2010 until 31/12/2014)
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	INTERREG IV France – Wallonie – Vlaanderen
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 3,822,402
EU	€ 1,084,702 (around 30 %)
Other contributions	
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Tourism
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Outdoors sport and more particularly: cycling, horse-riding, walking ; hiking and running
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Building of outdoors infrastructures: pedestrian and cycling paths, tunnel and bridge accessible for cyclists and horse-riders
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	The population of the region covered (Dunkerque-De panne) is important and attracts numerous tourists every year, going to the coast. The regions have to face an increasing demand from users of soft transportation, such a cyclists, horse-riders. The main problem is that there is no connection made between the existing paths in Belgium and France, around Dunkerque and De Panne. The project IRFT-GRFN “Itinéraires récréatifs et fonctionnels transfrontaliers” created these connections, erasing the borders

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Sport Project Description	
	and built new paths, adapted to cyclists, walkers, runners and horse-riders. More specifically, a green path was built on a former railway ; a tunnel was built under the highway E40, a cycling path, and finally a bridge, all these infrastructures adapted to the targeted users.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	Building of outdoors infrastructures: pedestrian and cycling paths, tunnel and bridge accessible for cyclists, runners and horse-riders
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	The development of a recreational and functional network was vital to boost the mobility of the local inhabitants (as an alternative way to cars connection) and the tourists, providing them an adapted offer that corresponds to the outdoors sport requests
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	About the outcome of the project : see dossier de presse with explanations and photos of the execution of the project : http://www.communaute-urbaine-dunkerque.fr/fileadmin/user_upload/pdf/Presse/Véloroute du Littoral - dossier de presse .pdf
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	Description of the project (in Flemish) : http://www.interreg4-fwv.eu/admin/upload/project/pdf/150-nl.pdf Description and outcome of the project (in French) : http://www.communaute-urbaine-dunkerque.fr/fileadmin/user_upload/pdf/Presse/Véloroute du Littoral - dossier de presse .pdf

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	BE 5 - OBESITE QUARTIERS NORD HAINAUT
1.2 Country	BELGIUM-FRANCE
1.3 Region	HAINAUT (BELGIUM) – NORTH FRANCE (FRANCE)
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Observatoire de la Santé du Hainaut Rue Saint-Antoine, 1 B - 7021 Havré Tél. : +32-(0)65.87.96.02 E-mail : observatoire.sante@hainaut.be
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Local public institute
2.3 Other partners	REST'O - Réseau OSEAN (Roubaix-France) , Centre Poids et Santé, CHU Amboise Paré (Mons-Blegium), Maison médicale «Le Car d'or» (Mons-Belgium)- Observatoire Franco-Belge de la Santé (Villeneuve d'Ascq-France)
2.4 Beneficiaries	Directly the professionals, experts from the partner organisations (from doctors to sport instructors) ; indirectly, the target group is the obese population living in suburban areas of North France and Belgium
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	INTERREG IV France – Wallonie – Vlaanderen
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 166 500
EU	€ 85 500 (around 50 %)
Other contributions	
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Health – Social inclusion
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Nordic walking
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Limited
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	This cross-border project aims to build and disseminate a model of health prevention for obese people living in social precariousness, in order to facilitate their social inclusion. In order to change attitudes and habits of people in the border region of North France and Hainaut in Belgium, the project carries out a multidisciplinary approach (dietician, psychologist, medical and sports instructor) and exchange of good practice and know-how. The project has several steps : 1) training of the experts through a multidisciplinary approach (doctors sharing with sport educators eg.) ; 2) “face to face” meetings between the trained experts and the targeted population (in the meantime, the doctors disseminated across the area covered participated in the

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	detection) ; organization of workshops (from healthy cooking to sport and physical activities – Nordic walking) 3) organization of a large conference (“De la prise en charge de l’obésité à la prévention : réalités et perspectives). on 25 october 2012 in Mons with 140 participants in total, presenting the outcome of the project (see minutes hereafter)
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	Within the organisation of the workshops, Nordic walking.
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	Social development is a central piece of this project : The project focuses on health and social inclusion, tackling the problems of obesity within the socially disadvantaged population with prevention measures and training of experts. Sport takes an important part of this project, together with the health approach.
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	Duration of the project : from 01 January 2010 until 31 December 2012 Outcome of the project – Minutes of the conference by the project in October 2012 (in French, December 2012) : http://www.hainaut.be/sante/osh/medias_user/hainaut_prevention_info_22.pdf
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	Fiche project on INTERREG website : http://www.interreg4-fwvl.eu/admin/upload/project/pdf/130-fr.pdf Detailed presentation of the project (In french) : http://www.hainaut.be/sante/osh/medias_user/Fiche_descripti_on_projet_obsesite_InterregIV_2010.pdf Site internet : http://observatoiresante.hainaut.be

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	BE 6 - GREEN LINKS
1.2 Country	Belgium-France
1.3 Region	Tournai-Mons-Kortrijk (Belgium)- Lille (France)
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Intercommunale pour le développement économique Rue Saint-Jacques, 11 B - 7500 Tournai Tél. : +32-(0)69.35.42.85
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Public local authority (Intercommunale pour le développement économique Tournai – Belgium)
2.3 Other partners	SPW-dg01-41 - direction générale opérationnelle Route et bâtiments (Mons-Belgium) – Lille Métropole Communauté urbaine (Lille-France)-Eurométropole Lille-Kortrijk – Westtoer (Belgium)
2.4 Beneficiaries	
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013 and 2014/2020 (Duration of the project : 01/09/2011 until 31/03/2015)
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	INTERREG IV France – Wallonie – Vlaanderen
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 4,573,000
EU	€ 1,161,500 EUR (around 25 %)
Other contributions	
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Tourism, Transportation
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Outdoor sports (cycling, walking, running)
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Infrastructures : building of 60 kilometers of pedestrian and cycling paths
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	<p>The project Green Links aims to improve the « soft » connections (through cycling) between the three cities Lille (France)-Courtrai/Kortrijk and Tournai (Belgium), which belong to Eurométropole. Green Links extends the European network Eurovelo.</p> <p>The Project Activities had 3 different phases :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Planning and development of green paths' network, within the triangle Lille-Kortrijk-Tournai. 60 kilometers of cycling paths have been built. 2. Cycling paths and Eurovélo network: The project responds to the requirements of the European network Eurovelo, and extends the European network developed by the European Cyclists Federations (ECF) 3. Staff, certification and communication

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5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	Outdoor sports (hiking, cycling, walking), the project aims to stimulate the mobility of the inhabitants
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	This project aims to stimulate the mobility of the inhabitants. It also aims to erase the borders effects within the Eurométropole cities (Lille-Kortrijk-Tournai). It has finally an important eco-friendly approach.
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	60 kilometers of cycling paths have been built and are accessible to the cyclists as of November 2014 (see press release). This project aims to stimulate the mobility of the inhabitants, going to work and/or doing sport. It also aims to erase the borders effects within the Eurométropole cities (Lille-Kortrijk-Tournai). It has finally an important eco-friendly approach.
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	<p>Description of the project, in French: http://www.espaces-transfrontaliers.org/ressources/projets/projects/project/show/greenlinks/</p> <p>press release published in November 2014 (in French) :</p> <p>http://www.lillemetropole.fr/mel/decouverte/la-metropole-a-vivre/greenlinks-reseau-eurometropole.html;</p>

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	BE 7 - MIRRA (« Mise en place des Réseaux de Randonnées transfrontaliers » ou « Maken en Investeren in Recreatieve Routenetwerken met Aandacht voor de grensstreek »)
1.2 Country	BELGIUM-FRANCE
1.3 Region	North France – Vlaanderen (Belgium)
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Westtoer Koning Albert I-laan, 120 B - 8200 Brugge Tél. : +32-(0)50.30.55.72
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Public local authority
2.3 Other partners	Conseil général du Nord and ADRT Nord Tourisme (France) ; Toerisme Oost-Vlaanderen ; Regionaal Landschap West-Vlaamse Heuvels (Belgium)
2.4 Beneficiaries	Outdoors (biking, mountain bikes, hiking, trail, runners)
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013 and 2014-2020 (Duration of the project : from July 2008 until 30 June 2013)
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	FEDER - INTERREG IV France WALLONIE VLAANDEREN
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 1 681 403
EU	€ 846 107 (50 %)
Other contributions	€ 835 296
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Tourism (+edition of several maps, GPS, code of conducts, magazine for the users).
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Outdoors (mainly cycling, trail and running)
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Infrastructure : building of pedestrian and cycling paths
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	<p>The project MIRRA aims to boost cross-boarder hiking and improve hospitality conditions for users and tourists. To this end, the partners have designed detailed data consisting of networks of cross-border walking paths and infrastructures for hikers and cyclists. Removing the boarder effect is one impact of the project. The tourist has as the opportunity to explore the border region with common signs applicable on both sides of the boarder.</p> <p>The partners conducted six networks of walking paths, a unique system of networks markup, identical to both sides of the boarder, allows the hiker to trace his route freely. For each network, a cross-boarder network map has been created with a pocket touristic guide. For those who like to plan their routes</p>

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	<p>online and download it onto their GPS or Smartphone, a hiking network planner was specifically developed.</p> <p>Investments have been made to improve the hospitality conditions for cyclists.</p> <p>To reduce the potential negative effects of the traffic on these new paths, a "Code of Conduct for the responsible tourist "and a" Handbook for organizers of recreational events " were published and distributed.</p> <p>Alongside, the partners have carried out actions of concerted communication via a cross-border tourism and recreation map. "Wandelweg" a magazine devoted to hiking was also edited to highlight the newly built hiking networks and hospitality conditions of the region.</p>
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	Creation of new cycling and walking paths in cross-borders regions.
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	Outdoors sport is here the central part of this project designed to attract users and tourists to the bordering regions of North France and Vlaanderen.
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	<p>How to use the route planner, here is the link to the software developed by the project : http://www.tourisme-nord.fr/Tourisme-Nord-le-guide-de-vos-vacances-et-week-end/Balade-nature-et-rando/A-pied/Reseau-des-dunes</p> <p>On the description of the outcome of the project : http://www.tourisme-nord.fr/Tourisme-Nord-le-guide-de-vos-vacances-et-week-end/Listes-des-actus-bon-plan/Le-projet-Europeen-MIRRA</p>
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	Description of the project, in French : http://www.interreg4-fwvl.eu/admin/upload/project/pdf/13-fr.pdf
Other similar project run by the leader "REGION DE LA LYS 2" 2012/2014	<p>WESTTOER, the project leader, run between 2012 and the end of 2014 another project "Region de la Lys 2", with complementary objectives (Overall budget : 2 389 483 EUR ; EU funding : 1 147 726 FEDER - INTERREG IV France WALLONIE VLAANDEREN). This project can be found here : http://www.interreg4-fwvl.eu/admin/upload/project/pdf/208-fr.pdf) . The range of partners is comparable and similar to the project MIRRA.</p>

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	BE 8 - INNO RANDO POUR TOUS
1.2 Country	Belgium-France
1.3 Region	Aisne (France), le Nord (France) and Hainaut (Belgique)
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	IDETA (Inter Communal Development Agency –Tournai-Belgium) rue Saint-Jacques, 11 B - 7500 Tournai Tél. : +32-(0)69.35.42.85
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Public local agency
2.3 Other partners	From France : Conseil Général de l’Aisne Agence de Développement et de Réservation Conseil Général du Nord Comité Départemental du Tourisme du Nord
2.4 Beneficiaries	Everyone, especially people with handicap
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013 (Duration of the project : from October 2008 until June 2014)
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	INTERREG IV France – Wallonie – Vlaanderen
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 3 986 142
EU	€ 1 608 971 (around 40%)
Other contributions	€ 2 377 171
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Tourism (attract people with disability who wish to access secured and adapted pedestrian paths).
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Outdoor activities (walking, hiking, running)
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Infrastructures: adapting pedestrian paths for all people, in particular people with less mobility ; New technologies : development of apps, software (MP3, GPS) and website for the targeted population
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	The French and Belgian partners have joined forces to develop and promote walking activity. There is strong focus on people with reduced mobility, considering they were neglected so far. Furthermore, the use of new technologies is developed and is a strong point of the project. Therefore, the partners have transformed existing paths and/or built new ones (on abandoned railways for example) to extend the pedestrian paths’ network. In parallel, tools have been developed corresponding to each handicap (blind people, deaf, or when the mobility is affected). A specific interactive website (see hereafter) , software (GPS, MP3) and apps have been developed.

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Sport Project Description	
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	Outdoor activities (hiking, walking, running), the project aims to stimulate the mobility of the inhabitants, especially those with handicap.
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	This project aims to stimulate the mobility of the inhabitants and promotes the accessibility to all, allowing families to practice outdoor activities. There is also a will for the partners to attract people with disability willing to access adapted and secured pedestrian paths (tourism).
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	Website developed thanks to the project : http://www.randofamili.com/page/welcome.fr (contains maps, access to apps, etc.)
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	Description of the project, in French: http://www.interreg4-fwvl.eu/admin/upload/project/pdf/82-fr.pdf

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	BG 1 - Improvement of sport infrastructure of the schools in the Municipality of Kavarna
1.2 Country	Bulgaria
1.3 Region	North Eastern Region, Dobrich District, Kavarna Municipality, Town of Kavarna
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	9650 Kavarna Kavarna Municipality; Dobrich District; 26 Dobrotitsa Str www.kavarna.bg
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	The promoter is a public entity on local level.
2.3 Other partners	There are no partners. All schools in the municipalities participated in the project.
2.4 Beneficiaries	The principal beneficiaries of the project are young people.
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	The relevant programming period is 2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	Operational Programme "Regional Development"
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF
3.4 Budget (€)	The approved grant amounted to € 511, 261 (999 940 BGN). Paid funds: € 422,925 (826 819 BGN)
EU	€ 359 486 (702 796 BGN)
Other contributions	€ 63, 357 (123 860 BGN)
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Relevant are: TV / other media, health system, tourism.
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	List of sport/physical activities: all types of school sports (such as athletics, basketball, volleyball, handball, football, tennis, fitness)
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Relevant is education.
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	The overall objectives are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to contribute a sustainable local development to upgrade the sports infrastructure of the schools and the municipality
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	The main project activities are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Repair of outdoor sport playgrounds and installation of sports facilities Repair of three gymnasiums and installing insulation Installation of ventilation and air conditioning in three sports halls and fitness Construction and equipment of a fitness premises

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Sport Project Description	
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	Overall, the project contributed to improvement of the sport and education infrastructure in the Municipality of Kavarna. This directly relates to the improvement of quality of life and working conditions. Through the implementation of the project new basic services were made available (practising actively sports, use of leisure time).
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	<p>The principal results & impacts achieved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Starting establishing a sport zone in the joint school yards of the two biggest in the region schools; • Additional sport installations: rock climbing wall, outside fitness and an open playground for sport gymnastics; • over 1000 students and more than 800 young people and citizens systematically and free of charge participate in sport activities; • Now the Municipality of Kavarna is a center of sport events like Special Olympics for disabled children as it is for municipal and regional students' sport events; • The sport activities stimulate the economy in the region by supporting the offered tourist services.
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	n.a.

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	BG 2 - Rehabilitation of the sport hall and swimming pool of "Otez Paisii" High School, Village of Kirkovo
1.2 Country	Bulgaria
1.3 Region	South Central Region, Kardjali District, Kirkovo Municipality
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Kirkovo Municipality, Kirdjali District www.kirkovo.bg/
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	The promoter is a public entity on local level.
2.3 Other partners	None
2.4 Beneficiaries	The principal beneficiaries of the project are young people.
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	Operational Programme "Regional Development"
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 402,259.3 (786,417 BGN)
EU	€ 343,130 (668,454 BGN)
Other contributions	€ 59,129.30 (117,963 BGN)
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Health system
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Gymnastics, basketball, volleyball, swimming
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Construction (rehabilitation) of infrastructure
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	The overall objective is extension of opportunities for sport at school and in leisure time through rehabilitation of sport infrastructure and energy efficiency
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roof repairs, construction works on repair of the pool; replacement of windows, works on the external channel of the indoor plumbing; repairs of heating installation and ventilation, lighting, overhead and low voltage installations, installation of pool - filtration system. Energy audit
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	The project extended the opportunities for practicing sport in the village and neighbouring settlements. The overall education infrastructure was improved. The rehabilitation works opened temporary jobs. The energy efficiency of the school infrastructure as improved.
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	Sport hall and a swimming pool were rehabilitated according to the standards and made available to students. This opened new opportunities for use of their leisure time.
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	The swimming pool is the only one in the schools of the region.

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	BG 3 - Introduction of new educational systems for quality distance learning in sport and sport-related programs
1.2 Country	Bulgaria
1.3 Region	Sofia city
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	National Sports Academy "Vasil Levski" – Sofia 1700 Sofia; Darvenitsa , Universities Campus www.nsa.bg
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	The promoter is a public entity on national level.
2.3 Other partners	No
2.4 Beneficiaries	Young people and professionals working in the field of sport education and training.
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	Operational Programme "Human Resources Development"
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ESF
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 270,568.30 (528 961 BGN):
EU	€ 229,983 (528 961 BGN)
Other contributions	€ 40,585.30 EUR (79 344 BGN)
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Sport-related R&D
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Sport related activities included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of Centre to provide electronic forms of distance learning • Developing training courses for electronic forms of distance learning • Conducting e-learning courses
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Education
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	The project goal is to provide opportunities for improvement of professional skills and competencies without prolonged absence from work thus facilitating long-life learning.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	Distance learning courses for students and university graduates.
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	The created through the project distant learning platform has not only social importance, but also has direct economic impact upon young people's life.
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	Activities encompassed over a thousand students from the educational degrees "Bachelor" and "Master". The creation of the Centre for Distance Learning contributes to establishment of conditions for equal access to education and development of the life-long learning system. Through distance learning the professional and social realization of young people is improved.

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Sport Project Description	
	<p>Based on the experience gained from the implementation of this project the National Sport Academy participated in another project focused on distance learning with the University of Nis (Serbia) financed by CBC Bulgaria-Serbia.</p> <p>The Organizational rules of the Centre of Distance Learning are here: http://www.nsa.bg/bg/process/id,2308</p> <p>the sit of the Distance Learning is: http://www.virtual.nsa.bg/</p> <p>Information about the start of the distance learning: http://nsa.bg/bg/process/id,1939.</p>
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	<p>The students of the Academy are very satisfied with the new electronic platform as it saves time and efforts and helps them to broaden their knowledge.</p>

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	BG 4 - "Sport is a cure for aggression"
1.2 Country	Bulgaria
1.3 Region	North West, Pleven District, Iskar Municipality
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Iskar Municipality, Town of Iskar http://iskarbg.com/ e-mail : iskar@atlantis.bg
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	A public entity on local level
2.3 Other partners	„Hristo Smirnenski" High School; Town of Iskar
2.4 Beneficiaries	Young people
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	Operational Programme "Human Resources Development"
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ESF
3.4 Budget (€)	The approved project budget was 48,005.6 EUR (93,851 BGN) In total 26,982 EUR (52,750 BGN) was paid, out of which:
EU	€ 22,935
Other contributions	€ 4,047 (7,912 BGN).
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	TV / other media, health system
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Four sports clubs on football, volleyball, handball and basketball were established and municipal competitions in the above sports were organized.
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Education
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	Supporting the process of strengthening the system of values and norms of behaviour in students of Iskar Municipality, rationalization of their free time, prevention of violence, delinquency and drop-out from school.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	Four sports clubs (football, volleyball, handball and basketball) with 80 participants were established at the „Hristo Smirnenski" High School. A playground within the school was created with sports facilities. Sport competitions (football, volleyball, basketball and handball) were organized between sports teams from 4 municipalities. Video-recording equipment was installed in the schools in the municipality of Iskar in order to monitor aggressive behavior.
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	The project has a direct impact upon young people, some of whom with deviant behaviour, to integrate faster to society.
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	Around 400 students from 3 schools on the territory of the municipality were included in activities, implemented by sociologists and psychologists, targeted to prevention and

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Sport Project Description	
	<p>alleviation of aggressive behaviour in the frame of a Programme for Prevention of Aggression among Students.</p> <p>The sport facilities of „Hristo Smirnenski” High School were improved and new opportunities for sport activities and use of leisure time of students became available.</p> <p>The overall impact is in creation of better living conditions for young people.</p> <p>Information about the project: http://souiskar.com/news.php?extend.60.1</p>
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	n.a.

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	BG 5 – “It is Never Too Late for a New Beginning”
1.2 Country	Bulgaria
1.3 Region	South West Region; Sofia City District; Sofia municipality, City of Sofia
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Ministry of Youth and Sports (former Ministry of Physical Education and Sports) http://mpes.government.bg/ Legal and Regulatory Directorate E-mail: question@mpes.government.bg
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	A public entity on national level
2.3 Other partners	None
2.4 Beneficiaries	This is a nationwide project targeting population in working age. Target groups included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population covered by the information campaigns – over 2 000 000 (per a project year); • Population used the opportunities offered by the Open Days – 80 000; • Persons included in public events – 2500.
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	Operational Programme “Human Resources Development”
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ESF
3.4 Budget (€)	The approved project budget was € 1,751,035.8 (3,423,275 BGN). The total amount paid is € 1,166,216.4 (2,279,953 BGN), out of which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • € 991,283.90 (1,937,960 BGN) • € 174,932.50 (341,993 BGN).
EU	
Other contributions	
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	TV / other media, health system, tourism
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Numerous promotional events and information campaigns were organized aiming at promoting the amateurs sport; • Nation-wide surveys on the level of public awareness of the benefits of sports and attitudes towards sport were carried out; • Open Days were organized in 28 sports facilities, stadiums, playgrounds or sites on a territorial principle, where people in working age were able to practice different sport for free during 4 months. • The list of the sports activities included football, volleyball, basketball, athletics, handball, short track, speed skating, figure skating, table tennis, fitness, dance sport, boxing, fencing, aerobics, tennis, mini-golf, badminton and weightlifting, etc.
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Advertising & PR

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Sport Project Description	
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	The project overall objective is improvement of working ability through elevation of the level of knowledge about the benefits of healthy active life and motivation of persons of working age for active healthy behaviour and increase of their physical activities.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	The project promoted increased physical activity for people in working age and provided them opportunity to practice sport regularly free of charge.
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	The project contributed to Raising awareness about the benefits of sport and social tourism as a form of physical activity among nature and as a forms of prevention of socially significant diseases. Useful habits among the target group started to develop. Employers also paid attention to provide their employees opportunities for physical activities in view of preserving their professional skills and abilities.
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	The studies carried out under the project served as a basis for Identification of long-term and targeted measures to reduce health risks by forming the appropriate motor skills and healthy lifestyles for all target groups in the project and most endangered risk groups identified in the study. Therefore the project serves for the policy making process focused on the development of national programmes for sport, physical activity and social tourism.
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	n.a.

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	BG 6 - Youth Zone - Education through Sport for Prevention of Health and Social Risks
1.2 Country	Bulgaria
1.3 Region	South West Region, City of Sofia District, Sofia Municipality
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Boxing Club "Levski-Luchano" Sofia, Gerena, 47 Todorini kuli Str. https://www.facebook.com/progboxls
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	The promoter is a private entity on national level
2.3 Other partners	166 th Sport Shool "Vassil levski", Sofia 137 th Language School "Angel Knchev", Sofia 106 th Primary School "Grigorii Tzimblak", Sofia 61 st Primary School St. Cyril and Metodii", Sofia 62 nd Primary School "Hristo Botev", Sofia 140 th High School "Ivan Bogorov" Association "Sport for You and Me - Sports Club for Canoeing, Boxing and Power-lifting"
2.4 Beneficiaries	Young people, students
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	Operational Programme Human Resources Development
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ESF
3.4 Budget (€)	The approved project budget was € 187,349.9 (366,269 BGN). The total amount paid was € 184,711.5 (361,111 BGN), out of which:
EU	€ 157,004.6 EUR (306 944 BGN)
Other contributions	€ 27,706.9 EUR (54 167 BGN). There was a co-financing by the beneficiary: € 364 (712 BGN).
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	TV / other media, health system, tourism
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Series of trainings in: boxing and kickboxing, tae-bo, aerobics, callanetics, step-aerobics and swimming were available to students from the partnering schools during the academic year 2009-2010.
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Education
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	The project goal was development of skills and habits within students for active plasticising of sport.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	The project was entirely focused on the training of students in various sport activities.
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	The achieved results have impact mainly upon the social environment through helping the young people to better and quicker integration to the society.

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Sport Project Description	
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	Over 1000 students took part in the training in various sports. This helped for rationalization of their free time and prevention of criminal offences.
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	n.a.

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	BG 7 - Construction of a Centre for leisure time, recreation and aerial sports, village of Erden
1.2 Country	Bulgaria
1.3 Region	North western Region; Montana district, Boychinovtsi municipality, Erden village
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Association "AEROCLUB Montana", Erden Village; Aero port Erden; Boychinovtsi municipality email : info@dropzone.bg website : http://www.dropzone.bg
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Non-for profit (local level)
2.3 Other partners	None
2.4 Beneficiaries	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sportsmen in skydiving (the local team is a champion of Bulgaria; 95% of the national skydiving team members are coming from this aero club; the team has won 4 and 8th place in the international competition 2014 in Banja Luka, Bosnia and Herzegovina; in 2015 it hosted the 8th FAI European Freefall Style and Accuracy Landing Championships as well as the 5th FAI Junior European Freefall Style and Accuracy Landing Championships) 2. All people 14-60 years old, willing to experience skydiving, including physically challenged persons (with a skydiving companion) 3. Kids and pupils (the club has a tradition to accept on 1 June each year and promote/explain skydiving to kids and pupils.)
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	Rural Development Program (Ministry of Agriculture and Food)
3.3 Structural Funds involved	EAFRD
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 192,343.60
EU	€ 192,343.60
Other contributions	(project was in two stages – (i) purchasing modern and safe parachutes, and (ii) improving three facilities necessary for the operations of the center and its guests, or it clients)
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Not directly - tourism, as all clients or participants in sport events are consuming local goods and services
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Skydiving lessons and Skydives
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Improvement of infrastructure; purchase of equipment
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	Primary objective was to improve the assets so that higher sport achievements could be realized
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	Skydiving is the sole focus of operations of the centre.

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Sport Project Description	
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	<p>The project is located in a rural municipality in the poorest NUTS 2 region of Europe. Its activities are important in economic aspect as it attracts visitors to the region which generates demand for local goods and services including food and accommodation. (E.g., 300 sportsmen were living in the district for 10 days while participating in the competition also reflected here: http://www.fai.org/ipc-events/ipc-events-calendar-and-results?id=31557&EventCalendarId=10667#fragment-1)</p> <p>From a social standpoint – practising the sport teaches discipline, courage, etc.</p>
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	<p>The project is not yet fully paid – only the funds for parachutes have been reimbursed to the club; still, the sports achievements of the sportsmen training there is already improving, while the international recognition of the place and area are gaining speed.</p>
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	<p>It would be impossible for the aero-club to improve its assets without the help from the project, as Bulgaria is not allotting state budget for this kind of sports.</p>

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	BG 8 - Multifunctional sports centre - construction of sports hall with indoor swimming pool (Phase one of the larger project: Multifunctional sports centre, reconstruction of existing stadium and construction of sports hall with indoor swimming pool)
1.2 Country	Bulgaria
1.3 Region	Montana district, Varshtez municipality, Town of Varshtez
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Municipal authorities email : admin_varshtez@mail.bg website : http://www.varshets.bg/
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Municipal authorities
2.3 Other partners	None
2.4 Beneficiaries	Citizens and guests to Varshtez municipality, regardless of their gender, age, social position, including persons with disabilities as their accessibility is guaranteed
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	Rural Development Program (MAF)
3.3 Structural Funds involved	EAFRD
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 2,956,785
EU	€ 2,956,785
Other contributions	
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Sports facilitate tourism attractiveness as Varshtez is one of BG balneology centres.
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Basketball, handball, tennis, volleyball, but also possibility for arranging other sport events
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	None direct.
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	Primary objective was to improve the quality of life in a small rural municipality. The access to sports for the local population and the guests is improved.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	Practicing various sports is the focus of operations of the centre.
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	Increasing the attractiveness of town of Varshtez as a prerequisite for keeping the population in active age in the rural areas; development of the town of Varshtez as tourist destination with amenities for visiting guests and possibilities for participation in sporting events.
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	Newly built sporting centre in the municipal town, which will reflect positively on town infrastructure, will create conditions for sports development, tourism and enhanced social infrastructure.
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	n.a.

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	CY 1 - Funding of Athletic Activities
1.2 Country	Cyprus
1.3 Region	Lemesos
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Nextfitness Ltd Director Panagiotis Georgiadis Μπερνάρντ Σω, 4, 'Αγιος Γεώργιος Χαβούζας 3080, Lemesos, Cyprus https://www.facebook.com/NextFitnessLevel
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Private
2.3 Other partners	n/a
2.4 Beneficiaries	Young people, sport participants
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	Competitiveness and sustainable development
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ESF
3.4 Budget (€)	€48,246
EU	
Other contributions	
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	tourism
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Health and fitness, sport boot camps, cross-fitness, sport seminars
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Education, organisation of sport events
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	Organising sport activities (ongoing)
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	Sport is central to the project
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	Assists sports participation and encourages sport tourism in the country.
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	Increase in sports participation, employment, rise in sport tourism
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	CY 2 - Construction of a Tennis Sport Centre
1.2 Country	Cyprus
1.3 Region	Cyprus
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Rainell Ltd Νίκης, 3, Παραλίμνι 5280, Αμμόχωστος (Ammoxostos) Director: Andeas Hatzikonstantis
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Private
2.3 Other partners	n/a
2.4 Beneficiaries	Young people, tennis participants
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	Competitiveness and sustainable development
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ESF
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 745,416
EU	
Other contributions	
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	TV / other media, health system, tourism
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Mainly Tennis
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Retail / wholesale, construction of infrastructure
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	Construction of a Tennis Complex in Cyprus
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	The project is essentially about sport, focusing on Tennis
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	Employment impact both through and following construction; expected to increase tennis participation among the young.
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	Rises in employment, tourism, sports participation, positive community effects, increases in sport related consumer spending
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	Started in 2010

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	CY 3 - Teaching Gymnastics and Dance
1.2 Country	Cyprus
1.3 Region	Cyprus-Nicosia
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	THE POINT PILATES AND DANCE LTD/ Director: Elena Kyprianou 12,ALEXADROU PANAGOULE STREET Nicosia, Cyprus http://inshape.com.cy/healthclub/the-point-pilates-and-dance-center
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Private
2.3 Other partners	n/a
2.4 Beneficiaries	Local population, women, seniors
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	Competitiveness and sustainable development
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ESF
3.4 Budget (€) EU Other contributions	€ 42,113
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Health
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Gymnastics, Dance, Pilates
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Education
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	To finance teaching activities of the Point Pilates and Dance company
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	The project is sport centred.
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	Expansion of participation, mostly in women, increase of employment and potential demand in the future.
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	Rise of participation through greater numbers in the centre Long term economic impact and employment Educational benefits, through health awareness
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	€21,056 paid so far

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	CY 4 - Physiotherapy
1.2 Country	Cyprus
1.3 Region	Cyprus
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre for Children Ltd
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Private for profit
2.3 Other partners	n/a
2.4 Beneficiaries	Local sports participants
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	Competitiveness and sustainable development
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ESF
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 42,943
EU	
Other contributions	
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Health system, tourism
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Recovery from injuries, it concerns all sport activities
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Equipment
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	Funding for improving Physiotherapy provision
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	The project according to the Vilnius definition is fully integrated within sports
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	Supporting sports participation, some increase in employment
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	The principal result is a much more efficient recovery from injuries assisting sports participation in the community.
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	CY 5 - Sport Activities
1.2 Country	Cyprus
1.3 Region	Cyprus- Nicosia
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	NORTHBOUND SPORTS AGENCY LTD Δημοσθένους, 4, Αγλαντζιά 2121, Nicosia, https://www.facebook.com/pages/Northbound-Sports-Agency-LTD/212871668884319
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Private, for profit
2.3 Other partners	n/a
2.4 Beneficiaries	Sport participants, usually young
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	Competitiveness and sustainable development
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ESF
3.4 Budget (€) EU Other contributions	€ 48,000
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Some tourism element
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Football
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Some construction of infrastructure
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	Supporting sport activities including 5 aside football
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	The project is about sport
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	Through increasing and maintaining sport participation, some employment gains.
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	Maintenance of current participation level and increases achieved in the medium term through improvements in the quality of facilities
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	CY 6 - Funding of Institute of Gymnastics
1.2 Country	Cyprus
1.3 Region	Cyprus
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	E AND P ENERGY FITNESS GYM LTD Δημοκρατίας, 45, 8028, Pafos, Cypru https://www.facebook.com/energyfitnessgymcy/timeline tel: +357 26 951001
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Private for profit
2.3 Other partners	n/a
2.4 Beneficiaries	Health and fitness participants, all ages
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	Competitiveness and sustainable development
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ESF
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 43,375
EU	
Other contributions	
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Health system aspects
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Gym, cross-fitness
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Some aspects of education
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	Funding was linked to development of business by women
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	The objective was achieved through a sport related business which has diversified into kids and women fitness
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	By increasing sports participation and focusing more on women who generally are disadvantaged in participation terms compared to men.
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	Social impact through increased sports participation and economic results through sustained employment.
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	CY 7 - Education on Dance and Gymnastics
1.2 Country	Cyprus
1.3 Region	Cyprus
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	A.E. DANCING TUTORIAL CENTRE LTD Θεσσαλονίκης, 24, Αραδίππου 7101, Larnaka, Cyprus
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Private
2.3 Other partners	n/a
2.4 Beneficiaries	Sport participants, mainly women and young
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	Competitiveness and sustainable development
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ESF
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 40,625
EU	
Other contributions	
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Some benefits on tourism
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Health and fitness, cross-fitness, dance, gym
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Education
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	Supporting education on dance and gymnastics -training
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	The central element of the project involves sport
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	Greater awareness of health issues, increasing in sport participation
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	Indirect effects through improvement in health, direct employment effects in the long run, based on the progress of the business
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	CY 8 - Funding of a Gym
1.2 Country	Cyprus
1.3 Region	Cyprus- Lemesos
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	C.H.S. FITNESS CLUB LIMITED Γόλγρον, 14, Floor 2, 3021, Lemesos, Cyprus http://www.chsfitness.com/ https://www.facebook.com/pages/CHS-Fitness-Club/202792916421355
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Private
2.3 Other partners	n/a
2.4 Beneficiaries	Young people, local participants
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	Competitiveness and sustainable development
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ESF
3.4 Budget (€) EU Other contributions	n.a.
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Some health benefits, but no strong relationship with downstream sectors
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Health and fitness, gym, cross fitness
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Some aspects of construction, equipment and education
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	Assisting in the development of a top level gym as a private enterprise
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	Sport is central as an output of the project
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	Increasing sport participation, employment
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	The business has already tangible economic effects on GVA and employment
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	CZ 1 - Complex Sport Facility Dasicka (project number: CZ.1.13/2.1.00/11.00763)
1.2 Country	Czech Republic
1.3 Region	NUTS II North-East
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Pardubice Region Website: http://www.rada-severovychod.cz/realizovane-projekty/sportovni-areal-dasicka
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Public: regional level
2.3 Other partners	-
2.4 Beneficiaries	Students, members of sports organizations and sports clubs and public
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	ROP NUTS II North-East
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 1 801 709
EU	€ 1 087 064
Other contributions	State budget: € 95 917 Regional budget: € 501 770
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Indoor sports (volleyball, basketball, handball, hockey, athletics...)
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Construction of infrastructure, education
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	<p>The main objective of the project is to support balanced economic and social development, sports and Pardubice city as a regional centre through the significant improvement of conditions for teaching, training and competition activities of the target groups. The project built a sports complex with a new multipurpose hall and modernized outdoor sport facilities.</p> <p>Specific objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • generation and revitalization of the urban environment • construction and modernization of infrastructure for sports and leisure activities • expansion of the capacity and offer for education, training, competition and leisure in the field of sport and leisure. <p>Other objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creating conditions for the prevention of socio-pathological phenomena of children and youth • improving living conditions for local residents

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Sport Project Description	
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	The project reflects to the sports educational needs (activities) of the schools in the city, as well as extra-curricular sports activities (training, competitive games) and sporting activities of sports organizations and the general sporting public.
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	<p>The project reflects to the demand for the improvement of sports and leisure activities in the city and learning needs of local schools.</p> <p>The project contributes to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • regeneration and revitalization of urban areas, • construction and modernization of infrastructure for sports and leisure activities, which will expand the capacity for teaching, training, competition and leisure, • increase of the offer and improvement of conditions for sports and leisure.
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	<p>The main results of the project are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • expansion and improvement of the capacity and offer for education, training for sports and leisure activities, • improving conditions for sports and leisure activities, • better conditions for the prevention of socio-pathological phenomena of children and youth, • improving living conditions for local residents.
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	Project is a part of the integrated local development approach (within Integrated Urban Development Plan).

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	CZ 2 - Facility for sport and leisure activities in Jaroměř city (project number: CZ.1.13/2.2.00/02.00152)
1.2 Country	Czech Republic
1.3 Region	NUTSII North-East
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	City of Jaroměř website: http://www.rada-severovychod.cz/realizovane-projekty/areal-sportovnich-a-volnocasovych-aktivit-v-jaromeri
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Public: local level
2.3 Other partners	-
2.4 Beneficiaries	Public, including youths at risk of social exclusion
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	ROP NUTS II North-East
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 3 689 863
EU	€ 2 552 632
Other contributions	State budget: € 225 226 Municipality budget: € 572 950
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Outdoor and indoor sports (volleyball, basketball, handball, hockey, athletics, ...)
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Construction of infrastructure, education
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	<p>The main objective of the project is to support the development of city of Jaroměř, to promote the development of leisure time and sports activities for residents, including youth, to increase the satisfaction of the population living in the city, to promote the integration of groups at risk of social exclusion in society by creating of a complex area for leisure and sports activities in the city.</p> <p>Specific objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • modernization and development of infrastructure for leisure activities and increasing of the supply of leisure, • extension and improvement of infrastructure for the social integration of groups at risk of social exclusion (persons with limited mobility); wheelchair ground suitable for sports activities of these groups, • improvement of infrastructure for education, • modernization of infrastructure for the development of clubs, associations and sports clubs, • regeneration of public areas including the extension of parking spaces.

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Sport Project Description	
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	The project creates conditions (modern multipurpose hall and stadium) for sport/physical activities, namely sport activities within physical education (including in winter) and sport activities of sport clubs and public.
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	<p>The project responds to the unsatisfactory condition of the stadium and the lack of modern multipurpose sports hall in the city and its surroundings (for both physical education in schools and public).</p> <p>The project is part of an integrated approach of the city to create a sport area for sport and leisure activities in sports and relaxation zones of Jaroměř city.</p> <p>The project contributes to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • development of the physical infrastructure of city, • revitalization and increase of attractiveness of the city centre, • contributions to learning development at schools, • social inclusion of groups at risk of social exclusion.
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	<p>The main results of the project are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • improving of the offer of especially indoor sports facilities in the city, • improving conditions for education at schools, • increase the attractiveness of the city center and reducing shortage of parking spaces, • reduction of negative pathologies behaviour • social integration of groups at risk of social exclusion (people with limited mobility).
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	Project is a part of the integrated local development approach (within Integrated Urban Development Plan).

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	CZ 3 - Swimming pool Liberec (project number CZ.1.13/2.1.00/27.01140)
1.2 Country	Czech Republic
1.3 Region	ROP NUTS II North-East
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	City of Liberec www: http://bazen-info.cz/
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Public: local level
2.3 Other partners	-
2.4 Beneficiaries	Inhabitants, including youth, tourists, students, athletes
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	ROP NUTS II North-East
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 5 296 200
EU	€ 4 224 688
Other contributions	Municipal budget: € 745 533
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Tourism
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Swimming, diving
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Education, construction of infrastructure
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	The main objective of the project is an expanding the infrastructure for sport and leisure, significantly improve conditions for compulsory swimming lessons in schools, sports and leisure activities, thus promoting a healthy lifestyle. Revitalize the construction site. Create at least two jobs. And create an alternative for visitors to the town of Liberec, though it is not a commercial project. Strengthen the importance and attractiveness of area.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	The project creates conditions for sport/physical activities, namely sport activities within physical education (including in winter) and sport activities of sport clubs and public. The main elements are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the swimming pool for swimming, including access of wheelchair users and special and special warm-up pool, • the chamber for training of divers - diving tower for diving lessons.
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	The project contributes to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • learning / skills development – expansion of the infrastructure for sport and leisure, significantly improve conditions for compulsory swimming lessons at schools,

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Sport Project Description	
	<p>sports and leisure activities, thus promoting a healthy lifestyle,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • strengthening of the importance and attractiveness of the area for citizens and for tourism, • social inclusion of social inclusion of disadvantaged groups.
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	<p>The main results of the project are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • higher opportunity for sport and leisure and promoting a healthy lifestyle – significant improve of conditions for compulsory swimming lessons in schools, sports and leisure activities for citizens, • revitalization of the construction site – strengthening of the importance and attractiveness of the area, • creation of jobs, • higher opportunity and attractiveness for visitors of the city, • higher inclusion of disadvantaged groups (wheelchair), • higher attractiveness for tourism.
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	A pool with variable height level of water for special entrance for wheelchair users.

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	CZ 4 - Reconstruction of outdoor playground including sanitary facilities in the complex of TJ Sokol Brno I
1.2 Country	Czech Republic
1.3 Region	NUTS II South-East
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Sokol Brno I Gymnastics Club http://www.tjsokolbrno1.cz/
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Private: non-for profit
2.3 Other partners	/
2.4 Beneficiaries	Members of Sokol Gymnastics Club and the public
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	ROP South-East
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 657 299
EU	€ 558 686
Other contributions	€ 98 796
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Outdoor and indoor sports (gymnastics, etc.)
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Construction of infrastructure, education
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	The main objective of the project are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restore the tradition of Sokol sports facilities (since 1927) • Ensure high-quality outdoor sports facilities for sports clubs TJ Sokol Brno I and sporting bodies outside Sokol • Build physical facilities in accordance with the concept of Brno in the field of physical education and sport
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The renovated sports grounds for sports activities, part of which is 300 m long athletic oval with a new tartan, including sectors for the long jump, high and throwing disciplines. In the middle is a training ground for public performances and multipurpose field.
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	The project contributes to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • development of the physical environment of city and the rehabilitation of deprived areas and increase attractiveness • contributions to learning / skills development • improvement of parking
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	The main results of the project are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regeneration of sport infrastructure in the city • The expansion of sporting activities offer

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Sport Project Description	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Improvement of parking situation
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	Project is a part of the integrated local development approach (within Integrated Urban Development Plan).

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	CZ 5 - Multipurpose gymnasium of EZŠ a MŠ Čejkovická (elementary school and kindergarten)
1.2 Country	Czech Republic
1.3 Region	NUTS II South-East
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	City of Brno www.brno.cz
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Public: local level
2.3 Other partners	-
2.4 Beneficiaries	Pupils of the elementary school and kindergarten and the public
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	ROP South-East
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 1 632 920
EU	€ 1 387 993
Other contributions	€ 244 927
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Indoor activities
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Construction of infrastructure, education
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	The overall (global) objective of the project is to increase the level of service provided to the public and increase supply of sports activities for citizens, through the construction of a multipurpose gym at Eupean Elementary School Čejkovická that addresses the lack of public facility with year-round use in the district of Vinohrady and its neighborhood.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	The outcome of the project is a multipurpose gymnasium connected with the school that serves as a space for physical education of students and for sports activities of local organizations and the general public.
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	The project contributes to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • development of the physical environment of city and the rehabilitation of deprived areas, • increase attractiveness of the city district, • contributions to learning / skills development, • inclusion of groups under risk of social exclusion.

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Sport Project Description	
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	The main results of the project are: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Development conditions of physical activity of students of schools in within physical, education, preschool children in the district and the public,• More attractive location for living,• Higher social integration.
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	CZ 6 - Construction of multipurpose playground in elementary school Velká Polom
1.2 Country	Czech Republic
1.3 Region	NUTS II Moravia-Silesia
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Elementary School and Kindergarten Website: http://zsvelkapolom.cz/
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Public: local level
2.3 Other partners	Municipality of Velká Polom
2.4 Beneficiaries	Pupils of the school, sport clubs and association and population
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	ROP NUTS II Moravia-Silesia
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 169 504
EU	€ 144 078
Other contributions	€ 25 426
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Outdoor sports
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Construction of infrastructure, education
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	The objective of the project is to increase quality of life in the municipality and to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide adequate space for teaching modern teaching methods; • provide quality facilities for leisure activities in the community.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	The project reflects the sports educational needs (activities) of the elementary school and the needs of the growing population in the municipality for leisure activities.
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	The project reflects to the demand for the improvement of sports and leisure activities in the city and learning needs of local schools. The project contributes to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • development of rural area, • construction and modernization of infrastructure for sports and leisure activities, which will expand the capacity for teaching, and leisure, • increase of the offer and improvement of conditions for sports and leisure.

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Sport Project Description	
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	The main results of the project are: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• expansion and improvement of the capacity and offer for education, training for sports and leisure activities,• improving conditions for sports and leisure activities,• improving living conditions for local residents.
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	CZ 7 - Renovation and expansion of athletic stadium of the 1st Elementary School in Pilsen and the construction of facilities for sport
1.2 Country	Czech Republic
1.3 Region	NUTSII South-West
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	City of Pilsen Website: www.plzen.eu
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Public: local level – municipality
2.3 Other partners	Association of Sports Clubs Bolevec First archery club Plzeň 1935 o.s. Athletic Club ŠKODA Plzeň
2.4 Beneficiaries	Pupils, schools, teachers, NGOs, public
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	ROP South-West
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 1 102 155
EU	€ 936 832
Other contributions	€ 165 323
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Athletics, soccer
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Construction of infrastructure
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	The purpose of the project is to increase, improve and equip athletics facilities to suit the current requirements for sports facilities designed for specialized sports education, training and development of young talents. The strategic objectives of the project are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • overall renovate, modernize and expand the existing athletics facilities, • overall increase of school sports facilities, • intensification of sports classes in soccer and athletics to fulfill the intention of the Ministry of Education, • upbringing sport talents, • creation of conditions for active leisure and cultivating a healthy lifestyle, • implement the strategy of "community school" and be opened to the public and develop cooperation with other actors
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	Expansion and renovation of athletic sports facilities, which will enable high-quality and efficient sport activities of the specialized sports school and the public.

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Sport Project Description	
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	The project contributes to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• development of the physical environment of city• learning / skills development
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	The main results of the project are: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• improving conditions for sports activities in the area• improving conditions for learning
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	CZ 8 - Reconstruction of sports halls
1.2 Country	Czech Republic
1.3 Region	NUTS II South-West
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	City of Dačice Website: www.dacice.cz
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Public : local level – municipality
2.3 Other partners	Technical Services of Dačice, Ltd.
2.4 Beneficiaries	Inhabitants of the city and its surroundings, youth
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	ROP South-West
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 1 179 554
EU	€ 783 667
Other contributions	€ 395 887
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Indoor sports
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Construction of infrastructure
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	The main objective of the project is the revitalization of civic facilities and optimization of sports facilities for adults and children. Implementation of the project will also strengthen the social integration of locals and prevention of socio-pathological phenomena in children and youth.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	Reconstruction of the sports hall and the construction of a new annex, which will be used for sports activities of primary school pupils and the general public.
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	The project contributes to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revitalization and development of the physical environment of city, • contributions to learning / skills development, • social inclusion and integration and prevention for socio-pathological phenomena.
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	The main results of the project are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • revitalization of civic facilities in Dačice, • reducing the energy intensity of heating the building, • optimization of sports facilities for children and adults, • expansion alternatives for leisure activities and hobbies clubs and citizens of Dacice and its catchment area, • expansion of sports activities offer, • strengthen social integration of local residents,

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Sport Project Description	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• expansion of appropriate leisure activities for children and youth, and the prevention of socially pathological phenomena in children and youth.
Other information	Project is a part of the integrated local development approach (within Integrated Urban Development Plan).

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	DE 1 - Rehabilitation of the local sports infrastructure 'Lasker Sportanlage'
1.2 Country	Germany
1.3 Region	Berlin
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Municipality of Friedrichshain-Kreuzberg
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	
2.3 Other partners	
2.4 Beneficiaries	Local residents, children and youth, sports associations
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2000-2006
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	ERDF Berlin (URBAN II)
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 1 431 700
EU	€ 1 073 775
Other contributions	
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Rehabilitation of urban neighbourhoods
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	General
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Provision of equipment, construction of infrastructure (climbing routes)
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	The project targets a rather unattractive inner city neighbourhood experiencing population decline (young families and residents with higher incomes leaving the neighbourhood).
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	The project comprises the construction of a modern multi-purpose sports facility; facilitates integration of young people via the establishment of sports activities in cooperation with organisations promoting sports; allows young people to acquire skills via their participation in the construction of sports facilities.
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	The project contributes to social development by promoting the integration of young people and marginalised group. There is an indirect contribution to economic development in terms of acting against young families and residents with higher incomes moving to other areas.
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	Increased attractiveness of the neighbourhood; Enhanced infrastructure offer, establishing areas of communication and urban identity; Integration of marginalised groups; Stabilisation of demographic change.

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Sport Project Description

6 Additional information sources

Other information

http://www.jugendprojekte-im-sport.de/photos/projekte/medien/lasker_sportanlage/Lasker.pdf
https://www.dosb.de/fileadmin/fm-dosb/downloads/DOSB-Textsammlung/DOSB_EU-Foerderbroschuere_2010.pdf

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	DE 2 - German-Czech Football School
1.2 Country	Germany
1.3 Region	Bavaria
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Municipality of Friedrichshain-Kreuzberg
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	German-Czech Football School
2.3 Other partners	
2.4 Beneficiaries	Children aged 6-13
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	INTERREG IVA
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF
3.4 Budget (€)	
EU	€ 503 896
Other contributions	
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Football
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Training and education
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	The project aims to contribute to cultural integration in the Czech / German border region
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	The project covers the delivery of training and education activities focusing on football and language. Children between 6 and 13 years of age participate in training camps organised both on the Czech and the German side of the border in mixed groups and practicing football and learning German, Czech and English.
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	The project contributes to social development by enhancing the integration of the border region, overcoming barriers between young Czech and German children.
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	Enhanced cultural awareness, including language skills; Identification of young football talents
Other information	http://www.dtf.de/index.php?lang=de https://www.dosb.de/fileadmin/fm-dosb/downloads/DOSB-Textsammlung/DOSB_EU-Foerderbroschuere_2010.pdf
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	DE 3 - On the tracks of the old 'Sugartrain' (Auf der Spur der alten Zuckerbahn)
1.2 Country	Germany
1.3 Region	Saxony-Anhalt
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Association for the cycling and hiking paths on the former rail tracks (Rad- und Wanderweg auf der stillgelegten Bahntrasse Zeitz-Camburg e.V.)
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	
2.3 Other partners	Municipalities located along the rail tracks
2.4 Beneficiaries	Cyclists, hikers, tourists
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	Regional Operational Programme Saxony-Anhalt
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 2 000 000
EU	€ 1 500 000
Other contributions	
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Cycling, Hiking
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	Transform a former rail track (early 20 th century, not in use since 1999) into a cycling and hiking path
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	Further to a detailed feasibility study, the municipalities along the rail tracks bought the grounds from the German railway operator 'Deutsche Bahn'. The rail tracks were then removed and a biking and hiking path was established, of total length of some 20 km, allowing enhanced access to the region's cultural and natural heritage.
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	Tourism development
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	Tourism development
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	www.radweg-zeitz-camburg.de

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	DE 4 - Thematic playgrounds
1.2 Country	Germany
1.3 Region	Saxony
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Spiel + Sport + Freizeit Kriehn GmbH (Toys, Sport and Leisure Time, company with limited liability)
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Company with limited liability
2.3 Other partners	
2.4 Beneficiaries	Children and young people
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	Regional Operational Programme Saxony
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 350,000
EU	
Other contributions	
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Recreational activities of children and young people / playgrounds
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	Enhance facilities for production of recreational sports equipment and toys
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	Production of sports equipment
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	Contribution to private sector economic development, via enhanced SME competitiveness
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	Enhanced production and strengthened sales of sports equipment (main clients are municipalities and other 'promoters' of children playgrounds), ultimately leading to more use of sports equipment at playgrounds by children
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	http://www.ssf-kriehn-gmbh.de , www.sab.sachsen.de

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	DE 5 -Football is coming home – Themenroute FußballKultur (Football is coming home – thematic route football culture)
1.2 Country	Germany
1.3 Region	North Rhine-Westphalia
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Deutsche Fußball Route NRW e.V.
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Association
2.3 Other partners	
2.4 Beneficiaries	Regional population and tourists
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	Regional Operational Programme North Rhine-Westphalia
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 1.75 million
EU	
Other contributions	
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Football
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	Regional tourism development
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	Establishment of a route allowing exposure to football events and history between the region's capitals with an important football 'track record' (the region counts 17 football clubs with first division experience). The route covers cycling along 550 km. The project's main innovation relates to the integration of sport (football) and culture for tourism purposes. The route covers 15 cities, with the establishment of a GPS-based visitor information system.
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	The project promoters estimate economic benefits worth some EUR 6.3 million per year, the equivalent of 211 FTE
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	http://www.efre.nrw.de/daten-fakten/gute-praxisbeispiele/football-is-coming-home/ , www.dfr-nrw.de

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	DE 6 - Teuto VitalWanderWelt – health through hiking: combination of hiking, health and tele-medicine
1.2 Country	Germany
1.3 Region	North Rhine-Westphalia
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	OstWestfalenLippe Marketing GmbH
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Private company with limited liability
2.3 Other partners	
2.4 Beneficiaries	Regional population and tourists
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	Regional Operational Programme North Rhine-Westphalia
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 0.53 million
EU	
Other contributions	
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Hiking
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	Regional tourism development
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	Establishment of a hiking route covering nine locations including five SPAs. Hikers will have access to health advice whilst using the hiking route / facilities via a remote health advice service offered by the Institute for applied tele-medicine.
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	Via targeted marketing, the project will be promoted within and beyond the region and thus contribute to tourism.
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	Improved offer of physical activity for local population, tourism development, enhanced health levels.
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	http://www.efre.nrw.de/daten-fakten/gute-praxisbeispiele/teuto-vitalwanderwelt/ , www.teutoburgerwald.de

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	DE 7 - Seabridge Juist (Seebrücke Juist)
1.2 Country	Germany
1.3 Region	Lower Saxony
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Municipality Juist (Inselgemeinde Juist)
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Local authority
2.3 Other partners	
2.4 Beneficiaries	Regional population and tourists
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2000-2006
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	Regional Operational Programme Lower Saxony
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF
3.4 Budget (€)	
EU	€ 2.3 million
Other contributions	€ 3.64 million
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Sailing / Motorboats
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	Regional tourism development
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	Construction of a 334 metres' long see bridge and related pedestrian and harbour infrastructure improvements allowing for a new sports harbour with capacity for 212 sport boats.
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	Enhanced infrastructure contributing to local development / tourism
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	Increased number of visitors / users of the new facilities.
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	http://www.efre.niedersachsen.de/ , www.juist.de

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	DE 8 - Hiking tours in the nature park of the Eifel mountain range (Eifeltouren im Naturwanderpark Südeifel)
1.2 Country	Germany
1.3 Region	Rhineland Palatinate
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Eifelkreis Bitburg-Prüm
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Local authority
2.3 Other partners	
2.4 Beneficiaries	Regional population and tourists
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	Regional Operational Programme Rhineland Palatinate
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF
3.4 Budget (€)	
EU	€ 71,804
Other contributions	€ 646,236
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Hiking
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	Establishment of 14 hiking paths covering some 220 km within the nature park, including signposting.
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	Estimated benefits have been estimated at EUR 1.5 million (income) and establishment of 70 FTE jobs. Moreover, the municipalities expect tax income of some EUR 65,000.
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	Enhanced tourism potential contributing to regional economic development.
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	http://efre.rlp.de/foerderperiode-2007-2013/projekte/eifeltouren-im-naturwanderpark-suedeifel/ , www.naturwanderpark.eu

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	DK 1 - EVINN – Event-based Innovation (Eventbaseret Innovation)
1.2 Country	Denmark, Sweden, Norway
1.3 Region	Mid Jutland
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	<p>Pernilla Scheibig Ensberg Administratör Interreg Öresund-Kattegat-Skagerrak Södra Hamngatan 45 404 26 Göteborg www.interreg-oks.eu</p> <p>Leader of the Danish contribution: Klavs Madsen Institut for Idræt Aarhus Universitet Dalgas Avenue 4 DK-8000 Aarhus C Denmark http://ph.au.dk/om-instituttet/sektioner/sektion-for-idraet/eventbaseret-innovation-et-interreg-iva-projekt/om-evinn-projektet/</p>
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	University department: public not-for profit
2.3 Other partners	Local authorities in Sweden, Denmark and Norway, plus a number of sports organisations, university departments and institutes and firms
2.4 Beneficiaries	SMEs
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	INTERREG IV Öresund-Kattegat-Skagerrak - Kattegat-Skagerrak Priority : Promoting Sustainable Economic Growth
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF
3.4 Budget (€)	
EU	€ 1,482,817 for Danish & Swedish partners (€147,492 for Norwegian partner)
Other contributions	
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Innovation, marketing, cluster building, tourism
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Sport events of various kinds
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Sport science

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Sport Project Description	
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	<p>The project is based on the idea that large sports events are fertile grounds for the launch and development of innovation projects. Making use of a 'triple helix' model, involving local authorities, sports organisations and enterprises to build a transnational competence cluster, the project aimed to build on concrete examples pioneered in Aarhus (Sportcasting 2.0, 505 World Championship and Social in 3D), along with the competences in Gothenburg and Oslo.</p> <p>The promotional and match-making skills of the partners were used at events, attracting wide participation beyond the region and country, together with strong experience in the wide application of science and knowledge assets and the diffusion of new products.</p> <p>The events were used as a discipline for parties involved in projects to drive developments by establishing a fixed time horizon.</p> <p>The areas for new products and services included a range of aspects of the event's organisation: sensors, networks, data processing data presentation, interaction and games, operations and project management, results analysis and commercialisation models.</p>
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	Sport events used to generate innovation in products and services, many of which are sport-related
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	Development of a competence cluster in event-innovation, leading to new product, enterprises and employment.
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	<p>The project ran from 01.01. 2010 to 31.12.14</p> <p>The project generated new analytical processes and organisational models for a competence cluster, but carrying these through to new products and services proved to be a complex process. Various innovation possibilities were investigated, including developments in the use of smart sports gear and the use of mobile phones to improve the stadium experience for spectators, but these generally require further development before becoming commercial products.</p>
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	<p>https://www.acreo.se/projects/evinn-eventbaserad-innovation http://alexandra.dk/dk/evinn https://eventbaseretinnovation.wordpress.com/2014/11/27/innovationsprocess-idea-evaluation/ http://2014.swedishict.se/stories8.html</p>

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	DK 2 - Well-Come – Spa- og Wellbeing Lighthouse (Well-Come – Spa- og helsefyrtårn)
1.2 Country	Denmark
1.3 Region	South Denmark
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Visit Vejle Website : www.visitvejle.com
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Visit Vejle / Public & private cooperation
2.3 Other partners	Ferieregion Sønderborg, Comwell Kellers Park, Syddansk Turisme, Sinatur and Hotel Haraldskær, and 11 network partners from communes in 'yderomraader'
2.4 Beneficiaries	Private and public actors within the wellness industry with affiliated subcontractors: hotels, health centers, equipment manufacturers, food vendors, gym and fitness actors.
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	Operational Programme ERDF 2007-2013 Innovation and Knowledge
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF
3.4 Budget (€)	€1,093,658 (8,158,690 DKK)
EU	€546,829 (4,079,345DKK)
Other contributions	National : €273,415 (2,039,673 DKK) Contribution of 5 participating partners: €273,415 (2.039.673 DKK).
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Tourism
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Fitness, walking, wellness.
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Advertising & PR
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	Attract investments and increase tourism by developing know how and best practise in the wellness sector and develop and propose a holistic experience with health and well-being for both body and soul.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	Fitness, pilates and other health related activities to reduce stress. Outdoor activities (walking, camping).
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	To maximize tourism revenue and sales of related industries by developing year-round tourism-health products and market the region as a joint health brand Well-Come. Improving market access opportunities for a broad range of SMEs in remote areas through this common branding in the region. Peripheral areas receive particular attention in the project. The interaction between research institutions, knowledge institutions and businesses is strengthened and creates development, innovation and growth across industries and technologies.

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Sport Project Description	
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	<p>The project ran from January 2009 to June 2011.</p> <p>More start-up companies in wellness and spa sector.</p> <p>More jobs in this sector and related ones. At least 2 in holistic wellness.</p> <p>Sharing of knowledge with others via websites, seminars, and news briefs.</p> <p>Press tour and coverage in Swedish papers.</p> <p>Best practice handbook.</p> <p>Development of 12 new products for sale and up grading of existing products based on wellness for body and soul.</p> <p>14 meetings (with 35 participants) & 19 steering committee meetings.</p>
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	<p>Website : wellcome.dk and bi-monthly newsletter</p> <p>Facebook page: facebook.com/pages/WellCome/125002647493?ref=mf</p> <p>Booklet: The Invention of a Danish Well-being Tourism Region www.informaworld.com/smpp/title~content=t713722709</p>

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	DK 3 - The Bornholm Diamond Spa (Den bornholmske diamant Spa)
1.2 Country	Denmark
1.3 Region	Bornholm
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Hotel Griffin
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Private for profit
2.3 Other partners	None
2.4 Beneficiaries	Unemployed people
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	Programming period: 2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	Operational Programme ERDF 2007-2013 Innovation and Knowledge
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF
3.4 Budget (€)	€1,822,828.10 (13,598,298.00 DKK)
EU	€364,565.54 (2.719.659,00 DKK)
Other contributions	Private funding : €1,458,262.40 (10.878.638,00 DKK)
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Tourism
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Cycling, fitness, wellness.
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Construction of infrastructure (indoor and outdoor area 1.000m ²)
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	Increase number of tourists to Bornholm. Extend the season and attract week-end tourists interested in health and nature – a major objective of EU Tourism Strategy.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	Attracting health conscious tourists, ‘cyclers’ and ‘walkers’.
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	Creation of direct employment in the hotel and indirect for other service providers as season is extended and for the 6 craftsman who carried out the work.
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	The project ran from 18-2-2009 to 31-3-2010. Increase turnover by about +25%. 11 unemployed people are now fulltime employees Increase in number of overnight stays.
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	Part of two major objectives of regional business development: 4.3: Markedsføring af Bornholm 4.8: Bornholm - åbent hele året

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	DK 4 - Family Sport across Borders (Grænseoverskridende familiesport)
1.2 Country	Denmark (and Germany)
1.3 Region	Zealand, Schleswig-Holstein
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Fonden Femern Belt Development Mr.Stig Romer Winther (=> Line Nyborg) www.femern.info
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Fonden Femern Belt Development / Public foundation
2.3 Other partners	Danske Gymnastik og Idrætsforeninger (DGI), Business Lolland-Falster, Landessportsverband Schleswig Holstein and Sportjugend Schleswig Holstein
2.4 Beneficiaries	Young people, families (adults and kids), sports clubs and associations
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	Cross-border Cooperation Operational Programme between Denmark and Germany - 'Fehmarnbelt Region' Priority 2 – General Structural Improvements
3.3 Structural Funds involved	INTERREG IV A
3.4 Budget (€)	€91,611.44 (for Danish partner €64.560,44)
EU	€68,708.58 (for Danish partner €48.631,82)
Other contributions	€22,902.86
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Cultural exchange and tourism
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Family sports day and 10 disciplines
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Education, advertising & PR
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	Promote and expand the network of Danish and German project partners dealing with or interested in family sport, to jointly develop future family sports activities across the border. The aim is to create realizable concepts for several successful family sports offerings in the new INTERREG VA region.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	Attractive physical activities for the whole family are proposed in order to increase meaningful leisure time and health and teach tolerance, responsibility and confidence. Many participants from sports such as: archery, danse, martial arts, swimming and fitness clubs.
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	Sport and physical activity overcome differences in geography, education, gender and values. New partnerships are formed and new ideas for projects and social engagement arise. Strengthen regional business structure.

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Sport Project Description	
	Creation of an economic, cultural and social community. Increasing mutual understanding and solution to cross border problems.
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	<p>The project ran from 1/5/2014 to 30/8/2015</p> <p>Arranged 2 conferences and 1 workshop (total 123 participants), and 3 working meetings and 3 bi-lateral meetings.</p> <p>Creating new ideas due to cooperation between politicians, companies and sports clubs and associations.</p> <p>Participation of Danish sports organisations in the 'Tag des Sports' on 6th September 2015.</p> <p>Three concrete concepts developed: 1/ Exchange programme 2/ Family 10-kamp 3/ Family sports day.</p> <p>A bilingual flyer presenting the 3 concepts has been made to inspire clubs and associations to organise family activities. It was printed in 500 copies (www.facebook.com/crossborderfamilysports).</p> <p>Many press releases, articles in magazines and news on Websites and Facebook pages, and 2 videos have been made (see one https://youtu.be/zgShA4EkzJc).</p> <p>The 3 partners FBD, LSV and DGI know each other now and learnt that more personal meetings are necessary when partners do not know each other.</p>
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	/

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	DK 5 - Destination Bornholm – Climbing Festival (Klatre festival)
1.2 Country	Denmark
1.3 Region	Bornholm
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Destination Bornholm Susanne Sachs
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Destination Bornholm ApS / Private non for profit
2.3 Other partners	TV2Bornholm and Dansk Klatreforbund.
2.4 Beneficiaries	Unemployed people, SMEs.
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	Operational Programme ERDF 2007-2013 Innovation and Knowledge
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF
3.4 Budget (€)	€232,677 (1,735,769.00 DKK)
EU	€116,338 (867.884,00 DKK)
Other contributions	Regional : €27,956 (208,549.00 DKK) National : €26,809 (200,000.00 DKK) Private : €61,573 (459,335.00 DKK)
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	TV / other media and tourism
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Climbing
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Advertising & PR
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	Develop, organise and evaluate minimum 6 and maximum 12 events to create new products for out of season tourism
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	Organising sports competition and events are the main attraction
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	Increasing the number of tourists especially out of season has a big impact on the local economy in terms of jobs and increased revenue
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	The climbing event was the most successful of the events and has attracted lots of sports enthusiasts to Bornholm. It is now organised every year in August. It showcases also other ways to practice sports activities in nature.
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	Website : Destination Bornholm

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	DK 6 - Experience Economy in and around Vadehavet (Oplevelsesøkonomi i og omkring Vadehavet)
1.2 Country	Denmark
1.3 Region	South Denmark
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Sydvestjysk Udviklingsforum (SVUF) Website : www.vadehavsprojektet.dk
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Sydvestjysk Udviklingsforum (SVUF) / Public/private cooperation (a joint municipal association for the municipalities of Fanø, Esbjerg, Tønder, Varde and Vejen)
2.3 Other partners	Main partners: Esbjerg Erhvervsudvikling, Fanø Turist- og Erhvervsforening, Rømø-Tønder Turistforening, Varde Erhvervs- og Turistråd and Syddansk Turisme + over 30 small partners.
2.4 Beneficiaries	500 SMEs in tourism and events/adventure sector in 5 municipalities
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	Operational Programme ERDF 2007-2013 Innovation and Knowledge
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDFD-08-0050
3.4 Budget (€)	€2,786,361 (20.787.000 DKK)
EU	€1,393,230 (10.393.500,00 DKK)
Other contributions	Regional : €696,615 (5.171.000,00 DKK) Own contribution: €33,847 (252.500 DKK)
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Tourism, experience economy
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Cycling, sea kayaking, fishing, running
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Advertising & PR
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	Increase tourism by developing tourist season and support 'Events/Adventure' economy (growth of revenue of existing companies and establishment of new companies). Innovative product offerings attracted more tourists and extended the average stay.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	There were 4 sub projects (Art, Food, Nature and Maritime Experiences), with several outdoor and sports activities, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • West Coast Explorer 2012 a run where 120 people took part (https://www.facebook.com/WCX.DK) • Organisation of a cycle combined with train island hoping tour • And development of a website for cycle tourists in Danish www.cykelsafari.com/ and German www.cykelsafari.com/kontakt. • future plans include eco-tourism 'Powered by Cycling' and kayak trips

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Sport Project Description	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 27 routes for sea kayak tours have been described and mapped out: http://sydvestjylland.com/da/oplevel/aktiv/kajakroer/ • preparation of a concept for a multi-purpose activity center to be the centerpiece of beach activities based on wind and become the European centre for kite flying and beach sailing. • - elaboration of a brochure, a website and a facebook page to promote fishing (www.vildmedlaks.dk)
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	<p>Syddansk Universitet cooperated and ensured the use of the newest knowledge and this led to a strengthening of competences and innovation and increased economic growth and job creation. Including through INNOTUR a web portal. The project allowed the concepts to be tried and strengthened, and the activities have been taken on board and are being continued by the partners.</p> <p>Several infrastructure projects got visibility and funds to go ahead thus creating jobs in the region.</p> <p>1 company may start up renting out kayaks. 2 persons were hired to the secretariat of Destination Southwest Jutland.</p> <p>In addition to a social and economic impact, activities also had a positive impact on culture and ecology.</p>
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	<p>The project ran from March 2009 to February 2012) www.vadehavsprojektet.dk provided information to the many partners and press releases about the +/- 60 different activities that were organised</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • increased cooperation between partners • municipalities have gained greater understanding of how to develop framework conditions that support the tourism industry in the entire area • led to a new project "Destination Sydvestjylland – samarbejdsformer for succes" that will implement the strategy and further business development. • brochure about the project and its results was distributed in 1000 copies.
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	Tonder commune represent 41% of the surface and is a 'peripheral area.

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	DK 7 - Maritime Education and Sailing Training for Young People
1.2 Country	Poland and Denmark
1.3 Region	South Baltic
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Municipal Sport and Recreation Centre in Gdańsk and 5 partners, www.mosir.gda.pl Danish Partner: Vordingborg Development Council Ltd. tel. +45.55 36 36 36 post@vordingborg.dk
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Municipal Sport and Recreation Centre in Gdańsk / public local level
2.3 Other partners	Marint Centrum, Simrishamns Municipality, Education under sails Association, Baltic University Programme, Polish Scouting Association – Gdansk Region Honorary Consulate of Republic of Poland in Bremen
2.4 Beneficiaries	15 to 25 years, including “NEETs” (youngster who are “neither in employment, education nor training”)
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	South Baltic Cross-border Programme 2007 - 2013 Programme 2.4. Local community initiatives
3.3 Structural Funds involved	Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance (IPA) Cross-border Cooperation
3.4 Budget (€)	€1,299,526.00 (for Danish partner €294,312)
EU	€1,053,257.90 (for Danish partner €220,734)
Other contributions	€238,068.10 EUR (for Danish partner: €73,578 euros)
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Education
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Sailing cruises for young people Sailing training for junior instructors
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Education
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	Provide non-formal education on social behaviour, sailing, countries and culture around the Baltic as well as job opportunities in the maritime sector
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	15 sailing trips
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	Helped youngsters to develop skills and find a job in maritime sector Cultural exchange among youngsters from 3-4 different countries
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	The project ran from 12/2010 to 11/2013.

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Sport Project Description	
	<p>Technical upgrades and restoration work prepared five historical sailing vessels to accommodate youngsters.</p> <p>MAST hand book for participants in English (translation into EN, PL, SE, DK and LT)</p> <p>MAST hand book for instructors</p> <p>Promotion of the MAST programme via website, brochures, videos and posters, (available PL, SE, DE, DK and LT).</p> <p>Settlement of the future cooperation (MAST Association)</p> <p>“MAST VADEMECUM on Maritime Education” giving recommendations for the continuation of the programme</p> <p>MAST Open Day" on STS "Generał Zaruski".</p>
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	<p>The South Baltic Programme</p> <p>The Danish partner contributed to the project with their newly restored traditional yacht Røret. They also made available facilities of their marina and training centre in Klintham Havn.</p>

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	EE 1- Establishment/construction of light traffic/bicycle roads network of Harju County.
1.2 Country	ESTONIA
1.3 Region	Harju County, North-Estonia
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Maardu Linnavalitsus/Maardu City Government Kallasmaa 1 74111 Maardu Eesti Tel: +372 606 0702 Faks: +371606 0701 E-mail: linnavalitsus@maardu.ee info@maardu.ee www.maardu.ee
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Maardu City Government (Local Municipality) Project partners acting together leads to the regional level (Harju County)
2.3 Other partners	Harku Local Municipality, Jõelähtme Local Municipality, Kiili Local Municipality, Rae Local Municipality, Saku Local Municipality, Saue Local Municipality, Viimsi Local Municipality, Tallinn City Government
2.4 Beneficiaries	Principal beneficiaries are physically active people, young people, people active in recreational sports etc
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	Operational Programme for the Development of the Living Environment
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF
3.4 Budget (€)	
EU	€ 4 192 687
Other contributions	Self-financing of partners: € 739 886
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Health system, tourism
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Cycling, recreation sport activities and spending leisure time. Sports/physical activities infrastructure created.
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Construction of infrastructure
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	Objective of the project is to create better conditions in Harju county for safe light traffic, cycling, recreation sport activities and spending leisure time. Specific objective is to create network of light traffic/bicycle roads network in local municipalities of Harju County

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Sport Project Description	
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	Investment made for creation light traffic/bicycle roads is directly supporting sport activities of beneficiaries (everyday activities and competitions).
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supports and enables commuting of labour • Supports better health indicators of people • Makes region and its value propositions/attractions better accessible for tourists and visitors • Raises attractiveness of region as place of residence
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased number of residents of the region covered by project • Increased number of practitioners of recreational sports • Increased number of tourists visiting region • Increased usage of environmental-friendly transport
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	Project period: 22.12.2010 - 29.04.2015

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	EE 2 - Reconstruction of the Tehvandi stadium to the year-round usable multifunctional international sports and tourism centre.
1.2 Country	ESTONIA
1.3 Region	Valga County, South-Estonia
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Foundation Tehvandi Sports Centre/ Sihtasutus Tehvandi Spordikeskus +372 76 69 500 tehvandi@tehvandi.ee Nüpli küla 67408 Otepää vald Valgamaa/Valga County Estonia http://www.tehvandi.ee/index.php?Lang=eng&ver=2
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Sihtasutus Tehvandi Spordikeskus is non-profit organisation Local level
2.3 Other partners	No other partners involved directly
2.4 Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries are: sports professionals, people active in recreational sports, schools, young people, tourism enterprises, service providers, local municipality
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	Operational Programme for the Development of the Living Environment
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF
3.4 Budget (€)	
EU	€3 802 743.09
Other contributions	€ 671 072.31
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	TV / other media, health system, tourism, service sector
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Multifunctional facility. Sports/physical activities infrastructure created. Cross-country skiing, running, Nordic walking, cycling, roller skiing and skating, fitness, orienteering, shooting range, K90 ski jumping hill etc
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Sports education, construction of infrastructure
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	Overall objectives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> raising attractiveness of Estonia as travel destination

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Sport Project Description	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • development of internationally attractive culture and tourism object • Lengthening of time of visit of inbound visitors • Raising awareness about Estonia as culture tourism destination • Creating more attractive and competitive visitor environment <p>Specific objective: Reconstruction of the Tehvandi stadium to create a year-round usable multifunctional international sports and tourism centre.</p>
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	Infrastructure development investments made for creation for supporting sport activities of beneficiaries (everyday activities and competitions).
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	<p>Contribution to economic and/or social development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supports better health indicators of people • Makes region and its value propositions/attractions more attractive and usable for sports professionals, recreational sports practitioners, tourists and visitors • Raises attractiveness of region as place of residence, as tourism/travel destination, as sports events arena • Creates work places, raises income possibilities of the residents • Raises demand for tourism and other services • Improves image of the region
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased number of practitioners of recreational sports • Increased number of international sports events/competitions, national and regional sports events/competitions • Increased number of tourists visiting region • Increased number of schools and students using facilities • Raised awareness of target groups about sports facilities, value proposition of sports venue and tourism destination, strengthening of brand
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	Project period: 18.06.2009 - 20.10.2010

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	EE 3 - Development of Adventure-Tourism Centre in Kiviõli
1.2 Country	ESTONIA
1.3 Region	Ida-Viru County, North-East Estonia
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Foundation Adventure-Tourism Centre of Kiviõli. SA Kiviõli Seiklusturismi Keskus info@tuhamagi.ee Mäepealse tee 1 (Sonda tee 9), Kiviõli, Eesti http://www.tuhamagi.ee/en https://www.facebook.com/kivioli
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Non-profit organisation Local level
2.3 Other partners	No additional partners
2.4 Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries are: people active in recreational and extreme sports, sports professionals, schools, young people, tourism enterprises, service providers, local government, region
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007- 2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	Operational Programme for the Development of the Living Environment
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF
3.4 Budget (€) EU Other contributions	€ 3 001 726 Self-financing: € 610 279
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Health system, tourism
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	List of sport/physical activities: Alpine skiing, downhill course for bicycles, snowboard centre (FIS standard), the hill car course, zip-line, motocross track (FIM standard) , health track
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Construction of infrastructure, popularising active lifestyle and sports –preventive work in health care
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	List of objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raising attractiveness of Estonia as travel destination • Development of internationally attractive culture/sports and tourism object • Lengthening of time of visit of inbound visitors • Raising awareness about Estonia as culture tourism destination

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Sport Project Description	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating more attractive and competitive visitors environment <p>Specific objective: Establishment of multifunctional year-round usable sports and tourism centre. Raising attractiveness of North-East Estonia as travel destination</p>
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	Infrastructure development investments made for creation for supporting sport activities of beneficiaries (practicing and leisure activities and competitions).
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Makes region and its value propositions/attractions more attractive and usable for sports professionals, recreational sports practitioners, tourists and visitors • Raises attractiveness of region as place of residence, as tourism/travel destination, as sports events arena • Creates work places, raises income possibilities of the residents • Raises demand of tourism and other services • Improves imago of the region • Supports better health indicators of people • Supports revitalising of former industrial sites and reusing oil-shale ash hill
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased number of practitioners of recreational and extreme sports • Increased number of international sports events/competitions, national and regional sports events/competitions • Increased number of tourists visiting region • Increased number of schools and students using facilities • Raised awareness of target groups about sports and active holiday facilities, value proposition of sports centre and tourism destination, strengthening of brand • Environmentally friendly economic development
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	Project period: 17.02.2011 - 07.07.2015

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	EE 4 - Establishment of Sõmerpalu motohall
1.2 Country	ESTONIA
1.3 Region	Võru County, South-East Estonia
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	NGO SÕMERPALU MOTOKLUBI Adrenalin Arena Sõmerpalu Sõmerpalu vald 66601 Võrumaa Estonia http://www.adrenalinarena.com/?home=home
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Non-profit organisation Local level
2.3 Other partners	No additional partners
2.4 Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries are: people active in motor/ extreme sports, sports professionals, young people, tourism enterprises, service providers, local government, region
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007- 2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	Operational Programme for the Development of the Living Environment
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF
3.4 Budget (€)	
EU	€ 2 886 419
other contributions	Self-financing: € 510 574
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Tourism
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	610 m long supercross track in hall With 1400 stationary spectators seats
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Construction of infrastructure, popularising active lifestyle and sports
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raising attractiveness of Estonia as travel destination • Development of internationally attractive culture/sports and tourism object • Lengthening of time of visit of inbound visitors • Raising awareness about Estonia as culture/sports tourism destination • Creating more attractive and competitive visitors environment

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Sport Project Description	
	<p>Specific objective: Establishment of year-round usable sports and tourism centre with 610 m long supercross track in hall. Raising attractiveness of South-East Estonia as travel destination, attracting niche segments to the destination.</p>
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	<p>Infrastructure development investments made for creation for supporting sport activities of beneficiaries (practicing and leisure activities and competitions).</p>
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Makes region and its value propositions/attractions more attractive and usable for sports professionals, recreational sports practitioners, tourists and visitors • Raises attractiveness of region as tourism/travel destination, as sports events arena • Creates work places, raises income possibilities of the residents • Raises demand of tourism and other services • Improves imago of the region, awareness of target groups • Supports better health indicators of people
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased number of practitioners of recreational and extreme sports • Increased number of international sports events/competitions, national and regional sports events/competitions • Increased number of tourists visiting region • Increased number of youth using facilities • Raised awareness of target groups about sports facilities, value proposition of sports centre and tourism destination, strengthening of brand <p>Better results of Estonian athletics in supercross and motorsports</p>
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	Project period: 16.04.2009 - 15.12.2009

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	EE 5 - Development of Audru international Motorsport Centre.
1.2 Country	ESTONIA
1.3 Region	Pärnu County, West- Estonia
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	A2racing MTÜ /NGO Papsaare, Pärnumaa, 88137, Estonia info@auto24ring.ee tel +372 58 666 636 www.auto2ring.ee/eng
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Non-profit organisation Local level
2.3 Other partners	No additional partners
2.4 Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries are: people active in motor/ extreme sports, sports professionals, young people, tourism enterprises, service providers, local government, region
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007- 2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	Operational Programme for the Development of the Living Environment
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF
3.4 Budget (€)	
EU	€ 3 192 293
Other contributions	€ 853 952
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Tourism
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Motor/ extreme sports. Sports/physical activities infrastructure created. Complex standard raised to serve FIA Grande 3 level sports events, 3,3 km race track created, service building and needed communication systems, access roads, parking lots etc.
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Construction of infrastructure, popularising active lifestyle and sports
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	Overall objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • raising attractiveness of Estonia as travel destination • development of internationally attractive culture/sports and tourism object • Lengthening of time of visit of inbound visitors • Raising awareness about Estonia as culture/sports tourism destination • Creating more attractive and competitive visitors environment

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Sport Project Description	
	<p>Specific objective: Establishment of year-round usable motorsports and tourism centre Raising attractiveness of West Estonia as travel destination, attracting niche segments to the destination, lengthening tourism season.</p>
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	Infrastructure development investments made for creation of motorsports centre with all facilities for sports teams and public.
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Makes region and its value propositions/attractions more attractive and usable for sports professionals, recreational sports practitioners, tourists and visitors • Raises attractiveness of region as tourism/travel destination, as sports events arena • Creates work places, raises income possibilities of the residents • Raises demand of tourism and other services • Improves imago of the region, awareness of target groups
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased number of practitioners of motorsports • Increased number of international sports events/competitions, national and regional sports events/competitions • Increased number of tourists visiting region • Increased number of youth using facilities • Raised awareness of target groups about sports facilities, value proposition of sports centre and tourism destination, strengthening of brand <p style="margin-left: 20px;">Better results of Estonian athletes in motorsports</p>
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	Project period: 17.02.2011 - 23.10.2013

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	EE 6 - FIS Cross Country World Cup 2015 in Otepää 2015
1.2 Country	ESTONIA
1.3 Region	Valga County, South-East Estonia
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Estonian Ski Association (NGGO) Address: Löötsa 8, Tallinn, 11 415 Phone: + 372 603 15 16 Fax: + 372 603 15 18 E- mail: info@suusaliit http://www.suusaliit.ee/?op=body&id=172
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Non-profit organisation National level
2.3 Other partners	No additional partners
2.4 Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries are: people active in winter sports, sports professionals, young people, tourism enterprises, service providers, local government, region
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007- 2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	Operational Programme for the Development of the Living Environment
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF
3.4 Budget (€)	
EU	€ 48 477
Other contributions	€ 20 777
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Tourism
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	FIS Cross Country World Cup 2015 in Otepää
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Advertising & PR, financial services popularising active lifestyle and sports
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • raising attractiveness of Estonia as travel destination • development of internationally attractive culture/sports and tourism object • Lengthening of time of visit and increasing of spending during visit of inbound visitors • Raising awareness about Estonia as culture/sports tourism destination • Creating more attractive and competitive visitors environment <p>Specific objective: High-standard organised international sports event, international marketing, high coverage of event in international media channels and increased participants and visitor numbers.</p>

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Sport Project Description	
	Raising attractiveness of South Estonia as travel destination, attracting niche segments to the destination, lengthening tourism season.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	Project was directly targeted to assure high standard international sports event
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Makes region and its value propositions/sports facilities more attractive and usable for sports professionals, recreational sports practitioners, tourists and visitors • Raises attractiveness of region as tourism/travel destination, as sports events arena • Creates temporary work places, raises income possibilities of the residents • Raises demand of tourism and other services • Improves imago of the region, awareness of target groups
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased number of practitioners of winter sports • Increased number of international sports events/competitions, national and regional sports events/competitions • Increased number of tourists visiting region • Increased number of schools/ youth using facilities • Raised awareness of target groups about sports facilities, value proposition of winter sports centre and tourism destination, strengthening of brand • Better results of Estonian athletes in winter sports
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	Project period: 08.07.2014 - 23.03.2015

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	EE 7 - FIG RG World Cup „Miss Valentine 2013“
1.2 Country	ESTONIA
1.3 Region	Tartu City, Estonia
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	VK Janika (NGO) Ihaste tee 7, Tartu 51013 Tel: +372 7303 099 Fax: +372 7303 099 janika@vkjanika.ee http://www.vkjanika.ee/index.php?&lang=eng
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Non-profit organisation Local level
2.3 Other partners	No additional partners
2.4 Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries are: people active in aesthetic group gymnastics and rhythmic gymnastics, sports professionals, young people, tourism enterprises, service providers, local government, region
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007- 2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	Operational Programme for the Development of the Living Environment
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF
3.4 Budget (€)	
EU	€ 37 725
Other contributions	€ 16 168
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Tourism
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	FIG RG World Cup „Miss Valentine 2013“ in Tartu
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Advertising & PR, financial services popularising active lifestyle and sports
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raising attractiveness of Estonia as travel destination • Development of internationally attractive culture/sports and tourism object • Lengthening of time of visit and increasing of spending during visit of inbound visitors • Raising awareness about Estonia as culture/sports tourism destination • Creating more attractive and competitive visitors environment

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Sport Project Description	
	<p>Specific objective: High-standard organised international sports event, international marketing, high coverage of event in international media channels and increased participants and visitor numbers.</p> <p>Raising attractiveness of South Estonia as travel destination, attracting niche segments to the destination, lengthening tourism season.</p>
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	Project was directly targeted to assure high standard international sports event
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Makes region and its value propositions/sports facilities more attractive and usable for sports professionals, recreational sports practitioners, tourists and visitors • Raises attractiveness of region as tourism/travel destination, as sports events arena • Creates temporary work places, raises income possibilities of the residents • Raises demand of tourism and other services • Improves imago of the region, awareness of target groups
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased number of practitioners of in aesthetic group gymnastics and rhythmic gymnastics • Increased number of international sports events/competitions, national and regional sports events/competitions • Increased number of tourists visiting region • Raised awareness of target groups about sports facilities and practicing groups, • Raised awareness of tourism destination, strengthening of brand • Better results of Estonian athletes
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	Project period: 3.12.2012 - 01.08.2013

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	ES 1 - MTB circuit and centre
1.2 Country	Spain
1.3 Region	La Rioja
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Community of the towns of Moncalvillo, mancomunidadmoncalvillo@gmail.com , +34941 44 13 84, mancomunidaddemoncalvillo.org
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Public (local)
2.3 Other partners	DG Tourism La Rioja, Local Action Groups ADRA y CEIP
2.4 Beneficiaries	Tourists; Cyclists
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	PDR La Rioja
3.3 Structural Funds involved	EARDF
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 167,000
EU	€ 94,312
Other contributions	€ 72,688
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Tourism
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Cycling (MTB)
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Production of equipments, construction of infrastructure, advertising & PR
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	The main objectives of the project are: to support the local tourism; to increase the respect for environment; to contribute to strengthening the general health conditions (physical and mental).
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	Moncalvillo BTT Centre is a network of twenty routes (250 km.) in an area of free access, among nine different municipalities. Each route has specific information (overview, distance, altitude etc.). The routes, have different levels of difficulty: Green routes (easy), blue (easy), red (difficult) and black (very difficult). The Mountain Bike Centre has also enabled services such as washing and bicycle repair kit in the sports centres in Fuenmayor and Navarrete, showers and bike rental services and local business areas.
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	Economic competitiveness, sustainable development, sustainable tourism
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	Creation of the first MTB centre at regional level Development of rural and sustainable tourism in Moncalvillo Creation of the first marked cycling routes in the region Development of a collective project about the environment
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	Project completed in 2013. Web: http://centrobttoncalvillo.com/

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	ES 2 - Plan of promotion of sports activities
1.2 Country	Spain
1.3 Region	Extremadura
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Municipality of Merida, info@merida.es , +34 924 380 100, www.merida.es
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Public (local level)
2.3 Other partners	/
2.4 Beneficiaries	Children and young people of the urban area (discripts of San Antonio, Cruzcampo, Bellavista and Nueva Ciudad)
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	PO Extremadura
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 100,000
EU	€ 80,000
Other contributions	€ 20,000
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Health system
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Football, basketball, rugby, chess
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Education
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	The project aims to promote the social integration and to foster positive attitudes in the society (e.g. team work and comradeship); to increase tolerance among people who practice sports and to support the creation of a citizenry without prejudice and against discrimination.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	The project included some initiatives related to football, basketball, rugby and chess, such as: Promotion of the aforementioned sports in the educational centres and public areas (e.g. public schools, cultural centres etc.) through the organization of courses, natters, tournaments, exhibitions and summer campus. (all activities are completely free)
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	Social integration; equal opportunities; non-discrimination
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	Organization of the following activities (2013): BALONCESTO ESCOLAR "URBAN MERIDA" (course) I EDICIÓN "LIGA ESCOLAR URBAN MERIDA" (tournament) I EDICIÓN "3X3 URBAN MERIDA" (tournament) I EDICIÓN "CAMPUS DE VERANO DE BALONCESTO URBAN MÉRIDA" (summer campus) 8 lessons of 3 hours on chess practice (involving 8 teachers)

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Sport Project Description	
	Tournament of chess Football tournament Football summer campus
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	Several activities implemented in 2013 High citizen's participation during the preparation of the project. http://www.urbanmerida.es/

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	ES 3 - Riudecanyes Adventure
1.2 Country	Spain
1.3 Region	Catalonia
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Associació Riudecanyes Aventura, reserves@riudecanyesaventura.cat , http://riudecanyesaventura.cat/ , 650 97 26 49
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Local, not for profit
2.3 Other partners	The Association includes 5 members: Ajuntament de Riudecanyes; Ajuntament de Duesaigües; Ajuntament de L'Argentera Comunitat de Regants del Pantà de Riudecanyes; Consell Esportiu del Baix Camp (mainly local public authorities)
2.4 Beneficiaries	Inhabitants of the area; tourists; students
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	PDR Catalonia (Axis 4)
3.3 Structural Funds involved	EARDF
3.4 Budget (€)	€110 729.81
EU	€ 88 583.85
Other contributions	€ 22 145.86
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Health system, tourism,
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Canoeing, kayaking, water-ski, Nordic walking, running, MTB etc.
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Retail / wholesale, production of equipment, infrastructure, advertising & PR
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	Promote the use of the reservoir and its surroundings, by organizing activities. Recreational sports and educational, promoting awareness and respect for the environment. To preserve and enhance the natural, cultural and heritage values and identity the territory
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	In the first stage, the Association Riudecanyes Adventure offers the opportunity to practice these water activities with all security measures canoeing kayaking, paddle surfing and pedal boats. To make this possible, offers users 14 individual kayaks, pairs or trios; 10 tables; scooters and 6, respectively. Thus, we can provide service at the same time within the reservoir 50 people practicing sport. However, there will be the possibility of hiring monitoring if necessary. It also has reached agreements with various sports clubs and companies in the area to offer activities and guidance hiking, mountain bike routes and horseback riding.

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Sport Project Description	
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	Socio economic revitalization
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	Use of facilities and equipment with a minimal impact on the environment; quality of all activities offered (e.g. through professionals qualified); To establish forms of collaborations with companies and other organizations active in the same sector.
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	http://riudecanyesaventura.cat/

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	ES 4 - Multi-purpose sports area in Sports centre Félix Rubio
1.2 Country	Spain
1.3 Region	Madrid (autonomous region)
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Municipality of Madrid, ag.economiayhacienda@madrid.es; , +34915881000; www.madrid.es
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Public (local level)
2.3 Other partners	None
2.4 Beneficiaries	Citizens of the district of Villaverde
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	POR Madrid
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 605,506
EU	€ 302,753
Other contributions	€ 302,753
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Health system
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Football, basketball, volleyball, handball, climbing, baseball (pitch), tennis, badminton
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Retail / wholesale, production of equipments, construction of infrastructure
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	The project is part of the URBAN initiative of Villaverde (a district of Madrid). It aims to revitalize the area, promoting the practice of sports and fostering healthy habits, particularly among young people and children.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	The new constructions include: Football field (11 people; renovations such as new artificial grass) Football field (7 people) Mini-pitch field Basketball field Climbing area Multi-purpose field (modernisation) New bathrooms
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	Social inclusion; Social integration
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	Increased social inclusion (e.g. young people, migrants) Different football teams of young people use the centre (e.g. C.F. Racing Villaverde, AAVV Los Rosales, Club Deportivo Ciudad de los Ángeles, AD Villaverde Bajo EFM, o el Base Villaverde)

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Sport Project Description

6 Additional information sources

Other information

The project focused on the creation of small size sports fields, to allow that also small groups can use and enjoy the centre. The project is completed (2014).

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	ES 5 - Creation of a sports pavilion in the Urban zone
1.2 Country	Spain
1.3 Region	Castilla y Leon
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Municipality of Palencia, urban@aytopalencia.es, +34979718100, http://www.aytopalencia.es/
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Puclic (local level)
2.3 Other partners	None
2.4 Beneficiaries	Citizens in general, preferably young people
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	PO Castilla y Leon
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 2,605,166
EU	€ 2,084,133
Other contributions	€ 521,033
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Health system, sport-related R&D
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Fitness, volleyball, basketball, squash, five a side football, handball, martial arts etc.
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Retail / wholesale, production of equipments, construction of infrastructure
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	The aim of the project is to create new sports infrastructures in the URBAAn area, to improve the local offer (services) related to sport and to promote social integration through sports activities
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	The new sports pavilion has a capacity of 800 people and is organized in two different floors (a total of 2800 sq. m.). The pavilion can host different kind of sports events (e.g. exhibitions, courses, competitions etc.). The pavilion includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A multi-purpose field • 2 squash fields • Gymnasium • Changing rooms and specialized equipment (The pavilion is equipped with new technologies to save energy and water)
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	Social integration; social inclusion; sustainable development; economic regeneration
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	Increased sports practice among young people Revitalization of the area
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	The project is completed (April 2013) http://www.urbanpalencia.es/

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	ES 6 - Multisport area 'riu Sec' (tennis and paddle fields)
1.2 Country	Spain
1.3 Region	Catalonia
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Municipality of Cerdanyola del Vallès
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Public (local level)
2.3 Other partners	/
2.4 Beneficiaries	Citizens; students, sports associations
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	PO Catalonia
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 1,019,518
EU	€ 509,759
Other contributions	€ 509,759
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Health system
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Tennis, paddle
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Production of equipments, construction of infrastructure, retail
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	The project is part of URBAN initiative of the Municipality of Cerdanyola del Vallès, that aims to revitalize the district of 'riu Sec', through the construction of a new multisport area. (The project is under Axis 3 'Equipments for the collective use')
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	The multisport area has a space of 8,722,36 sq.m. and includes: six tennis fields (clay court); four paddle fields, two changing rooms, a shop of sports articles. The fields are homologated with the Catalan Plan of Sports Equipment and can host official tournaments.
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	Social and economic revitalization of a residential area; enhancement of health conditions
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	Increased offer of sports for citizens and students Improvement of citizens' health conditions 500 subscribers per year (expected price of the tickets is 40 €)
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	The project started at the end of 2014 and is still ongoing Further information available here: http://urban.cerdanyola.cat/

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	ES 7 - Installation of grass for football field
1.2 Country	Spain
1.3 Region	Prince of Asturias
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Ayuntamiento de Lena, urbanismo@aytolena.es disciplina@aytolena.es, +34985490410, http://www.aytolena.es/
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Public (local)
2.3 Other partners	/
2.4 Beneficiaries	Citizens of the area (young people, elderly, sports club, associations)
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	PDR Asturias
3.3 Structural Funds involved	EARDF
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 311,404
EU	€ 240,000
Other contributions	€ 71,404 (Football Federation of Asturias and Municipality of Lena)
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Health system, sport-related R&D
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Football
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Production of equipment, construction of infrastructure
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	The promotion of sport /physical activity among the inhabitants of Lena; (particularly with regard to young people).
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	The restoration includes the replacement of the natural grass with an artificial grass surface (with an innovative drain system); new goals; improvement of the accessibility of the field (e.g. elimination of architectural barriers).
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	Social inclusion
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	Promotion of healthy customs (related to physical activity) Promotion of sports ethics Promotion of local sports associations Promotion of competitions and sports events
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	The project is finalised (2014)

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	ES 8 - Promotion of social integration and equal opportunities in Villaverde
1.2 Country	Spain
1.3 Region	Madrid (autonomous region)
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Municipality of Madrid, ag.economiayhacienda@madrid.es; , +34915881000; www.madrid.es
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Public (local level)
2.3 Other partners	None
2.4 Beneficiaries	The citizens of the district (particularly young people and young students)
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	PO Madrid
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 997,749.84
EU	€ 498,874
Other contributions	€ 498,874
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Health system
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Various (e.g. Fitness, basketball, volleyball, football)
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Education, production of equipment, construction of infrastructure,
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	The project is part of the URBAN initiative of the district of Villaverde (a problematic area, with various groups of young people and migrants at risk of social exclusion); it aims to foster sports activities among young children.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	The realization of the social-sports centre of 'San Andres' (indoor gym) and the programme 'Live together sports' (after school activities) encourage sports practice and physical activities among vulnerable young people (mainly children) and promote the use of the new sports infrastructures.
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	Social inclusion and social integration (target groups: children, young people, migrants)-
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	The project, during the first year, had almost 1200 beneficiaries. Feedback from residents are positive with regard to the project
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	The project is completed (2013)

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	ES 9 - Construction of a sports pavilion in the central district
1.2 Country	Spain
1.3 Region	Madrid
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Municipality of Alcobendas; sac@aytoalcobendas.org; +34916597600; www.alcobendas.org
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Public (local level)
2.3 Other partners	None
2.4 Beneficiaries	Citizens, young people, elderly
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	PO Madrid (autonomous region)
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 2,543,055
EU	€ 1,271,527
Other contributions	€ 1,271,527
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Health system
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Basketball, Fencing, Fitness
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Production of equipment, construction of infrastructure
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	The project is part of the 'URBAN - Revitalization plan of the city centre of Alcobendas', which aims to renovate and transform a district where are living almost 50.000 people trough the creation of innovative and modern infrastructures and public areas.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	The sports pavilion (1.792,48 sq. m., divided in two floors) includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basketball indoor field, that can also host fitness events (e.g. fitness for elder people) with a stands for 76 people. • 'Arms hall', with 7 different lanes • 4 changing rooms • Offices, ticket windows,
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	Economic growth, Social inclusion, Active ageing; Equal opportunities
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To create a location for the fencing school • Development of local and federal competitions • The realization of fitness activities for the elderly <p>The Municipality estimates to host: 50 elder people doing fitness for week; 80 children training basketball for session; 80 people doing fencing.</p>
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	Project completed in 2011

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	ES 10 - Restoration of the sports centre 'El Campillo'
1.2 Country	Spain
1.3 Region	Basque Country
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Municipality of Vitoria-Gasteiz; secretaria.0201@vitoria-gasteiz.org ; +34945161529; www.vitoria-gasteiz.org
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Public (local authority)
2.3 Other partners	/
2.4 Beneficiaries	Citizens of the district (old town); migrants; young people; elder people
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	PO Basque Country
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 800,000
EU	€ 400,000
Other contributions	€ 400,000
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Health system, tourism
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Gymnastic (e.g. pilates, zumba etc.); fitness; volleyball; basketball; handball; football (5/7); etc.
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Production of equipments, construction of infrastructure
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	Restoration of the sports centre to address the needs of the local residents / local authorities
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	Covering of the the fields in order to allow the practice of sports activities in case of rain / bad weather; new field (versatile) to allow the practice of different sports activities; new bleachers and changing rooms.
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	Social integration; equal opportunities
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	The implementation of the project answered the needs that the local residents / local authorities had pointed out
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	Project completed (Spring 2015); Various photos available; The project is part of the URBAN initiative for the medieval centre of Vitoria-Gasteiz; local authority available to provide information (Ruiz de Alegria U., Marta); high level of civic participation before and during the project preparation (25 associations involved).

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	FI 1 - LITAS
1.2 Country	Finland
1.3 Region	Provinces: Päijät-Häme, Kymenlaakso Sub-regions: the Kotka-Hamina, Kouvola, Lahti Localities: Nastola, Kotka, Kouvola
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Kymenlaakso University of Applied Sciences Telephone: 044 702 8709 Project website not available
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Kymenlaakso University of Applied Sciences
2.3 Other partners	None
2.4 Beneficiaries	Kymenlaakso University of Applied Sciences health and education personnel are involved in this project for the sports industry. The project's direct target groups are: undergraduate students, higher polytechnic institutes. The aim is the improvement of profession skills. Indirect beneficiaries are the aging population, young people, through the improvement of balance and muscle tone for patients suffering from these disorders.
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013 – COMPLETED
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	ERDF Southern Finland
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF Priority 2: Promotion of innovation activity and networking, and reinforcing knowledge structures
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 204,639
EU	€ 84,475
Other contributions	€ 120,164
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Not specified
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Not specified
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Development of R&D expertise in sport and well being
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	The project will be built on strength and balance training in a clinical competence centre in cooperation with teachers and experts on working life. The development of a social, health and educational environment in which sports industry tools and equipment can be applied to naprapathy and the Welfare of the Aged in. Students, teachers and experts study and develop the muscle tone and balance of older people. The project is delivered over the territory of a centre of expertise. It will generate and promote expertise, especially in health promotion. The project regional development, as well as addressing the needs of the aging population through applied research and development. The project implemented key themes of the

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Sport Project Description	
	<p>Kymenlaakso welfare strategy where a multidisciplinary approach to health is adopted that promotes competent and well-being.</p> <p>The project's main objectives are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Work learning environment with appropriate facilities, tools and equipment; human movement and motor skills teaching, research and development 2) To develop basic tools and equipment using the expertise of balance and muscle fitness training personnel, measurement, monitoring and evaluation. <p>Other objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3) Encourage people's health and well-being 4) Develop Kymenlaakso's learning environments and collaborative networks 5) To serve and promote the area's businesses 6) To provide new service models and products
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	The development of tools and equipment to improve muscle fitness training.
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	The project supports regional development, as well as taking account of the aging population through applied research and development. . The project implemented key themes of the Kymenlaakso welfare strategy.
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	<p>Anticipated outputs/impacts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expected results: knowledge increase, evolution of reference networks, new innovations. • The project has been successful in building a strength training and balance clinic of expertise in the Kymenlaakso University of Applied Sciences and labour experts, in cooperation with the continuous use of Applied Sciences and its partners. The project has promoted the weight in the region of Kymenlaakso University of Applied Sciences in health promotion. • The resultant learning in the University of Applied Sciences and its partners can be used at the end of the project to produce new knowledge, research and development, which serves the area of education and extending the working life in the aging population.
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	https://www.eura2007.fi/rriiepa/projekti.php?projektkoodi=A30079

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	FI 2 - SportHealthFeeling
1.2 Country	Finland
1.3 Region	Southern Finland Provinces of Uusimaa, Päijät-Häme, Southwest Finland Sub-regions: Turku, Helsinki, Lahti Localities: Helsinki, Lahti, Finland, Hartola, Heinola Orimattila, Padasjoki, Nastola, Hollola, Hämeenkoski, Asikkala, Kärkölä, Sysmä
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Päijät-Häme Council
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Public Institution
2.3 Other partners	
2.4 Beneficiaries	The direct target groups are organizations involved in the project (Päijät-Häme, the City of Helsinki, Lakes Ltd and Paavo Nurmi Centre) closely cooperating stakeholders in Southern Finland. The project's indirect target groups are those groups which are responsible for the development of health in all sectors.
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013 – COMPLETED
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	ERDF Southern Finland
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF Priority 5: thematic concentration
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 1,445,471
EU	€ 595,194
Other contributions	€ 850,277
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Commercialisation of sport related products and the development of international businesses (broad definition)
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Broad range of sports and healthy living
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	The aim is to internationalize Finnish healthy living skills and develop health-enhancing physical activity related business. The main task was to research and identify a business model for businesses promoting healthy living and sport and to support internationalisation of these firms
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	Not applicable
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	Regional development of local businesses, internationalisation, product commercialisation
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	Anticipated outputs/impacts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The City of Helsinki Sports Department has registered the Aktiivix-exercise brand
6 Additional information sources	

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Sport Project Description	
Other information	https://www.eura2007.fi/rctiepa/projekti.php?projektikoodi=A32142

Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	FI 3 - High-test unit competitive sport, physical activity and well-being of the development environment
1.2 Country	Finland
1.3 Region	Western Finland
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Foundation for Olympic sports research and development (KIHU) Project website http://www.sport.fi/kihu
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Private Non-for-Profit
2.3 Other partners	
2.4 Beneficiaries	The project's indirect target groups are: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Athletes, coaches, fitness and rehabilitation people 2. Finnish Olympic Committee, national sports and sports organizations and sports clubs 3. Companies, especially in the welfare and well-being technology, ICT and Health at Work areas 4. Physical education and health care students 5. Central Finland Companies and organizations that support the well-being of their staff 6. Rehabilitation Enterprises 7. Associations
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013 – COMPLETED
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	ERDF Western Finland Sub-regions: Jyväskylä
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF Priority 2: Promotion of innovation activity and networking, and reinforcing knowledge structures
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 1,493,248
EU	€ 670,761
Other contributions	€ 822,487
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Commercialise sport related products and internationalise businesses (broad definition)
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Fitness activities and exercise
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	The main objective of this project is to create a cooperative model and top-testing unit, which promotes interdisciplinary expertise

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Sport Project Description	
	<p>(top-level sport, exercise, physical therapy and wellness) based on innovation and business creation. The aim is also to support entrepreneurship in new product development and applied research.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The first objective is to acquire existing equipment and methods to complement new methods of measurement and new types of equipment, enabling those involved to develop skills. • The second purpose is to test the service concepts of athletes and exercisers and the rehabilitation approach, allowing athletes and active people to get a better service in the rehabilitation of injuries. • The third aim is to develop a new operating environment for continuing education in sports and sport physical therapy, which could provide additional training for physiotherapists. • The fourth objective is to market the services developed and the related expertise to organizations and companies in Central Finland and throughout the country. • The last partial objective is to make business studies on the service products and the high testing unit and create management and business models. Implementation of the above objectives, will strengthen the knowledge structure of the actors involved and promote innovation, product development and networking.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	The project is based on the development of the monitoring of sport activities and the rehabilitation of sport and exercise injuries
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	R&D, Knowledge transfer, Regional development of local businesses, internationalisation, product commercialisation
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	<p>Anticipated outputs/impacts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The key result of the project is a new cooperative model and the top-testing unit, which primarily makes use of the implementing agencies and will benefit indirectly, sport, exercise, well-being and rehabilitation, as well as the customers in question. Sport sector companies in their business.
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	/

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	FI 4 - Well-being and know-how through sports 2
1.2 Country	Finland
1.3 Region	National
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Football Association of Finland
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Private Non-for-Profit
2.3 Other partners	
2.4 Beneficiaries	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Employees of clubs and other staff 2. Participating Municipalities and companies 3. Municipalities residents (residents).
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	ESF National
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ESF
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 1,088,661
EU	€ 484,284
Other contributions	€ 604,377
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Not defined
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Not defined
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	The Well-being and know-how through sport 2 project aims to continue the work of a previous pilot (2008-2010) in which sports clubs offer and implement for companies and municipalities a variety of exercise solutions to promote the well-being of workers and local residents. The objective is to strengthen the skills of clubs, making use of the pilot project experience and results and strengthen the clubs' image in the corporate and municipal sectors as credible actors in the welfare service field. Participating clubs should expand the supply of sports services provided to businesses and promote the further development and the launch of municipal cooperation.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	All
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	On the one hand development of the skills of sport clubs in training and coaching, on the other businesses and municipalities will receive help to train/coach employees which should also contribute to employee well being and performance.
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	Anticipated outputs/impacts

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Sport Project Description	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">15 hobby managers were hired. Eight of these continued after the end of the project. 5 project employees were employed in other jobs, so the project can be said to be an excellent impact on employment.
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	https://www.eura2007.fi/rrtiepa/projekti.php?projektikoodi=S11749 http://www.palloliitto.fi/

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	FI 5 - Exercise Science and Business - Sportpolis
1.2 Country	Finland
1.3 Region	Southern Finland Provinces: Päijät-Häme Sub-regions: the Gulf Localities: Heinola
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Sport Institute of Finland, Supporting Companies Vierumäki (Sportpolis)
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Private Non-for-Profit
2.3 Other partners	
2.4 Beneficiaries	Entrepreneurs (including students) and RDI performers, major companies in the sports sector, sports centre organizations
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	ERDF Southern Finland Priority 2: Promotion of innovation activity and networking, and reinforcing knowledge structures
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 470,732
EU	€ 522,732
Other contributions	€ 993,464
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Sport products and commercialisation
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Exercise, range of sports and physical activities
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Sport & fitness facilities, sports institute
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	<p>Vierumäki - Sports Institute of Finland is the leading sports training centre in the country. The training centre cooperates closely with many sport associations and international partners to provide and develop training and education courses for athletes and coaches. The centre also offers wellbeing-related services to the corporate sector making Vierumäki an ideal partner for Firstbeat to help the athletes and employees to reach their goals. Both Firstbeat SPORTS and Lifestyle assessments are being used in Vierumäki on a daily basis.</p> <p>The project aims to: 1. Produce new businesses, jobs and innovation in the sports industry. 2. Develop products and services, through systematic development and improvement of in the quality of service systems and the development of the sports industry, among others. 3. Undertake R & D activities, bring a closer connection between business and education, strengthening the already significant competence cluster for the sports industry. 4. Develop</p>

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Sport Project Description	
	high-quality and innovative environments utilizing the existing support environment.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	Use of sports and training to help develop businesses and products
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	Creation of companies and new jobs, strengthening the already significant competence cluster for the sports industry
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	<p>Anticipated outputs/impacts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of participating companies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ex ante target: 10 ▪ The actual monitoring data: 36 • The number of other organizations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ex ante target: 50 ▪ The actual monitoring data: 28 • The number of new jobs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ex ante target: 35 of which women 20 ▪ The actual monitoring data: 23, of which women's jobs 9 • The number of new businesses <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ex ante target: 12, of which set up by women 6 ▪ The actual monitoring data 17, which set up by women 6
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	https://www.eura2007.fi/rrtiepa/projekti.php?projektikoodi=A30591 http://vierumaki.fi/

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	FI 6 - Provincial fitness advice
1.2 Country	Finland
1.3 Region	Southern Finland Provinces: Päijät-Häme Sub-regions: the Gulf Localities: Hartola, Heinola Orimattila, Padasjoki, Nastola, Hollola, Hämeenkoski, Asikkala, Kärkölä, Sysmä
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Päijät-Häme Sports Federation Mai-Brit Salo Position: Regional Director
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Sport Association, private not-for-profit
2.3 Other partners	
2.4 Beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Young people and people of working age (20-64 years) will benefit from the physical activity. The intervention's customers are the chronically ill, those in a physically weak condition, or for example, facing the risk of adult onset diabetes. • The unemployed • Local residents who feel they need advice on their own functional capacity and physical activity in order to increase and maintain their personal physical activity or develop low-threshold group activities.
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	ESF Southern Finland
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ESF
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 867,202
EU	€ 363,766
Other contributions	€ 503,436
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Well-being
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Exercise, range of fitness activities
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Support, expertise, and advice
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	This is a provincial sports consultancy project carried out in the Päijät-Häme area providing support, expertise, and advice to the region's municipalities.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	The project promoted physical activity and the structures providing advice in this area.
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	The goal of the intervention is to accelerate customers' transition to working life, and assist them to become fit for work retention and rehabilitation
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	Anticipated outputs/impacts

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Sport Project Description	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reduce health inequalities, reduce health expenditure, extend working careers and prevent of social exclusion. Support personal physical activity counselling and exercise.• The goal of intervention is to accelerate customers' transition to working life, fit for work retention and rehabilitation
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	https://www.eura2007.fi/rrtiepa/projekti.php?projektkoodi=S12108

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	FI 7 - Mikkeli cycling and walking help
1.2 Country	Finland
1.3 Region	Southern Finland Mikkeli
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	City of Mikkeli
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Public institution
2.3 Other partners	
2.4 Beneficiaries	Local residents, including schools, policymakers
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2014-2020
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	ESF OP unknown
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ESF
3.4 Budget (€)	€186,660
EU	€ 76 860
Other contributions	€ 109 800
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Walking and cycling
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Walking and cycling
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Not defined
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	Implementation of quality routes for cycling and walking in central Mikkeli area. The project will encourage walking and cycling along the commercial and recreational areas and encourage social events in these areas.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	The project encourages walking and cycling
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	Promoting healthy living, slower mode of transport and greener transport, promote social events in the recreational areas of Mikkeli.
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	Anticipated outputs/impacts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainability of resource use • Reduced risk of climate change • Reduced emissions • Sustainable development of the local economic structure • Increased Social and cultural sustainability and equality • Increased well-being • Increased inclusion (cycling is cheap mode of transport)
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	https://www.eura2014.fi/rctiepa/projekti.php?projektikoodi=A70547

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	FR 1 - CONSTRUCTION ET AMENAGEMENT D'UN INSTITUT REGIONAL DE FORMATION AUX METIERS DU SPORT ET DE LA JEUNESSE – INSTITUT MARTINQUAIS DU SPORT (IMS)
1.2 Country	France
1.3 Region	Martinique
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	CONSEIL REGIONAL DE LA MARTINIQUE Hôtel de Région Rue Gaston Defferre CS 50601 97261 Fort-de-France Cedex Tél : +33 596 59 63 00 courrier@region-martinique.mq http://www.region-martinique.mq
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Public local authority
2.3 Other partners	The French State
2.4 Beneficiaries	Everyone, from the top elite athlete to grassroots level
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013 (2010) – The Institute was opened in October 2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	ERDF
3.3 Structural Funds involved	OP ERDF MARTINIQUE (OVERSEAS)
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 27 312 000
EU	€ 8 000 000
Other contributions	Region support (leader of the project) : € 14 000 000 State : € 5 000 000
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Social inclusion and Education
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	The ISM provides facilities to practice a multitude of sports: athletics, basket-ball, volley-ball, handball, gymnastic, multi-sports indoor facility.
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Infrastructure: the IMS is in itself a massive investment for the local community of Martinique (27 million EUR).
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	Inaugurated in October 2013 and operational since then, the Sport Institute of Martinique (IMS) is a large project of 27 000 000 EUR in total. The ERDF supported 8 000 000 EUR in total.

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Sport Project Description	
	<p>The Institute carries out the following tasks:</p> <p>Sport for all: The IMS establishes a catalog of specific trainings for sports volunteers, for example leaders of sports associations, the population in general and companies.</p> <p>Sport & Social: the IMPS provides trainings on "integration through sport" to young people from local missions and employment center (aged 16-30 years old) , who are interested or already have a first experience in the leisure industry and/or sport. Furthermore, initiatives to maintain the intergenerational link involving seniors are provided by the IMS.</p> <p>Sport and tourism: sports tourism aims to attract other kind of audiences, to discover activities or sports events linked to a touristic destination. In the Caribbean, this type of tourism is growing, with an annual growth of 6%. The Martinique wishes to be active this promising sector.</p> <p>Sport and Health: prevention, encourage locals to have regular physical activities, is a prerogative of the IMS.</p> <p>The high-level sport: the top athletes have access to the facilities through a dedicated medical service combining medical and paramedical experts. The IMS must also ensure the success of dual career of the top athletes, a priority of the EU. Thus, trainings, courses, sports camps, sports care and prevention are provided to the athletes.</p> <p>The IMS facilities are: top quality sport facilities: athletic track, a gymnastic hall, handball playground, two volley-ball playgrounds, two basket-ball playgrounds, a multisports playground; also, an amphitheater, various meeting rooms and classes (see video presentation hereafter).</p>
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	The IMS facilities are: top quality sport facilities : athletic track, a gymnastic hall, handball playground, two volley-ball playgrounds, two basket-ball playgrounds, a multisports playground
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	<p>The ISM has a strong social anchorage, as it remains one of the main task of the Institute. Indeed, the IMPS provides trainings on "integration through sport" to young people from local missions and employment center (aged 16-30 years old) , who are interested or already have a first experience in the leisure industry and/or sport. The creation of jobs in the sport sector is therefore an important part of the project.</p> <p>Furthermore, initiatives to the maintain the intergenerational link involving seniors are provided by the IMS.</p>
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	See website of the Regional Council (leader of the project) – Presentation of the sport institute:

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Sport Project Description	
	<p>http://www.region-martinique.mq/les-satellites/linstitut-regional-aux-formations-des-metiers-du-sport-et-de-la-jeunesse/</p> <p>See video presenting the institute and the facilities (2 mn) : https://www.youtube.com/watch?t=12&v=VMAC34J40CA</p>
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	Description of the project, in French: http://www.region-martinique.mq/les-satellites/linstitut-regional-aux-formations-des-metiers-du-sport-et-de-la-jeunesse/

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	FR 2 STADE TOULOUSAIN RUGBY HANDISPORT - Projet ARIS pour l'emploi des personnes en situation de handicap
1.2 Country	France
1.3 Region	HAUTE-GARONNE / TOULOUSE /
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	STADE TOULOUSAIN RUGBY HANDISPORT Stade Toulousain Rugby Handisport 71 Allées Charles de Fitte 31300 Toulouse contact@stadetoulousain-handisport.fr
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Local sport club
2.3 Other partners	Association ARIS
2.4 Beneficiaries	
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013 (2010) – Project implemented in 2012
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	ESF
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ESF micro-project
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 14 673
EU	€ 11 973
Other contributions	
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Social inclusion
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Rugby for people with disabilities
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	<p>The Stade Toulousain Rugby Handisport (STRH) obtained an ESF operating grant for its project ARIS, which aims to improve the employment of disabled people. This local sport club is not only a sport club for people with disabilities. As a matter of fact, it is one of the best rugby club in France. It also aims since its creation in 2003 to help social inclusion of its members.</p> <p>The sport club provides since 2003 an ambitious and innovative project of social support of its members: the objective is to use sport as a tool for social inclusion of people with disabilities. This population often faces difficulties when confronted to various administrative obligations.</p> <p>To enable an individualized support adapted to each person, the association created in 2012 a job of adviser, which is the core part of this project. Its role is to provide assistance to the members at various level, such as finding accommodation, assistance with the purchase of equipment, etc.</p>

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Sport Project Description	
	Thus, 16 members of the STRH received this new service .
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	The project is coordinated by a rugby sport club for disables.
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	This sport club also aims to facilitate the social inclusion and the employment of its members, which are disabled.
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	The club still provides the service for its members. The impact of the project (in terms of employment) is not known.
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	Website of the project leader : http://www.stadetoulousein-handisport.fr/le-projet.html Description of the project : http://microprojets.blogspot.be/2012/07/stade-toulousein-rugby-handisport.html

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	FR 3 - Création d'une salle multisports sur le complexe George Pompidou à Montauban à proximité du centre-ville et des quartiers Est – Multisports facility Montauban
1.2 Country	France
1.3 Region	TARN-ET-GARONNE / MONTAUBAN
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	City of Montauban 9, rue de l'hôtel de ville BP. 764 82013 Montauban cedex Tel : +33 5 63 22 12 00 http://www.montauban.com/index2.php
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Local authority
2.3 Other partners	CNDS-District of Tarn et Garonne
2.4 Beneficiaries	Schools – Sports Clubs and Associations
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013 (2010) – Duration of the project : 2010/2014
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	ERDF
3.3 Structural Funds involved	FEDER Compétitivité Régionale et Emploi
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 3 490 568
EU	€ 1 000 000 (28,64%)
Other contributions	City of Montauban: € 1 847 568 (52,95 %) CNDS – National Centre for the Sport Development: € 160 000 (4,58%) District Council of Tarn-et-Garonne: € 483 000 (13,83%)
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Social inclusion
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Multisport activities : Badminton, Jeu de volant, Basket-Ball, Handball / Mini hand / Handball de plage, Volley-ball / Volley-ball de plage (beach-volley) / Green-Volley
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Sport Infrastructure
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	The extension of the existing sport infrastructure George Pompidou in Montauban with the construction of a multisport facility was justified by the growing sports needs of schools, associations and clubs of the city. Social inclusion is also a justification of the financing through the ERDF as it seems the former sport facility, located in a socially disadvantaged area of the city (quartier Fobio), was burnt in 2006, creating difficulties for schools and clubs to practice sports.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	Multisport activities : Badminton, Jeu de volant, Basket-Ball, Handball / Mini hand / Handball de plage, Volley-ball / Volley-ball de plage (beach-volley) / Green-Volley

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Sport Project Description	
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	The infrastructure is built for schools, local clubs and association of the city of Montauban.
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	Sport facilities of Montauban : http://www.montauban.com/Activites_sportives/Installations_sportives-55.html Article on the opening of the sport facility : http://www.ladepeche.fr/article/2010/10/12/925584-montauban-rama-yade-inaugure-la-salle-multisports-georges-pompidou.html
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	Financial repartition of the project Salle Pompidou (decision published on 15/04/2013) : http://www.montauban.com/uploads/files/anciennes_sources/deliberation/2013-04-15/54.pdf

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	FR 4 - CREPS Poitiers - Mise en place d'une chaudière automatique au bois déchiqueté de 1.2 MW avec son réseau de chaleur
1.2 Country	France
1.3 Region	VIENNE / POITIERS / POITIERS-5E / VOUNEUIL-SOUS-BIARD
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	CREPS Poitiers CREPS de POITIERS Château de Boivre 86580 VOUNEUIL SOUS BIARD Tél : +33 5 49 36 06 00 Fax : +33 5 49 36 06 10 cr086@creps-poitiers.sports.gouv.fr http://www.cr086.fr/internet/index.php?lang=fr
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Public Regional sport center
2.3 Other partners	
2.4 Beneficiaries	
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013 (2010) – Duration of the project : 2014
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	ERDF
3.3 Structural Funds involved	FEDER Développement durable et prévention des risques
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 1 007 561
EU	€ 424 812 (around 40%)
Other contributions	
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Sustainable development
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Renovation of a sport Infrastructure
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	/

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	FR 5 - City of Toulouse - 406 m ² de solar panels on the roof of the swimming pool Nakache
1.2 Country	France
1.3 Region	TOULOUSE
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	City of Toulouse
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Local public authority - City
2.3 Other partners	-
2.4 Beneficiaries	Public, Schools, Sports Clubs
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	ERDF
3.3 Structural Funds involved	FEDER Sustainable Development
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 559 282
EU	€ 95 455
Other contributions	€ 372 172
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Sustainable development
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Swimming sports
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Renovation of a sport Infrastructure – Swimming pool
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	<p>The use of solar panels aims to reduce the consumption of energy, it has a sustainable development objective. It also aims to reduce the running costs of a sport facility, to the benefit of the local authority and the users.</p> <p>The swimming pool of Nakache is one of the first initiative in France that has installed solar panels back in 2009, followed by numerous examples until now (30 projects in total supported by ERDF funding).</p>
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	<p>The use of solar panels aims to reduce the consumption of energy, it has a sustainable development objective. It also aims to reduce the running costs of a sport facility, to the benefit of the local authority and the users.</p>
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	<p>Link to the swimming pool Nakache in Toulouse : http://www.toulouse.fr/web/sports/piscines/nakache-hiver</p> <p>Press article on the project (06/04/2009) : http://www.ladepeche.fr/article/2009/04/06/588031-la-ville-rose-passe-a-l-energie-solaire.html</p>

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Sport Project Description

6 Additional information sources

Other information

30 projects in total have been identified in France using the ERDF funding to support the installation of solar panels on sport facilities (see excel file).

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	FR 6 - Reconstruction du refuge du Goûter Fédération française des clubs alpins et de montagne (French Federation of Alpine Clubs) -
1.2 Country	France
1.3 Region	HAUTE-SAVOIE / BONNEVILLE / SAINT-GERVAIS-LES-BAINS
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Fédération française des clubs alpins et de montagne 24 Avenue Laumière 75019 Paris France Tel : +33 153728700 http://www.ffcam.fr
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	National NGO – Sport association
2.3 Other partners	CNDS – Region Rhône-Alpes – Conseil Général Haute-Savoie – ADEME – City of Saint Gervais
2.4 Beneficiaries	Mountain sports activities (Hiking, Walking, Climbing, Mountain Biking, Skiing, Paragliding)
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013 (2010) – Start in 2010 - The project was achieved in 2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	ERDF - Programme Opérationnel Interrégional du Massif des Alpes
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 5 187 845
EU	€ 600 000 (11-12%)
Other contributions	
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Tourism: The contribution to tourism and economic development is substantial: the facility is opened to people from June until September. The fee per person and per night is about 55 EUR (2015). A small part of the refuge is only accessible during the winter (for 20 persons).
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Mountain sports activities (Hiking, Walking, Climbing, Mountain Biking, Skiing, Paragliding)
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Renovation of Infrastructure (engineering, building)
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	The renovation of the “Refuge du Goûter” (Gouter Hut) was initiated by the French Federation of Alpine Clubs. This umbrella sport federation gathers 280 clubs in France and has 80 000 members. Involving 5000 volunteers, it aims to organize mountain outdoor activities: climbing, skiing in all its forms, paragliding, mountain biking.

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Sport Project Description	
	<p>The protection of the environment is also an important part of its mission.</p> <p>The French Alpine Clubs Federation owns a hundred huts across the territory including the “refuge du Goûter” (Gouter Hut), located in the Alpes. The latter, built in 1960 and one of the main route to climb the Mont Blanc, had to be renovated. Its impact on environment was very damaging. Therefore, the renovation conducted between 2010 and 2013 focused on sustainable development aspects. It has been conceived to be fully autonomous in terms of energy production. The capacity of the building has also been maximized with 120 places available.</p>
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	<p>Mountain sports activities : regarding the project, mainly climbing, but the activities of the project leader covers Hiking, Walking, Climbing, Mountain Biking, Skiing, Paragliding</p>
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	<p>The contribution to tourism and economic development is substantial: the facility is opened to people from June until September. The fee per person and per night is about 55 EUR (2015). A small part of the refuge is only accessible during the winter (for 20 persons).</p>
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	<div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>Photo of the Refuge du Goûter - 2015</p> <p>Link to the detailed description of the project (engineering, implementation, financing) : http://www.fibra.net/upload/pdf/3385_refuge_du_gouter_info.pdf</p> <p>Link to the “refuge du Goûter”: http://refugedugouter.ffcam.fr</p>
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	/

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	FR 7 - SKIS ROSSIGNOL SAS - Fabrication de skis en bio-matériaux (NAFI-ROSSIGNOL)
1.2 Country	France
1.3 Region	ISERE / GRENOBLE / RIVES / MOIRANS
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	<p>SKIS ROSSIGNOL 98 rue Louis Barran 38430 St Jean de Moirans - France Tel : +33 4 380 38 038 http://www.rossignol.com/FR/FR/rossignol-legal.html http://www.grouperossignol.com</p> <p>The Group Rossigol employs 1250 persons across the World, including 700 in France. It is the world leader on the market of skiing equipment (with the brands Rossignol and Dynastar, 900 000 skiing pairs per year).</p>
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Private company
2.3 Other partners	-
2.4 Beneficiaries	Mountain sports activities (Skiing)
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013 – The project was conducted in 2008/2009
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	ERDF
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 481 145
EU	€ 144 343 (30 %)
Other contributions	
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	R&D – Innovation – Sustainable development (New eco-friendly technology developed for the conception of skis)
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Skiing
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Retail, Wholesale – development of a new product targeted for women
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	<p>Rossignol started with this project a new strategy towards new eco-friendly designed skis, made a natural fibers. This new approach was also combined with the new strategy of the company (back then) to boost the employment in the region and to be oriented towards a new « Ski-Ecolo » (Eco-friendly) strategy of the company.</p> <p>The ERDF supported the research part of the project : the product developed afterwards by ROSSIGNOL was Attraxion Echo For Life Skis (2010), designed for women: it uses minimal environmentally un-friendly materials, fewer petroleum-based products and</p>

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Sport Project Description	
	lacquers. The ski features a wood core and natural fibers. In total, the production has to respond to strict terms of references.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	Mountains activities (skiing)
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	The research led to the development of a series of skis for women as of 2010, Attraxion For Life Skis.
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	The ERDF supported the research part of the project: the product developed afterwards by ROSSIGNOL was Attraxion Echo For Life Skis (2010), designed for women: it uses minimal environmentally un-friendly materials, fewer petroleum-based products and lacquers. The ski features a wood core and natural fibers.
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	<p>The CERNAV, which is a branch of CNRS in France, published a newsletter in 2012 containing an article about this project : http://www.cermav.cnrs.fr/sites/default/files/gazette/gazette9.pdf</p> <p>The following article describes very well the strategy of Rossignol (Ski Nordique, 2009): http://www.ski-nordique.net/sport-et-ecologie-quelle-est-la-politique-de-rossignol-.4609711-87569.html</p>

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	FR 8 - INRIA – Project ESPAD - Development of softwares measuring the performance of athletes
1.2 Country	France
1.3 Region	ISERE / GRENOBLE / SAINT-ISMIER /
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	INRIA (institut national de recherche en informatique et en automatique) Grenoble 655 Avenue de l'Europe, 38330 Montbonnot-Saint-Martin, France +33 4 76 61 52 00 www.inria.fr
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Public Research Institute gathering 2700 researchers across France
2.3 Other partners	For this project, none – For other ESPAD projects, the French Skiing Federation was leader,
2.4 Beneficiaries	From top elite athletes to the Industry (companies developing softwares and apps ; the sport manufacturers, with connected equipments)
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013 – The project was conducted in 2008/2009
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	ERDF
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 159 595
EU	€ 159 595 (100 %)
Other contributions	
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	R&D – Innovation –
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Measuring live performance of athletes
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Retail, Wholesale – development of new connected products (the company Salomon was partner in one experience later on (project Xtremlog-Marathon des Sables – 2009, see article below).
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	The project ESPAD originally consisted in experimenting wireless sensor networks to athletes willing a better understanding of their performance. It took place in portable sports equipment market and aimed to the development of innovative equipment that will be implemented in three sports: rowing, motor sports and winter sports. The project found other applications afterwards.

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Sport Project Description	
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	Measuring the sport performance of any kind
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	<p>Other sports used the technologies developed by this project afterwards and worked how to improve the sport performance (for example tennis and cycling in 2014, see the following article published by INRIA : http://www.inria.fr/actualite/actualites-inria/la-modelisation-au-service-des-sportifs)</p> <p>This research contributed to companies developing softwares and health apps to the sport industry, with connected equipments (Salomon experimented the result of the project in 2009/2010, see the following article on INRIA website http://www.inria.fr/actualite/actualites-inria/des-marathoniens-bardes-de-capteurs-espions).</p>
6 Additional information sources	
Other projects ESPAD supported by ERDF	This project was divided into several phases and was implemented to different sport activities. Therefore, several projects ESPAD were supported by the ERDF in 2008/2009 : this one conducted by INRIA, another one coordinated by the French Skiing Federation, a third one by a Regional Rowing League and a 4 th one by INSA, a research institute.
Additional information	http://www.inria.fr

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	FR 9 - Nantes – Salle Sportive Métropolitaine de Rezé
1.2 Country	France
1.3 Region	Nantes – Lore-Atlantique
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Nantes Métropole – City of Nantes
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Public Authority
2.3 Other partners	CNDS-Region-District of Loire-Atlantique
2.4 Beneficiaries	Multifunctional sport arena
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013 – The arena was opened in August 2015
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	ERDF
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 25 675 000
EU	€ 2 200 000
Other contributions	Nantes Métropole : € 18 627 000 Region Pays-de-Loire : € 2 640 000 District of Loire-Atlantique : € 1 500 000 CNDS : € 1 000 000
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	The arena can host a large variety of indoor sport events and can respond to the last requirements of international sport organisations
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Construction of a multifunctional sport arena: overall budget of 27 000 000 EUR, including an important social inclusion part
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	The construction of this multifunctional arena, opened in August 2015, corresponds the most recent requirements to host major sport events, involving new technologies, eco-friendly materials and low energy spendings. The capacity of this large scale infrastructure is more than 4000 spectators (see detailed description hereafter). The project also includes nearly 15 000 hours of “insertion chantier”, number of hours worked by unemployed people in the framework of the social inclusion part of the project.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	The project includes 15 000 hours of “insertion chantier”, number of hours worked by unemployed people in the framework of the social inclusion part of the project.

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Sport Project Description	
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	See video of the project on Utube (3mn) : https://www.youtube.com/watch?t=176&v=aw4SXU_3kzw See outcome of the project : Link to the article published on the website of Nantes Métropole(August 2015) : http://www.nantesmetropole.fr/decouverte/les-grands-equipements/
6 Additional information sources	
Additional information	Link to the presentation of the multisport arena (financing, architecture, objectives) : http://www.nantesmetropole.fr/medias/fichier/plaquette-a5-reze-bd04_1438951816491.pdf?INLINE=FALSE Link to the article published on the website of Nantes Métropole : http://www.nantesmetropole.fr/decouverte/les-grands-equipements/

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	FR 10 - TOUS EN AGE SANS FRONTIERES
1.2 Country	FRANCE-GERMANY-LUXEMBOURG
1.3 Region	Grand-duché de Luxembourg (Grand-duché de Luxembourg) Moselle (Lorraine) Saarbrücken (Saarland)
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Association Intemporelle 25, rue du Cambout F- 57 000 METZ http://www.asso-intemporelle.fr
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	NGO
2.3 Other partners	Chance Saarland e.V. Forsterstraße 6 D- 66111 SAARBRÜCKEN Landessportverband für das Saarland Hermann Neuberger Sportschule 1 D- 66 123 SAARBRÜCKEN Ville de Dudelange BP 73 L- 3401 DUDELANGE
2.4 Beneficiaries	Children, elderly people and people with disabilities
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013 (Duration of the project : 2013 – One year)
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	FEDER - INTERREG IV A Grande Région
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 30 000
EU	€ 24 000 (80 %)
Other contributions	
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Social inclusion
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	12 sports in total, adapted to the targeted public (children, elderly, handicap), were proposed during the project, including golf, ultimate, gymnastic, dance, flag football, volley-ball, table tennis, bowling (see programme of the event).
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Limited
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	The cross-border project TOUS EN AGE SANS FRONTIERES took place in 2013 in Metz (France) and gathered children, seniors with disabilities around sports and culture (« tous en art ») . This event aims to defend values such as solidarity between generations, respect for differences, citizenship and education. 12 sports in total, adapted to the targeted public, were proposed during the project, including golf, ultimate, gymnastic, dance,

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Sport Project Description	
	flag football, volley-ball, table tennis, bowling (see programme of the event).
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	12 sports in total, adapted to the targeted public (children, elderly, handicap), were proposed during the project, including golf, ultimate, gymnastic, dance, flag football, volley-ball, table tennis, bowling (see programme of the event).
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	This project provides a strong and sustainable link between the people, regardless of their age, social and health condition, with a strong focus on elderly people and people with disability. The cross-border part of the project ("sans frontières") is also an important part of this initiative.
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	Interview of the project leader : http://www.dailymotion.com/video/x15zjtz_association-intemporelle-tous-en-age_news Video presenting the project 'Tous en age' : https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mx58dv3UduA The leader of the project still continues to have similar activities.
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	Fiche project on INTERREG website : http://www.interreg-4agr.eu/fr/projet-detail.php See programme of the main event which took place in October 2013 : http://www.asso-intemporelle.fr/le-programme-officiel-du-26-27-tous-en-age/

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	FR 11 - 1er Championnat de la Grande Région–Europe Triathlon, Duathlon & Aquathlon
1.2 Country	FRANCE-GERMANY-LUXEMBOURG
1.3 Region	Grand-duché de Luxembourg (Grand-duché de Luxembourg) Moselle (Lorraine) Vosges (Lorraine)
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Ligue Lorraine de Triathlon 13 rue Jean Moulin – Maison Régionale des Sports F-54510 TOMBLAINE http://www.triathlonlorraine.com
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Sport organisation – Regional league of triathlon
2.3 Other partners	Rheinland-Pfälzischer Triathlonverband Im Wiesengrund 25 D- 56410 Montabaur Saarländische Triathlon Union Geschäftsstelle Triererstrasse 225 D-66663 Merzig Fédération Luxembourgeoise de Triathlon Maison des Sports 3, route d'Arlon L-8009 Strassen
2.4 Beneficiaries	Triathlon, duathlon and aquathlon athletes with the aim to make it accessible to all.
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013 (Duration of the project : 01/02/2013 until 31/01/2014)
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	FEDER - INTERREG IV A Grande Région
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 25 650
EU	€ 20 520 (80 %)
Other contributions	
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Limited
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Triathlon, Duathlon and Aquathlon
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Limited
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	The first championship of the « Grande Région-Europe» organised in 2013, with Triathlon, Duathlon and Aquathlon. This project, a creation of a cross-border sport event, based on

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Sport Project Description	
	<p>the territorial cooperation from 3 different countries, France, Luxembourg and Germany, was initiated by five sport organisations.</p> <p>Three events were the highlights of the Championship:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Triathlon in Summer (23 June 2013) in Sarrebourg (Germany) • The Duathlon in Autumn (October 6, 2013) in Thaon les Vosges (France) • The Aquathlon in winter (January 12th 2014) in Luxembourg <p>The various events gathered the official delegations of athletes and officials (including referees) from the three regions involved. In addition, the competitions were opened to licensed and non-licensed beginners to enable them to try these sports practices. 1000 participants participated in the Championship and a thousand spectators were expected for each event (3000 in total). 100 volunteers were also part of the organization.</p>
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	Organisation of several sport events (1 Triathlon, 1 Duathlon and 1 Aquathlon), taking place in 3 different countries and gathering 1000 participants/athletes + 100 volunteers to organise the events.
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	The aim of this project – development of triathlon within the “Grande Région” – goes beyond with the cross-border cooperation between the 3 regions, as a political symbol.
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	The Championship of the Grande Region is a sustainable initiative since the edition 2015 successfully took place (see website of the project leader).
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	<p>Fiche project on INTERREG website : http://www.interreg-4agr.eu/fr/projet-detail.php</p> <p>Flyer of the event – Detailed presentation of the project, of each event- political message, etc. : http://www.lbftd.be/images/actualites/programme-chpt-gde-region.pdf</p> <p>Website of the project leader : http://www.triathlonlorraine.com</p>
Additional information	<p>The Regional league of Athletics in Lorraine implemented a similar championship in 2012 “1er championnat d'athlétisme Grande Region Plus”, with the partners disseminated in the same regions of Germany and Luxembourg.</p> <p>INTERREG supported the project with 24 000 EUR out of 30 000 EUR of budget.</p> <p>For more information : http://www.interreg-4agr.eu/fr/projet-detail.php</p>

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	FR 12 - AUTOUR DU MONT BLANC
1.2 Country	France-Italy-Switzerland
1.3 Region	Haute-Savoie (France) – Aosta (Italy) – Switzerland
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Communauté de communes Pays du Mont-Blanc (formerly called Syndicat Mixte Pays du Mont Blanc) Chargée de mission coopération http://www.espace-mont-blanc.com/ http://www.ccpmb.fr
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Local public authority
2.3 Other partners	France : Commune de Saint-Gervais ; Commune de Courmayeur Commune de Morgex ; Fondation Montagne sûre Italy : Association Sport per tutti ASPERT ; SCS MENS & CORPORE Switzerland : Association En passant par la montagne ; Etat du Valais, Département de l'Economie et du Territoire
2.4 Beneficiaries	Hikers, Walkers
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013 (Duration of the project : 2009)
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	INTERREG IV ALCOTRA France - Italy
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 1 997 145
EU	€ 1 110 085 (around 60 %)
Other contributions	
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Tourism (on-line booking portal)
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Outdoors sport and more particularly : hiking, walking
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	IT tools developed (interactive maps, portal).
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	<p>The project aims to bring together, within the institutional framework of the Espace Mont Blanc, all hiking actors, creating operational and promotional coordination of all activities related to this sport , including social tourism and soft mobility . The project aimed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To revitalize the summer hiking activity; • To create a diversified touristic offer ; <p>The activities implemented are the following :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Starting and coordination of « RandoMontBlanc » - a cross-border network gathering the partners and the actors in this field • Set up a new web-portal on hiking around the Mont Blanc and other IT tools (interactive maps). • Developing routes per theme and targeted public (people with handicap, families, experts) • Promotion hiking events around the Mont Blanc

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Sport Project Description	
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	Mountain areas ; Hiking, walking
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	This project aims to boost and revitalize a rural area with a diversification of activities offered in summer time.
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	Impact of the project (in French): http://www.regiosuisse.ch/regiosuisse-angebote/publikationen/regios/regios-09-14/regios-0914-exemple-de-projet-interreg-mont-blanc-f.pdf See also the website of the project leader : http://www.ccpmb.fr/les-projets-pour-le-territoire/contrats-regionaux-et-europeens/les-projets-europeens/ See hereafter the IT tools developed by the project - Portal web officiel du Tour du Mont-Blanc www.autourdumontblanc.com Interactive map : www.carterandomontblanc.com On-line booking www.montourdumontblanc.com
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	Description of the project : http://www.espace-mont-blanc.com/asset/fiche-de-detail-du-projet-transfrontalier-autour-du-mont-blanc.pdf

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	FR 13 - ARRIVEE
1.2 Country	France-Belgium
1.3 Region	Roubaix (North France) – Wevelgem-Kortrijk(Belgium)
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	City of Roubaix Direction du projet de Cohésion Sociale CS70737 - BP 737 F - 59066 Roubaix cedex 1 Tél. : +33-(0)3.20.14.10.43
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Local public authority (city of Roubaix)
2.3 Other partners	City of Wevelgem (Belgium), Theater Antigone of Kortrijk (Belgium), Theatre of Roubaix, Cycling club of Roubaix ent Wevelgem, Tourism office of Roubaix
2.4 Beneficiaries	Local inhabitants from Roubaix and Wevelgem, more particularly, associations involved in sport (cycling), culture (theatres), and tourism.
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013 and 2014/2020 (Duration of the project : 01/09/2011 until 31/12/2014)
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	INTERREG IV France – Wallonie – Vlaanderen
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 658,095
EU	€ 337686 (around 51%)
Other contributions	
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Tourism and culture
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Cycling (sport events accessible to all across the year)
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Limited
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	<p>The City of Roubaix decided to start in 2011, in partnership with the City of Wevelgem and local associations, a project built around cycling. Both cities have in common is to host the arrival of two world famous cycling races: Paris - Roubaix and Ghent – Wevelgem, organised every spring.</p> <p>The aim of this project was to bring the people of both sides of the border beyond the language barrier, thanks to their common culture built over years around cycling. In addition to crossboarders cycling races, accessible to all, various cultural (historical exhibition), artistic events such as bilingual theater were organised. Beyond sport, cycling is a way</p>

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Sport Project Description	
	to discover the touristic patrimonial of both regions and the historical and cultural heritage.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	Cycling races accessible to all public
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	The projects aims to contribute to social development and cohesion of the regions involved in the project, with a focus on mutual cultural and historical heritage. It aims to break the barriers (such as linguistic barriers) through sport.
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	http://www.interreg-fwvl.eu/fr/prj/213.html (description of the project, in French) Flyer presenting the project (in French and Flamish) http://www.ville-roubaix.fr/fileadmin/user_upload/7.EVENEMENTS/Sports/arrivee14FR.pdf

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	FR 14 - TRANSSPORT
1.2 Country	France-Belgium
1.3 Region	Côte d’Opale (North France) – Vlaanderen(Belgium)
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Pôle métropolitain de la Côte d’Opale Pertuis de la Marine BP 85/530 F - 59386 Dunkerque Cedex 1 Tél. : +33-(0)3.28.51.92.36 Website : www.sm-cote-opale.fr
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Local public authority (Syndicat mixte de la Côte d’Opale)
2.3 Other partners	EGTS – GECT West Vlaanderen/Flandre-Dunkerque-Côte d’Opale Provincie West-Vlaanderen (Belgium), BLOSO (National sport centre- Belgium)-DRJS North Pas-de-Calais (France), Conseil Général du Nord(France)- Conseil d’architecture et d’urbanisme et de l’environnement du nord (France)
2.4 Beneficiaries	Local sport organisations’ leaders and coaches (clubs, local authorities) from both regions ; cyclists (around the organisation of the flagship event “Tout le monde à vélo”) ; grassroots sports in general
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013 and 2014/2020 (Duration of the project : 01/04/2012 until 31/12/2014)
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	INTERREG IV France – Wallonie – Vlaanderen
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 600,558
EU	€ 308 880 (around 51%)
Other contributions	
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Tourism (around the organisation of the event “Tout le monde à vélo”).
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Cycling (for one part of the event “Tout le monde à vélo”), sport for all (all the sport events organised during the project between 2012 and 2014)
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Limited
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	The starting point of this project is the lack of cooperation between athletes and sport actors (clubs) from both sides of the border (North France-Vlaanderen). The project aims to bring together sports officials, clubs and associations from both regions, to improve access to sports facilities and to develop sustainable sport cross-border exchanges (networking). The actions implemented are: a digital inventory of sports facilities on the border territory; a complete mapping of sports

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Sport Project Description	
	<p>facilities in the region's clubs, a methodological tool to organise transnational sport event. Thus, when a transnational sport event is organised within one of the region, the partners provide logistical support and know-how to the organisation. The flagship event was the organisation of a large grassroots sport event: the “Shrevepromenade-promenade frontalière ».), with the simultaneous organisation of hiking races across both regions.</p>
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	<p>The project was built around the development of sport between two neighbouring regions: mapping of sport facilities, facilitating the access to sport facilities, cross-boarder sport exchanges, The organisation of the flagship sport event (hiking cycling races, the « Shrevepromenade-promenade frontalière») was accessible to anyone.</p>
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	<p>This project is a good example of the will to improve transboarder cooperations through sport, it is also aiming to raise the quality of life of the locals through sport (boost physical activity)</p>
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	<p>http://www.interreg-fwvl.eu/fr/prj/228.html (description of the project, in French) http://www.transsport.be/fr/ (website of the project)</p>

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	FR 15 - PROTER
1.2 Country	France-Belgium
1.3 Region	Côte d'Opale – North France
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Syndicat Mixte de la Côte d'Opale Pertuis de la Marine BP 5/530 F - 59386 Dunkerque Cedex 1 Tél. : +33-(0)3.28.51.92.36 Website : www.sm-cote-opale.fr
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Local public authority (Syndicat mixte de la Côte d'Opale)
2.3 Other partners	Provincie West-Vlaanderen, CNOSF (French NOC), COIB (Belgian Olympic Committee)
2.4 Beneficiaries	During the project : the athletes and national teams participating to the London 2012 Olympic Games ; the public accessing the pre Olympic Games competitions and the temporary exhibition on the Olympic Games
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013 (Duration of the project : 01/06/2008 until 31/12/2012)
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	INTERREG IV France – Wallonie – Vlaanderen
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 1,585,850
EU	€ 796,899 (around 50%)
Other contributions	
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Tourism (hotels, transportation, restaurants)
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	All sport activities covered – training for the Olympic Games 2012 (60 national teams and delegations hosted).
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Education, production of equipments, renovation and construction of sport infrastructures (this part was supported by the local authorities with an overall investment of 125 million EUR – but the project PROTER initiated this process).
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	One hour from London by train, the region "Côte d'Opale" (Region Nord-Pas de Calais- North France) and West-Vlaanderen (Belgium)" are dynamic regions. The project took the opportunity of the organisation of the Olympic Games in London (Summer 2012) to provide athletes and national teams from around the world training facilities and good quality environments, involving accommodation aspects (hotels, restaurants, transportation). The objectives of the initiative were also to boost the region, promote, enhance its strengths in sports, but also to promote the values of Olympism. Several preparation competitions were organised during the training period (basket-ball, swimming, judo, handball with the participation of the French National teams), attracting in addition to the athletes sport fans to the region.

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Sport Project Description	
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	Training of athletes participating to the Olympic Games – Pre-olympic high level competitions accessible to the public
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	Although this has not been measured, the economic impact of the project has been – according to the project leader – very positive for the touristic sector of the region (hotels, restaurants, transport), attracting not only national delegations (32 national teams, 8000 athletes) but also sport fans attending the pre-Olympic Games tournament.
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	http://www.interreg-fwvl.eu/fr/prj/12.html

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	GR 1 - Improvement and housing of the old basketball ground at the Municipal Stadium of Skiathos
1.2 Country	Greece
1.3 Region	Thessaly
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Municipality of Skiathos http://www.skiathos.gr/ ; http://www.magnesia.gr/dimoi/old/skiathos.htm
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public (regional)
2.3 Other partners	ΕΙΔΙΚΗ ΥΠΗΡΕΣΙΑ ΔΙΑΧΕΙΡΙΣΗΣ, Ε.Π. ΠΕΡΙΦΕΡΕΙΑΣ ΘΕΣΣΑΛΙΑΣ (Special Service of Management, Region of Thessaly)
2.4 Beneficiaries	Island population in general, but more specifically sport participants that tend to be young.
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2014-2020?
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	Έργο: ΒΕΛΤΙΩΣΗ ΚΑΙ ΣΤΕΓΑΣΗ ΤΟΥ ΠΑΛΑΙΟΥ ΓΗΠΕΔΟΥ ΜΠΑΣΚΕΤ ΣΤΟ ΧΩΡΟ ΤΟΥ ΔΗΜΟΤΙΚΟΥ ΣΤΑΔΙΟΥ ΣΚΙΑΘΟΥ (485545)
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ESF
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 459,915
EU Other contributions	
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Sport facility
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Mainly basketball
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Construction of infrastructure
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	Objective: The improvement of the existing basketball ground at 'Ammoudara', just outside the town limits of Skiathos
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	The project is central to the provision of basketball facility in the island.
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	The project includes modification work on the existing open ground into a covered basketball space to function as a recreation and sport centre for the island's inhabitants. It is expected to generate further employment and bring the community youth together through increasing sports participation
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	Increasing sport participation among young people; employment benefits
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	At this point no money have been paid

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	GR 2 - Improving of Stadium and Construction of other sports facilities at the Koprisia (Κοπρισιές) location
1.2 Country	Greece
1.3 Region	Thessaly
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Special Management Service, Region of Thessaly (ΕΙΔΙΚΗ ΥΠΗΡΕΣΙΑ ΔΙΑΧΕΙΡΙΣΗΣ Ε.Π. ΠΕΡΙΦΕΡΕΙΑΣ ΘΕΣΣΑΛΙΑΣ) Serafidou Melpomeni
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	public, regional
2.3 Other partners	Municipality of Alonnisos, Prefecture of Magnisia
2.4 Beneficiaries	Local population and especially young people that form the main body of participants
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2014-2020
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	Έργο: Βελτίωση Γηπέδου και Κατασκευή Λοιπών Αθλητικών Εγκαταστάσεων στη Θέση Κοπρισιές (code: 465413)
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ESF
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 405,000
EU	
Other contributions	
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Health
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Football, athletics
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Construction of infrastructure
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	Improvement of the residents' quality of life through the creation of recreation and sport infrastructure.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	Improvement of the existing football pitch and creation of athletic infrastructure to serve athletes / sport participants
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	Increasing sport participation and extending it to athletics. Likely to improve social ties and increase football participation and attendance bringing economic and employment gains
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	Increases in sports participation and regional employment and sports consumption.
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	3% completed so far.

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	GR 3 - Establishing limit values for heavy metals and toxic substances in schools and sports facilities and confirmation through an epidemiological assessment of impact on the health of children
1.2 Country	Greece
1.3 Region	Greece
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Special Account of Research Funds- National School of Public Health http://www.esdy.edu.gr/default.aspx?page=home
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public, Greece
2.3 Other partners	Greek Ministry of Health
2.4 Beneficiaries	Children throughout Greece
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	Έργο: ΘΕΜΕΛΙΩΣΗ ΟΡΙΑΚΩΝ ΤΙΜΩΝ ΒΑΡΕΩΝ ΜΕΤΑΛΛΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΤΟΞΙΚΩΝ ΟΥΣΙΩΝ ΣΕ ΣΧΟΛΙΚΕΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΘΛΗΤΙΚΕΣ ΕΓΚΑΤΑΣΤΑΣΕΙΣ ΚΑΙ ΕΠΙΒΕΒΑΙΩΣΗ ΜΕ ΤΗ ΔΙΕΝΕΡΓΕΙΑ ΕΠΙΔΗΜΙΟΛΟΓΙΚΗΣ ΕΚΤΙΜΗΣΗΣ ΤΩΝ ΕΠΙΠΤΩΣΕΩΝ ΣΤΗΝ ΥΓΕΙΑ ΤΩΝ ΠΑΙΔΙΩΝ (code: 376600)
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ESF
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 192,475
EU	
Other contributions	
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Health system, R&D
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	All sport related to children through facilities
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Construction of infrastructure
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	Definition and documentation of limit values in heavy metals for the use of land, and the construction of an epidemiological study among children in areas that are particularly burdened by the presence of heavy metals in the soil. The study focuses on sport facilities.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	Geographical decisions for the construction of sport facilities, taking into account the quality of the soil.
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	Immense potential savings through health improvements of children and avoidance of long term impacts during their adult life.
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	Health improvement by focusing on the area of construction of sport centre for children
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	43% of the project has finished

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	GR 4 - Sports Activities, Municipality of Veria.
1.2 Country	Greece
1.3 Region	Central Macedonia
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Municipality of Veria http://www.veria.gr/new/
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public Local Level
2.3 Other partners	Ministry of Interior and Administrative Reconstruction
2.4 Beneficiaries	Local population, Local Authority Finances
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2014-2020
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	Έργο: Αθλητικές Δραστηριότητες Δήμου Βέροιας (code: 484552)
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ESF
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 61,500
EU	
Other contributions	
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Health system,
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Health and fitness, athletics, sport participation
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Construction of infrastructure, financial services
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	Providing support and encouragement for the greatest possible increase in sports participation
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	Use of municipal sport facilities to encourage sports participation and addressing their financial autonomy.
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	Contribution towards sport participation, increasing health of Local Authority finance
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	Increases in social cohesion, employment and sports participation
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	GR 5 - Creation of a Sailing Centre in Messolonghi
1.2 Country	Greece
1.3 Region	West Greece
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Municipality of Messolonghi ΚΑΡΑΠΑΝΟΣ ΝΙΚΟΛΑΟΣ http://www.messolonghi.gov.gr/portal/page/portal/municipality/Home
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public • Local
2.3 Other partners	Ministry of Economy, Development and Tourism
2.4 Beneficiaries	Local Population, Sailing participants
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2014-2020
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	Έργο: Δημιουργία Ναυταθλητικού Κέντρου Μεσολογγίου(code: 423515)
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ESF
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 49,200
EU	
Other contributions	
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Health system, tourism
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Sailing
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Retail, construction of infrastructure
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	Service provision (consultancy) contributing toward the creation of a Sailing Centre
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	The project is directly linked to sport provision (sailing)
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	If successful the project will take advantage of natural resources, contributing towards economic development, sport tourism and rises in local sport participation.
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	Increases in employment, tourism and sport participation
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	GR 6 -Sport tourism: Hotel sport tourism, therapeutic recreational and spa tourism, organisation of sporting and cultural events, children's tourism, camping outdoor activities and environment.
1.2 Country	Greece
1.3 Region	Eastern Macedonia and Thrace
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Democratic University of Thrace http://duth.gr/ tel: + 30 25310 39000 https://www.facebook.com/duth.gr
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	• public/ regional
2.3 Other partners	Ministry of Culture Education and Religion
2.4 Beneficiaries	Mainly students of the University studying sports tourism. The general sector and community may have a long term benefit too.
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2014-2020, started: 17/12/2014
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	Έργο: Αθλητικός τουρισμός: Ξενοδοχειακός αθλητικός τουρισμός, θεραπευτική αναψυχή και ιαματικός τουρισμός, οργάνωση αθλητικών και πολιτιστικών γεγονότων, παιδικός τουρισμός - κατασκηνώσεις, υπαίθριες δραστηριότητες και περιβάλλον (code: 467421)
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ESF
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 115,040
EU	
Other contributions	
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	TOURISM
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	NO DIRECTLY
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	EDUCATION
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	The programme focuses on updating the knowledge of University graduates from Departments of Physical Education and Sport who are interested to upgrade their knowledge in sport tourism.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	The programme is included in the broader definition. Participants would hope through sport to become either more competitive as entrepreneurs on sport tourism or more specialised as staff of private or public bodies
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	Economic contribution through greater efficiency centred at sport tourism
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	Economic impact in the area through greater income of sport tourism generating greater amounts of income and employment
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	/

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	GR 7 - Promotion of Local interest in employment and strengthening social cohesion through sport
1.2 Country	Greece
1.3 Region	Attica
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Development Partnership: 'Sports Business'
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public
2.3 Other partners	Ministry of Economy, Development and Tourism
2.4 Beneficiaries	Unemployed young people that go through the project
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2014-2020, started: 17/1/2014
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	Έργο: Προαγωγή του Τοπικού συμφέροντος στην απασχόληση και στην ενδυνάμωση της κοινωνικής συνοχής μέσω του αθλητικού τομέα (code: 457758)
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ESF
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 370,000
EU	
Other contributions	
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Tourism as a means of application of the project
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	The entrepreneurship activities can be in relation to a range of sports activities
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Education
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	The project aims to integrate 74 unemployed people into work on the basis of the needs of local business and their own. The beneficiaries go through training related to sport entrepreneurship focusing on sport management and marketing.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	Sport is the theme for the management application.
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	Direct economic contribution though reduction in unemployment and increase in sport related output
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	Reduction of unemployment and development of skills for long term work and sport related entrepreneurship.
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	/

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	GR 8 -Development of a modern framework of widespread availability and open public access to sporting facilities and events in the city of Filis
1.2 Country	Greece
1.3 Region	Attica
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Municipality of Filis contcenter@fyli.gr ; dhmosfyliis@fyli.gr
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public, regional
2.3 Other partners	Ministry of Interior and Administrative Reconstruction
2.4 Beneficiaries	Sport participants, Sport clubs, Local population
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2014-2020; started: 16/5/2014
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	Έργο: Ανάπτυξη σύγχρονου πλαισίου ευρείας διάθεσης και ανοικτής πρόσβασης των πολιτών στις αθλητικές εγκαταστάσεις και δρώμενα του Δήμου Φυλής (code: 327325)
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ESF
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 140,000
EU	
Other contributions	
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Media element in the project
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	All available within the local area.
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Elements of advertising and PR, but mostly reorganising the presentation of the sport product
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comprehensive information through a single website for all sports and activities conducted, using calendars, pictures, video and digital mapping for the location of each establishment. Online booking facility Promotion of sports and cultural events and events with pictures and videos. Automated grouping of citizens / users based on sports and special characteristics Management of sports events Import / exchange of multimedia content Presentation of the athletes of clubs and associations of the Municipality etc.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	All of it is central to sport

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Sport Project Description	
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	Coordination of the sport product should ensure greater participation and growth of sport enterprises
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	Increases in participation, sports membership, management and sport employment
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	/

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	HR 1 - RESPITE Recreational sports centre Tennis construction and development
1.2 Country	Croatia
1.3 Region	NUTS 2: Adriatic Croatia, NUTS 3: Lika-Senj County
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Town of Senj, dorotea@ras.hr, +385 5 3881162, www.senj.hr
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	The promoter is a public local level, non-for profit entity.
2.3 Other partners	Senj tourist board, Community of sports of the Town Senj, Town sports hall Robert Barbić-Beli
2.4 Beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SME in tourism sector and related businesses in Lika-Senj County • Domestic and international tourists • Recreational and sports tennis players • Children
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	Regional competitiveness operational programme
3.3 Structural Funds involved	IPA
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 1 143 360.61
EU	€ 998 835.84
Other contributions	€ 144 524.77
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Tourism
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tennis, • Badminton, • Table tennis
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education, • Construction of infrastructure
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	Construction of the public tourism related infrastructure in the Town of Senj which will enable the development of tourism product for active tourists and also enable development of active sportsmen and children in the area.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	Project provides new infrastructure for the tennis activities.
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	The project will help in increasing the number of tourists in the area for 7.500 per year in 5 years from the realization of the project. This will also increase number of overnight stays.
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	The Recreational sports centre Tennis was built and is operating which contributes to results and impact of the project planned. Public awareness was build for the related spots and recreation. While the increased number of tourists in the area will generate around 200.000 EUR per year of additional revenues in the project area. Increased overnight stays will increase revenues from the accommodation for 201.000 EUR per year and add additional 25.000 EUR in taxes annually. The project shall also

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Sport Project Description	
	increase the number of SMEs in the area and create additional 15 new jobs in surrounding business and operations.
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	/

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	HR 2 - Reconstruction of the pool - Train of creations to the pool of imagination
1.2 Country	Croatia
1.3 Region	NUTS 2: Continental Croatia, NUTS 3: Bjelovar – Bilogora
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Municipality of Veliki Grđevac, +385 43 461 666, opcina-veliki-grdjevac@bj.t-com.hr, www.veliki-grdjevac.hr/
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Promoter is a public, local level, non-for profit entity.
2.3 Other partners	Regional development agency Bjelovar – Bilogora
2.4 Beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local community, • Children and pupils, • Domestic tourists
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	Operational Programme Regional competitiveness
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 2 543 535.40
EU	€ 2 071 455.23
Other contributions	€ 472 080.17
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Tourism
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Swimming, • Water-polo, • Swimming education
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education, • Construction of infrastructure
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	To develop specific tourism facilities in the County through the development of the sports and recreation tourist offer of the region and grow the quality of tourist products with this intervention.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	The project is composed of four actions building, management, promotion and engineering.
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	The project will contribute to the growth of tourist visits in the facilities built by 20,000 visitors and will generate employment of 6 new staff (4 women and 2 men).
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	The project adds to the promotion of the region and the development of SMEs in the area. This will be seen after the implementation of the project in the commercial use of the facilities that will support the financial sustainability of the project and facilities built.
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	/

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	HR 3 - Tourism valorisation of the St. Anthony Channel in Šibenik
1.2 Country	Croatia
1.3 Region	NUTS 2: Adriatic Croatia NUTS 3: Šibenik Knin County
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Public institution for the management of the Nature protected Areas Šibenik-Knin County, zastitaprirode@zpv-sibenik.hr, +385 22 218 462, http://www.zpv-sibenik.hr/
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	The promoter is a public regional non-for profit entity.
2.3 Other partners	Tourist board of the Town of Šibenik and Regional development agency of Šibenik-Knin County
2.4 Beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City of Šibenik and Šibenik-Knin County, • Tourism boards, • Entrepreneurs in tourism, • Tourist guides
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	Regional competitiveness operational programme
3.3 Structural Funds involved	IPA
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 1 365 834.72
EU	€ 952 806.30
Other contributions	€ 413 028.42
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tourism
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Walking, • Hiking, • Running, • Free climbing, • Swimming
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education, • Construction of infrastructure, • Management of the nature site
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	To improve public tourism infrastructure and management system for the development planning and promotion of the selective forms of active and cultural tourism and related services in the natural protected areas and Natura 2000 sites (Krka river delata) in the County.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	The project was not directly related to sports activities but was focused to organize and manage active forms of tourism in the area of the nature protested site. After project implementation walking, hiking, running and similar activities are encouraged in the area (4.789 m of trail was reconstructed).

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Sport Project Description	
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	The key result of the project was to develop functional recreational tourism facility for hiking with improved accessibility to cultural sites. Additionally the result of the project was improved coordination between institutional stakeholders in charge of management of tourisms and protected areas. Area generates 4 part time employments and is generating some income from concessions.
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	Project developed cooperation links with local business operators especially in the near surroundings of the protected area. Besides this 13 tourism guides were trained for the local tourism tours which gives them additional ability to employ. Promotion of the site gave more recognition to the area which generates more visits and income for the local small business.
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	/

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	HR 4 - Olive tree trail Lun
1.2 Country	Croatia
1.3 Region	NUTS 2: Adriatic Croatia NUTS 3: Zadar County
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Tourist association of Novalja, +385 53 661-404, info@visitnovalja.hr , www.visitnovalja.hr
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	The promoter is a public, local level, non-for profit entity.
2.3 Other partners	City of Novalja
2.4 Beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tourists to the olive gardens in Lun and • 50 employees of the local business • Citizens of Lun • Providers of accommodation on island of Pag.
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	Regional competitiveness Operational Programme
3.3 Structural Funds involved	IPA
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 552 69.23
EU	€ 392 226.92
Other contributions	€ 160 742.31
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health system, • Tourism, • Sport food
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Walking, • Running
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retail / wholesale, • Construction of infrastructure
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	The project aims to reconstruction and development of the olive garden trail that will enable recreation visit and tourist visit to the location that is now largely popular site at the island of Rab.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	Project renovates and develops 7.000 m of trail and develops the facility to be later used for recreation and tourism.
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	Project developed new and reconstructed 7.000 m of olive garden trail that are opened for visit. Parking, toilet, reception and similar facilities were developed. All these contribute to the better quality of life in the local community and add to the tourism offer of the area. Besides this new facility for the recreation was developed that will serve to tourists and local in the future. Besides this local business now has a location for sale of the healthy food and souvenirs in 4 cottages.
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	3 new employments were achieved by the project while besides this project will enable more than 10.600 visitors annually to have better experience and be able to buy local

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Sport Project Description	
	products. The production of local products was linked to the facility while production of 20 local business was integrated.
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	/

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	HR 5 - Lipizzaner and Mink Trail
1.2 Country	Croatia
1.3 Region	NUTS: Continental Croatia, NUTS 3: Požega Slavonia
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	City of Lipik, gradonačelnik@lipik.hr, +385 34 314 809, http://www.lipik.hr/
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	The promoter is a public, local level, non-for profit entity.
2.3 Other partners	Business centre Pakrac
2.4 Beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population of the municipalities of Lipik and Pakrac, • Local associations, • Local Business in tourism activities,
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	Regional competitiveness operational programme
3.3 Structural Funds involved	IPA
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 496 683.12
EU	€ 347 893.54
Other contributions	€ 148 789.58
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Tourism
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Walking, • Running, • Cycling, • Horse riding
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education • Construction of infrastructure
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	Rebuilding of local tourism potentials through the development and improvement of the public related tourism infrastructure. The project is increasing overall standing of the living conditions in the area and activating more visitors from the nearby centres.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	The project builds possibilities for the development of walking, running, cycling, horse riding.
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	Project not only rebuilds and renovates hut and trails but also goes in training of entrepreneurs for the tourism activities at the location. This will enable local business to be active in the tourism product and grow their business possibilities and employment.
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	Project contributes to partial employment in rural hut; which was only opened weekends before the project implementation. To date the hut is opened each day of the week and has two persons partially employed. After the implementation of the project more visitors may be seen at the location of the project while one part of the project area is fully revitalised (lake Ravninac) with children playgrounds, grill places and walking trails.
6 Additional information sources	

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Sport Project Description

Other information

Project is financed from IPA programme and is weak in indicators and follow up monitoring of results and impact.

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	HR 6 - Tourism development at the National park Krka boundary areas
1.2 Country	Croatia
1.3 Region	NUTS 2: Adriatic Croatia, NUTS 3: Šibenik Knin County
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	City of Drniš, gradonacelnik@drnis.hr , +385 22 888 830, http://www.drnis.hr
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	The promoter is a public, local level, non-for profit entity.
2.3 Other partners	City museum Drniš, tourist association of Drniš, Development agency Šibenik Knin County, Public institution Protected Natural values of Šibenik Knin County
2.4 Beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Villages and towns of Skradin, Ružić, Bilice, Knin, Promina, Kistanje, Unešič • SMEs • Family farms, • Local population.
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	Regional competitiveness Operational Programme
3.3 Structural Funds involved	IPA
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 632 133.51
EU	€ 532 382.84
Other contributions	€ 99 750.67
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Tourism
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Walking, • Running, • Cycling, • Tracking, • Climbing, • Canyoning.
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Education, construction of infrastructure
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	Develop and promote authentic and attractive tourist offer in the area bordering with Krka National Park through arranging cultural and recreational localities capacity building of relevant stakeholders and development of promotional tools.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	Project will develop cycling routes and walking running, climbing routes, canyoning routes and develop signalization of routes and reconstruct some old houses and facilities.
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	Capacity building for the implementation of nature and recreation management projects and cooperation in the tourism management in the area will support future projects to be implemented. Project will train 10 instructors for the

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Sport Project Description	
	sports activities and help them engaging into tourism activities this will help them in developing their employment possibilities.
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	The key element of success of the project is to open areas located in the vicinity of the National park Krka and slowly decrease the mass visits to the national park in order to lower impact to nature. Besides this the revitalization of the areas near the national park will help local small business in their development and develop tourist dally offer and accommodation facilities in the longer period.
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	/

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	HR 7 - Educational bowling camp for persons with disabilities and sporting assistants
1.2 Country	Croatia
1.3 Region	NUTS 1: Croatia
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Boćarski klub osoba s invaliditetom "Pulac", +385 98 9519229, https://hr-hr.facebook.com/Bo%C4%87arski-klub-osoba-s-invaliditetom-Pulac-300856643388833/timeline/
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Promoter is a public local level, non-for profit entity.
2.3 Other partners	BKOSI "Nada" Pozega and BKI "Istavaice" Đakovo.
2.4 Beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • active sportsmen and athletes with disabilities
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	Operational Programme Human Resources Development
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ESF
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 26 655
EU	€ 22.653.29
Other contributions	€ 3 997.64
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Health system
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Bowling.
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Education
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	The project is designed for active and recreational athletes with disabilities with intent for their social and community inclusion. The project helps connecting people with same interests, enabling them and creating conditions for successful social inclusion. This should help in them avoid discrimination and help them in being accepted. Persons with disabilities as well as their own personal development and success in life, uniform training sport assistants the first such training in our country and the promotion, development and improvement of bocce people with disabilities, regardless of age and gender.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	Through three camps in three cities in Croatia project includes 30 people with disabilities with the most severe motor impairments caused by health problems (cerebral palsy or muscular dystrophy in four categories BC1, BC 2, BC3 and BC4.
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	The project will cover also 30 sports assistants who will for the first time receive education to work with and assists athletes with disabilities. This will help them and athletes to get more social recognition while it will also contribute to the employability of trainers.

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Sport Project Description	
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	The principal result of the project is to develop a community of athletes and people with disabilities and join them in sports activities. This should help them in creating conditions for successful social inclusion and help them to avoid discrimination.
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	/

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	HU 1 – Exploration of the dimensions of physical activity and sport in Hungary
1.2 Country	Hungary
1.3 Region	Central Hungary (NUTS-2 regions) with the centre of Budapest
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Name: Hungary Sportmanagement Society (Magyar Sportmenedzsment Társaság) Address: 1123 Budapest Alkotás str. 44. Hungary Email: sportmenedzsment@gmail.com Website: www.sportmenedzsment.hu
H2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	National. Non-governmental organisation. Non-profit The lead partner is a civil organisation (it is a association of sport-management practitioners, academics, researchers).
2.3 Other partners	Consortium partner : Hungarian Society of Sport Sciences (Magyar Sporttudományi Társaság)
2.4 Beneficiaries	Sport organisations in Hungary. Sport clubs, sport federations, municipalities, government agencies, policy makers
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	New Szechenyi Plan - Social Renewal Operational Program (SROP) / (Új Széchenyi Terv Társadalmi Megújulás Operatív Program --TÁMOP)
3.3 Structural Funds involved	European Social Fund (ESF)
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 1.1 million (376 million HUF) – (1€=300HUF)
EU	€ 950 000 (319 million HUF)
Other contributions	€ 190 000 (57 million HUF)
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Health, (sport)tourism, sport related R &D
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Reach of practitioners, organisations and policy makers Strong multiplication effect: government agencies, sport federations, clubs, educational institutions
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Education
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	Following the content of the White Paper on Sport the goal of the project is to examine how the European dimensions of sport can be identified in the Hungarian sport context. The identification of the opportunities to expand values which serve health care and its development in recreational physical activities, sport sociology, social responsibility and reinforcement of cohesion in Hungary occur with scientific accuracy. They present the ideal legal/political tools serving the current and future goals for human resources and organisation capabilities; they also demonstrate the qualitative and quantitative indicators of the sector and target groups in international context.

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Sport Project Description	
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	The project include a dissemination of information through conferences, workshops, publications, etc. about the European dimension of sport and through research to measure how Hungary is performing in the different themes identified in EU policy. Through dissemination the effect can reach organisations on all levels of stake holders in sport providing sport and physical activity opportunities (clubs, schools, municipalities, government agencies), thus multiplication effect is dominant indirectly contributing to the enhanced level of involvement in sport and physical activities, and also to creating opportunities by influencing policy, and funding of sport.
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	The project contributes to enhanced level of involvement in sport and physical activities through distribution of information on the European dimension of sport. It provides research evidence, recommendations, and directions to organisations dealing with sport in order to enhance the willingness of citizens to lead an active life and to incorporate sport and physical activities into the lives of Hungarian people. Also, to implement EU policy through the utilisation of available European funding resources.
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	Research has been conducted in ten different (EU policy identical) topics, such as methods facilitating involvement in sport and physical activities, social inclusion in and through sport, education, training and certification in sport, volunteering and active citizenship in sport, good governance in sport, innovative and creative communication and media and marketing content of sport and physical activities, good practices in the management of sport. The outcomes of the project were: research data collection, database design, and development of methods and procedures for practitioners and policy makers, recommendations in forms of conferences, workshops, policy-maker consultations for directive authorities around the country. 16 experts and 4 subcontractors were involved in the completion of the project. Dissemination outcomes were printed in forms of brochures and books, and through the website (17 studies, 5 books, 30 good practices, 7 thematic handouts, 7 thematic brochures)
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	/

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	HU 2 - Training Programme Development In the Transdanubian Region
1.2 Country	Hungary
1.3 Region	South Transdanubia (NUTS-2 regions) with the centre of Pécs
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Name: University of Pécs, Faculty of Social Sciences, Institute of Sport Sciences and Physical Education, and Faculty of Health Sciences (7622 Pécs, Vasvári Pál u. 4.) Telephone: +36-72-503-600 Ext. 24512 Website: http://tamop-sport.ttk.pte.hu/tamop-palyazat-bemutatasa
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	National. Public. Non-profit. The lead partner is a higher education institution (university).
2.3 Other partners	Consortium partner: University of West Hungary Faculty of Visual Arts and Music, Education and Sport, (9400 Sopron, Bajcsy-Zs.u.4.) Implementation partner: ESZA Társadalmi Szolgáltató Nonprofit Kft.
2.4 Beneficiaries	Young people (ages above 18) Multiplication effect through future sport practitioners in schools and clubs (physical education teachers, coaches and sport managers)
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	New Szechenyi Plan - Social Renewal Operational Program (SROP) / (Új Széchenyi Terv Társadalmi Megújulás Operatív Program --TÁMOP)
3.3 Structural Funds involved	European Social Fund (ESF)
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 1.4 million (426 813 196 HUF) – (1€=300HUF)
EU	€ 1.1 million
Other contributions	€ 300 000
4 Sport and physical activity	All sports and physical activities involved in school PE.
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Health, (sport)tourism, sport related R &D
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	All sports and physical activities played in schools
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Education
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	The project's main objective was to complement lack of professionals in a short period of time for 2012, when an 'everyday PE lesson' was to be introduced. Also, to develop training programmes in the curriculum for sport and health awareness connected to natural and social science subjects. Scientific measurement of physical performance was also to be developed and to establish national and international scientific networks.

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Sport Project Description	
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	<p>Areas of the project:</p> <p>1. Training future practitioners in sport Growing demand of professionals in the daily sport life of schools required more courses available in teachers training</p> <p>a, Trends of sport science in Hungary and abroad -- Introduction of sport science data bases made with scientific methods of research. The participants can learn about the traditional and new methods of publishing scientific research results, the base of social science research methods connected to sport activities.</p> <p>b, Dealing with conflicts and aggression -- Participants learnt about conflicts, different types of methods and strategies in conflicts, social competences needed for these strategies, pedagogical behaviours and styles.</p> <p>c, Self-defence -- The course gave alternatives for the most often emerging self-defence situations, described techniques, gave useful advises, and theoretical skills for the instructors working in high education.</p> <p>3. Modernizing sport laboratories Modernized existing laboratories for teaching and research in terms of raising quality of scientific approaches, ensuring conditions for design of international scientific publications.</p> <p>4. Improving international connections Participation on conferences to make observations and also with presentations. Network development through inviting guest instructors and speakers.</p>
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	<p>The project contributed to introducing everyday PE in schools. It had a great impact on society by introducing sport and health awareness into daily life from a very early age.</p> <p>The developments of laboratories and international connections have their economic and social benefits by measuring impact of physical movement on the human body and allowing researchers and scientists to connect into international scientific discourses and networks.</p>
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	<p>The outcomes of the project were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -training professionals to meet the requirements of the increased number of physical education lessons in primary and secondary education -new courses developed for PE teachers -modernized sport science laboratories that improved the circumstances for the establishment of international connections and publications -attended sport scientific conferences, work shops
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	/

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	HU 3 - Development of differential and complex high education services in connection with sport, meeting the requirements of the 21 st Century in Southern-Great Plain region.
1.2 Country	Hungary
1.3 Region	South Great Plain (NUTS-2 regions) with the centre of Szeged
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Name: University of Szeged Telephone: +36-62-544-000 Email: project@jgypk.u-szeged.hu Website: http://www.u-szeged.hu/
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	National. Public. Non-profit. The lead partner is a higher education institution (university).
2.3 Other partners	
2.4 Beneficiaries	Young people (ages above 18) Multiplication effect through future sport practitioners in schools and clubs (physical education teachers, coaches and sport managers).
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007 – 2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	New Szechenyi Plan - Social Renewal Operational Program (SROP) / (Új Széchenyi Terv Társadalmi Megújulás Operatív Program --TÁMOP)
3.3 Structural Funds involved	European Social Fund (ESF)
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 1 million (320 million HUF) – (1€=300HUF)
EU	€ 850 000
Other contributions	€ 150 000
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Health, (sport) tourism, sport related R &D
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	All sports and physical activities in relation to PE
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Education
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	The goals of the project were developing the sport science curriculum and training, network development at national and international levels, expanding a PhD programme, establishing sport science laboratories, preparing sport physician trainings and organizing a mentor programme for athletes in the institute.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	The project allows a broad spectrum of development in the fields of sport science, sport physiology, sport physician/health and services in the University of Szeged. These fields are strongly connected to the social significance of health

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Sport Project Description	
	promotion, recreation, healthy way of life, health examination. The development of sport science and connected professional sciences largely contributes to the improvement of sport life in Szeged, also creates the social background for sport activities.
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	With the development of sport science training they evolve 3 advanced courses and 4 advanced studies for teachers responding to the market and social needs. Improving sport services for students four new services was introduced, attempted to draw 4000 students in to university sport life, also ten top athletes was introduced into a mentor model program. These improvements had an important impact on the community of not only the university but also Szeged region.
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	The areas the project works on are strongly connected to the social significance of health promotion, recreation, healthy way of life, health related research. High effect on the region. Impact elements: -seven new sport science advanced course -produce and digitize curriculum -courses for lecturers -network development adapting the best international methods -improving the operation and methodology of the institutional sport office Sport practitioners -starting a new course (30 students) -training lecturers (10 people) -improving the curriculum -new department starting plan Sport physiology -introduce PhD in physiology -ensure sport physiology students' access to learning contents
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	One of the first programs funded by Eu resources, pioneer project design in 2013.

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	HU 4 - "3 missions" Sport and science for society in Eastern-Hungary A felsőoktatási intézmény állami felsőoktatási stratégiában megfogalmazott 3.missziójának segítése a sport vonatkozásában (TÁMOP-4.1.2.E-15/1/KONV-2015-0001)
1.2 Country	Hungary
1.3 Region	North Great Plain (NUTS-2 regions) with the centre of Debrecen
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Name: University of Debrecen Telephone: +36-52-529-900 Email: info@unideb.hu Website: http://www.unideb.hu/portal/hu/node/16365
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	National. Public. Non-profit. The lead partner is a higher education institution (university).
2.3 Other partners	Consortium partner: Eszterházy Károly University of Applied Sciences, Eger, Municipality of Hajdú-Bihar, City of Debrecen, Private companies, SMSs
2.4 Beneficiaries	Young people (ages above 18) Multiplication effect through future sport practitioners in schools and clubs (physical education teachers, coaches and sport managers); local health related actors.
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	New Szechenyi Plan - Social Renewal Operational Programme (SROP) / (Új Széchenyi Terv Társadalmi Megújulás Operatív Program --TÁMOP)
3.3 Structural Funds involved	European Social Fund (ESF)
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 2.1 million (654.421.298 HUF) – (1€=300HUF)
EU	€ 1.78 million
Other contributions	€ 320 000
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Health, (sport)tourism, sport related R &D
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	All sports and physical activities
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Education
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	The main goal was to broaden the university's training and research spectrum including study programmes, research and technical conditions connected to sport and the health industry. Also to create evidence based sport and health related harmonised strategies for municipality-city-university; and also to build sportmedical services for target groups. High education institutes together with previously mentioned goals improve their networks by creating

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Sport Project Description	
	national and international research teams. Furthermore, to improve the supply of equipment and raise the standards by improving the curriculum in the courses in Hungarian and in foreign languages making them more attractive for more students. In favour of the same purpose to involve students and PhD students in the project.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	In the training of sport professionals the project implement innovative technologies, new methods and tools, and strategies in training materials of courses to facilitate more effective learning process. Four research themes including sport involvement, sport clubs, sport participation (analyse of Eurobarometer results of Hungary for e.g. Create training courses and workshops for practitioners of the region and nationally, inviting trainers, academics for exchange of knowledge. Develop research report documents and disseminate information on scientific conferences.
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	Improvement of university courses by modernization and introduction of new methods. Contribution to the professionals' through training, and to sport policy and strategy on regional, municipal, city council and university level, furthermore contribution to local SMEs and economic growth by incorporating sport and physical activities into the lives of Hungarian people as an end result. Human capital development.
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	<p>The goal of the project is to develop the curriculum and the methodical systems of current degree programs in sport science and connected sciences. Also to improve the networks on national and international level in the fields of research and training. The project contributes to the improvements of institutional sport and lifestyle services, the developments of circles of social programmes and methods. The fundamental, long-term goal is the - reaching international standards-presentation of new sport science results.</p> <p>Results: New network cooperation, new study program development with new innovative training materials, local, regional, national and international network units in sport and sport research. Enhanced number of sport services offered, enhanced level of quality and quantity of sport related research. Mid and long term effect on citizens' health behaviour, and concept of active healthy life style.</p>
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	/

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	HU 5 - Construction of Sport Science Training Center Sporttudományi Oktatóközpont létesítése (TIOP-1.3.1-14/1-2015-0001)
1.2 Country	Hungary
1.3 Region	North Great Plain (NUTS-2 regions) with the centre of Debrecen
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Name: University of Debrecen Telephone: +36-52-529-900 Email: info@unideb.hu Website: http://www.unideb.hu/
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	National. Public. Non-profit. The lead partner is a higher education institution (university).
2.3 Other partners	-
2.4 Beneficiaries	Young people (ages above 18)
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	Social Infrastructure Operative Programme (SIOP) Társadalmi Infrastruktúra Operatív Program (TIOP)
3.3 Structural Funds involved	European Social Fund (ESF)
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 5.7 million (1 800 million HUF) – (1€=300HUF)
EU	€ 5.7 million
Other contributions	€ 1.1 million € (322 million HUF)
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Health, (sport)tourism, sport related R &D
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	High education competitive sport and leisure sport (ball game sports, gymnastics) sport science studies and research.
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Education, construction of infrastructure
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	The University of Debrecen has several strategical developing plans in education, innovation and industrial relations. One of these is the area of the development of sport sciences. Building the Sport Science Training Centre is an important condition where fundamental educational activities will take place. Besides there will be opportunities to do sport related research and sport activities.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involves sport/physical activities	The new building will be the home of several sport games, also gymnastics and fitness. Students and athletes will use the facilities for competitive and leisure activities. Regional and national matches will be played, expeditions and other events held. Offices changing rooms, sport equipment storage established. (There will be a 1166 square meter ground for

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Sport Project Description	
	sport games, 679 square meter ground for gymnastics training hall, a smaller gym and premises serving these - teachers' rooms, changing rooms, smaller storerooms, bathrooms, medical room. There will be a grandstand for 400 people The building will be 3 stories high.)
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	The facility will serve the sport science education, research and also high education competitive and leisure sport. It will contribute to social developments with games and competitions being held there. Creating new jobs also will be given to the advantage list. The centre will become a home for activities, communal togetherness, provide a high standard of environment for social learning through sports.
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	More than a decade long dream will come true with the new building complex. Until now many thousands of students had no opportunities to do sport indoors (the university has 30 000 students 6000 employees). This deficiency will be resolved by finishing the Sport Science Training Centre all together of 4400 m2. The surrounding area will go through maintenance within the framework of the project.
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	First and only sport related project financed through Social Infrastructure Operation Program

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	HU 6 - Realization of complex institutional exercise and connected health promotion programmes in primary schools, in multipurpose institutions and leisure time community exercise programmes with connected health promotion involving outsiders. "Komplex intézményi mozgásprogramok és kapcsolódó egészségfejlesztési alprogramok megvalósítása az általános iskolákban, többcélú intézményekben valamint szabadidős közösségi mozgásprogramok és kapcsolódó egészségfejlesztési alprogramok megvalósítása az iskolán kívüli szereplők bevonásával" (TÁMOP-6.1.2.A-14/1)
1.2 Country	Hungary
1.3 Region	Central Hungary (NUTS-2 regions) with the centre of Budapest
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Name: National Institute for Health Development Address:1096 Budapest, Nagyvárad tér 2. Website: http://egeszseg.hu/web/tie/projektleiras
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	National. Public. Non-profit. The lead partner is a governmental agency organisation.
2.3 Other partners	Consortium partner is Klebersberg Institute (Non-profit. National - governmental agency organisation.
2.4 Beneficiaries	Primary School students (aged 6-14)
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	New Szechenyi Plan - Social Renewal Operational Program (SROP) / (Új Széchenyi Terv Társadalmi Megújulás Operatív Program --TÁMOP)
3.3 Structural Funds involved	European Social Fund (ESF)
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 10.2 million (3 500 million HUF) – (1€=300HUF)
EU	€ 8.67 million
Other contributions	€ 1.53 million
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Health, (sport)tourism, sport related R &D
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Running, water sport, team sport, tradition in sport, folk dance.
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Education
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	The objectives of the project are to evolve a health conscious approach, improving students' knowledge in health improvement/healthy lifestyle, building that knowledge into daily life particularly in building the community with the support of sport and health developing programmes.

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Sport Project Description	
	In the second part of the project the Klebelsberg Institute organizes entertaining sport programmes for 6-14 year old students. The main goal is to educate children for a health aware lifestyle and endear them to exercise.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	<p>Implemented a series of programmes named Heptathlon in which there are many opportunities to try different type of sports and activities, and discover the pleasure of exercise. During the collocation of the events the main viewpoint is that the students can take apart without any competition and possible failure. (activities implemented nationwide in schools)</p> <p>The events of the Heptathlon</p> <p>Marathon event (skills, stamina)</p> <p>“Kund” diver (skills, water)</p> <p>“Kinizsi” test of strength (tradition in sport)</p> <p>“St Laszlo” event (skills, team sports)</p> <p>“Bartók Béla” trial (dance)</p> <p>“Shall I eat or not” trial (healthy eating)</p> <p>“How can I tell it to you?” (interactive communication)</p> <p>(name of events have names of historic figures)</p>
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	During the one year process of the realization of the project and the five year maintenance time professional and methodological tools will be made available, programs which ensure learning and entertainment together, not least the funding school receive will bring further positive changes like the communication between institutes will strengthen, the system of equal opportunities and compensation of disadvantage will improve.
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	<p>By the end of the project comprehensive studies will be made. “The professional concept of the comprehensive Health Improving School System”, “Professional Recommendation of Exercise in Primary School”, and “Professional Recommendation of Nutrition in Primary School”. The project also created a multi-purpose IT platform which supports the diary of individual activities, the communications between Institutes and outsiders and to organize school programs. The open website gives an insight of the details of the project.</p> <p>The project is created the programs in a way that everybody can find interesting and new possibilities.</p>
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	/

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	HU 7 - Improvement of content and methodology, advanced teacher studies in everyday PE Tartalmi-módszertani fejlesztés, valamint pedagógus továbbképzés a mindennapos testnevelés terén (TÁMOP-3.1.19.15/1-2015-0001)
1.2 Country	Hungary
1.3 Region	Central Hungary (NUTS-2 regions) with the centre of Budapest
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Name: University of Physical Education Address: Budapest, 44. Alkotás str. Telephone: (36) 1-487-9200 Email: info@tf.hu Website: http://tf.hu/tamop/
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	National. Public. Non-profit. The lead partner is public higher education institution.
2.3 Other partners	
2.4 Beneficiaries	School students (aged 7-18)
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	New Szechenyi Plan - Social Renewal Operational Program (SROP) / (Új Széchenyi Terv Társadalmi Megújulás Operatív Program --TÁMOP)
3.3 Structural Funds involved	European Social Fund (ESF)
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 4.2 million (1300 million HUF) – (1€=300HUF)
EU	€ 3.57 million
Other contributions	€ 0.63 million
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Health, (sport)tourism, sport related R &D
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Ball sports in PE (handball, basketball, floorball, volleyball)
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Education
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	It is the objective of the project to create alternative ways and methods for sporting activities in daily PE classes in Hungary. It is to implement additional pedagogical approaches to be filled up by such elements in the framework of everyday PE, which ensure better conditions for children's physical, psychical and intellectual well-being. Amongst the stated goals there is the aim for the society to recognize the importance of everyday PE and team sports, and of more young people wanting to choose a sport for themselves.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	Based on the developed theoretical backgrounds educational films are being made. New methodology and processes are being created for everyday PE, specifically for ball games

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Sport Project Description	
	(handball, basketball, volleyball, floor ball, etc.) in PE. Everyday PE's methodology will be completed by movements, games, fitness and coordination elements, special handball elements. An online support desk will be built to service teachers and other professionals in implementing the new methods and practices. Also, a network of schools created, and a mentor program built. All training material being made available with free online access.
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	The project contributes to higher levels of teaching sport and PE. Everyday PE has a goal to achieve that children would lead a healthy life from the early age having exercise in their daily routine. With useful, enjoyable wide range of sports to be taught in schools can ensure that students will be enthusiastic and willing to learn and do sport activities with great pleasure. The project works on curriculum, new methodology to have highly trained teachers in the school system.
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	Physical education and sport methodologies are being made supporting the renewal of everyday PE, professionals are creating a mentor- and consultant scheme which built on online tools. A network is being created with participations of educational institutes, sport clubs and associations. New teaching methods are being created which will make knowledge passed on easier for teachers and professionals.
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	/

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	HU 8 - "ABS" Training- and system development for the society in Northern-Eastern Hungary ("A" and "B" component for the development of high education sport) „ABS” Képzés- és rendszerfejlesztés a sportos társadalomért Észak-Kelet Magyarországon („A” és „B” komponensek a felsőoktatási sport fejlesztésért), (TÁMOP 4.1.2.E-13/1/KONV-2013-0010)
1.2 Country	Hungary
1.3 Region	North Great Plain (NUTS-2 regions) North Hungary (NUTS-2 regions) with the centre of Debrecen
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Name: University of Debrecen Telephone: +36-52-529-900 Email: info@unideb.hu Website: http://www.unideb.hu/portal/node/9584
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	National. Public. Non-profit. The lead partner is a higher education institution (university).
2.3 Other partners	Consortium partner: Eszterházy Károly University of Applied Sciences, Eger; and College of Nyíregyháza, Nyíregyháza Hungarian University Sport Federation, local SMS
2.4 Beneficiaries	Young people (ages above 18) Multiplication effect through future sport practitioners in schools and clubs (physical education teachers, coaches and sport managers), and research centers.
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	New Szechenyi Plan - Social Renewal Operational Program (SROP) / (Új Széchenyi Terv Társadalmi Megújulás Operatív Program --TÁMOP)
3.3 Structural Funds involved	European Social Fund (ESF)
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 2.7 million (829.878.972 HUF – (1€=300HUF)
EU	€ 2.35 million
Other contributions	€ 350 000
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Health, (sport)tourism, sport related R &D
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	All sports and physical activities
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Education
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	The goal of the project to develop programs and systems of cooperation in North and Southern Hungary in connection to daily physical education, study programs of higher education institutions and other sport related services. It is also to enhance the social and economic impact of sport on Human

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Sport Project Description	
	capital in target groups through increased number of sporting services, research evidence, sport service networks, and educational opportunities.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	Training of practitioners, development of training materials, and purchase of sporting equipment. Develop new university study programs in sportmedicine, sportengineering, and sporteconomy along with course training material development. Establishment of an exercise physiology laboratory and research centre, training of professionals to create its services, purchase of equipment. Build-up of national Sport Service Offices in higher education institutions to provide all admin support for running sport for programs at universities.
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	Increased number of sporting services offered, increased quality and quantity of sport equipment, training material, laboratory equipment, and increased number of sporting opportunities offered at the university and the local/regional community.
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	<p>Growth of offered study programs at the university Development scientific back up of programs Human resources development through increased quality in training of University of Debrecen (over 30 course training materials developed) Training of primary school teachers to qualify as physical education assistants for assisting in daily PE classes Impact on local regional and national level through training, programs, materials.</p> <p>http://tesiasszisztens.hu/kepzes/ http://tesiasszisztens.hu/sport/ http://uni-eger.hu/public/uploads/mozgasos-jatekok_5551e3be52c44.pdf http://uni-eger.hu/public/uploads/labdajatek_55bf8fb2795b9.pdf http://uni-eger.hu/public/uploads/az-egeszseges-életmod_55bf8f5ac2847.pdf</p>
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	/

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	HU 9 - "The development of new strategies and new measurement systems in physical education and the promotion of voluntary participation in the organization of complex school exercise programs" "A testnevelés új stratégiájának és fizikai állapot új mérési rendszerének kialakítása és az önkéntes részvétel ösztönzése a komplex iskolai testmozgásprogramok szervezésében" (TÁMOP 3.1.13-12-2013-0001)
1.2 Country	Hungary
1.3 Region	Central Hungary (NUTS-2) with the centre of Budapest
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Name: Hungarian School Sport Federation Telephone: +36-1-273-3570 Email: mdszok@mdsz.hu Website: http://www.mdsz.hu/
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	National. Non-governmental organisation. Non-profit. The lead partner is a national civil organisation, national association for student sports, it is registered as a sport federation.)
2.3 Other partners	Executed through Regional Student Sport Federations, Schools
2.4 Beneficiaries	Young people (Children and youth). Students of primary, secondary education between the ages of 7-18.
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	New Szechenyi Plan - Social Renewal Operational Program (SROP) / (Új Széchenyi Terv Társadalmi Megújulás Operatív Program --TÁMOP)
3.3 Structural Funds involved	European Social Fund (ESF)
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 7 million (2 200 million HUF) – (1€=300HUF)
EU	€ 5.9 million
Other contributions	€ 1.1 million
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Health, (sport)tourism, sport related R &D
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	All sports and physical activities in physical education, very divers according to local sport culture
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Education
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	The aim of the development in public education is to achieve a positive attitude towards exercise. The "TE IS"(You Too) Program (In School Physical Activity) is a complex in school exercise concept, where physical activity is introduced in a new way. It focuses on the harmony of body and mind, promoting volunteering in schools and providing opportunities for students with disadvantaged backgrounds. The project in the segment of school sport, volunteering, exercise and social inclusion wish to offer complex practice -

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	oriented methodical elements, which values connect to the students' development, improvement of their skills, unfolding their personalities. Highlighting importance of the game, experience, active participation and cooperation.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	<p>“TE IS” contained different milestones including the formation of the Concept, Methodology and Solutions. The Concept determined the program’s professional and policy position, underlined its scientific policy, highlighted its basic principles, criteria and adjoining points. The “TE IS” Methodology was created following the development of the Concept and a social dialogue, supporting schools in the implementation of the program with practical Solutions.</p> <p>The process required to set the following goals.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Survey –measurement of school’s culture in relation to their values, preferences, standards, interactions of the people in the schools in relation to sport, PE and HEPA) 2. Name transversal competences -(critical thinking, initiating capability, ability of working together) <p>The project collated learning forms with education possibilities and goals; name transversal competences within the framework of informal learning which extend different subjects.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. The program's entering points – Exercise, Active citizenship and volunteering, Social inclusion. <p>The principal aim of the program is that the methodology allows developing a social oriented health conscious school culture.</p>
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	<p>The planning documentation explored the social responsibilities of sport in the Hungarian public education, in particular in the areas of health promotion connected to physical activities, talent improvement. They defined the long-term visions, action points, risks and important tools, which have an indirect impact on the economic projection, significance of sport. Direct effect on the participating children and their environment, connecting groups. Competencies learnt through sporting involvement can be implemented also in everyday life, thus participants may experience developments for example through higher rate of entrance to job market.</p>
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	<p>Similarly to the concept, the “TE IS” Program’s methodology also contains basic theoretical principles, but with a stronger focus on the school’s everyday operation in practice. Beyond the compulsory regulation, school operation has its own specific values, similarly to any other organization. These special values strongly characterize school culture and social relations.</p> <p>Besides the characteristics of school culture, there was also another “handrail” used when forming the concept, which has been the lifecycle of a school program as general dynamic model. This lifecycle diagram helped determining the methodological elements for “TE IS”, and it also supported the appropriate implementation for schools.</p> <p>Although the methodology contained the description of the steps from the program, it also provided the flexibility</p>

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Sport Project Description	
	necessary for each school to create their own "TE IS" program based on their own values and characteristics, and the needs of marginalised children with disadvantaged backgrounds.
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	/

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Sport Project Description													
1 Key data													
1.1 Project title	IE 1 - FUTSAL - Football Used Towards Social Advancement and Learning												
1.2 Country	Ireland and UK												
1.3 Region	Ireland and Wales												
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries													
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Ireland Wales Programme Southern & Eastern Regional Assembly Joint Technical Secretariat Old Port of Waterford Building 3rd Floor 2 George's Street Waterford Ireland Tel: +353 51 318 100 Fax: +353 51 318129 ireland_wales@seregassembly.ie http://projectfutsal.ie/												
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	The promoter is a public entity operating at inter-regional level between the Irish Southern Eastern Regional Assembly and Wales.												
2.3 Other partners	Football Association of Ireland (FAI), Welsh Football Trust (WFT), Local Authorities and Education & Training Boards												
2.4 Beneficiaries	Young people, unemployed people, people with physical and learning disabilities. Counties in Ireland where the project was carried out: Cork, Dublin, Kerry, Kildare, Meath, Waterford, Wexford, Wicklow Counties in Wales where the project was carried out: Conwy, Denbighshire, Isle of Anglesey, Flintshire												
3 Structural Funds													
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013												
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	n/a												
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF - Ireland Wales INTERREG IVA Programme 2007-2013 under the theme of Sustainable Regeneration of Communities.												
3.4 Budget (€)	Eligible expenditure up to: € 2,064,617												
EU	€ 1,495,400 Euro												
Other contributions	<table border="0" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 60%;"></th> <th style="width: 20%; text-align: right;">ERDF</th> <th style="width: 20%; text-align: right;">Total Project</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Football Association of Ireland LP</td> <td style="text-align: right;">€ 1,083,566</td> <td style="text-align: right;">€ 1,468,908</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Welsh Football Trust</td> <td style="text-align: right;">€ 345,440</td> <td style="text-align: right;">€495,757</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td style="text-align: right;">€1,429,006</td> <td style="text-align: right;">€1,964,665</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		ERDF	Total Project	Football Association of Ireland LP	€ 1,083,566	€ 1,468,908	Welsh Football Trust	€ 345,440	€495,757	Total	€1,429,006	€1,964,665
	ERDF	Total Project											
Football Association of Ireland LP	€ 1,083,566	€ 1,468,908											
Welsh Football Trust	€ 345,440	€495,757											
Total	€1,429,006	€1,964,665											
4 Sport and physical activity													
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Employability												
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Futsal (5-a-side indoor football), Football, football-based activities.												

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Sport Project Description	
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	<p>The Programme focused on co-operation to ensure integrated regional development through common strategies. It supported projects that aimed to jointly address the challenges laid out in EU, Irish and Welsh policies and have a positive impact on local communities in the cross border area.</p> <p>This project used futsal as a tool to positively impact social inclusion and community regeneration. Its objectives were to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish Futsal (5-a-side indoor football) Education Centres (Hubs) in the cross border region to deliver Futsal & education to socially marginalised groups; • Establish pan disability (multi-disability groups playing on the one team) clubs in Ireland. • Each Hub to hold a year-long course for 30 participants using Futsal to engage target groups in further education. Established clubs were to be engaged & assisted to offer pan disability football within the Hubs to develop an ethos of inclusivity. • Joint research to be conducted during the project in order to determine its impacts. It will highlight social and community changes and how the project will positively impact on communities. • A major part of the content is delivery of coaching sessions by participants within the community to targeted groups. • The project will facilitate the exchange of best practice and knowledge transfer amongst the Football Association of Ireland, the Welsh Football Trust, key stakeholders and local communities.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	<p>The project saw the development of twelve football “hubs” over a three years period and used football/futsal based interventions to engage unemployed people in areas of social and economic disadvantage.</p>
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	<p>The project sought to create more opportunities for people with varying physical and learning disabilities to enjoy playing football in communities throughout Ireland and Wales.</p> <p>A programme of academic and personal development and football coach education was developed alongside the delivery of volunteer work experience hours with a view to promoting sustainable volunteerism in local communities.</p>
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	<p>The project ran from February 2011 to May 2014</p> <p>An evaluation of people post project participation concluded that over 50% of people who completed the project went on to gain employment with almost 20% progressing to further education/training with a significant proportion of cases being education at third level. The economic impact of the project cannot be underestimated with a Value for Money study estimating that each participant completing the project</p>

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Sport Project Description	
	<p>producing estimated savings to each region's government of approximately €14,000;</p> <p>The social impact may be an even greater legacy with participants experiencing significant improvements in health, fitness, well-being, confidence, self-esteem, motivation and subjective agency. According to the evaluation report, 95% of project participants would recommend the project to others. Community regeneration is also positively impacted with volunteerism being sustained by many participants post project, ensuring that various sporting and social inclusion opportunities are created and sustained for future cohorts of local people.</p>
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	<p>http://www.irelandwales.ie/projects/priority_2_theme_2/futsal www.projectfutsal.org.uk</p>

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	IE 2 - Alimaysports.com
1.2 Country	Republic of Ireland
1.3 Region	Dublin Region - Eastern and Midland region authority
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Eastern and Midland region authority Ballymun Civic Centre, Main Street, Ballymun, Dublin 9, Ireland. Phone :00 353 (0) 1 8074482 Email: info@emra.ie
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Public entity
2.3 Other partners	n/a
2.4 Beneficiaries	Life-Cycle ltd Ballyboughal Industrial Premises, Ballyboughal, Co. Dublin, Ireland The principle beneficiaries of the project were 4 young individuals under the age of 25 employed in the company. 3 of the 4 were unemployed at the time of the funding
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	Southern & Eastern Regional Operational Programme This programme involves Community support for the Southern and Eastern Region of Ireland within the framework of the "Regional Competitiveness and Employment" objective.
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF
3.4 Budget (€) EU Other contributions	This programme involves Community support for the Southern and Eastern Region of Ireland within the framework of the "Regional Competitiveness and Employment" objective. Total OP ERDF fund € 146.6 million Total Project's Eligible Expenditure € 30,000.00 Total Project's Public Eligible Expenditure € 30,000.00
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Cycling equipment on-line business
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Cycling, Triathlon, Running.
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	Alimaysports.com was set up with a key aim to sell bikes, sports nutrition and cycling accessories globally to Triathlon, Cycling and Running consumers via an ecommerce B2C platform. The company will differentiate its business model by being more

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Sport Project Description	
	than just an e-retailer as it plans to offer an online community for its key demographic.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	Cycling provides the focus for the business activity
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	The contribution to economic / social development was taking 3 individuals off the live register, assisting them develop the necessary skills set and experience to ensure sustainable employment in the future.
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The impact of the funding was the creation of 4 f/t positions immediately with an additional 2 being created within the year. These positions were in the IT and social media sector. By employing such high calibre positions, it enabled the promoter to constantly develop and improve the back end platform of the web-site. • Providing sustainable employment and ensuring the employees gained suitable industry knowledge for future employment. • The financial assistance also enabled the beneficiaries to develop the web-site platform to a standard that could compete on an international level i.e. Competing against the likes of Wiggle and Chain Reaction Cycles.
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	http://www.cycle.ie/index.html http://www.alimaysports.com/

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	IE 3 - Children's gym involving curriculum-based physical and social development
1.2 Country	Republic of Ireland
1.3 Region	Dublin region
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Eastern and Midland region authority Ballymun Civic Centre, Main Street, Ballymun, Dublin 9, Ireland. Phone :00 353 (0) 1 8074482 Email: info@emra.ie
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Public entity
2.3 Other partners	n/a
2.4 Beneficiaries	Grant: Child Development Thru Sport. Limited & The Little Gym; Children in the Case of the Little Gym & employees (mainly people under 30)
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	Southern & Eastern Regional Operational Programme This programme involved Community support for the Southern and Eastern Region of Ireland within the framework of the "Regional Competitiveness and Employment" objective.
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF
3.4 Budget (€)	Total Project Eligible Expenditure € 150,000.00
EU	€ 75,000.00
Other contributions	€ 75,000.00
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Education, improved health.
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Physical activities promoted in children's gym.
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Education, construction of infrastructure.
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	The project was supported through the S&E OP (2007-2013), whose overall objective was to contribute to increasing the productivity and competitiveness of the region, to support sustainable development and to help improve quality of life of the citizens of the region. Investments focused on start-up and expanding companies with growth potential; increasing the competitiveness and productivity of existing companies; developing world class management standards, including marketing and services, equity and loan access and support for micro-enterprises.

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Sport Project Description	
	The project's area of investment was Innovation & the Knowledge Economy, within which the theme of "Entrepreneurship within Micro-enterprise" was pursued. A grant was provided to develop the facilities for the gym and cover staff employment expenses.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	Children's gym involving curriculum-based physical and social development.
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	Rent and rates on premises to the local area for Child Development Thru Sport.
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	The project operated The Little Gym – Job creation and working capital support Thanks to the Little Gym up to 6 people were employed over a number of years. However this business appears to have closed down in July 2014. As this client was a Pref Share Client, her file has been transferred to Enterprise Ireland.
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	http://www.localpages.com/content/a-guide-to-child-development-through-sports.html

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	IE 4 - Messor Design Ltd - design of sustainable products for sports
1.2 Country	Ireland
1.3 Region	Eastern and Midland region authority – South Dublin
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Eastern and Midland region authority Ballymun Civic Centre, Main Street, Ballymun, Dublin 9, Ireland. Phone :00 353 (0) 1 8074482 Email: info@emra.ie
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Public entity.
2.3 Other partners	n/a
2.4 Beneficiaries	Grant to Messor Design Ltd. Derek Vallance - the promoter of Messor Design was a young male under 30 at the time of grant aid;
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	Southern & Eastern Regional Operational Programme. This programme involves Community support for the Southern and Eastern Region of Ireland within the framework of the "Regional Competitiveness and Employment" objective.
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 7,500.00
EU	€ 7,500.00
Other contributions	
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Sustainable sport products
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Surf boarding
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	The project aimed to design sustainable products for sports – first product was a detachable surf board fin.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	Design of sport products
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	Employment, health benefits, spin off economic impact; potential export
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	Created just 1 job – his own. He left the South Dublin area and moved to Dublin City area in 2013.
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	/

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	IE 5 - Outdoor Tourism
1.2 Country	Ireland (& Wales - UK)
1.3 Region	Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Kildare County Barrow Valley in Kilkenny County (&in Wales: Conwy County & Gwynedd)
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Dún Laoghaire Rathdown County Council Leading on the third pillar, developing innovative marketing initiatives in outdoor tourism. Website: http://www.outdoortourism.org/
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public Authority at regional level
2.3 Other partners	<p>Gwyneed Council Lead Partners with overall responsibility of co-ordinating the project</p> <p>Kildare County Council</p> <p>Kilkenny LEADER Partnership</p> <p>Conwy County Borough Council</p> <p>The Outdoor Partnership</p> <p>Tracey Evans - CEO & Company Secretary</p>
2.4 Beneficiaries	The businesses and local communities in the regions involved in the project, and the tourists and visitors to the natural environments in these regions.
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013 - The project came to an end in December 2014.
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	<p>Ireland-Wales Territorial Co-operation Programme 2007-13 (INTERREG IVA)</p> <p>The Ireland Wales Territorial Co-operation Programme 2007-2013 (INTERREG 4A) aims to further develop Irish Welsh co-operation in the areas of employment, innovation, climate change and sustainable development. Managed in Ireland by the Southern and Eastern Regional Assembly on behalf of the Irish Government, the Welsh Government and the European Commission, the Programme is part-funded by the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF).</p> <p>The Programme builds on the success of the Ireland Wales INTERREG IIIA Programme (2000-2006) which covered themes of business and rural development, training, ICT, marine environment, culture, heritage and tourism.</p>
3.3 Structural Funds involved	INTERREG IVA
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 1,824,447.00
EU	€ 1,368,335.00
Other contributions	€ 456,112.00

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Sport Project Description	
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Tourism, Small business development, Community engagement
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Outdoor sporting activities such as walking, horse-riding, climbing, cycling, mountain-biking, sailing, rowing, canoeing, surfing, bungee-jumping, angling, etc.
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	<p>Project partners realised that outdoor activities were starting to rise in popularity among tourists who were looking for memorable and exciting experiences and recognised that there was potential for further growth in outdoor tourism.</p> <p>The project aimed to understand the issues & address the challenges facing businesses in the outdoor sector through cross-border support, whilst exploring new and innovative approaches to marketing the outdoor tourism sector. The project also looked to develop a link between local communities in Ireland and Wales and inspire them to take part in recreational and voluntary activities and to aspire to work in the outdoor tourism sector.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objective 1: To foster business development in Outdoor Tourism • Objective 2: To support employment opportunities in Outdoor Tourism, including the development of an accredited outdoor instructor training scheme • Objective 3: To develop innovative marketing initiatives in Outdoor Tourism • Objective 4: To engage with local communities in outdoor activities by encouraging volunteering and creating enthusiasm for participating in Outdoor projects <p>The first step in objective 3 on innovative joint marketing activities (responsibility of Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County), was to undertake a study on the combined Outdoor Tourism potential of each of the project partner areas through:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A baseline study of the Outdoor Tourism providers 2. Assess the potential in each area for Outdoor Tourism 3. Make recommendations for a joint Marketing Strategy document. <p>The company Blue Sail were appointed to conduct the study and the findings, analysis and recommendations can be found in the report below. Outdoor Tourism is defined as comprising 'visitor participation in outdoor activities either as part of a holiday or day trip, or as the main activity'. Outdoor Tourism Project Marketing Final Report</p> <p>More detail can be found in the working papers produced on:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Market Data & Consumer Research - download here 2. Regional & National Marketing - download here 3. Trends - download here 4. Comparator Research - download here

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Sport Project Description	
	Based on the findings of the study the project then developed and agreed on a Joint Marketing Strategy download here for the Outdoor Tourism sector for the partner areas which was used to develop joint promotional and communications tools used to promote the partner areas internationally.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	The entire project involves developing and promoting sports and physical activities taking place outdoors.
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	<p>The project aimed to foster business development and growth in the Outdoor Tourism sector and engaged with local businesses to understand the potential barriers that existed and to broker relevant support to overcome them. 30 businesses were identified to work with on specific projects.</p> <p>The project also aimed to engage and inspire local communities to get involved recreationally in Outdoor Activities, by offering taster sessions and creating a route into sports clubs.</p>
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	The project developed a joint Marketing Strategy for Outdoor Tourism in the partner areas in Ireland and Wales (see above). It also developed two reports assessing the impact on Sustainability and Equality.
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	IE 6 - Killarney Sports and Leisure Centre CHP Project (Combined Heat & Power)
1.2 Country	Ireland
1.3 Region	Southern & Eastern Region - County Kerry
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland (SEAI) Wilton Park House, Wilton Place, Dublin 2 +353-1-8082100 info@seai.ie http://www.seai.ie/About_Us
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public Authority at national level <p>Formerly, the Irish Energy Centre, set up by the Government in 2002 as Ireland's national energy authority, with the mission to play a leading role in transforming Ireland into a society based on sustainable energy structures, technologies and practices.</p>
2.3 Other partners	Kerry County Council County Buildings Rathass, Tralee +353- (0) 66 718 3500 Contact: Willie Moynihan, Energy Officer http://www.seai.ie/Grants/CHP/CHP_Promotional_Events/4_Killarney_Sports_and_Leisure_Centre_-Willie_Moynihan_Kerry_Co_Co.pdf
2.4 Beneficiaries	Killarney Sports and Leisure Centre Bypass Road, Killarney, Co. Kerry. +353 (0) 64 6636554 https://www.facebook.com/Killarney-Sports-Leisure-Centre-146927535339223/
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	<p>Southern & Eastern Regional Programme 2007-2013</p> <p>The main objective of the Programme is to contribute to increasing the productivity and competitiveness of the region, to support sustainable development and to help improve quality of life of the citizens of the region. This will be achieved in a variety of ways through investment in innovation & the knowledge economy; schemes for protecting the environment, renewable energy programmes, the rollout of broadband to rural areas and supports for city regeneration & town renewal. It highlights 3 specific investment areas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Innovation & the Knowledge Economy 2) Environment & Accessibility, incl. a Theme on Renewable Energy 3) Sustainable Urban Development <p>For the Renewable Energy Theme, the objective of which was to support the development and use of alternative/renewable energy sources, Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland (SEAI) channelled the funds through 4 key Programmes: Industrial Best Practice Initiative (Energy for Business), Strategic Development Communities/ Zones, Renewable Energy R&D Programme, and the CHP & Bioheat (ReHeat)</p>

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Sport Project Description	
	<p>Programme. These deliver activities on a national basis. A large number of ERDF-funded projects under the S&E OP came under the CHP & Bioheat programme in the form of Capital Investment Grants.</p> <p>The CHP Deployment Programme (Combined Heat & Power) for the simultaneous generation of useable heat and electricity in a single process, making it highly efficient. CHP technology can be applied with a wide range of plant size, technologies and fuel types in public and commercial buildings.</p> <p>http://www.seai.ie/About_Us/SEAI-and-EU-ERDF-Funding/#sthash.OKAK6ndr.dpuf</p>
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF
3.4 Budget (€)	€185,400
EU	€52,985.40
Other contributions	
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Energy efficiency & cost savings, Health improvement
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	This project benefits many types of sports and fitness that can be carried out in a Sports Centre, such as swimming, diving, aerobics, dance, yoga, gymnastics, handball, basketball, weight/ equipment training, etc.
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Construction of infrastructure, Capital investment
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	<p>To create significant Energy improvements in this Sports Centre by using CHP (Combined Heat and Power) technology and installing a CHP Plant, which in a single process can generate useable heat and electricity, making it highly efficient. The following energy improvements are part of the project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved Building Insulation. • Low-E Glazing. • Energy efficient Lighting. • Heat recovery in the Ventilation System. • Condensing versus standard boilers.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	The project will improve the infrastructure and buildings where a large array of sports and exercise activities take place.
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	The project will contribute to economic development by improving the sports infrastructure and creating significant savings for the local authority (Kerry County Council) responsible for the sports centre. It will also contribute to social developments by providing an improved environment for the local community to meet up and carry out sporting activities.
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	<p>The project resulted in a number of improvements to the current building including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building fabric insulation levels increased to comply with Part L of the current Domestic Regulations instead of Regulations for Commercial Buildings. • Upgrade Glazing to improve the U-Value from 3.3 to 2.2 W/m²K.

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Sport Project Description	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Installation of T16 High Efficiency Fluorescent Lighting with Lux and Motion control.• Heat recovery system incorporated into the ventilation system.• High Efficiency Condensing Gas Boilers instead of the conventional boilers <p>The Net Annual Cost Savings with CHP Plant €26,289</p>
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	http://www.seai.ie/Grants/CHP/CHP_Promotional_Events/4_Killarney_Sports_and_Leisure_Centre_-_Willie_Moynihan_Kerry_Co_Co.pdf

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	IE 7 - Maynooth Town Football Club Solar Panels
1.2 Country	Ireland
1.3 Region	Southern & Eastern Region - County Kildare
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland (SEAI) Wilton Park House, Wilton Place, Dublin 2 +353-1-8082100 info@seai.ie http://www.seai.ie/About_Us
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public Authority at national level <p>Formerly, the Irish Energy Centre, set up by the Government in 2002 as Ireland's national energy authority, with the mission to play a leading role in transforming Ireland into a society based on sustainable energy structures, technologies and practices.</p>
2.3 Other partners	n/a
2.4 Beneficiaries	Maynooth Town Football Club Rathcoffey Road Maynooth County Kildare The Club provides soccer for seniors, schoolboys, schoolgirls & girls only teams info@maynoothtownfc.com http://maynoothtownfc.com/4.html https://www.facebook.com/Maynooth-Town-FC-101026389960534/info/?tab=page_info
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	<p>Southern & Eastern Regional Programme 2007-2013</p> <p>The main objective is to contribute to increasing the productivity and competitiveness of the region, to support sustainable development and to help improve quality of life of the citizens of the region. This will be achieved through investment in innovation & the knowledge economy; schemes for protecting the environment, renewable energy programmes, the rollout of broadband to rural areas and supports for city regeneration & town renewal. There are 3 specific investment areas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Innovation & the Knowledge Economy 2) Environment & Accessibility, incl. a Theme on Renewable Energy 3) Sustainable Urban Development <p>For the Renewable Energy Theme, which supported the development and use of alternative/renewable energy sources, Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland (SEAI) channelled the funds through 4 key Programmes: Industrial Best Practice Initiative (Energy for Business), Strategic Development Communities/ Zones, Renewable Energy R&D</p>

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Sport Project Description	
	Programme, including Ocean Energy and the CHP & Bioheat (ReHeat) Programme. The above programmes deliver activities on a national basis. A large number of ERDF-funded projects under the S&E OP came under the CHP & Bioheat programme in the form of Capital Investment Grants.
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 26,431.72
EU	€7,929.52
Other contributions	
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Energy efficiency, Health improvement
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	The project mainly benefits Football - the Club provides soccer for seniors, schoolboys, schoolgirls & girls only teams.
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Construction of infrastructure, Capital investment.
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	To arrange for and have carried out the Installation of 37.6 sq m of flat plate solar collectors in order to create significant energy improvement. The project started on 29/11/07 and ended on 12/02/10.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	The project will improve the infrastructure and buildings of the football club.
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	The project will contribute to economic development by improving the club infrastructure and creating significant savings for the local authority (County Kildare) responsible for the club. It will also contribute to social developments by providing an improved environment for the local community to meet up and carry out their footballing and other leisure activities.
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	The project resulted in improvements to the current club building and significant energy savings.
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	http://www.seai.ie/About_Us/SEAI-and-EU-ERDF-Funding/

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	IE 8 - Developing a Shared Society Through Youth Sport (ref: 003634)
1.2 Country	Ireland
1.3 Region	County Sligo, Omagh & Fermanagh Districts
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Sligo Vocational and Education Committee (VEC) Riverside, Sligo Town Co. Sligo County Sligo VEC and Western Education and Library Board, were the lead partners for this project.
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public, regional education institutions
2.3 Other partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Omagh District Council Fermanagh District Council Sligo County Council and Sligo Borough Council Health Service Executive West and Western Health and Social Services Board. Western Education & Library Board, Community Relations Department (to strengthen & guide the peace and reconciliation element of the project) Local schools, sports clubs and co-ordinating bodies incl. SSRP. Irish Sports Council and the Northern Ireland Sports Council <p>Delivery agent: SEUPB Joint Technical Secretariat, Special EU Programmes Body, M:Tek II Building, Armagh Road,, Monaghan, Co. Monaghan Rep. of Ireland, +353 477 7003, info@seupb.eu</p>
2.4 Beneficiaries	Young people in the areas of Sligo, Fermanagh and Omagh.
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	PEACE III Programme Priority: P2 Contributing to a shared society Sub-priority: 2.2 Key institutional capacities developed for a shared society
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 693,000.00
EU	€ 467,630.06
Other contributions	€ 224,712.71
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Peace & reconciliation, Education & training, Health systems
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Any type of sport that might be organised for young people by schools and sports clubs in the involved regions, e.g. Rugby, Hockey, Basketball, GAA, Soccer, Cricket, Gymnastics, etc.
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Education & training, Sports facilities

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Sport Project Description

5 Intervention logic

5.1 Stated objectives of project

'Developing a Shared Society Through Youth Sport' (end 2006-end 2013) aimed to use the medium of youth sport to promote reconciliation through cross community and cross-border interactions, that positively influence negative attitudes underlining sectarianism & racism behaviours. A tailored programme of activities focusing on cross-cultural themes through the medium of sport are established to address the identified needs of the feeder primary schools. This diversity in culture and tradition drove the peace and reconciliation elements of the programme. An innovative delivery model engaged Education, Community Relations, Local Authorities, Health, Sports Councils, schools and local community sports clubs. The involvement of such a wide cross sector of bodies created synergies at both regional and local level and ensured quality and a shared service embracing a multi-cultural, cross community and cross border vibrant and inclusive society through sport. Project delivery is based upon 4 key pillars:

Pillar 1: Peace & Reconciliation is the pervasive theme through-out the entire programme. Activities have been carefully designed to target breaking down barriers on a cross border and cross community basis, especially through training is provided to young participants but also to Sports Development Officers, School Sports Co-ordinators, coaches, teachers, leaders, club members and club management.

Pillar 2: Youth Sport - Two full time Sports Development Officers were employed, 1 in Omagh/ Fermanagh and 1 in Sligo to establish a network of 30 post primary schools and to oversee the project's day to day implementation. A further 30 part-time school sports co-ordinators were appointed at the selected schools throughout the region to establish links with feeder primary schools. Their role was to facilitate high quality extra-curricular sports activities to encourage participation regardless of religion and ethnicity and make a beneficial contribution towards the social, cultural and economic well-being of Sligo, Fermanagh and Omagh. A Post Primary School Twinning Programme links each participating post primary school with a school from across the border.

Pillar 3: Community Sport - this aspect extended from school to community setting with a cross-border programme including a series of 'Come and Try Festivals' to engage cross-community participation, exchanges between clubs in the North and South and annual Cross-Community Festival Days. 800 participant places were expected to be targeted.

Pillar 4: Leadership and Empowerment – development of a training, skills development, leadership and mentoring programme to respond to identified community building needs. Peace and Reconciliation Co-ordinators received specialist training to facilitate group discuss and dialogue with participants. Youth Sport West Leadership Awards were

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	<p>designed to develop leadership in young people, encourage personal development, learn about citizenship and develop cross cultural understanding. Each participating school identified a number of senior pupils to participate in the award. The Coach Training Programme would highlight good practice through the theme of peace and reconciliation with a key focus on addressing ethnic and cultural diversity through sport. Examples of identified good practice was to be presented at a cross-border Coaches Conference.</p>
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	<p>All elements of the project involve sports and physical activities</p>
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	<p>As part of every activity there was a peace and reconciliation focus by targeting teamwork, interaction, leadership, communication and sharing between communities across the border. These activities also addressed issues of physical activity, obesity, health and well-being.</p>
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	<p>Young people have had the opportunity to experience how “difference” can contribute positively at an individual and at a collective level in everyday activities and encounters.</p> <p>The team of 9 Sligo Sport Co-ordinators have ensured access to and delivery of quality extra-curricular sports programmes both at their own school site and feeder primary schools. Youth Sport West activities during September 2008 – June 2009 involved a total of 140 extra-curricular sports programmes, with a total of 3,495 participant places facilitated in schools throughout County Sligo. Concentrating on non-competitive, all-inclusive settings the programmes ensured equal opportunities for children of all ages and abilities. Central to this has been the recruitment of quality coaches in a wide range of sports/activities; this ensures that children have the opportunity to experience a wide variety of sporting activities in their local areas.</p> <p>A student exchange in September 2010 allowed 45 pupils between 13-15 years from 7 schools and colleges in participating cross-border areas to participate in the two day residential with lots of sports activities and a range of peace and reconciliation activities.</p> <p>Other activities have been: ‘Come Try it’ Festivals incl. Soccer, Rugby, Gaelic Football, Basketball, Martial Arts, Hockey and Athletics; cross-border Sports days (1,688 students until 2013); cross-border ‘Jamborees’ for 30 post-primary schools to interact on Dance, Tag rugby, Athletics, Boxercise, team building & reconciliation activities (some 400 students took part in Jan. & Mar. 2013); Coaches Seminar to upskill 100 Youth Sport coaches from Sligo, Tyrone and Fermanagh.</p> <p>The ‘Youth Sport Leadership Award’ has been awarded to 200 young people from Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland. The award aims to improve communication and teamwork skills, build confidence and self-esteem, develop experience in event management and create an</p>

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Sport Project Description

understanding of how sport can be used as a tool for promoting diversity. This award is accredited through the Open College Network containing three modules; 'Developing Group and Teamwork Communication Skills'; 'Taking Part in Sport' and 'Understanding Diversity through Sport'.

6 Additional information sources

Other information

<http://www.sligosportandrecreation.ie/2013/developing-a-shared-society-through-youth-sport/>
<http://successes.eugrants.org/default.aspx>
<http://www.sligosportandrecreation.ie/2013/developing-a-shared-society-through-youth-sport/>

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	IT 1 - Bike Sports and Relaxation
1.2 Country	Italy/Switzerland
1.3 Region	Lombardy
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Como Province, turismo@pec.provincia.como.it, +39031230111, http://www.provincia.como.it/
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Public authority (local level)
2.3 Other partners	Lecco Province; the Municipality of Cannobio (VB) and the Municipality of Brissago (Switzerland – Ticino Canton)
2.4 Beneficiaries	Tourists; local SMEs
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	Interreg Italy Switzerland
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 970,565
EU	€ 771,656
Other contributions	€ 198,909
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Tourism, Health system
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Cycling
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Construction of infrastructure, equipments
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	<p>The goal of the project is the growth of bike tourism by the creation of 25 bike routes that are geared to two main types of users: the specialised biking tourist and the general biking tourist. The creation of different kinds of routes aims to fulfill their different needs: the main need of the former is physical activity, competitive and non- competitive, while the latter encourage milder physical activities, using the cultural and natural resources of the territory.</p> <p>The project activities include: a) the preparations for the creation of the itineraries (monitoring and cataloguing tourist resources to be developed and the region's tourist services) and subsequent formulation of the itineraries; b) the completion of the physical works necessary for users to be able to use the itineraries (such as 5 uphill time trials with clocking of the times; creation of two bike trains in the Municipality of Cannobio; restoration of the 'Palazzo della Ragione in Canobbio'; creation of signage for all routes). The routes are published and can be consulted in a specific website.</p>
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	Mountain time trials (serious climb routes with timed results in real time); sports itineraries (difficult climbs without

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Sport Project Description	
	timing); relaxation itineraries (medium-low difficulty routes suited to those who want to enjoy a pleasant excursion with less physical effort).
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	Increased number of tourists in the area. Promotion of sustainable development/tourism
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	Integration of the cross-border touristic area (growth of bike tourism, particularly during low season period).
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	http://www.cicloviadeilaghi.it/ http://www.interreg-italiasvizzera.it/schede-progettuali

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	IT 2 - Multi-sports centre for the city of Rosarno
1.2 Country	Italy
1.3 Region	Calabria
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Municipality of Rosarno; : info@comune.rosarno.rc.it +390966-7101; www.comune.rosarno.rc.it
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Public authority (local level)
2.3 Other partners	Municipality of Gioia Tauro; Municipality of San Ferdinando
2.4 Beneficiaries	Citizens, Young people, Old people; Sportsmen; Sport teams; Tourists; Local SMEs.
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	POR Calabria
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 7,000,000
EU	€ 5,250,000
Other contributions	€ 1,750,000
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Health system, sport-related R&D
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Volleyball, Tennis, Swimming, Basketball, Football, Cycling, Fitness, Bocce, Miniature golf
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Construction of infrastructure; production of equipment; retail, wholesale
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	The realization of a new multi-sports centre (a total of 7.000 sq.m.) that will serve the Municipality of Rosarno and the adjacent area, in order to foster the growth and the competitiveness of the local territory. The centre will also contribute to promote the environmental and social requalification.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	The centre includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indoor swimming pools (25 m. * 12,5 m.) • Tennis fields • Volleyball field • Multi-purpose field • Bocce field • Miniature golf field • Cycling path • Trekking path • Fitness centre and spa • Socialization spaces • - Parking, bar and restaurant

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Sport Project Description	
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	Economic growth; Competitiveness; Social requalification; Natural heritage; Environment
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	Increased competitiveness (no indicators)
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	The construction started in 2014 and is still ongoing

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	IT 3 - Sport Educator
1.2 Country	Italy
1.3 Region	Emilia-Romagna
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and http://www.irecoop.it/	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Irecoop Emilia Romagna Società Cooperativa, sede.regionale@irecoop.it ; +390517099011; www.irecoop.it
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Private level (cooperative)
2.3 Other partners	Unioncoop; Coopersport; Creativ scarl.
2.4 Beneficiaries	Employed people with fixed-term contract; entrepreneurs; unemployed
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	POR Emilia-Romagna
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ESF (Objective regional competitiveness and employment)
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 36,000
EU	€ 13,208
Other contributions	€ 22,791
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Health system
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Various physical activities (not specified)
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Training /education
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	The creation of new professions through a specific vocational training. Sport educators will be able to work among adolescents with competence. Sport educators will promote sports activities with a focus on the loyalty and the 'cultural' and social value of sports.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	During the course (300 hours), participants will have 120 hours of practical stage among local sports organisations and sports cooperatives.
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	To promote competitiveness and entrepreneurship
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	Creation of 12 new professions that meet local market needs
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	This is common example of small training project, sports related, under ESF

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	IT 4 - Safe a head
1.2 Country	Italy / Austria
1.3 Region	Veneto (Belluno Province)
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Dolomiticert scarl, info@dolomiticert.it, +390437673157, www.dolomiticert.it
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Private (limited liability consortium)
2.3 Other partners	University of Salzburg (Sports department); University of Padova (Mechanical engineering department)
2.4 Beneficiaries	Sportsman (e.g. skiers, snowboarders); tourists
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	Interreg IV Italy-Austria
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 525,133
EU	€ 393,849
Other contributions	€ 131,283
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Tourism, Sport related R&D, Health System
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Ski, snowboard, cycling, climbing
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Production of equipment, retail, wholesale
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	Development of an innovative ski helmet system (e.g. including GPS, walkie-talkie etc.) on the basis of analyses and tests performed on commercial helmets in order to increase safety on the sky slopes.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	The helmet is intended mainly for skiers, snowboarders and ski instructors but at the same time can be used in other sport activities such as cycling, climbing, riding etc.
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	Reduction of social cost (deriving from ski injuries) Increased number of tourists in the area. Reduction of pollution Increased know-how of local Sports companies
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	Increased helmet use Increased safety on sky slope Reduction of injuries Increased tourism in the Alps Reduction of pollution deriving from helmet disposal
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	The final presentation of the project took place in May 2014

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	IT 5 - Nordic Terra Raetica: Cross country skiing and alternative possibilities for the winter in Val Venosta and Tiroler Oberland
1.2 Country	Italy/Austria
1.3 Region	Province of Bolzano
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Tourist Association Val Venosta, info@venosta.net; +39 0473 620480; www.venosta.net
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Private (association)
2.3 Other partners	Tourist Consortium Tiroler Oberland
2.4 Beneficiaries	Tourists; local SMEs
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	Interreg Italy Austria
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 251,550
EU	€ 116,373
Other contributions	Public € 39,270 Private: € 96,385
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Tourism, Health System, TV Other Media,
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Cross country skiing, fitness, trekking, go sledding, ice skating
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Advertising & PR; construction of infrastructure; production of equipment
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	To elaborate a common cross-border approach about winter tourism, in order offer the same kind of services in the adjoining area between Val Venosta and Tiroler Oberland (e.g. using the same poster designing ad maps). The project also aims to promote a 'natural' ski (reducing the use of ski lift).
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	The project is focused on the promotion of various winter sport, such us cross country skiing, fitness, trekking, go sledding, ice skating and snowshoes and to strengthen the tourist offer related to health (e.g. training and fitness)
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	Economic growth Increased competitiveness Increased number of tourists in the area. Promotion of sustainable development/tourism
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	List of results: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • strengthened tourist offer related winter sport and health • increased tourist request (both national and international)

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Sport Project Description	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• increased flow of tourism in the two areas• increased profit through overnights and additional services• increased popularity status• contribution to the environment protection• development of innovative tourist offers
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	Project completed (September 2012)

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	IT 6 - New Sports facility in Corso Lazio
1.2 Country	Italy
1.3 Region	Lazio
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Comune di Frosinone, pec@pec.comune.frosinone.it, +39077752651, www.comune.frosinone.it
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Public (local authority)
2.3 Other partners	no
2.4 Beneficiaries	Citizens; amateur and professional sportsman; sports teams
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	POR Lazio (Regional competitiveness and employment)
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 1,964,713
EU	€ 1.630,711
Other contributions	€ 334,001
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Health system
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Football; Field Hockey
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Infrastructures / Equipments
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	The project aims to create a new sports facility within a residential district of the city of Frosinone. In the same area a nursery school and a multi-purpose centre will be constructed.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	Realization of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Football field (11 players; natural grass; 100 mt * 60 mt as minimum; homologated to FIGC rules) • Football (8 players) and Hockey field (60 mt. * 30 mt as minimum, natural grass) • 6 changing rooms • infirmary point • storehouse
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	Revitalization of residential area
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	Number of visitors (sportsman and sports teams)
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	Building completed summer 2015

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	IT 7 - Requalification of the sports complex Campo Scuola
1.2 Country	Italy
1.3 Region	Basilicata
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Municipality of Matera +39.0835.2411, comune.matera@cert.ruparbasilicata.it www.comune.matera.it
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Public authority (local level)
2.3 Other partners	No
2.4 Beneficiaries	Citizens; Sportsmen; Sports teams; Local tourist operators
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	POR Basilicata
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF
3.4 Budget (€)	€ €781,530
EU	€ €156,306
Other contributions	€ 653,660 (public)
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Tourism; health system
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Track-and- field (e.g. for pole vaulting, light jump, hammer throw)
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Construction of infrastructure; production of equipment, retail and wholesale
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	The revitalization of the sports complex Campo Scuola Raffaele Duni of Matera (one of the oldest of the city), had the goal to renovate a sports facility that was completely declined (last refurbishment dates back to 1993) and almost unusable. The complex will be also able to host track and field meetings.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	The refurbishment includes, among other things: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New track-and field (6 lanes) with innovative material • Equipment for pole vaulting and light jump • Equipment for hammer throw All fields and equipment conform to CONI' (the Italian Olympic Committee) rules.
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	Revitalization of a declined area Increased number of tourists in the area.
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	The complex recently hosted the national track-and-field championship. More than 800 athletes and trainers participated at the meeting and that generated a relevant success for the local tourist industry
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	/

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	IT 8 - Indoor sports arena in San Donaci
1.2 Country	Italy
1.3 Region	Puglia
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Municipality of San Donaci (BR); www.comune.sandonaci.br.it; +39.0831.631211; eMail: info@сандonaci.net PEC: info@pec.sandonaci.net
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Public authority (local level)
2.3 Other partners	/
2.4 Beneficiaries	Citizens; sportsman, sports teams
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	POR Puglia
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 1 400 000
EU	€ 786,600
Other contributions	€ 613,400 (€ 541,890 public + € 71,510 private)
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Health system
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Basketball, volleyball, futsal
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	construction of infrastructure, production of equipments
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	Realization of an indoor sports arena with a a capacity of 350 people with related equipped area and parking. The construction will be useful to regenerate and revitalize the suburban district where it is located. Every user (e.g. including disabled people) can access the arena.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	The indoor sports arena is conformed to the CONI' (the Italian Olympic Committee) rules and able to host various sports activities (such us basketball, volleyball, futsal). The arena includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sports area (976 sq.m.) • Locker rooms (203 sq.m.)
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	Social inclusion; regeneration and revitalization of suburban district.
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	Regional managing authorities refer that the project achieved its goal without providing explicit evidence (the project did not include indicators); however the original project was prepared through a participative process (that involved citizens).
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	The project is completed; photos are available.

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	IT 9 - Sports and Employment
1.2 Country	Italy
1.3 Region	Lazio
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	A.L.E.S.S. don Milani; info@alesndonmilani.it ; +390651607863; www.alesndonmilani.it
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Private (Association)
2.3 Other partners	Metafora srl; Tellene SSdarl; Uisp
2.4 Beneficiaries	Unemployed (18-34 years, with high school diploma or technical A level); the course is reserved to 12 men and 13 women; citizens of non-EU countries, with regular documentations, can participate; the selection is done through face to face interviews.
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	POR Lazio (Axis 3: Employability)
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ESF
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 150,000
EU	€ 75,000
Other contributions	€ 75,000
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Health system
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Various (e.g. Basketball, Football, Volleyball; Swimming; Tennis)
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Education
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	The project aims to increase the employability rate among young people, through the creation of 25 new professions related to sports.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	The course builds two different professions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sports facilities technician (management) • sports trainer technician • The course includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 280 hour of classes of both generic subject (e.g. communication, human resources management, sports laws) and specific contents related to sports practice / activities • 280 hour of practice (including 120 hour of internship at the Tellene sports centre.
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	To reduce the unemployment rate; to foster the local economy; social inclusion (migrants); Active ageing
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	Access to employment of 25 new professionals

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Sport Project Description

6 Additional information sources

Other information

The project started in 2011

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	LT 1 - The Druskininkai Indoor Skiing Slope Project
1.2 Country	Lithuania
1.3 Region	Dzukija region, Druskininkai
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Druskininkai Municipality http://www.druskininkai.lt
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Druskininkai municipality - public entity
2.3 Other partners	A joint stock company "Stamita"
2.4 Beneficiaries	Young people, tourists, people interested in skiing.
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	Economic Growth Operational Programme
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 29,836,572.04
EU	€ 11,568,970.89
Other contributions	€ 18,267,601.15
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Tourism
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Skiing, snowboarding
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Construction of infrastructure.
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	<p>The overall objectives are to strengthen the attractiveness of the town and the surrounding area of Druskininkai and to promote take-up of skiing, by developing public tourism infrastructure. This will promote active recreation tourism and improvement in the health of their population, as well as supporting the development and expansion of the Druskininkai resort</p> <p>The ski centre is located on the outskirts of Druskininkai and is 63 metres wide and 412 metres long, which is at the upper end of indoor skiing facilities in terms of slope length. Approximately 500 skiers are able to use the facilities simultaneously. The temperature inside the complex will always be maintained at - 3 °C, the snow necessary for skiing will be produced by 15 snow cannons.</p>

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Sport Project Description	
	The snow for the outdoor slope will be provided by 2 separate devices. The length of the indoor slope is 418m and the length of the outdoor slope is 550m. The total length is almost 1000m.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	The project is centred around promoting skiing as a sport. In Lithuania there is no public tourism infrastructure, providing winter recreation services throughout the year. Because of increasing popularity of winter active leisure interests, each year about 20% of Lithuanian residents go to foreign resorts. The complex is equipped with a closed and open skiing slopes and there are additional ski equipment rental facilities, ski schools, catering and other recreation services.
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	<p>The project has made a major contribution to economic and/or social development by enhancing the town's attractiveness as an all year round tourism destination.</p> <p>The services and facilities will attract about 482 skiers per day, altogether - 176 thousand visitors per year. Project added value will improve conditions for business creation and development, reduce seasonality, will create 75 direct long-term places of work.</p> <p>The project builds on previous support. In 2006 the EU structural funds were used for the modernization of the sanatorium building and equipment of the water amusement park, where in addition to water entertainment, one can also enjoy leisure, catering and other services and activities; other tourism and leisure development projects were also implemented with the help of EU funds</p>
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Results - the annual number of visitors is approximately 170,000 people. • Impacts - the project has added value because there is nothing similar anywhere located nearby. The nearest similar indoor skiing slopes are at least 1000 km away in Hamburg (Germany) and Moscow (Russia). • It will also improve health and promote the development and expansion of Druskininkai resort.
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	<p>Source - RDP PROJECT DATABASE http://www.esparama.lt/2007-2013/lt/projektas?id=68667 www.snowarena.lt/en</p> <p>Additional sources of information – http://www.snowarena.lt/en/home</p> <p>There was an additional sports-related project in Druskininkai funded which is centred on aqua park infrastructure development. Although the two projects are not directly related, they have both contributed to</p>

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Sport Project Description	
	enhancing the attractiveness of the region and promoting tourism.

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	LT 2 - Canoe tourism in Lithuania's waterways
1.2 Country	Lithuania
1.3 Region	Svedasai village, Anyksciai district and Utenos apskritis
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Contact name - Vytautas Morkūnas E-mail - info@baidaresnuomai.lt http://www.baidaresnuomai.lt
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Private entity – micro entrepreneur run by Mr Vytautas Morkūnas.
2.3 Other partners	None
2.4 Beneficiaries	Micro entrepreneur
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	Rural Development Programme - RDP
3.3 Structural Funds involved	EAFRD
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 9 489
EU	€ 4 132
Other contributions	National contribution € 2036 Private contribution € 3321
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Rural development, tourism, sports-related activities
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Canoeing and kayaking
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	NA
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	The project objective focused on providing funding to enable the growth of a micro business. The project involved expanding Mr Morkūnas' business by increasing the number of canoes and kayaks to be hired.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	Canoe tours Lithuania is well-known for its extensive lake and network of rivers. Svedasai is a small town located at the crossroads of Upper Lithuania, surrounded by three picturesque lakes. These provide an ideal setting for canoe tours since there is unspoilt scenery and forest. A combination of slower and faster-water routes are available designed to appeal to beginners and more experienced canoeists and kayakists. The project has sought to capitalise on the region's natural assets and to exploit these for tourism purposes. The project should make a positive contribution to rural development using EAFRD support from Lithuania's RDP.
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	The project facilitated the growth of a micro business. It also promoted increased economic activity and tourism in a rural area.

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Sport Project Description	
<p>5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated</p>	<p>Results - the project enabled Mr Morkūnas to cater for an increased demand for canoeing services. This has helped him to generate more income and to build his family business.</p> <p>Impacts – this in turn has generated knock-on benefits for the rural economy (e.g. greater sustainability of micro businesses reduces pressures on depopulation and helps contribute to a more stable, viable and attractive rural community).</p> <p>In terms of lessons learnt, natural resources such as waterways can be used as an effective rural development tool for strengthening the rural economy.</p>
6 Additional information sources and keywords	
<p>Other information</p>	<p>Source - RDP PROJECT DATABASE http://enrd.ec.europa.eu/enrd-static/policy-in-action/rdp_view/en/view_project_6640_en.html http://www.baidaresnuomai.lt/en/index.php</p>

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	LT 3 - Development of Šakiai Youth Centre for Creative Activities and Sports (Šakiai Youth Centre for Creative Activities and Sports and Swimming Pool).
1.2 Country	Lithuania
1.3 Region	Marijampolė County, Lithuania. It is located 65 km (40 mi) west of Kaunas.
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Project promoter: Šakiai district municipality - Activities and Sports and Swimming Pool 64 V. Kudirkos Street, Šakiai Tel. +370 345 51 771 http://regionai.stat.gov.lt/en/marijampoles_apskritis/sakiu_rajono_savivaldybe.html
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	The promoter is a public entity, a local municipality
2.3 Other partners	None
2.4 Beneficiaries	Young people, children, sports enthusiasts etc.
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	Economic Growth Operational Programme
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF
3.4 Budget (€)	
EU	€ 965, 692 (3.31 million LTL)
Other contributions	
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Health system, tourism
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Sports – swimming, basketball, tennis and a modern fitness centre.
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Construction of infrastructure.
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	The overall objectives were to provide for the local community, young people and children through the construction of a modern sports facility. A second objective was to promote fitness.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	Sport plays a central role in the project. In 2011, EU funds were used to equip the sports centre with a 25 metre long and 14 metre wide swimming pool that is 1.4-1.8 metres deep, as well as a modern whirlpool and spa baths. There is a shallow swimming pool for children.
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	Šakiai district municipality is the largest municipality of Marijampolė county, located in the southwest of Lithuania, at the border with Kaliningrad Region. It is less economically prosperous than larger towns and cities and there is a need to ensure that there is suitable sports infrastructure to help

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Sport Project Description	
	<p>improve the town's attractiveness and to help retain young people and prevent their migration.</p> <p>The project has contributed to social development because Šakiai previously lacked modern sports infrastructure and attractive sports amenities for young people.</p>
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	Results - rejuvenating the town's sports and leisure infrastructure.
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	/

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	LT 4 - Building the General and Special Skills of the Staff of the Lithuanian Football Federation and Partners in Developing the Competence and Expertise of Lithuanian Soccer Professionals
1.2 Country	Lithuania
1.3 Region	Vilnius
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Edvinas Eimontas Šeimyniškių 15, LT-09312 Vilnius www.futbolas.lt
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	The Lithuanian footballing federation (Lietuvos futbolo federacija) / Not for profit organisation
2.3 Other partners	Partners of the Lietuvos futbolo federacija
2.4 Beneficiaries	The project's target group includes: LFF partners and managers, administrative staff, coaches, doctors and managers.
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	Programming period: 2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	Convergence Objective, ESF PRIORITY AREA, Employment and training support for workers and companies
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ESF
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 485 591.00
EU	€ 291 354.00
Other contributions	Other contributions from the LFF and partners.
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Health system, social inclusion of young people
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Football
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	NA
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	<p>The overall objectives are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train qualified instructors from the LFF • Train wider partners across Lithuania involved in football at a grass roots level • Strengthen the general and specific skills and competences of members of the Lithuanian Soccer Federation • Promote more interest in football among young people <p>Further details are now provided about the background to the project.</p> <p>The LFF and other organisations active in the field of football are making efforts to popularise the sport in Lithuania. However, the biggest challenge is the lack of qualified specialists. There is a lack of specific training for sports professionals. Yet this is a key factor that if addressed could contribute to the further development of football in the country. There is a need for skilled professionals with experience.</p>

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Sport Project Description	
	<p>Although the LFF annually organised various training activities in the football field, their scope was insufficient to achieve significant progress. In June 2008, the LFF commissioned a study which found that football field workers rarely participate in training courses (68% of respondents) because of a lack of funds, in addition to the lack of the necessary market training available. 81% of respondents indicated that financial support would enable them to learn. The study examined the need for specific professional training and general skills improvement courses.</p> <p>A further justification for the project was that the development of professional football which is also important to be able to participate in the UEFA Scoreboard programme, where the quality of teaching staff is one of the key prerequisites.</p>
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	The association is football-focused and encourages children and young people to take part in sport and to maintain their fitness.
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	The project has helped to contribute to ensuring that those playing football strengthen their skills and employability.
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	<p>The project ran from PROJECT duration: 18/03/2008 to 31/03/2012. The principal results & impacts anticipated are:</p> <p>Outputs</p> <p>The project created a training programme for trainers and the resulting 6-trained instructors are able to train football coaches with a C-license. 90 other specialists were also trained who are now able to further develop and energise the football development strategy for young people in the country.</p> <p>Results</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthened general and specific skills of trained specialists at the LFF • Greater professional capacity among members of the LFF <p>Impacts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stronger potential to popularise the sport and to attract children and young people to football with all the attendant social benefits. • Strengthened skills and employability among young people benefiting from participation in the activities of the LFF in future. • Greater potential to perform better in football and to have more professional athletes achieving good results in the international football arena.
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	<p>http://ec.europa.eu/social/esf_projects/result2.cfm - ESF project database.</p> <p>Project description in LT only from - http://ec.europa.eu/social/esf_projects/project.cfm?id=87077&project_lang=lt&rp=2</p>

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	LU 1 - Sports Center - Centre sportif transfrontalier Ralingen-Rosport
1.2 Country	Luxembourg-Germany
1.3 Region	Rosport (Grand Duché du Luxembourg)-Ralingen (Rhénanie-Palatinat-Germany)
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Syndicat intercommunal « Zweckverband Internationales Sport, Kultur und Freizeitzentrum Ralingen Rosport » Verbandsgemeindeverwaltung Trier-Land Gartenfeldstraße 12, D-54295 - Trier
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Public local authority
2.3 Other partners	City of Rosport (Luxembourg)
2.4 Beneficiaries	Citizens of the area, especially children – Schools – Sports clubs
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013 (Duration of the project : 2009-2012)
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	FEDER - INTERREG IV A Grande Région
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 1 860 007
EU	€ 576 602 (31 %)
Other contributions	
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Tourism
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Multi sports (especially swimming)
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Infrastructure (swimming pool-playground)
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	<p>Create a cross-border green area nearby is the common goal of Rosport (Luxembourg) and Ralingen (Rhineland-Palatinat) . This project involves the creation and management of sports centers and public recreation. The project partners wish to participate in and enhancing the attractiveness and development of the space on both sides of the “Lac de la Sûre” in the fields of tourism, sport, leisure and culture. Their main objective is to promote the two cities - which are separated only by the border river Sûre.</p> <p>The main pillars of this cross-border project are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The creation of a unique and integrated (around the river and the lake) green cross-border recreation area, with campsites, playground, swimming pool. <p>In addition, the new area is built to host cultural events such as festivals, open-air concerts, theater.</p>

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Sport Project Description	
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	Construction of a swimming pool and development of multi sports and leisure activities (especially swimming)
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	Yes, via tourism attractiveness: sport activities, camping, outdoors cultural activities (concerts, theater) are combined
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	See the following flyer : http://www.rosport.lu/Rosport_Broschüre.pdf?FileID=publications%2Frosport_broschüre.pdf No impact assessment study found on the project.
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	(description of the project, in french) : http://www.interreg-4agr.eu/fr/projet-detail.php (flyer of the project, in German): http://www.interreg-4agr.eu/admin/upload/page/file/294-oopvrr534.pdf (website of the project) http://www.iskfz.eu

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	LV 1 - Maskavas, Krasta and Turgeneva street degraded territories' regeneration
1.2 Country	Latvia
1.3 Region	Riga planning region
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Riga city council, riga@riga.lv, 67026101, https://www.riga.lv/EN/Channels/About_Riga/default.htm
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Local level public entity
2.3 Other partners	None
2.4 Beneficiaries	Most people that live in this region of the city and many who come from near districts. Mainly young people interested in recreational activities.
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	Infrastructure and Services
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 3 000 000.00
EU	€ 2 550 000.00
Other contributions	State budget subsidy: € 67 500.00 Municipal budget funds: € 382 500.00
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Tourism.
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Running, cycling, race-walking, swimming, and skateboarding.
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Construction of skateboarding ramps, cycling and running paths, access points to the river for swimming.
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	The overall objective of the project is to revitalize a degraded district near the centre of the city by creating infrastructure.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	Sports activities are a long-term outcome of the infrastructure created.
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	Contributions are mainly targeted at social development, as more people now spend their time outdoors doing recreational activities
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	A very clear increase in people spending their time outdoors, which is expected to advance as awareness of the facility increases over time.
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	/

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	LV 2 - Recreational and tourism infrastructure development in Daugavpils city
1.2 Country	Latvia
1.3 Region	Latgale planning region
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Daugavpils city council, info@daugavpils.lv, 65404338, http://www.daugavpils.lv/
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Local level public entity
2.3 Other partners	None
2.4 Beneficiaries	Most people that live in this city and many who come as tourists. Mainly young people interested in recreational activities.
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2014-2020
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	Infrastructure and Services
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 1 143 714.00
EU	€ 761 704.00
Other contributions	State budget subsidy: € 34 311.00 Municipal budget funds: € 347 699.00
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Tourism.
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Running, cycling, race-walking.
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Construction of cycling and running paths.
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	The overall objective of the project is to revitalize a degraded district in the city by creating infrastructure suitable for sports.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	Sports activities are a long-term outcome of the infrastructure created.
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	Contributions are mainly targeted at social development, as more people now spend their time outdoors doing recreational activities
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	A very clear increase in people spending their time outdoors, which is expected to advance as awareness of the facilities increases over time.
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	/

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	LV 3 - Pasta island's infrastructure improvement and making rivers as a recreational and tourism object in Jelgava
1.2 Country	Latvia
1.3 Region	Zemgale planning region
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Jelgava city council, dome@dome.jelgava.lv, 63005522, http://www.jelgava.lv/pasvaldiba/kontaktinformacija/
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Local level public entity
2.3 Other partners	None
2.4 Beneficiaries	Most people that live in this city and many who come as tourists. Mainly young people interested in recreational activities.
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	Infrastructure and Services
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 1 162 365.00
EU	€ 988 010.00
Other contributions	State budget subsidy: € 26 153.00 Municipal budget funds: € 148 202.00
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Tourism.
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Running, cycling, race-walking, swimming, boating.
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Construction of cycling and running paths, creation of piers.
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	The overall objective of the project is to regenerate a degraded area in the city by creating infrastructure suitable for sports.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	Sports activities are a long-term outcome of the infrastructure created.
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	Contributions are mainly targeted at social development, as more people now spend their time outdoors doing recreational activities
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	An increase in people spending their time outdoors, which is expected to advance as awareness of the facilities increases over time.
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	/

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	LV 4 - Grizinkalns and Miera park's territorial revitalization
1.2 Country	Latvia
1.3 Region	Riga planning region
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Riga city council, riga@riga.lv, 67026101, https://www.riga.lv/EN/Channels/About_Riga/default.htm
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Local level public entity
2.3 Other partners	None
2.4 Beneficiaries	Most people that live in this region of the city and many who come from near districts. Mainly young people interested in recreational activities.
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	Infrastructure and Services
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 5 268 283.00
EU	€ 4 478 040.00
Other contributions	State budget subsidy: € 118 536.00 Municipal budget funds: € 671 707.00
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Tourism.
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Running, cycling, race-walking, skateboarding, playing basketball.
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Construction of skateboarding ramps, cycling and running paths, as well as basketball courts.
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	The overall objective of the project is to create infrastructure for recreational activities.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	Sports activities are a long-term outcome of the infrastructure created.
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	Contributions are mainly targeted at social development, as more people now spend their time outdoors doing recreational activities
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	An increase in people spending their time outdoors, which is expected to advance as awareness of facilities increases over time.
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	/

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	LV 5 - "Jauno Jātnieku skolas" (Young Rider's School)'s capacity expansion
1.2 Country	Latvia
1.3 Region	Riga planning region
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Association "Jauno Jātnieku skola", info@latvianhorses.lv, 20370991, http://www.latvianhorses.lv
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Private entity
2.3 Other partners	None
2.4 Beneficiaries	All students of the riding school
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	Human resources and employment
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 28 654.78
EU	€ 26 382.46
Other contributions	€ 2 272.32
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Health
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Horse riding
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Resources necessary for equine therapy.
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	The overall objective of the project is to increase the capacity of the riding school, as in, train the staff in the use of equine therapy to heal a variety of illnesses.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	Equine therapy consists of various activities involving horse riding.
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	Healing of illnesses such as anxiety, ADHD, autism, among others.
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	A number of children treated for anxiety, ADHD as a result of participation in the programme created with this project.
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	/

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	LV 6 - Project "Exciting Cycling in the BCL"
1.2 Country	Latvia
1.3 Region	Latgale planning region
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Euroregion "Country of Lakes", http://balticlakes.com/en/projekts_exciting
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Local level public entity
2.3 Other partners	Belarus and Lithuanian municipalities
2.4 Beneficiaries	* Local and international tourists * TIC employees of Euroregion`s "Country of Lakes" territory * Local residents (landowners, employers related with tourism, pupils, students etc.)
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2004-2006
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	Infrastructure and Services
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 1 033 017.48
EU	€ 774 763.11
Other contributions	National financing (LV, LT): € 258254.37 (10% national financing, 15% - municipal financing).
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Tourism
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Cycling
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Building an infrastructure around cycling (paths, signs etc.)
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	To develop tourism and to contribute healthy lifestyle for residents of Latvia, Lithuania and Belarus, to increase publicity of Baltic Country of Lakes products offering with target to attract more tourists for Euroregion "Country of Lakes" territory and to add extra value to instant tourism products.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	Cycling is an outcome of the infrastructure created
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	Contributions to a healthy lifestyle
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	An influx of tourists and cyclists in the region.
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	/

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	LV 7 - Puzes parish sports' field reconstruction
1.2 Country	Latvia
1.3 Region	Kurzeme planning region
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Ventspils municipality government, http://www.ventspilsnovads.lv/ct-menu-item-321
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Local level public entity
2.3 Other partners	Puzes parish municipality
2.4 Beneficiaries	Residents of Puze municipality
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	Infrastructure and Services
3.3 Structural Funds involved	EAFRD
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 92 266.76
EU	€ 28 457.44
Other contributions	€ 63 809.33
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Tournaments and sports events in Puze parish
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	All forms of sport that are an outcome of creating the sports field.
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Building an infrastructure for sports (football fields, running tracks etc.)
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	To create a modern sports infrastructure for the use of schoolchildren and residents of Puze parish.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	All forms of sports that are an outcome of the infrastructure created.
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	Contributions to a healthy lifestyle and possibilities for sports.
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	A clear increase in the quality of sports lessons for students and possibilities for participating in a number of sports for all residents of Puze parish.
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	LV 8 - Purchasing of sport's equipment for Zleku parish residents
1.2 Country	Latvia
1.3 Region	Kurzeme planning region
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Ventspils municipality government, http://www.ventspilsnovads.lv/ct-menu-item-321
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Local level public entity
2.3 Other partners	Zleku parish municipality
2.4 Beneficiaries	Residents of Zleku municipality
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	Infrastructure and Services
3.3 Structural Funds involved	EAFRD
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 7 838.07
EU	€ 5 782.17
Other contributions	€ 2 055.90
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Sports events in Zleku parish.
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	All forms of sport is an outcome of purchased sports equipment.
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Selling necessary food supplements and additional gear for sports.
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	To purchase modern sports equipment for the use of Zleku parish residents.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	All forms of sports that are an outcome of the equipment purchased (e.g. weightlifting)
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	Contributions to a healthy lifestyle and possibilities for doing sports.
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	An increase in people participating in sports in Zleku parish.
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	LV 9 - Sports' complex reconstruction in real estate "Tārgales skola"
1.2 Country	Latvia
1.3 Region	Kurzeme planning region
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Ventspils municipality government, http://www.ventspilsnovads.lv/ct-menu-item-321
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Local level public entity
2.3 Other partners	Tārgale parish municipality
2.4 Beneficiaries	Residents of Tārgale municipality
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	Infrastructure and Services
3.3 Structural Funds involved	EAFRD
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 159 609.48
EU	€ 109 952.33
Other contributions	€ 49 657.15
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Tournaments and sports events in Tārgale parish
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	All forms of sport that are an outcome of a renovated sports complex.
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Building infrastructure for sports (basketball courts, running tracks etc.)
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	To create a modern sports complex for the use of schoolchildren and residents of Tārgale parish.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	All forms of sports that are facilitated by the infrastructure created.
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	Contributions to a healthy lifestyle and possibilities for sports.
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	An increase in the quality of sports lessons for students and possibilities for doing a variety sports for all residents of Tārgales parish within the premises of Tārgale school.
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	Started: 26.02.2009. Finished: 25.02.2011.

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	MT 1 - SUCCESS – Capacity Building Programme for Public Service Sports Administrators
1.2 Country	Country
1.3 Region	-
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	KMS (Kunsill Malti Ghall-iSport – Malta Sport Council) http://www.sportmalta.org.mt/ Cottonera Avenue Cospicua BML9020 Malta Tel.2203 6000 kms@sportmalta.org.mt
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	public entity, responsible for regulation and promotion of sport in Malta
2.3 Other partners	EOSE (European Observatoire of Sport and Employment)
2.4 Beneficiaries	Staff of KMS and other sports organisations
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	OPII Empowering People for More Jobs and a Better Quality of Life
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ESF
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 585, 506
EU	€ 497,680
Other contributions	€ 87,826
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Development of sport associations and activity
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	All sport activities
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Sport governance
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	The primary objective was to strengthen institutional and administrative capacity in the body responsible for sport regulation and administration in Malta, as a means of promoting social cohesion. Development of a new cadre of sports administrators, ensuring the professional development and good governance of KMS, as a regulator and promoter of sport, and of subsidiary organisations.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	Training in the administration, governance and management of sport
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	Administrative efficiency. The Capacity Building Programme aimed to equip Public Sector Sports Administrators with a skills-set for optimal administration of publicly-funded Sports resources, management of projects that address issues relating to the development of social dialogue, meeting the new good governance requirements underlined by the

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Sport Project Description	
	Commission’s White Paper on Sport, and develop competencies to operate within EU forums effectively
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	<p>The project ran from 1st September 2013 to 31st December 2014.</p> <p>The project involved a course, leading to a level 5 CPD Award in Public Service Sport Administration from the Malta College of Arts, Science and Technology (MCAST).</p> <p>74 persons received the award after the first course cycle, against a target of 100. KMS will re-run the course once annually.</p> <p>A certified methodology was created (with EOSE) for the development of Sports Administrators for KMS’s own requirements and subsequently for Federations/Associations/Clubs.</p> <p>It strengthened the institutional and administrative capacity of KMS in its roles as regulator and provider of services in the Sport and Active Leisure sector in order to assist it to support local sports from grassroots to elite level.</p>
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	http://eose.org/2015/06/mobilitysupportjobs-from-theory-to-practice/

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	MT 2 - Tal-Qroqq National Pool Complex - Energy Efficient Project
1.2 Country	Malta
1.3 Region	-
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Kunsill Malti għall Isport – Malta Sport Council http://www.sportmalta.org.mt/ Cottonera Avenue Cospicua BML9020 Malta Tel.2203 6000 kms@sportmalta.org.mt
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Public entity that exists to regulate and promote sport in Malta
2.3 Other partners	Intermediate Body: Malta Enterprise
2.4 Beneficiaries	The community – from energy efficiency & cost savings
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	Operational Programme I Investing in Competitiveness for a Better Quality of Life (Cohesion Policy 2007 – 2013) Axis 4 – Climate Change and Resource Efficiency - Energy Grant Scheme
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 976,180
EU	€ 488,090 (50%)
Other contributions	€ 488,090
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Energy efficiency
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Swimming
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Energy systems
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	The objectives of the project are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to reduce the carbon footprint; • to maximise energy savings; • to make the best use of available resources by reducing water wastage from the pools; • to address Malta’s energy targets; • to increase the use of facilities throughout the year; • to increase cost efficiency resulting in a higher volume of hot water per euro of fuel spent; • to reduce water evaporation and consequent heat loss; • to gain higher customer satisfaction through the availability of more facilities throughout the year with controlled temperature even during the summer months plus a climate

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Sport Project Description	
	a controlled environment for people waiting inside the premises
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	The project took place in a swimming complex, but other activities take place there too.
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	<p>With the new heat-pump technology, in conjunction with 20 solar collector panels and a VRF air-conditioning system, the resource utilisation will be much more efficient and will reduce the carbon-footprint of the system by 282,950Kg of CO₂ and furthermore reduce the cost of operation by €200,000 annually.</p> <p>A Pool Cover to be procured as part of this project will be used to better maintain the physical and hygiene properties of the water, reduce evaporation and heat loss. This will help the management of the National Pool to retain the water for a longer period of time and manage the structure of the resource in terms of heat loss, cleanliness, pollution from the exhaust emissions from a nearby road and conductivity characteristics.</p>
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	The benefits of this intervention will be measured on site, with continuous testing under different scenarios over a period of 48-64 months
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	MT 3 - ERDF E-Business Grant Scheme- Time International (Sport) Limited
1.2 Country	Malta
1.3 Region	-
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Malta Enterprise Malta Enterprise Corporation Gwardamangia Hill Pietà MEC 0001 MALTA Tel: +356 2542 0000 E-mail: info@maltaenterprise.com
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Public entity
2.3 Other partners	Grant to a specific beneficiary
2.4 Beneficiaries	Time International (Sport) Limited
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	Operational Programme I - Investing in Competitiveness for a Better Quality of Life (Cohesion Policy 2007 – 2013) - AID SCHEMES
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 110,128.00
EU	€ 66,076.80
Other contributions	€ 44,051.20
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Sales of sport equipment – sport as an economic activity
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Range of sport/physical activities
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	This is an example of an enterprise providing sports equipment that benefitted from the ERDF e-Business Development Grant Scheme, which supported SMEs investing in ICT.
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	The ERDF e-Business Development Grant Scheme supported investment in ICT by SMEs, by way of direct grants administered through Malta Enterprise. The aim was to support growth through the diversification of the enterprise's products and services and/or significant changes to the enterprise's production process (extending the supply chain, customer relationship, integrating the operations of the enterprise, e-learning and e-commerce).
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	The project aimed to expand the activities of an enterprise providing sports equipment
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	The contribution to economic development was principally in the encouragement of business growth

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Sport Project Description	
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	The grant was made in 2011 and the project continued until 2013, when the final payment was made. Evidence on the specific grant not available
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	http://www.maltaenterprise.com/en/support/erdf-e-business-development-grant-scheme

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	MT 4 - ERDF Aid Schemes
1.2 Country	Malta
1.3 Region	-
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Malta Enterprise
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Public entity
2.3 Other partners	Grant to a specific beneficiary
2.4 Beneficiaries	Luxol Sports Club Ltd
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	Operational Programme I - Investing in Competitiveness for a Better Quality of Life (Cohesion Policy 2007 – 2013) – Energy Grant Scheme
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 166,380.00
EU	€ 83,190.00
Other contributions	€ 83,190.00
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Development of sport facilities – sport as an economic activity
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Football, gym and indoor sports: basketball, volleyball and handball
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	This is an example of an enterprise providing sport facilities as a club that benefitted from an ERDF business Development Grant.
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	Luxol Sports Club is an organisation dedicated to promoting sports excellence within Malta and engaging with young people and adults to encourage participation in sports. The grant schemes aims to improve energy efficiency.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	The project aimed to expand the activities of an enterprise providing sport facilities
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	The contribution to economic development was in the provision of sport facilities and in the encouragement of business growth
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	The grant was made in 2009. Evidence on the specific grant not available
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	http://www.maltaenterprise.com/en/support/erdf-e-business-development-grant-scheme

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	NL 1 - ProFit
1.2 Country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Netherlands • Belgium • United Kingdom
1.3 Region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sheffield, United Kingdom • Delft, the Netherlands • Eindhoven, the Netherlands • Kortrijk, Belgium
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	<p>The ProFit project is a cooperation between local public authorities and knowledge institutions. Lead partner is the Sports and Technology Foundation.</p> <p>Sports&Technology Torenallee 3 5617 BA Eindhoven the Netherlands www.sportsandtechnology.com profit@sportsandtechnology.com T +31 (0)40 2381464</p>
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private (foundation) for non-for profit
2.3 Other partners	<p>Cities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eindhoven (NL) • Delft (NL) • Kortrijk (BE) • Sheffield (UK). <p>Universities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sheffield Hallam University • University of Ulster • Eindhoven University of Technology • Delft University of Technology • Howest (University College West Flanders)
2.4 Beneficiaries	<p>Local governments or operators will benefit from a FieldLab located in one of their facilities, where they are given the opportunity to co-create innovative environments and facilities that add value to the user-experience and ultimately the physical well-being of their citizens and overall quality of life.</p>
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013 (actual 2012-2015)
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	ProFit received funding from the Interreg IVB NWE programme
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF
3.4 Budget (€)	
EU	€ 1.000.000
Other contributions	

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Sport Project Description	
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	sport-related R&D
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climbing • Cycling • Football • Rowing • Yoga • Various innovative forms of game play
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production of equipments • Construction of infrastructure
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	ProFit aims to stimulate innovation and new business creation in the sports industry by developing an international network of FieldLabs. A FieldLab for sports innovation is a research and development location in a real-life setting where citizens engage in sports & play activities and where businesses can test their product prototypes. ProFit is a vision, a methodology, a network and a project. Governments, businesses, research institutes, NGO's and other parties involved in sport stimulation, product innovation and business creation are invited to get involved in the ProFit project.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	ProFit aims to innovate existing sports and physical activities by adding new forms of activities and game play, and by developing the necessary equipment and infrastructure.
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	Economic: employment, revenues Social: development of sport and play to stimulate citizens health and wellbeing
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	The ProFit project has delivered Five FieldLabs where innovations for sports and play are being developed. Within the ProFit FieldLabs, local governments, knowledge institutes and businesses work together on the development of innovations for sports and play. This collaboration has raised awareness of, and improved capacities with regard to the importance and potential of innovation and business creation, and involvement of SME's, in the promotion of sports and play (an healthy active, lifestyle), and the importance of a user-centered approach (experiences and motivations of end users as source of inspiration for the design of innovations).
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	/

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	NL 2 - Vocational training Perry Sport BV http://www.hbd.nl/websites/hbd2009/files/HBD%2FCorporate%2FTerugblik_def.pdf http://www.europaomdehoek.nl/projecten/projecten-item/t/aanvraag_herzien_scholing_perry_sport_b_v
1.2 Country	The Netherlands
1.3 Region	Not a specific Region. Perry Sport is active in the whole country.
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Stichting Opleidingsfonds HBD Baron de Coubertinlaan 6 2719 EL ZOETERMEER http://www.hbd.nl/ At the end of 2014 the Foundation ceased to exist. The activities regarding education have been transferred to a new organization, employing the same employees as the former employer HDB: Foundation Education Fund Retail (Stichting Opleidingsfonds Detailhandel) Mailing address; Postbus 7001; 6710 CB EDE Visit address (in the Chamber of Commerce), Horapark 2 - Ingang West, 6717 LZ EDE http://www.scholingdetailhandel.nl/
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	private: for non-for profit
2.3 Other partners	SME-Netherlands (MKB-Nederland) Central Association for Street trading (Centrale Vereniging voor Ambulante Handel) FNV Bondgenoten (trade union) CNV Dienstenbond (trade union) The ESF-subsidy was for: Perry Sport BV (at that time 52 affiliates and in total 800 employees) Oosteinderweg 247-B in 1432 AT Aalsmeer https://www.perrysport.nl/
2.4 Beneficiaries	SME companies and their employees
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013 (actual: Oct. 2007 – Oct. 2008)
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ESF
3.4 Budget (€)	
EU	€ 107 280.00
Other contributions	€ 160 918.00

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Sport Project Description	
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	None of the topics mentioned
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Perry Sport sells all kinds of sport articles
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Retail/wholesale, education
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	The Dutch government would like to see that everyone in the Netherlands would have a diploma for 'secondary vocational education level 2'. For the retail this is the diploma 'Sales representative'. However, many employees in retail do not have that diploma (yet). The government stimulates people to follow courses to get certificates. Through assessments approved assessors determine what an employee is already capable of and that is recorded in a report. With a certificate people can obtain an approved diploma faster. To be able to help as many employees in retail as possible to get a diploma, HBD attests HBD assessors.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	Perry Sport – a retail company in sport goods and material - wants to improve the professional level of its employees by supporting them in getting their diploma's.
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	By supporting the staff of getting the diploma's Perry Sport wants to improve the sales. In addition employees benefit from the vocational training by being better equipped for their job and improve their chances on the labour market.
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	<p>In 2008 24 employees at Perry Sport followed a course for internal assessors. After these employees successfully ended these course, HBD had them attested. The employees that were qualified got a personal job coach and build their own portfolio. The assessor judges the portfolio for content and completeness. For the parts that are rated 'insufficient' Perry Sport has an e-learning program. After that the employee takes a tests to see whether he is qualified for a certificate.</p> <p>In 2008 HBD was able to acquire ESF-subsidies for a total of € 2.238.663 (ESF-projects in 2006-2007). The ESF-subsidy covered 50 per cent of the total costs for the vocational training projects. In total 4.055 employees were trained. In 2008 eight ESF-projects were finished, for which a subsidy € 6.479.441 was applied for.</p>
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	NL 3 - Laakzone Amersfoort
1.2 Country	Netherlands
1.3 Region	Amersfoort
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Gemeente Amersfoort Bezoekadres Stadhuisplein 1 3811 LM Amersfoort T. +31 33 469 51 11 E. info@amersfoort.nl
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Public, regional
2.3 Other partners	The municipalities Amersfoort, Nijkerk, en Bunchoten, and the provinces Utrecht en Gelderland
2.4 Beneficiaries	Citizens
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	February 9, 2009 till July 1, 2015
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	Opportunities for West ('Kansen voor West')
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF
3.4 Budget (€)	
EU	€ 1.600.000
Other contributions	€ 6.430.500
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Health system, tourism
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Cycling, hiking, sailing, horse riding
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Construction of infrastructure
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	Making the neighbourhood more attractive for the residents. More nature and more possibilities for sports and recreation.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	Creating routes for running, walking, cycling, horse riding and sailing.
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	Improving attractiveness of the neighbourhood It attracts people from the outside to come to Amersfoort for walking, running and cycling
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	Recreation f 5,4 km sailing route for canoeing and sloops f 5,8 km hiking routes f 6,4 km bridleways f 7,4 km cycle and hiking routes
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	/

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	NL 4 - InnoSportLab Sailing (InnoSportLab Zeilen)
1.2 Country	Netherlands
1.3 Region	Delft, South Holland
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Technical University Delft Mekelweg 2 2 2628 CD Delft T. +31 (0)15 27 89111 E. info@tudelft.nl
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Public, national level
2.3 Other partners	NOC*NSF, InnoSportNL, Watersportverbond (KNWV), TU Delft, Haagse Hogeschool, VU Amsterdam, de gemeente Den Haag, de bedrijven Stentec, Extreme Rib, Ortec TSS, Team Heiner, Magic Marine, Twijnstra en Gudde, Advies Talent, The Combination, Svasek, Noldus, Onderwijs Technocentrum Haaglanden en de Rijksuniversiteit Groningen.
2.4 Beneficiaries	Business companies, knowledge institutes and sport participants
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	January 10, 2010 till June 30, 2014
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	Opportunities for West ('Kansen voor West') (??)
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF
3.4 Budget (€)	
EU	€ 1 322 415.00
Other contributions	Public co-financing € 2 702 690.00 Private co-financing € 690 975.00
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Innovation & Entrepreneurship (sport-related R&D)
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Sailing
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Research & Development Production of equipment
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	NOC*NSF (national Olympic committee) has the ambition to be in the top 10 of the world at the Olympic medal table. To realize this, sport should be professionalized. The main objectives of this project are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The realization of the InnoSportsLab Sailing and a number of strategic and innovative projects
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More attention for sailing • Develop innovative and new techniques
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Netherlands as an attractive and innovative sporting nation • Create field labs where companies, knowledge institutes and sport work closely together in practice. The aim is to develop and test new sport-

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Sport Project Description	
	related products, systems, facilities and services → increasing employment.
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	<p>http://www.innosportlabdenhaag.nl/actueel/nieuws/vier-jaar-efro-ondersteuning-afgesloten-met-interactieve-bijeenkomst/brochure-innosportlab-den-haag</p> <p>The establishment of the InnoSportLab has resulted in several projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Composail: Innovative sailboat as a living lab • Unmanned mini helicopter: video recordings to assist in training • Sail simulator: practicing on dry land • I-sail wind map: what is the wind direction • Weather telemetry: to measure the weather and current • Mobile eye: explores the visual behaviour of sailors • Sailcoach-Cockpit: all performances at a glance • Optimal coach boat: the ultimate 'RIB' for sail coaches • Playbook: handy app with all the data • Sailing clothes of the future: comfort, less resistance and smart interaction • Realtime scoring application: follow the race via internet, smartphone and tablet • Team performance monitor: for better cooperation on the boat • Steady sail: sailing without going diagonally • Single hydrofoil sailing boat: affordable sail 'flying' • Structural composite batteries: the hull of a boat as battery • Spinnaker safe: sailing safer and easier with a spinnaker • A Buoy measuring current and wind • Making sailing more attractive and accessible: international project for innovations and renovation in sailing and media
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	NL 5 - International Indoor Sportcentre Almelo (IISPA)
1.2 Country	Netherlands
1.3 Region	Overijssel, Almelo
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Gemeente Almelo Stadhuisplein 1 7607 EK Almelo Postbus 5100 7600 GC Almelo Telefoon: (0546) 541302/541580/541962 Faxnummer: (0546) 541011 http://www.almelo.nl gemeente@almelo.nl
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Public, regional level
2.3 Other partners	Province Overijssel NOC*NSF (national Olympic committee)
2.4 Beneficiaries	Sport clubs Schools Individual sport participants Citizens
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2008 till December 31, 2010
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	GO-Oost Nederland http://www.go-oostnederland.eu/
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF
3.4 Budget (€)	
EU	€ 1 250 000.00
Other contributions	Public co-financing € 15 524 400
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Health system, tourism
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	All kind of indoor sports (gymnastics, korfbal, swimming, judo, volleyball, badminton, futsal etc.)
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Education
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	To realize an indoor sports facility in Almelo. The facility will consist of four halls. The halls will have room for competitive sport, recreational and physical practitioners and is therefore of importance at national, regional and local levels.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	Combine top sport and recreational sport in one facility
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	Organize large international sport events -> employment. Multifunctional use of the facilities: in the daytime by school classes, in the evening by sport clubs. Innovation: heating and cooling by save the heat and cold in the bottom of the building. They also create a mobile tribune. They

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Sport Project Description	
	can place the tribune anywhere they want and create an intimate setting. Create an attractive sporty region of Twente
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	Because of the savings to be implemented by the municipality Almelo, the government threatens to close (partially) the Sport Centre after only two years. A spokesman from the VVD advocates for privatization. Events organized like European Championship Korfbal, ERMASPORT Volleyball Classic
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	/

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	NL 6 - Hiking without borders ('Grenzeloos Wandelen')
1.2 Country	Netherlands Belgium
1.3 Region	Major parts of the border regions of Flanders and the province of North-Brabant (Netherlands).
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	<p>Samenwerkingsverband Regio Eindhoven Keizer Karel V Singel 8 5615 PE EINDHOVEN T: 040 259 45 94 E: info@sre.nl http://www.sre.nl/ Post address: Postbus 985 5600 AZ EINDHOVEN VisitBrabant http://visitbrabant.nl/</p>
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	<p>Samenwerkingsverband Regio Eindhoven is a public entity which acts on regional level. It's a corporation between 21 municipalities who work together on different themes like Traffic, Economics, Health etc.</p> <p>From 1 september 2015 the organisation is reorganized to a smaller organisation en changed name into Metropoolregio Eindhoven. http://metropoolregioeindhoven.nl/</p> <p>The tasks on taking care for recreational routing is now taken care of by VisitBrabant and no longer part of Metropoolregio Eindhoven.</p>
2.3 Other partners	<p>14 project partners from Flanders and the Netherlands are involved in the project.</p> <p>The Netherlands:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samenwerkingsverband Regio Eindhoven • RMB • Regio West-Brabant <p>Flanders:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regionaal Landschap Haspengouw en Voeren • Regionaal Landschap Lage Kempen • Regionaal Landschap Kempen en Maasland • Toerisme Limburg vzw • Toerisme Oost-Vlaanderen vzw • Toerisme Provincie Antwerpen vzw • Kempens Landschap vzw • Toerisme & Provincie Vlaams-Brabant • Vlaamse Landmaatschappij • Westtoer abp

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Sport Project Description	
2.4 Beneficiaries	Citizens in the project area and tourists that visits this region, especially medior and senior age groups. Also more attractive facilities to play for children along the paths are provided to create more experiences.
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	June 2009 - December 2012
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	Interreg IVA programma Grensregio Vlaanderen-Nederland.
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF
3.4 Budget (€)	
EU	€ 2 397 201.55
Other contributions	€ 2 420 882.55 (Flanders 35% and the Netherlands 15%)
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Health system, tourism
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Walking, hiking
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Construction of infrastructure, playing activities for children
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	<p>The project 'Hiking without borders' (Grenzeloos Wandelen) responds to the growing interest that medior and senior age groups show for high quality walking / hiking products. Especially elder people switch from cycling to hiking.</p> <p>De hiking facilities in the border region need renovation, for example products like junction networks, where freedom and flexibility are key issues. Also important is an increase in the quality by enhancing the value of the hiking experience.</p> <p>The current supply of hiking activities does not have a trendy image. Furthermore, there is a lack of objective data regarding the demand for and the use of hiking facilities. By using a thoughtful, uniform and contemporary method the project aims to catch up in the 'Recreation garden of the Benelux' (Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of thematical walking / hiking concepts and of a vast network of trails that transcend national borders • Joint promotion of walking / hiking in the border regions of Flanders and the Netherlands • A development and exchange of knowledge in the field of monitoring walking / hiking, commercial product development and efficient exploitation and maintenance.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	The project focusses on stimulating walking / hiking by providing for an excellent trail network
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting health for people, especially medior and senior age groups

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Sport Project Description	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stimulating revenues for the project area by making the region more attractive for tourists
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In addition to the planned hiking networks two other networks have been realised. The projects resulted in a hiking trail network of 5.450 km. Also the planned supporting infrastructure (starting points, recreation facilities, elements for increasing the hiking experience, bridges) was realised. Also 37 thematical hiking concepts (10 were planned, 27 extra) were realised for a total of 350 km. To promote the use of the hiking network by hikers a new magazine and a website were launched. The magazine was well received. Unfortunately the website was discontinued due to technical problems. The project partners will make the information from that website available through their own websites. Furthermore a free brochure was issued. Also a press conference was organised when trails were opened (etc.). Sharing information / knowledge is a main issue. This resulted in e.g. a book with thematical hiking trails and an overview of all trail administrators regarding exploitation and maintenance of the hiking network. The partners will continue this after the project grant has ended. Furthermore, two study tours were organised. A methodology for monitoring the use of the hiking networks was developed. <p>In general: with the realisation of 5.450 km of additional hiking trails the project was successful in catching up in the 'Recreation garden of the Benelux'. The hiking networks stimulate tourism and (especially the thematical networks) improve the experience of the cultural and historical heritage for various target groups. Sales of the hiking maps are good and many hikers are positive about the new trails (Project evaluation, 2013).</p>
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	NL 7 - Fit for Business
1.2 Country	Netherlands, Germany
1.3 Region	Eems-Dollard region (EDR)
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	<p>Kreissportbund Emsland (Germany) Schlaunallee 11a 49751 Sögel Tel: +495952 / 940-113 Fax: +495952 / 940-105 E-mail: info@ksb-emsland.de www.ksb-emsland.de www.ftforbusiness-edr.eu</p> <p>Sport Drenthe (Netherlands) Eisenhowerstraat 35 Postbus 84 7900 AB Hogeveen Tel: +31(0)528-233775 Fax:+31(0)528-233779 www.sportdrenthe.nl www.fitforbusiness-edr.nl</p> <p>www.fitforbusiness-edr.nl</p>
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Not-for-profit
2.3 Other partners	Huis van de Sport Groningen (NL) Chamber of Commerce North (NL) MKB North Netherland (NL) Sport Fryslân (NL) University Hamburg (Ger)
2.4 Beneficiaries	Companies and their employees
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	January 2010 – December 2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	
3.3 Structural Funds involved	EFRD INTERREG
3.4 Budget (€)	
EU	€ 449 918.00
Other contributions	Public co-financing: € 26 990.00 (several local governments) Private co-financing: € 179 968.00 Other costs: € 242 958.00
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Health system
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Several sport activities: hiking, running, swimming, gymnastics (at the working place), yoga, fitness, boot camp, boxing, zumba and water sports.

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Sport Project Description	
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Education (awareness), construction of infrastructure (networks)
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	<p>Fit for Business is a project that transcends national borders. It aims to improve the health of employees at 24 Dutch and 24 German companies in the Eems-Dollard region (EDR). In collaboration with partners from sport (sport clubs), private companies and science, SportDrenthe (NL) and the Kreissportbund Emsland (Ger) tested a method to stimulate employees to live an active and healthy lifestyle. With healthier employees employers are more efficient (less costs in case of sickness).</p> <p>The common goals are</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improvement of employees' health (physically and mentally); 2. Creating new networks consisting of sport clubs and private companies.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	Sport clubs were involved, they facilitated a number of health enhancing activities such as hiking, running, swimming, gymnastics (at the working place), yoga, fitness, boot camp, boxing, zumba and water sports.
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating awareness • Improving employees' health • Reducing costs for employers (sickness) • Building networks of organisations and sport clubs
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	<p>41 companies and local governments with a total of 7.674 employees have participated in Fit for Business. Within these organisations 2.583 employees participated in a health and fitness check (Ger: 1.855, NL 727 employees). During two international congresses (approx. 300 attendees) experiences were exchanged. In 2013 the first beach volleyball competition in the Eems-Dollard Region took place (27 company teams, 130 employees).</p> <p><i>Netherlands:</i></p> <p>47 different activities have been organised (e.g. workshops, lunch walking). In addition to health enhancing activities focused on so-called BRAVO-factors (physical activities, smoking, alcohol & drugs, nutrition, recreation) some participants addressed other topics like courses by a company physiotherapist, a clean working space, adapting the working space (installing high tables for informal meetings). Furthermore, six companies increased their promotion regarding awareness of an active and healthy lifestyle. The majority of the companies report a positive change in the attitudes of their employees.</p> <p>Some companies respond to low threshold campaigns that were organised / stimulated by the Dutch government, e.g. the 'National Stairs Week' (using the stairs instead of the lift) and</p>

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Sport Project Description

'Bike-to-work-Day'. It turned out that these campaigns were good reasons to promote the Fit for Business theme and activities.

Some numbers:

- 90% of the participating organisations thinks that the investments for Fit for Business were worthwhile.
- A third of the participating employees says he / she can is more energetic and can handle more work.
- 56% (GER) en 88% (NL) eats vegetables and fruits every day. Before the project this was 40% (Ger) and 67% (NL).

6 Additional information sources

Other information

/

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	NL 8 - Care and pool for target groups Bad Hanzeborg (Zorg en doelgroepenbad Bad Hanzeborg)
1.2 Country	Netherlands
1.3 Region	Lelystad, Flevoland
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Foundation Bad Hanzeborg (the foundation is unsubscribed in the chamber of commerce register). The address of the Hanzeborg Center: Koningsbergenstraat 201 8232 DC Lelystad T 0320 – 229111 E info@hanzeborglelystad.nl I www.hanzeborglelystad.nl
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Private SME, for profit (multipurpose care centre, most of the time this is a private company with a subsidy from the government)
2.3 Other partners	Centrada, Woonzorgcentra Flevoland en Stichting Bad Hanzeborg
2.4 Beneficiaries	Elderly and other specific target groups in society
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	January 1, 2009 till December 31, 2011
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	Opportunities for West ('Kansen voor West')
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF
3.4 Budget (€)	
EU	€ 350.000
Other contributions	Public: € 150.000 Private: € 745.035
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Health system
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Swimming Care & Therapy Recreation
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Social inclusion, construction of infrastructure
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	Main objective is that elderly and other specific target groups can be a part of the society, because of a multipurpose centre for swimming, care, therapy and recreation.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	Sport is used here to keep the elderly healthy and vital. In addition, sport is used as a means to let the elderly be a part of society.
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	It enhances the quality of life in the district Hanzepark, the city of Lelystad and the region. It also increases employment. As mentioned above, the elderly will be a part of the society again.
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	Hanzeborg is a multipurpose centre realized for elderly and other specific target groups. In the centre there are different

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Sport Project Description	
	services for these groups of people. The swimming pool is used for both elderly and children. They also provide swimming lessons for children and disabled people. http://www.hanzeborglelystad.nl/pdf/brochure_hanzeborg.pdf
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	/

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	PL 1 - Comprehensive revitalization of the sport - recreational - cultural area in Opatów in areas no. II and III
1.2 Country	Poland
1.3 Region	Świętokrzyskie Voivodeship
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Commune of Opatów Tadeusza Kościuszki 27 42-152 Opatów Phone: +48 34 319 60 33 Email: sekretariat@opatow.gmina.pl www: http://www.opatow.gmina.pl
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	The promoter is a public entity on a local level
2.3 Other partners	None
2.4 Beneficiaries	Children, local community
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	Regional Operational Programme of the Świętokrzyskie Voivodeship 2007-2013
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF
3.4 Budget (€)	
EU	€ 738 896
Other contributions	€ 499 447 (beneficiary)
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Tourism
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Swimming, athletics
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Education, construction of infrastructure
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	The main aim of the project was a complex revitalisation of chosen areas in the village of Opatów.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	The project included four main parts and two of them concerned sport and physical activity. The first one referred to children's recreation and sport activity – it concerned renovation of a closed swimming pool. The second one concerned modernisation of an athletic stadium with additional infrastructure.
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	As a revitalisation undertaking, the project has strong social elements. They concern first of all those elements of the project which are not directly connected with sport. One component of the project concerns modernisation of a preschool building. The second one includes park revitalisation and modernisation of an amphitheater – a place for cultural events.
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	Project results: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • construction of a children's recreation and sport area • stadium modernisation • nursery modernisation

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Sport Project Description	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• amphitheater modernisation <p>Project impact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• restoration and creation of new functions for selected areas of the Opatów village.
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	/

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	PL 2 - Sports Marketing - a chance to increase the work efficiency of Opole marketers
1.2 Country	Poland
1.3 Region	Opolskie Voivodeship
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Proton Relations LLC Wilcza 9, Warsaw Phone: 48 22 628 04 90 www: http://www.protonrelations.pl
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	The promoter is a private entity acting for profit – a small enterprise
2.3 Other partners	Training institution „Muster in” Iwona Niedojadło
2.4 Beneficiaries	sport organisations, people specialising in sports marketing
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	Human Capital Operational Programme 2007-2013
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ESF
3.4 Budget (€)	
EU	€ 70 405
Other contributions	€ 12 424 (beneficiary)
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	TV / other media
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Not specified
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Advertising & PR
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	The aim of the project was to develop the competences of employees and workers responsible for marketing, public relations in enterprises, employees and workers of sports clubs, employees and workers in other sectors of the economy, managing marketing projects in sports clubs.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	The implementation of the project wasn't directly connected with any sport discipline. It contributed to the development of sport organisations and implementation of sport projects, through raising competences of the people, who are responsible for marketing of such organisations or events. This should help them to attract attention of potential sponsors or project participants.
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	The project contributes to social development trough offering assistance in skills development for a large group of people. This will translate to more efficient acting of sports organizations.

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Sport Project Description	
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	Project results: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• marketing trainings for 60 people Project impact: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• increase of skills of people working for sport organisations / sport projects
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	/

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	PL 3 - Sport teaches attitudes
1.2 Country	Poland
1.3 Region	Małopolskie Voivodeship
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Igołomia-Wawrzeńczyce Commune 32-125 Wawrzeńczyce 57 Phone: +48 12 2874003 Email: ug_igwaw@poczta.onet.pl www: http://www.igwa.pl/
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	The promoter is a public entity on local level
2.3 Other partners	None
2.4 Beneficiaries	Young people
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	Human Development Operational Programme 2007-2013
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ESF
3.4 Budget (€)	
EU	€ 10 570
Other contributions	€ 1 865 (beneficiary)
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	-
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Volleyball
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Education
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	The aim of the project is the integration and activation of girls and boys from junior high schools in the Commune of Igołomia-Wawrzeńczyce by taking part in sports activities. Apart from this the project aims at preventing social exclusion of girls and boys through integration in organization of sports activities and workshops, shaping basic interpersonal and communication skills during workshops and stimulating positive patterns of activity of boys and girls through participation in competitive sports conducted in a spirit of fair play.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	The aims of the project were achieved by organising sports training in volleyball for the youth from the local community. In addition 3 interschool matches of volleyball were organised, which will be attended by all the teams.
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	The project had a very strong social component what was reflected in its main aim. The actions undertaken were to counteract exclusion and foster integration. The main beneficiaries of the project were lower secondary school students from Commune Igołomia-Wawrzeńczyce and thus society at local, because changing the attitudes of young

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Sport Project Description	
	people is the first step towards the development of civil society.
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	Project results: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• organisation of volleyball trainings for 56 students• organisation of 3 interschool matches of volleyball Project impacts: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• integration of 56 students attending to different schools in the Commune of Igołomia-Wawrzeńczyce
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	/

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	PL 4 - Modernisation of multifunctional transboundary sport facilities
1.2 Country	Poland and Germany
1.3 Region	Lubuskie Voivodeship Brandenburg
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Regional Sports and Recreation Centre in Drzonków Olimpijska 20, 66-004 Drzonków Phone: +48 68 321 43 10 www: http://www.drzonkow.pl
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	The promoter is a public entity acting on the regional level
2.3 Other partners	City of Forst (Lausitz) Zielona Góra Sports Club located in Drzonkow Spots Club PSV 1893 Forst (Lausitz) e.V
2.4 Beneficiaries	Non-governmental organisations
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	Poland (Voivodeship Lubuskie) – Germany (Brandenburg) Cross-border Cooperation Operational Programme 2007-2013
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF
3.4 Budget (€)	
EU	€ 215 427
Other contributions	€ 38 016 (NGO)
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Tourism
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Horsemanship Football
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Production of equipment, construction of infrastructure,
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	The aim of the project was to assure optimal conditions for development of different sports (horsemanship, football). The modernisation of sports infrastructure will contribute to the integration of the boundary regions.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	The implementation of the project contributed to the development of sports infrastructure, which will be used for organisation of different sport events. Within the project, on the polish side, the sports complex for house competition (parkour and practice arena) was modernised. On the German side a cycling-horse-riding stadium was modernised and adjusted to the needs of football and horsemanship. For both sports facilities an integrated concept of using was worked out.
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	The modernised infrastructure will be used for organisation of joined sport competitions what will contribute to the development of the NGO's. The infrastructure will be also available to the inhabitants of the both regions. Also tourism will

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Sport Project Description	
	benefit from the results of the project. All above mentioned issues will contribute to the integration of the boundary regions.
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	Results: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• modernisation of the sport complex on the Polish side• modernisation of sport complex on the German side• purchase of sport equipment for horse competitions Impacts: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• organisation of joined sports competitions• integration of boundary regions
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	PL 5 - Polish-Slovak Centre for horse tourism
1.2 Country	Poland, Slovakia
1.3 Region	Podkarpackie Voivodeship Prešov Region
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	The Experimental Institute of Zootechnics PIB Odrzechowa
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	The promoter is a private entity, acting for profit, SME
2.3 Other partners	Polish Partners: Commune of Zarszyn, Inspectorate in Rymanów, Association of Breeders and Enthusiasts of the Polish Wild Horse Association LGD "Dorzecze Wisłoka" Slovak Partners: Village Nizna Sitnica Village Olka Village Vitazovce Association Andy
2.4 Beneficiaries	Youth, adults, all people interested in horsemanship
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	Cross-border Cooperation Operational Programme Poland-Slovakia 2007-2013
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF
3.4 Budget (€)	
EU	€ 2 056 963
Other contributions	€ 696 651 (beneficiary and project partners)
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Tourism
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Horsemanship
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Production of equipment, construction of infrastructure
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	The aim of the project was to improve the tourism attractiveness of the Pogórze Karpackie Region through the creation of a Polish-Slovak Centre for Horse Tourism and the modernisation of tourism infrastructure.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	The project concentrated on horsemanship. The development of infrastructure for horsemanship, especially for horse breeding and horse tourism (tourist routes) will contribute to the economic and social development of the boundary regions and also promotion of local culture. The main element of the project was creation of a horse riding route (210 km) connecting villages and all partners taking part in the project. The route is accessible for riders with different level of horse riding skills.

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Sport Project Description	
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	<p>Implementation of the project will result in the improvement of the tourist attractiveness of the boundary regions and in an increased number of tourists visiting the boundary regions. This will be economically beneficial for all organisations dedicated to horsemanship acting in the boundary regions and everyone in tourism sector.</p> <p>Additionally a series of training sessions was organized within the project i.a. for horse breeders and riding instructors. This contributed to the development of new competences for the inhabitants of the transboundary region and as a result to economic benefits for them.</p>
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	<p>Project results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creation and modernisation of infrastructure for horse riding and horse breeding • creation of infrastructure for horse tourism • modernisation of accommodation places in the region • creation of information materials • organisation of various trainings concerning horsemanship and horse breeding <p>Project impacts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • improving tourist attractiveness of the boundary regions • increasing the number of tourist visiting the region
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	/

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	PL 6 - Activity spheres for the families
1.2 Country	Poland
1.3 Region	Śląskie Voivodeship
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	City of Katowice Katowice City Hall 40-098 Katowice Młyńska 4 Phone: (+48 32) 2593-909, www: https://www.katowice.eu/
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	The promoter is a public entity acting on the regional level
2.3 Other partners	No
2.4 Beneficiaries	children, families
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	Regional Operational Programme of the Śląskie Voivodeship 2007-2013
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF
3.4 Budget (€)	
EU	€ 211 680
Other contributions	€ 162 215 (City of Katowice)
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Tourism
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	General training
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Construction of infrastructure
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	The aim of the project was to increase the availability of sports and recreation infrastructure through creation of new possibilities for spending free time for all inhabitants of Katowice, regardless age. The project assumed creation of open sport infrastructure in the parts of the city where such infrastructure is lacking or in a bad condition.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	The main element of the project was creation of sport facilities for children and adults (outdoor gyms). Thanks to creation of these facilities the accessibility of sport infrastructure in the urban space will be increased and families will have new possibilities for spending their free time in a healthy way.
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	The project contributes mainly to social development. Thanks to the project implementation new places for physical activity were created in the urban space of Katowice. These spheres of activity are directed at people at all age and a significant part of the sports facilities is dedicated for children. Additionally, the sport equipment was designed and constructed so that it can be used also by the disabled

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Sport Project Description	
	children. Therefore the project contributes directly to promotion of healthy life style and indirectly to social integration.
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	Project results: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• creation of 6 activity spheres in the City of Katowice• Project impacts:• increase of physical activity of the inhabitants of the city, including children
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	/

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	PL 7 - Regional Sports Centre - redevelopment of sports areas at Sliwinski Street in Kołobrzeg
1.2 Country	Poland
1.3 Region	Zachodniopomorskie Voivodeship
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	The City and Commune of Kołobrzeg City Hall of Kołobrzeg Ratuszowa 13 78-100 Kołobrzeg Phone: +48 94 35 51 500 www: http://www.kolobrzeg.pl/
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	The promoter is a public entity acting on the local level
2.3 Other partners	None
2.4 Beneficiaries	Football teams in the region
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	Regional Operational Programme of the Zachodniopomorskie Voivodeship 2007-2013
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF
3.4 Budget (€)	
EU	€ 2 590 830
Other contributions	€ 4 085 322 (national budget)
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Tourism
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Football, rock climbing, general training
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Construction of infrastructure
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	The aim of the project was the modernisation of the football stadium with a full-size football field (natural surface) with two grandstands for 3014 spectators together with technical and social facilities, and a training football pitch with natural surface. Additional facilities constructed within the project will serve general physical activity as well as organisation of cultural events.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	Within the project the Regional Centre for Sport was modernised. The modernisation included infrastructure for both professional sport (football) as well as amateur physical activity (football, rock climbing, skate park, etc.). Thanks to the project there will be new possibilities for development of professional football (training space and conducting football games). Also popularisation of amateur sport and healthy lifestyle in general will be possible thanks to the project.
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	The stadium which was built belongs to one of the most up-to-date in the region. It full fills European standards. For

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Sport Project Description	
	<p>this reasons it was already used and can be used by European football teams for training and preparation to football games. Renting the stadium to the football teams will be an economic benefit for the beneficiary. Additionally, football games which will be organised on the stadium will attract tourist to the region. The project contributes also to be social development because the sports facilities will be open do public and will be used to promote healthy lifestyle.</p>
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	<p>Project result:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • construction of a football stadium and other small sport infrastructure <p>Project impact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • development of professional sport in the region
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	/

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	PL 8 - Programme for the Zachodniopomorski region of football training for the youth and sports infrastructure development EUROBOISKA II 2007 - 2013
1.2 Country	Poland
1.3 Region	Zachodniopomorskie Voivodeship
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Zachodniopomorski Związek Piłki Nożnej w Szczecinie Pocztowa 30, 70-360 Szczecin Phone: 91 484 47 25 Email: biuro@zzpn.pl www: www.zzpn.pl
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	The promoter is private entity, fulfilling the criteria of a large enterprise
2.3 Other partners	City and Commune of Stargard Szczeciński Commune of Wałcz
2.4 Beneficiaries	Young people
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	Regional Operational Programme of the Zachodniopomorskie Voivodship 2007-2013
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF
3.4 Budget (€)	
EU	€ 851 073
Other contributions	€ 950 781 (beneficiary and partners)
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Tourism
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Football
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Construction of infrastructure
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	The main aim of the project was to create conditions for development of an uniform system of football training for youth. Additionally the importance of amateur and half-professional sport in the social life will be increased. The implementation of the project will also contribute to increase the attractiveness of football playing among youth. This will strengthen the maintenance of proper standards of physical fitness.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	The project concerned mainly sport infrastructure. Within the project two football pitches with modern technical solutions were constructed. The facilities will be used by local football players and by local society for cultural events. Apart from this the project involved elements of sport training. Within the project a training system for coaches and youth was created and implemented.

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Sport Project Description	
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	<p>From the social point of view the most important element of the project is the increased accessibility of sports infrastructure for youth and local community. Also the educational elements are included in the project.</p> <p>The contribution of the project to the economic development is expressed in raising the tourist attractiveness of the region, which can generate additional economic benefits for the region.</p>
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	<p>Project results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of a full size football field • Project impact: • Improvement of football youth training
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	/

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	PL 9 - Reconstruction and renovation of sports facilities located on Boya Żeleńskiego street in Częstochowa
1.2 Country	Poland
1.3 Region	Śląskie Voivodeship
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	City and Commune of Częstochowa City Hall of Częstochowa Śląska 11/13 42-217 Częstochowa Phone: 48 34 370 71 00 Email: info@czestochowa.um.gov.pl www: http://www.czestochowa.pl
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	The promoter is a public entity on a regional level
2.3 Other partners	None
2.4 Beneficiaries	Inhabitants of the City of Częstochowa
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	Śląskie Voivodeship Regional Operational Programme 2007-2013
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF
3.4 Budget (€)	
EU	€ 381 911
Other contributions	€ 612 529 (beneficiary)
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Tourism
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Ice-skating, football
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Education, construction of infrastructure
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	The reconstruction and renovation of sports facilities was conducted with the aim to create a modern building adjusted to the needs of the city inhabitants, students and guests from all over the region. The sports infrastructure needed also to be adjusted to the safety rules and the needs of people with disabilities.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	The infrastructure constructed and modernised within the project concerns ice skating and football. The ice skating hall was modernised and two football pitches were constructed. Additionally lacking sports equipments were purchased.
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	The project will have a significant meaning in the popularisation of sports among the inhabitants of the City of Czesochowa.
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	Project results: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • construction of new sport facilities • modernisation of sport facilities

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Sport Project Description	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• purchase of sports equipment• construction of accompanying infrastructure facilities <p>Project impact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• popularisation of physical activities among the inhabitants of the city
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	/

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	PL 10 - Organisation of a sport event: TOUR THE RUN "LAND OF GOTHIC "
1.2 Country	Poland
1.3 Region	Kujawsko-Pomorskie Voivodeship
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Klub Maratoński "Truchcik" Łubianka Aleja Jana Pawła II 8 87-152 Łubianka Phone: 566 788 217 www: https://www.facebook.com/km.truchcik.lubianka
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	The promoter is a private entity acting not for profit
2.3 Other partners	None
2.4 Beneficiaries	Local community
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	Rural Development Programme 2007-2013
3.3 Structural Funds involved	EAFRD
3.4 Budget (€)	
EU	€ 6 210
Other contributions	€ 2 662 (beneficiary)
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Tourism
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Running
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Education
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	Improving the quality of life of the local community in the area covered by LDS Local Action Group Land of Gothic through the organization of recreational and sports events under the name TOUR THE RUN "LAND OF GOTHIC" associated with the promotion of local assets.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	Within the project a four stage running competition was organised. There were four distances to choose: 8; 15; 5; 21,1 km. Altogether 107 contestants took part in the competition. They were runners for all over the country and guest from Holland. Additionally an accompanying run for children and youth was organised.
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	The project had a strong social component. Fours communes took part in its implementation and every day the contest took place in another commune. Therefore the project had an integrative character. Apart from this the contest participants, local community and the fans had the opportunity to get to know local historic, cultural and natural resources.
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	Project results:

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Sport Project Description	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• organisation of a 4 stage runs• organisation of a run for children and youth <p>Project impacts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• integration of local community
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	/

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	PL 11 - Construction of football pitches Orlik 2012 at Primary School in Sząbruk
1.2 Country	Poland
1.3 Region	Warmińsko-Mazurskie Voivodeship
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Commune of Gietrzwałd Commune office Olsztyńska 2 11-036 Gietrzwałd Phone: +48 89 524 19 00 www: http://gietrzwald.pl
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	The promoter is a public entity on a local level
2.3 Other partners	None
2.4 Beneficiaries	Youth, children
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	Rural Development Programme 2007-2013
3.3 Structural Funds involved	EAFRD
3.4 Budget (€)	
EU	€ 109 601
Other contributions	€ 161 105 (The government programme "My Sports Field - Orlik 2012, Local Government of the Warmińsko-Mazurskie Voivodeship, beneficiary)
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Tourism
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Football, basketball, volleyball
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Education, construction of infrastructure
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	The aim of the project was improving conditions for sports and recreation in the village Szabruk. This significantly improved the quality of life in the village Szabruk and increased tourist attractiveness of the city.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	The project concentrated on sports infrastructure. Within the project two sport pitches were constructed. The first one was a football pitch and the second one is a multifunctional pitch for basketball and volleyball. This sport infrastructure is mainly dedicated for children but can be used by all inhabitants of the commune.
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	When it comes to the contribution to social development it can be mentioned that the constructed within the project pitches are used for sport education of youth and children. Therefore the project contributes to promotion of healthy life style among young people. Apart from sport education the pitches are used to organise various sport contests.

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Sport Project Description	
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	Projects results: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• construction of a football pitch• construction of a multifunctional pitch for basketball and volleyball Project impacts: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• improving conditions for sport in the Gietrzwałd Commune
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	/

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	PL 12 - Education for sport - language and interpersonal training for staff of sports organizations and individuals actively participating in the sport life.
1.2 Country	Poland
1.3 Region	Dolnośląskie Voivodeship
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Dolnośląska Federacja Sportu Borowska 1 50-529 Wrocław Phone: +48 71 367 18 45 Email: wfs@sport.wroclaw.pl www: http://www.sport.wroclaw.pl/
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	The promoter is a private entity acting non-for profit
2.3 Other partners	Fundacja Rozwoju Demokracji Lokalnej (FRDL) (Local Democracy Development Foundation) Fundacja Rozwoju Demokracji Lokalnej – Centrum Dolnośląskie (Local Democracy Development Foundation – Centre in Dolnośląskie Voivodeship) Centrum Samorządu Lokalnego – Fundacja Rozwoju Demokracji Lokalnej w Jeleniej Górze (Centre for Local Government - Local Democracy Development Foundation in Jelenia Góra) Agencja Rozwoju Regionalnego ARLEG S.A (ARLEG Regional Development Agency)
2.4 Beneficiaries	People working in sports industry
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	Human Capital Operational Programme 2007-2013
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ESF
3.4 Budget (€)	
EU	€ 1 015 049
Other contributions	€ 179 126 (beneficiary)
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	TV / other media
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Not specified
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Advertising & PR
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	The aim of the project was to improve the linguistic and interpersonal competences of people acting in the sport sector. This was to help sports organizations to take advantage of the opportunities resulting from the organization of EURO 2012 in the region and other international sporting events. Language training was to help the staff committed to the sport in the networking with experienced international sports

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Sport Project Description	
	organizations, operating in countries where the championships were held on an international scale.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	The implementation of the project wasn't directly connected with any sport discipline. It contributed to the development of sport as a whole in the country through raising competences of the people, who organise and popularise various sport activities.
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	The project contributes to social development trough offering assistance in skills development for a large group of people. This helps in establishing international contacts and networking.
5.4 Principlal results & impacts anticipated	<p>Project results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • language (English, German) and interpersonal trainings for 720 people <p>Project impacts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • increase of skills of those working in the sports industry
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	/

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	PT 1 - Complexo Desportivo de Vagos – Pista de atletismo (Sports Complex Vagos - Athletics track)
1.2 Country	Portugal
1.3 Region	Aveiro (Vagos)
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Câmara Municipal de Vagos desporto@cm-vagos.pt 234 799 600 https://desportoenvagos.wordpress.com/estadio-municipal/
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Public (regional)
2.3 Other partners	-
2.4 Beneficiaries	Athletes and general population
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	Programa Operacional Regional do Centro
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 500,045.71
EU	€ 400,036.57
Other contributions	
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Sport events, tourism
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Athletics (runners, Long Jump, Triple Jump, Hammer, Javelin, Discus, Weight, and Shot Put)
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Production of equipment and construction of infrastructure
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	Facilitating access of the population of Vagos to sport and promoting sport activity practiced permanently and safely as synonymous of health and also quality of life. This investment lies within the CONSOLIDATION AND QUALIFICATION OF SPACES action of the <i>Programa Operacional Regional do Centro</i> which aim is to improve the network infrastructure, community facilities and services of the region in order to ensure social welfare; while improving endogenous resources to promote private investment, and conditions ensuring the creation of local employment and wealth.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	Running track and areas for long jump, high jump and discus-throwing, javelin-throwing, hammer-throwing and shot put.
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	The athletics track is located within the Estadio Municipal of Vagos and completes the sporting offer in the region, offering both the general population and athletes in particular a place for training and practicing

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Sport Project Description	
	<p>sports, contributing to the development of new generations of athletes and improving the performance of the existing professionals. This new infrastructure attracts not only athletes from the region and the rest of the country, but is also used for conducting sporting events contributing to the economic development of the region.</p>
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	<p>The athletics track is having a positive impact on the local and regional economy (mainly in hospitality and tourism) as since its opening, the athletics track has become a reference facility for athletes in various sports. One example of this is that the Portuguese athletes selected for the Olympic Games in London chose this track for training. Furthermore, the track has hosted various sporting events. One of the most recent was the regional final MegaSprinter, organized by <i>Desporto Escolar de Aveiro</i> (Sport School of Aveiro) and the Athletics Association of Aveiro, which was attended by 1,100 students from 61 schools.</p>
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	<p>Programa Operacional Regional do Centro: http://maiscentro-arquivo.ccdrc.pt/private/admin/ficheiros/uploads/1_PO%20Centro.pdf</p> <p>Press release: https://www.google.es/webhp?sourceid=chrome-instant&rlz=1C1TEUA_enES466ES466&ion=1&espv=2&ie=UTF-8#</p>

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	PT 2 - Construção do Campo de Futebol de Lanhelas
1.2 Country	Portugal
1.3 Region	Norte (Lanhelas - a Portuguese village in the municipality of Caminha)
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Câmara Municipal de Caminha geral@cm-caminha.pt (+351 258 710 300)
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Public (local)
2.3 Other partners	-
2.4 Beneficiaries	The whole community from the municipality and the region, especially sports associations and young students.
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	Programa Operacional Regional do Norte
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF
3.4 Budget (€)	Total budget: € 898 085.53 Eligible budget: € 652,000.01 €554,200.0085 (85%)
EU	
Other contributions	
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Sport-related R&D
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Football
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Construction of infrastructure
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	The project aimed to improve the sport facilities of the municipality of Caminha and provide the towns in the north of the country with quality sports equipment.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	Construction of a football field which includes a synthetic floor, building of spas and an area for stands.
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	Lanhelas was selected for the investment because its strategic position will benefit not only the inhabitants of Caminha but also the people from neighbouring parishes, and also will attract athletes from Vila Nova de Cerveira. This will be a major boost to the economic and social development of the municipality.
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	The project was planning to end in September, so it is too early to assess the results and impacts. Expected results/impacts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribute to the improvement of public health. • Increase the practicing of sports among young students. • Improve the activities of the sports associations of the region.

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Sport Project Description	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Creation of employment.• Reduce social exclusion.
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	Programa Operacional Regional do Norte http://www.edm.pt/images/regpornorte_eixo3.pdf Press release: http://www.cm-caminha.pt/noticia.php?id=2583

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	PT 3 Velódromo Nacional-Centro de Alto Rendimento de Sangalhos <i>National velodrome-High performance centre of Sangalhos</i>
1.2 Country	Portugal
1.3 Region	National Programme - Sangalhos (a town and a civil parish in the municipality of Anadia)
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Câmara Municipal de Anadia geral@cm-anadia.pt (+351 231 510 730) http://www.cm-anadia.pt/
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Public (local)
2.3 Other partners	Instituto do desporto de Portugal http://www.idesporto.pt/
2.4 Beneficiaries	Athletes of the following disciplines: Cycling, Fencing, Judo, Gymnastics and Trampoline
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	Programa Operacional Valorização do Território (POVT)
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF
3.4 Budget (€)	> € 12 million
EU	70% of eligible expenditure
Other contributions	Instituto do desporto de Portugal: 20% of eligible expenditure Câmara Municipal da Anadia: around € 2.8 million
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Sport-related R&D
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Cycling, Fencing, Judo, Gymnastics, Acrobatic sports and Trampoline
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Construction of infrastructure
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	The construction of the Velodrome and the CAR in Anadia is part of the national strategy to support high performance sport in Portugal. In particular, the Velodrome is the first and only indoor facility for cycling, fills a gap in the country, which did not have equipment that meets modern requirements in terms of appropriate indoor track and other sports facilities support spaces, meeting the requirements of the UCI (Union Cycliste Internationale).
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	Velodrome for cycling and areas for practicing the following sports: fencing, judo, gymnastics, acrobatic sports and trampoline.

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Sport Project Description	
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	The Centre, with specialized areas and geared to research, development and training, are regarded as an engine for economic development, quality jobs and the attraction and participation and involvement of individuals and companies in the region.
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	According to studies by the Câmara Municipal de Anadia, the Velodrome is having a strong positive impact on the local and regional economy. It has become one of the best Velodromes. Since its opening in 2009, it has hosted numerous sporting events, especially the European Championship for sub 23 and Junior in 2014, in which over 300 runners participated representing 29 countries. This event, as well as others that have been held since its inauguration, have had a major impact on the local and regional economy, mainly in hotels and restaurants.
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	<p>CAR Anadia - http://www.cm-anadia.pt/index.php/2014-04-02-14-53-54/centro-de-alto-rendimento-de-anadia</p> <p>http://www.hms.civil.uminho.pt/events/coberturas_madeira/93_102.pdf</p> <p>Programa Operacional Valorização do Território (POVT): http://www.povt.gren.pt/</p>

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	PT 4 - Campo de Tiro de Braga (Braga Shooting range)
1.2 Country	Portugal
1.3 Region	Norte (Braga, Minho)
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Município de Braga (+351 253 612 100) municipe@cm-braga.pt http://www.cm-braga.pt/wps/portal/publico
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Public (local)
2.3 Other partners	Clube de Caçadores (hunters club)
2.4 Beneficiaries	Population in general, especially young people and sportsmen for target shooting and hunting.
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	Programa Operacional Regional do Norte
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF
3.4 Budget (€)	Total budget: €1,225,759.54 Total eligible budget: €1,000,000
EU	€ 850,000
Other contributions	
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Social cohesion
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Shooting
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Equipment and construction of infrastructure
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	Democratization of sport shooting practice in order to make it accessible to all citizens and at the same time, address the lack of infrastructure of this kind in the region. Additionally, this space will contribute to the training of young people and better use of their leisure and free-time, as well as serve the interests of specific groups of the population practicing the sport.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	Implementation of 5 fields for shooting
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	Increase of the competitiveness of the municipality and gains in terms of economic and social cohesion, including attracting young people to the sport.
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	Becoming a reference facility for Braga, which will serve the Club of Hunters and also will host national and international competitions in shooting. The shooting range will contribute to the consolidation of the good relationship between the shooting clubs and associations. It will permit the development of various forms of the sport at a competitive level and it will increase the number of federated athletes

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Sport Project Description	
	and consolidate the human resources necessary for improving the supply of training and education with a consequent impact on the economy and social cohesion, jobs creation and development of the region.
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	Programa Operacional Regional do Norte http://www.novonorte.qren.pt/fotos/editor2/Documentacao/2007pt161po002_ann1.pdf Press release about the project: http://www.correiodominho.com/noticias.php?id=85432

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	PT 5 - Centro de Estágios de Lamego (Centre for accommodation of athletes)
1.2 Country	Portugal
1.3 Region	Norte (Douro - Lamego)
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Município de Lamego municipiolamego@outlook.pt (+351 254 609 600) http://www.cm-lamego.pt/
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Public (local)
2.3 Other partners	
2.4 Beneficiaries	General population and athletes from several disciplines
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	Programa Operacional do Norte
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF
3.4 Budget (€)	Total budget: € 3,292,223.63
EU	Eligible budget: € 3,058,823.53
Other contributions	€ 2,600,000
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Tourism
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Various sports disciplines among which is football, mini-golf, dance and martial arts
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Construction of infrastructure
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	Stimulate and support local sports development and support training across the entire North-Central region, in order to be a reference centre for medium and high level competition, both domestic and international.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	Construction of a centre for accommodation of athletes within the Sports Complex of Lamego.
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	The project aims to strengthen the sports complex with a view to encouraging investment in the region, attracting the holding of national and international competitions, creating employment and promoting sport among young people and schoolchildren.
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	Creation of employment and developing a tourism attraction in the region through the holding of domestic and international competitions increasing the economic return on the sport complex thanks to the new facilities.

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Sport Project Description

6 Additional information sources

Other information

Programa Operacional Regional do Norte

http://www.novonorte.qren.pt/fotos/editor2/Documentacao/2007pt161po002_ann1.pdf

Press release of the project: <http://lafoes.eu/centro-de-estagios-de-lamego-apresentado-no-sabado-apos-obras-de-requalificacao/>

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	PT 6 - Piscina Descoberta de Celorico de Basto (Outdoor municipal pool of Celorico de Basto)
1.2 Country	Portugal
1.3 Region	Norte (Tâmega)
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Município de Celorico de Basto (+351) 255 320 300 geral@mun-celoricodebasto.pt http://www.mun-celoricodebasto.pt/
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Public (regional level)
2.3 Other partners	-
2.4 Beneficiaries	General population, especially young people, children
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	Programa Operacional do Norte
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF
3.4 Budget (€)	Total budget: € 1,155,739 Eligible budget: € 1,000,000
EU Other contributions	€ 850,000
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Tourism
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Swimming
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Production of equipment and construction of infrastructure
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	Provide space for training new athletes in swimming practice. Make available to the public and visitors equipment to practice sport and improve the quality of life.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	Restructuring of existing infrastructure to build an outdoor swimming pool
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	The opening of the pool and ancillary services aims to contribute to economic and social development of the region and attract tourism, creating new jobs and promoting physical activity, especially among children and young people.
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	The outdoor pool was opened in June of 2015 and so far the results and impacts are limited. The expected results/impacts are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of employment. • Contribution to improve the quality of life and health. • Promote swimming practice. • Improve performance of swimmers that are competing nationally and internationally.

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Sport Project Description	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reduce social exclusion.• Increase tourism.
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	<p>Programa Operacional Regional do Norte http://www.novonorte.qren.pt/fotos/editor2/Documentacao/2007pt161po002_ann1.pdf</p> <p>Press release about the project: http://www.imprensaregional.com.pt/averdade/index.php?info=YTozOntzOjU6Im9wY2FvIjtzOjExOjIub3RpY2I!!%20hX2xl cil7czo5OjIjZGF9zZWVjYW8iO3M6MToiMyl7czo5MDoiaWRf bm90aWNpYSI7czo1OjIixMDg1OSI7fQ==</p>

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	PT 7 - Construção de Pavilhão Polidesportivo de Angeja (Construction of Angeja Multisport Pavilion)
1.2 Country	Portugal
1.3 Region	Centro (Albergaria-a-Velha : a town and a municipality in the Aveiro Region)
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Comunidade Intermunicipal da Região de Aveiro (Intermunicipal Community of Aveiro Region)/ +351 937 084 680 / geral@regiaodeaveiro.pt
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Intermunicipal Community of Aveiro Region
2.3 Other partners	Câmara Municipal de Albergaria-a-Velha
2.4 Beneficiaries	The whole community from the municipality and the region.
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	Programa Operacional Regional do Centro
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF
3.4 Budget (€)	Total budget € 1,771,319.41 Eligible budget: € 1,686,970.87
EU Other contributions	€ 1,349,576.70
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Employability
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Football • Handball • Fitness room
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Construction of infrastructure
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	Construction of a sports facility that promotes the development of sports in the population, both for competition and training; hosting recreational, educational and sporting activities.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	The pavilion has 3,540m ² spread over two floors. On the ground floor it has two indoor football fields and handball, four changing rooms for athletes, four changing rooms for coaches and referees, two massage rooms, a medical office and fitness room. The top floor has three rooms for coaches, four training rooms enclosed by moveable panels which give the option of adjusting the size of the divisions. The pavilion has telescopic stands (tribunes) with a capacity of 200 seats, which can suit the specific needs of each game or event.
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	The project falls within the municipal strategy to strengthen social cohesion and combat poverty, especially among young people. The construction of the sports centre will help provide young people, a better sport offer, encouraging more sporting activities as well as physical benefits, social benefits (socialization and integration).

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Sport Project Description	
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Creation of employment• Reduction of social exclusion• Strengthening social cohesion• Increasing of the practicing of sports among young people/children
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	Programa Operacional Regional do Centro: http://maiscentro-arquivo.ccdrc.pt/private/admin/ficheiros/uploads/1_PO%20Centro.pdf http://maiscentro.qren.pt/obrasrealizadas/concelhos.php

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	RO 1 - Rehabilitation of the Campus – Faculty of Physical Education and Sport <i>(rom. Reabilitare Campus – Facultatea de Educație Fizică și Sport)</i>
1.2 Country	Romania
1.3 Region	North-West
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Universitatea Babeș-Bolyai Str. Mihail Kogalniceanu nr. 1 RO- 400084; Cluj-Napoca. Phone:+ 40 264 – 405 300 http://www.ubbcluj.ro/en/ (promoter's website) http://granturi.ubbcluj.ro/rcsfefs/proiect (project website)
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Public university
2.3 Other partners	None
2.4 Beneficiaries	Students at the Faculty of Sport Students Local community Members of sport clubs
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	Regional Operational Programme (Regio) Key Area of Intervention 3.4 - Rehabilitation, modernisation, development and equipping of pre-university, university education and continuous vocational training infrastructure.
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF
3.4 Budget (€)	Total budget: € 5,735,574
EU	€ 4,344,151
Other contributions	€ 1,391,423 (Beneficiary)
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Tourism, sport food, sport-related R&D.
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Athletics Football Tennis Basketball Volley Handball Football-tennis/ badminton Beach volley Rugby Swimming Polo
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Retail / wholesale, education, production of equipment, construction of infrastructure
5 Intervention logic	

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Sport Project Description	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	This is a project that aimed at the renovation / modernisation of existing infrastructure. It had the following objectives: (i) to extend the education facilities by building additional floors at the Faculty of Physical Education and Sport; (ii) to rehabilitate the water supply, sewerage and illumination (including floodlit); (iii) to rehabilitate and modernize five multifunctional sports fields; (iv) to restore access roads, alleys and gutters suitable for jogging.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	The project provided new/ rehabilitated the existing sport infrastructure (sport fields according to competition standards, extended teaching space for students at the Sport faculty, jogging space).
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	<p>The park provides teaching and training infrastructure for 2500 students of the Faculty of Sport and for other 17,500 students who have sport as part of their curricula.</p> <p>It is likely to stimulate the sport-related employment (self-employed trainers)</p> <p>The park hosts the training and competitions for local sport clubs</p> <p>The rugby field hosts the matches of the national championship.</p> <p>The project involved the rehabilitation of one of the two largest parks of the Cluj Napoca (the second largest city of Romania). It is an important recreational area for the local community.</p>
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 13 new classrooms created; 390 course places; • Five multifunctional sports fields (total surface of 9000 square meters); • Restored paths and access routes (total length of 4800 metres); • Restoration of lighting and underground electrical infrastructure; • Replaced and resized power networks; • Creation of an environmentally friendly floodlit for the football field.
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	<p>The project was finalised in 2014.</p> <p>The park was initially built in 1930-1932. It has a total surface of 25 hectares and includes multiple exercise rooms, cloakrooms, a hotel, a small campus, a restaurant.</p> <p>It is located in a protected natural area and contributes at the revitalization of a city area where there are other sport-related investments.</p>

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	RO 2 - Ski Park Slanic Moldova' (rom. 'Schi Parc Slanic Moldova')
1.2 Country	Romania
1.3 Region	North-East
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Consiliul Judetean Bacau Calea Marasesti nr. 2, cod 600017, Bacau, judetul Bacau Phone: +40 234-534 481 http://www.csjbacau.ro
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Public, local level
2.3 Other partners	None
2.4 Beneficiaries	Young people, families with children, tourists, SMEs.
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	Regional Operational Programme (Regio) Priority 5 " Sustainable development and promotion of tourism "
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 5,706,758
EU	€ 2,001,832
Other contributions	€ 2,040,308
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	TV / other media, health system, tourism, sport food
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Ski
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Retail / wholesale, education, production of equipment, construction of infrastructure
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	To build a modern ski track in the mountain resort of Slanic Moldova.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	The investment included a ski track, installation of artificial snow, chairlift and a floodlight.
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revival of an old mountain resort and strengthening its status at national level; • Increase the economic revenue of a balneary resort focused on summer tourism, by adding the winter sports; • Increase the touristic potential of an underdeveloped region (Bacau county); • Increased tax contributions; • Development of small-scale tourist oriented enterprises; • Increased employment opportunities in tourism (temporary, semi-skilled, seasonal work); • Increased (self-)employment prospects for ski trainers.

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Sport Project Description	
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A ski track (1,414 meters long, an average width of 38 meters and a height difference of 240 meters);• Installation of artificial snow;• Chairlift (transport capacity: 1000 persons/ hour)• Floodlights;• Annex building for administration and logistic purposes;• Leisure complex arranged on an area of 7.2 hectares
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	This is the only ski track in the county (despite rich geographical resources)

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	RO 3 - Construction of sport base for recreational riding, Selimbar township, Sibiu county (rom. 'Construire baza sportiva pentru agrement ecvestru, comuna Selimbar, judetul Sibiu')
1.2 Country	Romania
1.3 Region	Centre
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	SC Centru de Agrement Ecvestru SRL Sibiu, com.Selimbar DN1 Km 301+100 In incinta PARCULUI INDUSTRIAL Tel: +40 743 872 000 Fax: +40 369 454 963 Email : programari@clubecvestru.ro URL: www.clubecvestru.ro
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Private, for profit: SME
2.3 Other partners	None
2.4 Beneficiaries	Young riders, children older than 9, unemployed people from the community of Selimbar, SMEs etc.
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	National Rural Development Programme
3.3 Structural Funds involved	EAFRD Axis 3: The quality of life in rural areas and the diversification of the rural economy 3.1.3 Touristic activities
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 500,000
EU	€ 206,912
Other contributions	€ 293,000
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	TV / other media, health system, tourism, lotteries and betting, sport food.
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Horsemanship
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Retail / wholesale, education, production of equipment, construction of infrastructure, advertising & PR, financial services
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	To build an equestrian centre with a large stable, an indoor and outdoor riding manege according to European standards. The purpose of the centre is: (i) teaching this sport (riding school); (ii) training for competitions; (iii) horse dressage and (iv) outdoor recreation.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	The center has an indoor riding manege (25×60 m), an external competition arena (8500 m) and an external field for warming up the horses (3500 m). In addition to horse dressage, the center provides horse pension, with open boxes according to European standards.

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Sport Project Description	
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	<p>Together with a tourist facility situated in proximity, the project attracts tourists;</p> <p>The centre offers horse riding sessions and equestrian activities for children;</p> <p>The project hosts an online Horse Shop and has a shop in Bucharest;</p> <p>The economic contribution of the project is sustained also by a competition arena.</p> <p>The centre provides employment opportunities (qualified and unqualified labour force);</p> <p>Romania is home to over half million horses, but has very few equestrian clubs. The centre revitalizes horsemanship, a sport that has been less popular in Romania, due to a low number of horse riding centres.</p>
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	<p>In 2014, the Centre run 15,000 €. For the future, the revenues are expected to rise by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased number of tourists and horse-owners that stable their horses at the Centre; • Increased collaborations with tourism agencies; participation in events and commercials.
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	/

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	RO 4 - Motorsport Park (rom 'Parc auto pentru sporturi cu motor')
1.2 Country	Romania
1.3 Region	Centre
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Unitatea administrativ-teritoriala judetul Mures 1, Victoriei Square 40026 Tg Mures, Romania phone: +40-265-263211 fax: +40-265-268718 Email: office@cjmures.ro URL: www.cjmures.ro
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Public, local level
2.3 Other partners	None
2.4 Beneficiaries	Young people, SMEs, auto industry, local community.
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	Regional Operational Programme (Regio)
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 13,104,970
EU	€ 4,639,007
Other contributions	County council : 5,994,519
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	TV / other media, health system, tourism, lotteries and betting, sport food, sport-related R&D
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Motorsport
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Retail / wholesale, education, production of equipments, construction of infrastructure, advertising & PR, financial services
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	To build a speed circuit of 3,705.40 meters and other infrastructure for a major motorsport ring (34,6 hectares).
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A circuit of 3,705.40 meters built; • A car park and a central building with 11 double boxes, toilets, spaces for administration, courts, restaurant, warehouse, medical center, information center, interior roads, a bridge and sidewalks.
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of road infrastructure; • 10.000 tourists expected/ year – economic revival of a rural area; • Employment opportunities;

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Sport Project Description	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• This would be the only Motorsport Park in Romania.
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	The project is finalised in proportion of 87%. When finalised, the project is expected to attract over 10.000 tourists annually
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	In April 2014, the project was suspended because of a litigation The company that assumed the execution (SC CEEA SRL, Italy) claims increased expenses from the public authority which is the beneficiary. The finalisation was due 24 of June 2014.

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	RO 5 - Nautical Club and Leisure Beach Olt (rom. <i>Amenajare Club Nautic și de Agrement Plaja Olt</i>)
1.2 Country	Romania
1.3 Region	South
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Primăria Municipiului Slatina str. M. Kogălniceanu nr. 1, Slatina, Olt, cod 230080 tel. +40249 439 377; +40 723 803 387; +40 349 802 200 fax: +40 249 / 439336 Email: pms_it@primariaslatina.ro URL: http://www.primariaslatina.ro/
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Public, local level
2.3 Other partners	/
2.4 Beneficiaries	Young people, tourists
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	Regional Operational Programme (Regio)
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 7,758,848
EU	€ 2,122,834
Other contributions	€ 4,153,114 (Beneficiary)
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	TV / other media, health system, tourism, sport food
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Swimming, boat sailing, kayak-canoe, archery, mini golf, archery, beach volleyball, climbing, fitness, cycling.
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Retail / wholesale, education, production of equipments, construction of infrastructure
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	The project aimed to use the natural resources in Slatina, in order to create an infrastructure of tourism facilities to European standards. It also aimed to diversify the recreational and tourist services in the Slatina area by arranging a recreational club on the Olt river.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nautic club on a surface of 10 ha (land) and 15 water lake. • Two swimming pools and related facilities: quay and boat sailing (including nine corridors of 1,000 meters each) • Sport fields for mini golf, archery, beach volleyball, stands area climbing / climbing spaces for fitness and SPA. • Showers, changing rooms, toilets and 150 parking spaces;

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Sport Project Description	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A SPA and fitness centre.
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	<p>The project is described as “the most modern nautical club in Romania”.</p> <p>It will contribute to the local economic development by taxes incurred from selling entrance tickets and rentals.</p> <p>The Club will also host sport events and is expected to attract tourists from the region.</p> <p>It will offer employment opportunities in the service sector.</p>
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	<p>The project was finalised in 2015.</p> <p>It includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A sunbathing area with two swimming pools (for adults & children) • A wharf for water bicycles, sailboat, kayak-canoe • One football field (20 × 42 m) • One tennis, beach volleyball, miniature golf area • One field archery area • An escalated track • Bicycle track (length 173 m / width 2m) • A track for rollers, • One fitness center • SPA • Stands, dressing rooms, bathrooms, • 150 parking spaces • A pontoon-type terrace restaurant.
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	The project started in 2011 and was completed in 2015.

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	RO 6 - "Rehabilitation and provision of educational equipment for the bodies C and D and the sports grounds of the I.C.Bratianu National College of Hateg" (rom. "Reabilitarea si dotarea spatiilor de invatamant din corpurile C si D si baza sportiva a Colegiului National I. C. Bratianu, din orasul Hateg")
1.2 Country	Romania
1.3 Region	West
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Unitatea administrativ-teritorială Oraşul Haţeg PRIMĂRIA ORAŞULUI HAŢEG ADRESA: Piaţa Unirii, Nr. 6, Hateg, Jud Hunedoara, CP 335500 Tel: 0254 770 273, 0354 808 120, 0354 808 121, 0354 808 122 Fax: 0254 777 756 Email: primaria.hateg@yahoo.com URL: www.primariehateg.ro
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Public entity, local level.
2.3 Other partners	None
2.4 Beneficiaries	Young people School personnel
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	Regional Operational Programme (Regio)
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF Priority Axis 3 Improvement of social infrastructure 3.4- "Rehabilitation, modernization, development and equipping of pre-university, university education and continuous vocational training infrastructure
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 919,347
EU	€ 618,921
Other contributions	€ 300,426
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Health system
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Football Basketball Athletics School specific physical activities
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Retail / wholesale, education, production of equipment, construction of infrastructure
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	This is a project that aimed at the renovation / modernisation of existing infrastructure.

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Sport Project Description	
	The project aimed to consolidate, modernize and provide equipment for a high school, including its sport base.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	The sport base of the school was rehabilitated.
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	<p>Increased high school attendance rate</p> <p>Stronger attachment to the local area among young people (the region was strongly affected by economic recession and de-industrialization).</p> <p>Increased motivation to attend school among pupils.</p> <p>Improved working condition for the school staff</p>
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	<p>Expected increase in the number of students attending this high-school</p> <p>Expected increase in the number of students attending higher education upon completion</p> <p>Improved working conditions for teachers</p> <p>Increased contribution of the high school students to the socio - economic development of the area.</p>
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	<p>The project is finalised.</p> <p>The project was implemented over 9 months.</p> <p>There are many similar projects that involve the rehabilitation of schools, including their sport base. This is a typical project of this kind.</p>

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	RO 7 - Sport –a social inclusion space (rom. 'Sportul – spațiu de incluziune socială')
1.2 Country	Romania
1.3 Region	București-Ilfov
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Federația Română de Fotbal Strada Vasile Șerbănică nr.12, sector 2, cod 022186, București, România Phone : 40 213029150 Email contact@frf.ro http://www.frf.ro/
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Private, non-for profit
2.3 Other partners	Asociația Smart Youth http://www.smartyouth.ro/
2.4 Beneficiaries	11 disadvantaged young people (young people with disabilities, Roma)
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	Operational Programme Human Resource Development
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ESF
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 247,266
EU Other contributions	
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Health system, sport-related R&D
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Football
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Retail / wholesale, education, production of equipment
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To develop social economy structures in the town of Mogosoia with profile in the area of production of goods and services (creation of a production line in the area of advertising and promotional products); Increase the employability and job and adaptability of 11 disadvantaged young people, by providing training and employment (occupations: sales agent, silk worker, designer, packaging, printing worker); To promote the concept of social economy and its benefits through an awareness rising campaign.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	A group of volunteers will promote the benefits of sport as a tool for social inclusion. Volunteers will be involved in

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Sport Project Description	
	promotional activities, dissemination and organization of sports events in disadvantaged communities of Bucharest-Ilfov region (duration: 6 months: April 15 th -October, 15 th , 2015).
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	The project is expected to contribute at the economic development at local level and to increase the employability of 11 people experiencing disadvantage.
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to employment facilitated for a total of 15 people (including 11 belonging to vulnerable groups: 6 persons with disabilities, five Roma) by engaging them in a structure of social economy; • Raised skill levels and specialization for 15 persons (11 from disadvantaged groups); • Establishment of a social economy structure in the town of Mogosoaia; • Stadium-based campaigns for rising awareness on the role of the social economy.
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	The project is in the implementation stage.

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	RO 8 - Construction of recreation infrastructure in Podari village, Dolj county (rom. 'Infiintare structura de agrement in comuna Podari, judetul Dolj')
1.2 Country	Romania
1.3 Region	South-West
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	SC Ada & Roby Consulting SRL Craiova, str. Nicolae Titulescu, bl.15, ap 3 Tel / fax + 40 251 414 144 & 0351 800 581 URL: http://www.euro-consult.ro/
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Private, for profit (SME)
2.3 Other partners	None
2.4 Beneficiaries	Local residents, young people.
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	Regional Operational Programme (Regio) Axis 5 Sustainable development and promotion of tourism. Key area of intervention 5.2 - Creation, development, modernization of the tourism infrastructure for sustainable valorization of natural resources and for increasing the quality of tourism services
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 12,445,398
EU	
Other contributions	
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Health system, tourism
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Fitness Mind sports Football Volleyball Basketball Handball
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Education, production of equipment, construction of infrastructure
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	The project aimed to create sport infrastructure in a rural area situated in the proximity of a large city.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fitness hall • Ballroom • Swimming pool for adults and children • Mind sports room • Billiard and table tennis room • 2 tennis courts covered with metal structure

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Sport Project Description	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One multifunctional field covered with metal structure
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	The sport facilities play a role in the retention of young people in this rural area. Podari is one of the few villages with increasing population (now 7000). Together with other local investments, this project stimulates the local economy.
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	Results are not publicly available. The promoter was unwilling to discuss the state of the project and its results.
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	The project is in implementation.

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	RO 9 - Increased quality of tourism in Arsenal Park by creating a specific recreational infrastructure (rom. 'Creșterea calității serviciilor turistice in cadrul Arsenal Park prin crearea unei infrastructuri de agrement specifice')
1.2 Country	Romania
1.3 Region	West
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Arsenal Park Transilvania Adresa: Str. Codrului, nr. 25, Orastie, jud. Hunedoara, Romania Tel/Fax: 0256 447 740 / 0256 226 637 URL: http://arsenalpark.ro/
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Private for profit (SME)
2.3 Other partners	None
2.4 Beneficiaries	Corporate employees, young adults, families with children, local semi-skilled persons (employees), sport trainers.
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	Regional Operational Programme (Regio)
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF Priority 5 " Sustainable development and promotion of tourism " Key area of intervention 5.2 Creation, development, modernization of the tourism infrastructure for sustainable valorization of natural resources and for increasing the quality of tourism services.
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 6,241,676
EU	€ 2,726,746
Other contributions	State contribution: € 287,117,096 Beneficiary contributions: € 3,514,930
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	TV / other media, health system, tourism, sport food
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	List of activities: target shooting mountain bike archery tennis cycling basketball handball outdoor and indoor fitness table tennis table football swimming horsemanship skating

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Sport Project Description	
	Other physical activities: military training (entertainment), treasure hunt, airsoft fights, paintball fights, paintball gun target shooting, airsoft gun target shooting, armoured rides, climbing, tiroliana, bungee-jumping, go-kart bikes, Segway, aqua-park etc).
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Retail / wholesale, production of equipment, construction of infrastructure, advertising & PR.
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	The objective of the project was to modernize the existing infrastructure of the park and to create new, specific recreational infrastructure (see 5.2).
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	<p>The project consists of the following investments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A multifunctional sport hall (1075 sq metres and a capacity of 70 persons); • 6 climbing routes of progressive difficulty • 70 platforms • A network of cycling traks (9 km) • A PowerFan device for free jumps (30 meters height) • A tyrolian (570 metres long) • An artificial skating rink • A concrete skating park (1500 sq metres) • A horseriding centre <p>Several elements of the project are adapted for children, as well (a park can host 300 children simultaneously).</p>
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	<p>Arsenal Park is a major tax contributor and employer in a former industrial area, strongly affected by the recession; It increased the attractiveness of a large area with an (otherwise) low economic potential (rehabilitation of old industrial site);</p> <p>Development of sustainable and high-quality tourism; Arsenal Park hosts an international mountain bike competition Arsenal Park hosts corporate teambuilding events, besides being a tourist destination for individuals and families (from Romania and Europe).</p> <p>The adventure park hosts the largest open-air military museum in Romania.</p>
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	<p>Increase in the number of visitors with 17% (in 2014 as compared with 2013)</p> <p>Results expected: doubling the accommodation capacity (from 200 to 400)</p>
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	Arsenal Park is the only Adventure park based on a military concept in Romania and in the South-Eastern Europe. It is built on a former ammunition factory and has a total surface of 88ha. The structural funds contributed toward the creation of a part of the infrastructure (see 5.2).

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	RO 10 - Construction of bicycle trails in the city of Arad (rom. Amenajare piste de biciclete în Municipiul Arad)
1.2 Country	Romania
1.3 Region	West
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	PRIMĂRIA MUNICIPIULUI ARAD (Arad City Hall) 310130 ARAD, Bulevardul Revoluției nr. 75, jud. Arad Tel: 0040-257-281850 Fax 0040-257-284744, Fax 0040-257-253842 E-mail: pma@primariaarad.ro URL : http://www.primariaarad.ro/
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Public, local level
2.3 Other partners	None
2.4 Beneficiaries	147,992 residents, tourists.
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	Regional Operational Programme (Regio)
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF Priority Axis 1 – Support to sustainable development of urban growth poles. II.1.1. Key Area of Intervention 1.1 – Integrated urban development plans.
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 6,298,313
EU	€ 6,172,357
Other contributions	Local municipality: € 125,956
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Health system Tourism.
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Cycling
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Retail / wholesale Production of equipment Construction of infrastructure.
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	The project aims: (i) to rehabilitate the urban infrastructure in the Municipality of Arad, with particular focus on cyclists and pedestrians; (ii) to improve the cycling infrastructure according to European standards and (iii) to increase cyclists' road safety.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	The focus of the project is the construction/ rehabilitation of bicycle trails in the city of Arad.
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	Increased traffic safety Improved accessibility Reduction by 10% - 15% of travel time in the city and between neighbouring localities; Less polluted environment.

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Sport Project Description

5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated

The following results and impacts are anticipated:

- Bike trails: 122.5 km long and with a surface of 173,132.63 sq. metres;
- Increase by 10% in the number of people who will use bicycle as a mean of transport;
- Reduction by 10% - 15% of travel time in the city and between neighbouring localities;

6 Additional information sources

Other information

The duration of the project is 20 months.
The project is in the implementation stage.

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	SE 1 - SportRegion Västerbotten - en tillväxtplattform för sportnäringen [a growth platform for the sports industry]
1.2 Country	Sweden
1.3 Region	Västerbotten
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Regionförbundet Västerbottens län
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Public Authority
2.3 Other partners	The municipalities of Bjurholm, Dorotea, Lycksele, Malå, Nordmaling, Norsjö, Robertsfors, Skellefteå, Sorsele, Storuman, Umeå, Vilhelmina, Vindeln, Vännäs, Åsele, VÄSTERBOTTENS IDROTTSFÖRBUND [Sports Association]
2.4 Beneficiaries	VÄSTERBOTTENS IDROTTSFÖRBUND [Sports Association] Regional sport stakeholders, sport related industry
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013 – COMPLETED
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	ERDF Övre Norrland
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF Innovation and entrepreneurship
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 190,800 (SEK 1 800 000)
EU	€ 95,400 (SEK 900 000)
Other contributions	€ 95,400 (SEK 900 000)
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Not defined (all)
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	All
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Support to local sport related stakeholders (broad definition)
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	<p>The project aims to develop a platform from where to encourage development and growth of the sports industry in Västerbotten. The project supports the establishment of networks with relevant stakeholders, engaging key people, organisations, and industry. Support is also given to analysis of the regional sports industry and its needs and potential, field trips, etc.</p> <p>Objective 1: Create a growth platform for the sport industry in Västerbotten county consisting of higher education/research, the public and private sector and sport associations Objective 2: Develop a strategy and model for the sport industry in Västerbotten to support growth and competence development in the sector Objective 3: Support/grow the sport industry in Västerbotten through e.g. an annual forum.</p>

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Sport Project Description	
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	N/a – the project aims at helping the regional sports industry to develop.
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	Support to local sport related stakeholders, (SWOT) analysis of opportunities for further development and use of sport.
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	<p>Project website http://sportregionvasterbotten.se/om</p> <p>Analysis of the regional sport industry http://sportregionvasterbotten.se/wp-content/uploads/2014/11/Slutrapport_Branschanalys-Sportn%C3%A4ringen-V%C3%A4sterbottens-l%C3%A4n.pdf</p> <p>The (impact) goal is to double the size of the sport industry by 2025. The industry is currently valued at SEK 2 billion. There are 700 sport clubs, 300 sport companies and 2,000 FTEs.</p>
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	/

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	SE 2 - Idrettsanleggs betydning for samfunnsutvikling [The importance of sport arenas for society]
1.2 Country	Sweden-Norway
1.3 Region	The counties of Jämtland (SE), Nord trøndelags (NO), Sør trøndelags (NO), and Västernorrland (SE)
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Regionförbundet Jämtlands län
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Public Authority
2.3 Other partners	Mittuniversitetet Region Jämtland Härjedalen Stiftelsen förkunskaps- och kompetensutveckling
2.4 Beneficiaries	Public and private stakeholders in the region, the general public
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013 – COMPLETED
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	ERDF Nordens Gröna Bälte (Sweden-Norway INTERREG)
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 173,192 (SEK 1,633,890)
EU	€86,596 (SEK 816,945)
Other contributions	€ 86,596 (SEK 816,945)
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	None defined
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	All
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Support to local sport related stakeholders (broad definition)
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	This is a transnational project that aims to strengthen regional knowledge about the role of sport in society. The aim of the project is to examine how existing sports facilities form a basis for value creation. Jämtland County Council / Area R & D and Trøndelag Research og Utvikling works to share information and experience of how the region's sports facilities can be used to optimize the potential of society and business. The project will develop a 'competence development plan' with ideas that can generate use of facilities which will help create jobs and be of value to the regions
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	N/a
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	Support to local sport related stakeholders, analysis of opportunities for better use of sport arenas for the benefit or regional economy and society.
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	Project website

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Sport Project Description	
	<p>http://www.interreg.no/ireg/web.nsf/ShowNews?OpenForm&ID=030DA5F340C3403CC12577ED0046FF72</p> <p>Report http://www.tfou.no/lastned.asp?filnavn=Ra201211web.pdf</p> <p>The expected impact is increased economic and social return of sport arenas through better use of existing infrastructure. A mapping of existing infrastructures in the regions concerned showed that they contribute to socioeconomic wellbeing in a number of ways, but that their contributions can be further strengthened:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing infrastructure is adapted to be used as a meeting place by other non-sport actors/sectors • The building or refurbishment of sport infrastructure makes use of wider regional capacity (labour, planning). • The development of sport infrastructure is generally based on long-term regional strategies and infrastructure is built fit the overall regional planning • Costs of infrastructures can be brought down when/if used by schools during the day • Flexibility of infrastructure allows for use of other sectors (sport, culture, industry) and social groups (e.g. people with disabilities).
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	/

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	SE 3 - Tekniska hjälpmedel vid idrottsskador och medicinska tillämpningar [Technological tools for sport related injuries and medical applications]
1.2 Country	Sweden
1.3 Region	Jämtland/Mellersta Norrland
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Mittuniversitetet Telnr/Telephone number: 063-165501
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	University
2.3 Other partners	N/a
2.4 Beneficiaries	Mittuniversitetet, regional industry, other regional sport stakeholders (Sportstech and Nationellt Vintersportcentrum)
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013 – COMPLETED
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	ERDF Mellersta Norrland (Knowledge-driven industry development, R&D)
3.3 Structural Funds involved	
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 360,400 (SEK 3,400,000)
EU	€ 180,200 (SEK 1,700,000)
Other contributions	€ 180,200 (SEK 1,700,000) - Mittuniversitetet:
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Not applicable
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Winter sports, Adventure sports
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Medical technologies/product development
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	The project aims to support the rapidly growing sports and adventure industry and support areas of untapped potential, particularly in product development (e.g. individualization of products, for example to achieve less environmental impact, lower price or a better anatomical fit). Mittuniversitetet is leading this R&I project, which has its starting point in needs/user-driven research. It aims to build on the potential for developing the region's growth ambitions through efforts in the area of individualized production and medical technology to become a world-leading environment in winter sports and adventure technology.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	N/a
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	Increased knowledge base on sport injuries and medical technology, support to local businesses, support to local industry to encourage tourism
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	Project website

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Sport Project Description	
	<p>http://www.eunradig.se/projekt/item/t/tekniska-hjalpmedel-vid-idrottsskador-och-medicinska-tillampningar</p> <p>The project has developed a method of X-ray images, for example, a broken leg, creating 3-D digital images and further transfer the image to a machine that produces a model of the fracture in plastic. This and other breakthroughs are expected to be patented and create opportunities for (new) businesses.</p>
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	/

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	SE 4 - Idrott och turism [Sport and tourism]
1.2 Country	Sweden
1.3 Region	Småland och Öarna
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	GOTLANDS IDROTTSFÖRBUND Telnr/Telephone number: 0498-20 70 53 Project website http://www.eunaradig.se/projekt/item/t/idrott-och-turism
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Association
2.3 Other partners	Municipalities of Borgholm, Gotland, Kalmar, Mönsterås, Mörbylånga, Oskarshamn, and Västervik, Regional association in Kalmar county.
2.4 Beneficiaries	Local municipalities, industry (sport) and other regional sport stakeholders, tourism industry
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013 – COMPLETED
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	ERDF Småland och Öarna (Innovation)
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 254,294 (SEK 2,399,000)
EU	€ 101,654 (SEK 959,000)
Other contributions	€ 152,640 (SEK 1,440,000)
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Tourism
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	All sport
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Development of businesses/medical technologies/product development
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	The objective is to get the sport sector, the tourism industry and municipalities to cooperate more closely on sport and tourism ventures. This requires a permanent network of representatives of the community, tourism and sports movement. Cooperation will be strengthened through seminars and training.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	N/a
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	Increased public private cooperation, support to local businesses, support to local industry to encourage tourism
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	One goal is that the project will help increase the number of sports tourists in the region by 10%. Another goal is to raise the quality of at least 500 companies and organizations, which are working with sport and tourism.
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	/

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	SE 5 - Världens bästa idrottsregion [The World's Best Sport Region]
1.2 Country	Sweden
1.3 Region	Sweden/Norway
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Project website http://vbirapp.se/?page_id=2 Telnr/Telephone number: +47 669 416 02
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Private_Non-for-Profit
2.3 Other partners	Region Värmland Värmlands idrottsförbund Akershus municipality, Hedmarks municipality, Värmland municipality, Östfolds municipality
2.4 Beneficiaries	Sport participants, the wider community, sport associations
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013 – COMPLETED
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	ERDF Sweden/Norway (Inre Skandinavien INTERREG)
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 572,930 (SEK 5,405,000)
EU	€ 286,465 (SEK 2,702,500)
Other contributions	€ 286,465 (SEK 2,702,500) - municipalities
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Not defined (all)
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	All
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Strengthening
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	The main objective is to attract individuals to become involved in physical activity, and more engaged as a leader. The project intends to: start to develop 20 general sports events, recruit and develop the skills of 400 leaders and test approaches for getting new (inactive) groups (including women, immigrants, older people) in sport and physical activity. Sports associations are given concrete opportunities to help them reach wider groups of participant. The project also aims to make the region more attractive through inclusive activities and develop support for more vibrant sport associations.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	N/a
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support coaching / leadership skills • The project aims to make the region more attractive through inclusive activities and develop support for more vibrant sport associations.

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Sport Project Description	
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	20 sport associations were supported
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	/

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	SE 6 - Vintersportcentrum [Winter Sport Centre]
1.2 Country	Sweden
1.3 Region	Mellersta Norrland
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Mittuniversitetet Telnr/Telephone number: 063-165741 Project website http://www.miun.se/en/swsrc
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Public Institution (university)
2.3 Other partners	Länsstyrelsen i Jämtlands län (County council) Municipalities of Berg, Bräcke, Härjedalen, Krokom, Ragunda, Strömsund, Åre, Östersund
2.4 Beneficiaries	Regional sport related industries, public health actors, general public in the region
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013 – COMPLETED
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	ERDF Mellersta Norrland (Renewal of industry, innovation)
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 2,153,171 (SEK 20,312,938)
EU	€ 1,053,663 (SEK 9,940,213)
Other contributions	€1,099,509 (SEK 10,372,725)
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Elite and winter sports
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Winter sports
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Product development, service development
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	<p>The main objective is to increase the region's attractiveness. Vintersportcentrum (The Swedish Winter Sports Research Centre) consists of five elements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. R&D centre – a national and international R&D centre with a number of networks and a significant presence of international visiting researchers. 2. Test centre in performance and public health. Partnerships with the Swedish Olympic Committee, among others. 3. Trainings centre for elite and winter sports, and various public health projects. 4. Student laboratory with links to a range of degrees and courses at Mid Sweden University. 5. VINNOVA – the Peak Innovation (PI) initiative focusing on prototypes and product development, as well as a range of service concepts in sports technology and performance technology.

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Sport Project Description	
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	N/a
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	<p>The Swedish Winter Sports Research Centre (SWSRC) has two primary research foci: sports and performance and sports and health.</p> <p>In sports and performance, the physiological research at SWSRC primarily focuses on aerobic energy processes and the factors that limit aerobic performance capabilities. The aim is to explain physiological mechanisms using research questions that are relevant and applicable in the field of sports. A special area of interest for SWSRC is conducting studies in which the knowledge fields of physiology and biomechanics are integrated, with the aim of achieving a more inclusive understanding of factors that influence performance. This is primarily done using cross-country skiing and biathlon as the working models, both in the laboratory and in the field.</p> <p>Physical inactivity is a major contributing factor in a range of modern health problems, such as type 2 diabetes, Reaven's syndrome, and cardiovascular diseases. Factors such as smoking, poor nutrition, physical inactivity and alcohol now account for up to half of the lifestyle-related ill health that result in death and, according to the WHO, this proportion will increase to 60-70% by 2020. Osteoporosis is another common condition in Sweden; at the ages of 70-79, one in three women can be diagnosed as having osteoporosis when the density of their hip bone is analysed. This is why SWSRC has created a 'phys-lab' (in the field of sports and health) that allows research and development work related to public health.</p>
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	No quantitative goals found. The project aims to strengthen the region's identity and knowledge in sports and performance and a significantly increased investment in sport and public health.
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	/

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	SE 7 - Tillväxt Kviberg [Growth Kviberg]
1.2 Country	Sweden
1.3 Region	Västsverige
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Göteborgs Stad (Gothenburg City) Telnr/Telephone number: 031-368 20 88 Project website http://goteborg.se
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Public institution
2.3 Other partners	N/a
2.4 Beneficiaries	Local residents, local businesses (sport and tourism)
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013 – COMPLETED
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	ERDF Västsverige (Sustainable urban development)
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 726,153 (SEK 6,850,500)
EU	€ 290,465 (SEK 2,740,240)
Other contributions	€ 435,688 (SEK 4,110,260)
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Not specified but would include gym, football, handball, basketball and other common recreation activities
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Not specified
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Establishment of businesses / social entrepreneurship
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	This project aims to strengthen Kviberg's potential to develop as a growth area and meeting place in north-eastern Gothenburg and become an attractive sports and recreation area. The project is based on four parallel developments: - The development of the physical environment and building of new sport facilities - Establishment of businesses that strengthen the area's sport profile. - Increased collaboration between stakeholders. - Increased interest to visit Kviberg.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	One objective of the project is to develop physical environment and build new sport facilities, including public space and an 'activity centre'.
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	The project aims to provide opportunities for residents' meeting space and encourage new people to do physical activity. The project will also organize social entrepreneurship seminars.
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	The goal is to make Kviberg a meeting place where people from Gothenburg and people from across the country can enjoy a wide range of activities and an active society and industry with a focus on sports, recreation, health and culture.
6 Additional information sources	

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Sport Project Description

Other information	/
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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	SE 8 - Mötesplats Oviken - en plats, en vision, en framtid [Meeting Place Oviken - a place, a vision, a future}
1.2 Country	Sweden
1.3 Region	Mellersta Norrland
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Mötesplats Oviken Gräftåvägen 9 830 24 OVIKEN Telefon: 0643 – 100 50 Mail: info@oviken.se Project website http://www.oviken.se/motesplats-oviken/
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Public institution (Berg Municipality)
2.3 Other partners	County Council in Jämtland Mötesplats Oviken AB Regional Association of Jämtland County Swedish Sports Confederation
2.4 Beneficiaries	Local residents, local businesses (sport and tourism)
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013 – COMPLETED
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	ERDF Mellersta Norrland (Accessibility)
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 2,544,000 (SEK 24,000,000)
EU	€ 1,060,000 (SEK 10,000,000)
Other contributions	€1,484,000 (SEK 14,000,000)
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Tourism, regional development
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Bowling, swimming, Gym, Activity hall (for football, handball, basketball, climbing etc)
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Sport (broad definition) companies and tourism
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	The project aims to strengthen the region's attractiveness and competitiveness of creating more jobs, growing companies, and a good living environment. The main objective is to create an attractive and inclusive venue for meetings, culture and sport for those who live, visit and immigrate (i.e. opportunity for integration) into the region. Another key objective is to stimulate tourism to the region.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	The meeting place includes a variety of activities like bowling, cafe, swimming, relaxation, fitness, activity hall etc. and provide opportunities for new packaging opportunities for tourism in the area and its players, both summer and winter.

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Sport Project Description	
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	The project aims to strengthen the attractiveness of the region. In particular, the project aims to support regional integration of immigrants and minority ethnics.
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	Improved health and integration of immigrants population, increased tourism
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	/

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	SE 9 - Ung SportKraft [Young Sport Power]
1.2 Country	Sweden
1.3 Region	Sydsverige
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Skåneidrotten Tel. +46 705886525 Project website http://www.esf.se/sv/Resultat/Projektbanken/Behallare-for-projekt/Sydsverige/Ung-SportKraft/
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Private_Non-for-Profit
2.3 Other partners	Arbetsförmedlingen Malmö Näringsliv Skåne
2.4 Beneficiaries	Young unemployed, sport associations, wider regional economy
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013 – COMPLETED
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	ESF Programme Area 2
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ESF
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 4,900,758
EU	€ 2,107,658
Other contributions	€ 2,792,040
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Not specified
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Not specified
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Development of sport associations (narrow definition)
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	The key objective is to support young people in entering the labour market while simultaneously supporting the development of sport associations.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	N/a
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	Identify and create jobs that facilitate young people's entry into the labour market and reduce youth unemployment.
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	Quantitative targets <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify 1,000 new jobs Get 1,000 participants involved Qualitative targets <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retaining young people in sport and the voluntary sector Reduce social exclusion Contribute to improved public health Increasing activities of the participating sport associations

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Sport Project Description

6 Additional information sources

Other information

The project was closed due to a lack of commitment from job seekers and sport associations. See <http://old.nsk.se/article/20120703/NYHETER/707029863/-/skaneidrotten-lagger-ner-ung-sportkraft>

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	SE 10 - Arena för Social Ekonomi och Företagande [Arena for the Social Economy & Business]
1.2 Country	Sweden
1.3 Region	
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	SISU Idrottsutbildarna Tel +46 455367650 Project website: http://www.esf.se/sv/Resultat/Projektbanken/Behallare-for-projekt/Sydsverige/Arena-for-Social-Ekonomi-och-Foretagande/
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Private_Non-for-Profit
2.3 Other partners	Coompanion HSO Blekinge LÄNSBYGDERÅDET I BLEKINGE
2.4 Beneficiaries	Unemployed – encouraging (social entrepreneurship) – particularly women, immigrant population, people with disabilities
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013 – COMPLETED
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	ESF Programme Area 2
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ESF
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 2,790,362
EU	€ 1,105,66
Other contributions	€ 1,684,703
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Not specified
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Not specified
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Entrepreneurship in the social economy
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	The objective is to offer people not currently participating in labour market programmes. The project aims to create participation through collaboration across organizational and county boundaries to vigorously increase entrepreneurship in the social economy.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	The project aims to include approximately 400 sport clubs to design innovative activities leading to more involvement and hence more jobs in the social economy.
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	The project aims to i) create employment for groups of society which are partly at risk of social exclusion, ii) encourage social entrepreneurship, iii) encourage general life skills
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	Anticipated outputs/impacts

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Sport Project Description	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Create at least five work cooperatives in Blekinge county• Minimum of 140 people to undergo our entrepreneurial training• Minimum of 100 people to undergo project's Employee Training• Create at least 150 new jobs in the social economy in Blekinge• 50 people have started a new one or taken over an existing business in Blekinge.• Contribute to increased knowledge and understanding of accessibility and its importance for employment in the continued development of the region.• Creating a new and complementary structure for the social economy and its importance to society's growth and development.• Give each individual the general skills that will be useful in society, in associations, at workplaces, etc. Thus lifelong learning.
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	SI 1 - Training for professionals in the sport in the years 2011-2014
1.2 Country	Slovenia
1.3 Region	NUTS 1: Slovenia
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	OKS – Olimp d.o.o., info@oks-olimp.si , +386 1 2306021 http://www.olympic.si
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	The promoter is a company owned by the Olympic committee – sports associations, a national and not-for-profit company.
2.3 Other partners	The project involves 51 partners, including three members of the consortium, the Twirling Association of Slovenia and 48 national sports federations and other sports organizations.
2.4 Beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children and youth, • Professional and organizational work in sports management and • Managers of sports facilities.
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	Operational Programme human resources development 2007-2013
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ESF
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 2.973.654
EU	€ 2.527.605,90
Other contributions	€ 446.048,10
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TV / other media, • Health system • Tourism
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sports recreation, • Extracurricular physical education of children and youth, • Professional and organizational work in sports management and sports facilities
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Education
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	The aim is to achieve a regional spread in the implementation of the training and licensing of sport in the various national sports federations and to co-finance activities.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	The project was developed to educate professionals in sports for sports recreation, sport tourism, extracurricular physical education of children and youth and professional and management work in sports management and sports facilities.

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Sport Project Description	
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	The project directly contributes to the knowledge of specialists in sports and give them better prospects of employment and also in developing their own business possibilities. Besides this, more children and youth are guided into sports and recreation which will help them to engage in sports activities and an active life in the long term.
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	The events were carried out in eleven statistical regions of Slovenia with special attention to less-developed regions. Professional education qualifications to work in sport have been gained by 3302 people including 837 women while 9122 persons were licensed of whom 1.250 were women.
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	SI 2 - Bike route of friendship and health - Porečanka (PARENZANA)
1.2 Country	Slovenia
1.3 Region	NUTS 2: Western Cohesion Region, NUTS 3: Obalno Kraška
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	State roads administration of Slovenia, +386 1 478 80 13, www.promet.si/portal/sl/razmere.aspx
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	The promoter is a public national not-for profit organization.
2.3 Other partners	Municipalities, Istria County, Provincia Trieste
2.4 Beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inhabitants of the costal region in three countires, • Tourists (recreation and health sectors), • Rural entrepreneurs by the trail, • Village and smaller towns local communities, • Recreation and health associations of the region.
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2000-2006, 2007-2013, 2014-2020
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	Operational Programme of Environmental and Transport Infrastructure Development for the period 2007-2013
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 286.964,00
EU	€ 243.919,40
Other contributions	€ 43.044,60
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health system • Tourism
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cycling, • Walking, • Running, • Roller-skating.
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Construction of infrastructure
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	Develop a recreation and health line on Adriatic coast that connects not only recreation locations but also villages and small towns to give them a new development perspective. The project uses an old railway route (160 km) to connect cities and villages along the Adriatic Coast - from Italian Trieste to Croatian Poreč.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	The project covers the building of infrastructure in parts of the line on the 1600 km of old railway connection from Trisete to Poreč. The route was opened for recreation over 10 years ago, but from then on regions, municipalities and the state have beens investing funds for upgrading the route and developing rural life in this region.

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Sport Project Description	
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The route has developed a new tourism product in the Istria region covering Italy, Slovenia and Croatia). This product is one of the most popular recreational products in this part of of the EU. • The route is being used by several health associations in the region to organize recreational events. • The route has offered new business opportunities to local inhabitant mainly in rural areas (local food shops, souvenirs, visits to old towns, accommodation) • The project also promotes sustainable transport practices and invites users to actively use nature, cultural heritage and to visit the region on bike and walking.
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	<p>The principal result of the project is to bring together natural, cultural and technical heritage routes and provide tourist events in the participating municipalities as part of an integrated product.</p> <p>This will enhance the role of areas along the Croatian-Slovenian border and also the awareness of the importance and potential of the track, particularly among nature lovers and cyclists. Cross-border cooperation and the joint implementation of activities were crucial to the success of the project, which will help when seeking further support for similar cooperation. Local municipalities will maintain the infrastructure and this will be taken into account when planning activities. The project encourages local residents and tourists to use sustainable modes of transport such as walking and cycling, to reduce road traffic and related emissions. The track contributes to creating conditions for the improvement of tourist services in the nearby rural areas in order to promote the long-term development of the region by enhancing the competitiveness of its tourism sector.</p>
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	The project presented here is only a part of a larger project. Several millions of EUR were invested in this and related projects in last decade.

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	SI 3 - Old oak trails Apače
1.2 Country	Slovenia
1.3 Region	NUTS 2: East cohesion region, NUTS 3: Pomurje
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Municipality of Apače, +386 2 569 85 50, http://obcina-apace.si/
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	The promoter is a public entity local government and is not-for profit.
2.3 Other partners	Municipal tourist organization
2.4 Beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local inhabitants for recreation Tourists in the area through the regional promotion campaign Local schools and kindergartens for education and activities in the nature
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	Operational Programme for Strengthening Regional Development Potentials 2007-2013
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 978.655,00
EU	€ 546.350,00
Other contributions	€ 432.305,00
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Health system Tourism
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recreation in nature, Education in nature
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Construction of infrastructure
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide local inhabitants and tourists new education and recreation location that will give them knowledge of local environment. Provide public services for the better quality of life in rural areas.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	Recreation and education are the keys to this project and the project was implemented to secure a location for local inhabitants and tourists to enjoy nature and educate themselves.
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	The project provides new public services and a location for the quality of life in rural areas which helps local inhabitants to remain in villages and not to migrate to cities. Besides this the project provides a new tourist product for the local community and helps local small businesses in providing more visits which will in the long term help them in business.
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	The project was implemented to build a 8.889 m long tourism, education and recreation trail. The objective of the

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project was to develop new access to nature and enable tourism and recreational development in the village. This would enable more employment to be created in the municipality and help in reducing unemployment. In addition to this the project will also help in connecting villages in the area and help inhabitants to communicate and organize events.

6 Additional information sources

Other information

This is a small project financed from the regional development priority.

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	SI 4 - Healthy living lifestyle 2014 – 2015
1.2 Country	Slovenia
1.3 Region	NUTS 1: Slovenia
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Zavod za šport Planica, info@sport.si, +386 (0)1 434 23 90, www.zsrs-planica.si
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Promoter is a public not-for profit national entity.
2.3 Other partners	Primary schools are partners in this project.
2.4 Beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary school children from 6 to 15 years of age who are not involved in programmes aimed at quality and competitive sport. Local sports associations
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	Operational Programme Human Resources Development for the period 2007 – 2013
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ESF
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 2.100.000
EU	€ 1.785.000
Other contributions	€ 315.000
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Health system
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Weekly sports activities to eliminate the consequences of the negative effects of a modern lifestyle (exercise appropriate posture, eliminating the flatness of the foot, eliminating obesity, development of general endurance). The programme aims to provide the children involved with the recommended daily professionally guided exercises, in accordance with the recommendations of the EU Physical Activity Guidelines and in accordance with the Strategy of the Government in the area of physical activity promoting health, which has positive effects on children's health.
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Education
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	The programme aims to encourage primary school children to adopt a healthy lifestyle through sporting activities. 20 to 30 % of the primary school population is involved in the programme with 5 hours of physical activity per week.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	The programme makes use of at least 12 sports which are held indoors and outdoors. Children will be presented with urban sports and at least 3 sports disciplines from their environment with the cooperation of local sports associations. The programme took place during school time and during school hours and did not interfere with the normal curriculum.

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Sport Project Description	
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	<p>Over 150 half-time jobs were created while in the process of project implementation 262 different professional workers were involved in project activities. In 2014 149 job positions were involved in the project activities with 163 different professionals.</p> <p>According to a motor skills test that has been implemented in Slovenia for several decades pupils involved in the project were showing better motor abilities than those not involved.</p>
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	<p>The programme affects 130 elementary schools who are involved in the implementation of the project besides this 25.000 pupils are enrolled in physical activities of which 65 % of pupils are present for at least 50 hours of regular exercise per programme.</p>
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	<p>Evaluations of the programme and reports on the motor skills tests are available. The project is one in line of three that were financed under same objectives and measures in 2007-2013 programming period.</p>

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	SI 5 - Nordic centre Planica 1 st phase ski jumps centre
1.2 Country	Slovenia
1.3 Region	NUTS 2: Western cohesion region, NUTS 3: Gorenjska regija
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Zavod za šport Planica, info@sport.si, +386 (0)1 434 23 90, www.zsrs-planica.si/
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	The promoter is a public not-for profit national entity.
2.3 Other partners	No other partners are involved in this project
2.4 Beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sportsmen (world class and recreation) • Young people developing in sports • Tourists on sports events • General tourists visiting the centre
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	Operational Programme for Strengthening Regional Development Potentials for period 2007–2013
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 29 544 264.38
EU	€ 24 300 611.00
Other contributions	€ 5 243 653.38
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TV / other media, • tourism, • lotteries and betting, • sport-related R&D
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Ski jumps (training, competitions, recreation)
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Construction of infrastructure
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a central site for sports events, • Promote events and happening throughout the year, • New employments, • Prevent tradition of ski-jumps in Planica, • Develop a coordinated tourist offer of Sloveni and Gorenjska region with Kranjska gora.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	The project covers the building and rebuilding of ski jump facilities with a central podium and central buildings and facilities necessary for the operation of the ski-jump centre. Implementation of energy-efficiency measures and nature conservation measures at the location (vegetation, ground works etc.)
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	New employment (4) was planned with the project implementation but the key economic result of the project is enabling major sports events to take place in Slovenia (world ski jump series) and national competitions that provide

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	<p>economic and social effects for the local inhabitants and on the national level. 3 events are organized at the flying facility, 3 events are organized at the ski jumping facility, 5 events at youth ski jumping facilities and 3 events at children's and youth ski jumping facilities.</p> <p>Benefits of the project are measured in overnight stays in the area; which add up to 1.5 million EUR per year. Additional benefits are seen in higher expenditure of guests in the area with an additional 0.5 million EUR per year and with the purchase of souvenirs and sports equipment which may be calculated up to 300.000 EUR per year. Higher property values in the area and higher quality of life benefits may be calculated to be up to 1 million EUR per year.</p>
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	<p>New employment (4) was planned with the project implementation but the key economic result of the project is enabling of major sports events to be held in Slovenia (world ski jumps series) and national competitions that provide economic and social effects for the local inhabitants and on the national level. 3 events are organized at the flying facility, 3 events are organized at the ski jumping facility, 5 events at youth ski jumping facilities and 3 events at the children's and youth ski jumping facilities.</p>
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	<p>The project is in the last phases of implementation it will be finalized in September 2015. The project is part of the large Nordic centre project that started already in the 2004-2006 programming period.</p>

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	SI 6 - Nordic centre Planica 2 nd phase Cross country skiing center
1.2 Country	Slovenia
1.3 Region	NUTS 2: Western cohesion region, NUTS 3: Gorenjska regija
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Zavod za šport Planica, info@sport.si, +386 (0)1 434 23 90, www.zsrs-planica.si/
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	The promoter is a public not-for profit national entity.
2.3 Other partners	No other partners are involved in this project
2.4 Beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sportsmen domestic and foreign (world class and recreation) • Young people developing in sports, • Sports associations of Slovenia, • Guests in the region for their recreation, • Tourists at sports events, • General tourists visiting the centre.
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	Operational Programme for Strengthening Regional Development Potentials for period 2007–2013
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 18 541 665.36
EU	€ 15 313 805.00
Other contributions	€ 3 227 860.36
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TV / other media, • tourism, • lotteries and betting, • sport-related R&D
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Cross country skiing (training, competitions, recreation)
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Construction of infrastructure
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building of facilities cross country skiing lines (bridges, central stadium, vegetation), a summer cross country skiing line, a central building for the Cross country skiing events, an adrenalin park, • New employment • Organization of events • Developing a coordinated tourist offer for the Sloveni and Gorenjska region with Kranjska gora.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	The project covers the building and rebuilding of cross country skiing facilities with a central podium stadium and facilities necessary for the operation. Besides this, a summer (asphalt) cross country skiing line has been built and nature

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	conservation measures at the location are implemented (vegetation, ground works etc.)
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	New employment (6) was planned with the project implementation while the result of the project is also seen in organization of 6 major sports events in Slovenia and national competitions.
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	Besides the employment of 6 persons additional benefits of project are seen in benefits resulting from the overnight stays related to cross country skiing which amounts to up to 897.600 EUR per year, additional expenditure of guests which amounts to up to 148.800 EUR per year, the purchase of souvenirs and sports equipment in shops in the vicinity which amounts to up to 25.000 EUR per year, additional revenues from tourism which amounts to 439.800 EUR per year and other benefits of the project.
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	The project is in the last phases of implementation it will be finalized in September 2015. The project is part of the large Nordic centre project that started already in the 2004-2006 programming period.

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	SI 7 - Building of a multi-purpose sports facilities in Podčetrtek
1.2 Country	Slovenia
1.3 Region	NUTS 2: Eastern cohesion region, NUTS 3: Savinjska
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Municipality of Podčetrtek, zupan@podcetrtek.si, +386/3/818 2782, www.podcetrtek.si
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	The promoter of the project is a local public entity local self-government.
2.3 Other partners	Tourism company Terme Olimia d.d. in terms of marketing of facilities.
2.4 Beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sports teams • Individual athletes • Primary and secondary schools • Tourist groups • Short term visitors
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	Operational Programme for Strengthening Regional Development Potentials for period 2007–2013
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 4 977 283.00
EU	€ 1 557 206.62
Other contributions	€ 3 420 076.38
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Tourism
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School sports activities, • Training for sports clubs and recreational groups, • Local, school and national competitions • Individual activities due to changed lifestyle
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education, • Construction of infrastructure
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in covered sports facilities by 2,426 m2 which will help the municipality achieve regulated school standards and standards expected by citizens • Inclusion of sports infrastructure in the tourism product of the region and to ensure its coordination with tourism products which will lead towards increase of overnight stays by 110.000 per year. • Provide an additional covered area for the needs of schools, • Provide the necessary indoor sport areas for the purpose of exercise and members of sports clubs other recreational activities of sports clubs and recreational groups,

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Sport Project Description	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide facilities for implementation of local, school and national competitions • Meet the growing demand of individuals due to changed lifestyle, • Consistency with long-term objectives of the municipality in terms of modernization of sports infrastructure the period 2007-2010
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	Project is related to building and equipment of sports facilities under the project. This will enable target groups to use the facilities due to a higher demand for the covered facilities in the municipality.
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	Multiplier effect of the projects on the development of tourism in the municipality and the region. The projects will enable a broader range of sporting activities to be undertaken, with easier access for local residents; which may lead to a better development of sport and a positive impact on the health of citizens.
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project will contribute to increasing the number of overnight stays in the municipality by 110.000 annually by 2013. According to the National Statistics Office of Slovenia the number of overnight stays decreased from 357.609 in 2010 to 331.601 in 2013 and 323.704 in 2014. • Increase in covered sports facilities by 2,426 m² which will help the municipality achieve regulated school standards and standards expected by citizens • According to reports sent to the ministry of sports the municipality has employed 3 new employees in the project even though 2 were planned and organized 222 events in 2014.
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	The project is selected as one of the best practices of Slovenian structural policy.

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	SI 8 - Multipurpose hall and renovation of the village centre in Budanje
1.2 Country	Slovenia
1.3 Region	NUTS 2: Western cohesion region, NUTS 3: Goriška region
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Municipality of Ajdovščina, +386 5 365 9119, www.ajdovscina.si
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	The promoter of the project is a public entity municipality.
2.3 Other partners	Local community in the village of Budanje
2.4 Beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All generations of inhabitants of the village • Visitors to cultural and sports events
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	Rural development plan 2007-2013
3.3 Structural Funds involved	EAFRD
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 460 000.00
EU	€ 115 078.91
Other contributions	€ 344 921.09
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Tourism
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Indoor sports and physical activity.
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Construction of infrastructure
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To strengthen the recreational activities of citizens and enable the minimum conditions to be available for sports programmes for children and youth and physical education at school, • To develop premises for cultural, sports and educational events that have a positive impact on the cultural and economic development and contribute to the quality of life in rural area, • To strengthen social life and associations of villagers, • To motivate people to remain in the villages by creating a friendly village centre and to encourage socialization of the rural population, • To preserve or increase the population in this rural area.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	The project directly supports recreational activities of citizens in the village and provides the minimum conditions for sports programmes for children and youth and physical education at a local school. Besides this facilities enable

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Sport Project Description	
	cultural, sports and educational events to take place in the rural area.
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	The project develops facilities for cultural, sports and educational events in the village which leads to a better quality of life in villages and retains the population. This also strengthens social life and associations of villagers; which additionally helps to maintain the population. In this project no additional employment was developed but the objectives of the project were to keep the population in the villages.
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	Number of inhabitants in the village of Budanje increased from 801 in 2010 to 827 in 2014 according to data of the National Statistical Office of Slovenia.
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	Rural development project. Project is small but very positively effects the village life.

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	SK 1 - Reconstruction of sport and recreation facilities Slňava – Zemplínska Šírava
1.2 Country	Slovakia
1.3 Region	NUTS II East Slovakia (Kosice region)
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Sport and Recreation Facilities Slňava Phone: +421 940 877 131 Website: www.slnava.sirava.sk
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	private: for profit (SME)
2.3 Other partners	-
2.4 Beneficiaries	(sport) public
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	OP Competitiveness and Economic Grow
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 995 770
EU	€ 497 885
Other contributions	€ 497 885
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Tourism
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Outdoor sports
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Construction of infrastructure
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	The main objective of the project is to increase the competitiveness of the Slňava hotel in Zemplínska Šírava and the reconstruction of the facility and the construction of sports facilities. Specific objectives are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reconstruction and modernization of the hotel, • building sport facilities for sports activities, • increasing of the quality and comprehensiveness of services, creation of new jobs.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	Modernization of the tennis courts with artificial grass, beach volleyball court, playground with a solid surface, a large playground, a small football field of lawn and field Petanque allows for all-season sport activities, thereby promoting the management of leisure time.
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	The project contributes to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • development of the physical environment of the area, • increase attractiveness of the region for tourism and work.
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	The main results of the project are:

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Sport Project Description	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• more diverse offer of services and sport activities and services,• all-season offer of sports activities (training camps for athletes),• increase of the number of visitors and revenue,• creation of new jobs.
Other information	

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	SK 2 - Expansion and modernization of sports and relaxation center "Vážska Riviera"
1.2 Country	Slovakia
1.3 Region	NUTS II West Slovakia (Trenčiansky region)
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Sport Centrum Púchov Phone: +421 424 634 635 Website: http://www.sportcentrumpuchov.sk/
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	private: for profit (SME)
2.3 Other partners	
2.4 Beneficiaries	(sport) public, tourist
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	OP Competitiveness and Economic Grow
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 1 249 963
EU	€ 499 530
Other contributions	€ 750 433
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Tourism
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Indoor and outdoor sports
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Construction of infrastructure
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	The project aims to increase the tourist attractiveness of Povazsky region through extending the supply of quality comprehensive tourism services used all year round. Specific objective is the extension of the existing facilities to create a tourist complex with quality catering, sports and relaxation, and other complimentary tourism services.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	Reconstruction of sport-relaxation centre with facilities for fitness, badminton, squash, and tennis hall allows for all-season sport activities for public and tourists.
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	The project contributes to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • development of the physical environment of the area, • increase the attractiveness of the region for tourism and work.
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	The main results of the project are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • extension of the offer of sport and wellness activities, • extension of services for tourism, • creation of new jobs.
Other information	/

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	SK 3 - Reconstruction of sports-rehabilitation centre
1.2 Country	Slovakia
1.3 Region	NUTS II West Slovakia (Nitriansky region)
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Agroinvest Levice, s.r.o. Phone: +421 36 633 61 68 Website: http://www.agroinvestlv.sk
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	private: for profit
2.3 Other partners	
2.4 Beneficiaries	(sport) public, tourist
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	OP Competitiveness and Economic Grow
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 1 627 666
EU	€ 651 067
Other contributions	€ 976 599
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Tourism, health
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Indoor and outdoor sports
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Construction of infrastructure
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	The main project objective is to increase the competitiveness of sports and recreational services of Agroinvest Levice company. Specific objectives are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • acquisition of equipment and facilities of the reconstructed building sports and recreation equipment, • extension of the existing sport and recreation facilities.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	Reconstruction and equipping of sport-rehabilitation centre for sport-recreation activities corresponding to EU standards.
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	The project contributes to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • development of the physical environment of the area, • increase the attractiveness of the region for tourism and work.
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	The main results of the project are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • extension of an existing building sport and recreation facilities, • extension of the offer of sports and wellness activities for the public and tourists, • creation of new jobs.
Other information	

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	SK 4 - Improving the qualifications of teachers of physical and sports education
1.2 Country	Slovakia
1.3 Region	NUTS II West Slovakia NUTS II Centre Slovakia NUTS II East Slovakia
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	National Sports Center (Národné športové centrum) Phone: +421 2 322 236 10 Email: office@sportcenter.sk Website: www.sportcenter.sk
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Public: national level
2.3 Other partners	-
2.4 Beneficiaries	Teachers, students
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	OP Education
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 5 065 311
EU	€ 5 065 311
Other contributions	
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Many different types of indoor and outdoor sports
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Education
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	The main project objective is to improve the qualifications of teachers of physical and sports education with emphasis on innovative ways and methods of physical education teaching at primary and secondary schools. Specific objectives are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to create training programs for teachers in order to adapt the teaching of physical and sports education to the needs of the current generation of students, • to develop key competencies of teachers in educational field "Health and movement" through the innovative further education.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	A special training program for teachers of physical education, including sets with sports equipment (e.g. frisbee, flip lop, water ski, slacline, slideboard, overball, dyna-band ...).
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	The project contributes to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • contributions to learning / skills development, • prevention for socio-pathological phenomena.

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Sport Project Description	
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	The main results of the project are: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• creation and implementation of new innovative educational programs in schools,• improvement of the qualifications of teachers,• increasing of attractiveness of physical education and sports among young people (impact on health improvement).
Other information	

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	SK 5 - Construction of sports and leisure zone in the municipality Závod
1.2 Country	Slovakia
1.3 Region	NUTS II Region Bratislava (Bratislavský kraj)
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Municipality of Zavod Website: http://www.obeczavod.sk/
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Public : local level
2.3 Other partners	
2.4 Beneficiaries	Public
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	OP Bratislava Region
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 213 135
EU	€ 208 535
Other contributions	€ 4 600
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Outdoor sports
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Construction of infrastructure
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	The project objective is to increase the life quality of inhabitants of the municipality Závod through the regeneration of important spatial area in the municipality. Specific objectives are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to develop a comprehensive sports and relaxing area for residents of the municipality, • to regenerate public spaces and greenery, • to build a multifunctional and children playgrounds.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	Construction of the facilities for sports and leisure for sport activities of residents.
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	The project contributes to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • development of the physical environment of municipality, • increase attractiveness and competitiveness of the area, • inclusion of groups under risk of social exclusion.
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	The main results of the project are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • developing of sports and relaxing complex for residents • regeneration of public areas and greenery

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Sport Project Description	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• building of a multifunctional and children playgrounds• higher inclusion (wheelchair access and improvement of orientation).
Other information	

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	SK 6 - Multifunctional sports complex in the municipality Zohor
1.2 Country	Slovakia
1.3 Region	NUTS II Region Bratislava (Bratislavský kraj)
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Municipality of Zohor Phone: +421 02 65961 120 Website: http://www.obeczohor.sk/
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Public : local level
2.3 Other partners	-
2.4 Beneficiaries	public
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	OP Bratislava Region
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 591 044
EU	€ 496 223
Other contributions	€ 94 821
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Outdoor sports – football, ice-sports, inline sports, etc.
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Construction of infrastructure
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	The main project objective is to enhance the quality of inhabitants' life of the village Zohor by revitalization of the sports facilities. Specific objectives are: 1. an adaptation of public area aimed at the reconstruction of sidewalks, paved areas and installation of accessories, 2. a renewal of public green areas (planting of new trees and revitalized of existing green), 3. a multifunctional playground - ice, multifunctional playground and a children playground, 4. improving the safety and quality of the area is achieved by reconstructing public lifting.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	Construction of a multifunctional sports complex - ice, multifunctional playground and a children playground for sport activities for children and public in the municipality.
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	The project contributes to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> development of the physical environment of municipality, increase attractiveness and competitiveness of the area, inclusion of groups under risk of social exclusion (wheelchair access and improvement of orientation).
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	The main results of the project are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> revitalization of area and green,

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Sport Project Description	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• construction of sports facilities,• an increase of safety (improvements of public lighting).
Other information	

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	SK 7 - Multifunctional recreational and sports complex in Kostolná pri Dunaji
1.2 Country	Slovakia
1.3 Region	NUTS II Region Bratislava (Bratislavský kraj)
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Municipality of Kostolná pri Dunaji Phone: +421 02 4590 1539 Email: kostolnapd@gmail.com Website: http://www.kostolnapridunaji.sk/index.html
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Public : local level
2.3 Other partners	
2.4 Beneficiaries	public
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	OP Bratislava Region
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 428 346
EU	€ 424 322
Other contributions	€ 4 024
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Outdoor sports
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Construction of infrastructure
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	<p>The project objective is to ensure sustainable development of the community by revitalization and building a public area (a hitherto unused) and consequently thereby improve living conditions.</p> <p>Specific objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • adaptation of public areas: to create an attractive public space, to facilitate and simplify linking of municipality parts with one another, to improve cleanliness and comfort for the municipality residents, • multifunctional playground: to create the conditions for meaningful and active leisure for all ages throughout the year, • landscaping: to improve and beautify the environment of inhabitants in the locality, enabling economic and ecological irrigation of public area, • public lightening: to increase public security, to allow the usage of public areas for leisure and sports activities also during the evening hours.

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Sport Project Description	
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	Construction of multifunctional recreational and sports complex for sport and leisure activities of public of all ages throughout the year.
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	The project contributes to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• development of the physical environment of municipality,• increase attractiveness and competitiveness of the area,• inclusion of groups under risk of social exclusion (wheelchair access and improvement of orientation).
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	The main results of the project are: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• construction of a sports and relaxing area for residents of the municipality,• regeneration of public spaces and greenery,• construction of a multifunctional and children playground.
Other information	

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	SK 8 - Reconstruction of Sports Facility in Poruba Village
1.2 Country	Slovakia
1.3 Region	Trenčiansky region
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Poruba Village Prievidza county Trenčiansky region obecporuba@stonline.sk + 421 918 476646
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Public authority at local level
2.3 Other partners	No
2.4 Beneficiaries	Inhabitants of the village of Poruba and the local area.
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013 (March 2008-July 2010)
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	
3.3 Structural Funds involved	European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) - LEADER
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 414 107
EU	€ 310 580
Other contributions	€ 103 527
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Improvement of Health Quality of Life, Energy improvement
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	The refurbished Sports grounds will make them suitable for a range of sports activities including football, in the first instance. At a later stage, further developments of the playground will allow for a wider range of sports, including tennis, volleyball and basketball.
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Construction of infrastructure, Capital investment
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	The project reconstructed and modernised the Poruba village sports facility and made it more environmentally friendly. The objective was to provide the village with a 'rest and relaxation' zone' and enhanced possibilities for sports and other activities, thus improving the quality of life and health of inhabitants of the village and the local area. Before being refurbished, the sports facility was mostly utilised by a local football club. It was in an extremely poor state of repair. The project described here constitutes 'phase one' of a wider plan for the sports facility. In future it is planned to create a multifunctional playground suitable for a wide range of sports including tennis, volleyball and basketball. The investments consisted of: 1) Building the ground surfaces near the playground area, tree planting, fencing of the playground area with entrances for visitors and users of the playground; 2) Building a concrete terrace wall - to help avoid earth slides and harm due to the vertical distance between the

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Sport Project Description	
	playground area and adjoining land; 3) Reconstruction of the changing room building.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	All elements of the project will be of benefit to sport activities and other physical activities.
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural Quality of Life & Economic Diversification • Improving quality of life in rural areas • Basic services for the economy and rural population
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	<p>The project ran from March 2008 to July 2010</p> <p>It has improved the local inhabitants' quality of life through:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Providing a facility to allow free time to be spent in an active way; 2) Supporting the local football club that has a long-lasting tradition in Poruba village; 3) Supporting local teenagers in a positive manner and creating a means for a healthy lifestyle for them; 4) Ensuring better utilization of the sports facility and development of the other sport and leisure activities of local rural community. <p>A sports facility generates a range of benefits including: Reduction in passive lifestyles; Encouragement for the take-up of outdoor activities; and potentially, Identifying new sports talents.</p>
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	<p>http://enrd.ec.europa.eu/enrd-static/policy-in-action/rdp_view/en/view_project_2461_en.html</p> <p>http://www.poruba.sk/</p>

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	SK 9 - Improved Childrens Playground Facilities in Oľdza village (project EAFRD-2800)
1.2 Country	Slovakia
1.3 Region	Nitriansky kraj
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Oľdza village, Dunajská Streda county, Nitra region, Western Slovakia +421 31 5692477
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Public authority at local level
2.3 Other partners	n/a
2.4 Beneficiaries	Children and inhabitants of the village of Oľdza
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	Rural Development Programme for Slovakia 2007-2013, Axis 3: Improving the quality of life in rural areas.
3.3 Structural Funds involved	European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) - LEADER
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 33,630
EU	€ 24,486
Other contributions	€ 8,162
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Improvement of Health and Quality of Life
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	The playground and leisure area provided for children's play in general, and various outdoor physical activities for all inhabitants of the village. A basketball court has also been constructed.
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Construction of infrastructure and equipment
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	<p>The overall aim of the project was to contribute to the improvement of the quality of life of the local rural community, through an improved access to leisure facilities. The specific objective was to upgrade existing playground facilities and construct new facilities combining play areas and equipment for children with facilities for cultural events for the entire local rural community.</p> <p>Entire communities can benefit from the presence of a playground which combines play equipment for children with eating areas and other facilities for the shared use of all. Recognising this, Oľdza village decided to invest in the upgrading of the dilapidated existing playground facilities and the construction of new ones.</p> <p>The actions funded under the project were: 1) Existing old and damaged structures either repaired or removed from the playing field; 2) New playground structures constructed; 3)</p>

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Sport Project Description	
	New facilities created, including an outdoor stage, basketball court, summer house, garden benches and outside grill.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	Both the upgraded playground, and the new basketball court and leisure area will provide for outdoor recreation, play and physical activities.
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural Quality of Life & Economic Diversification • Improving quality of life in rural areas • Basic services for the economy and rural population
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	<p>The project operated from March -June 2010.</p> <p>The playground facilities have been refurbished and improved and they now provide new outdoor recreation opportunities for all village inhabitants irrespective of their age and bring together the whole village community. Furthermore, the village's attractiveness has been enhanced. The village has put into effect the motto "more satisfied citizens - more beautiful village"</p>
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	http://oldza.sk/ http://enrd.ec.europa.eu/enrd-static/policy-in-action/rdp_view/en/view_project_2800_en.html

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	UK 1 - Sport for Peace Building
1.2 Country	Ireland, UK
1.3 Region	Northern Ireland
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	North East PEACE III Partnership Coleraine Borough Council Cloonavin 66 Portstewart Road Coleraine BT 52 1EY Tel: +44 28 7034 7034
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Public entities Regional, cross- border
2.3 Other partners	North East PEACE III Partnership (Ulster University, the Council areas of Ballymena, Ballymoney, Coleraine, Larne, Limavady, and Moyle, sports clubs and community groups)
2.4 Beneficiaries	The community, young people
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	EU Programme for Peace and Reconciliation in Northern Ireland and the Border Region of Ireland ('PEACE III Programme').
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF
3.4 Budget (€)	
EU	€ 9.5 million (£7.6 million) in three phases
Other contributions	
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Community cohesion
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	A range of sport/physical activities
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	<p>The programme is divided into two main priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reconciling Communities • Contributing to a Shared Society <p>It delivers these priorities through "themes":</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To build positive relations at the local level • To acknowledge the past • To create shared public spaces • To develop key institutional capacity for a shared society <p>An underlying theme was to develop a shared future, using sport as a medium to improve trust and cultural understanding, while developing partnerships and creating shared spaces at a local level. The objective was to encourage people to become fully engaged in activities not normally associated with their community background, while using sport as a medium to</p>

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Sport Project Description	
	develop understanding of other cultures. This practical involvement in a safe environment built trust and helped to challenge negative perceptions and attitudes about others.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	More than 20 different sports were involved
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	<p>A range of workshops were held based on cultural identity and education through sport in each region, followed by opportunities for coach education across a range of sports, with a pathway to participation, performance or employment through the grassroots links. Schools education projects were held where sport was used over a 6 week period to learn about culture, inclusion and Olympic truce. Large scale events were held in each region which were planned by local people to meet the need, with monitoring provided by the management. These included community and sport come and try days, Olympic sporting fun days, sport for development and peace conference, sport for development awards evening to recognise good practice at grassroots level.</p> <p>Participants were trained to obtain qualifications, then mentored to act as project trainers, role models or peer leaders, some participants were able to gain employment within the project on a casual basis. Others were promoted into leadership roles within the project. Finally participants were mentored and directed to other pathways for further training, employment or community positions to achieve related goals.</p>
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	<p>Operated from January 2012 – February 2014</p> <p>Improved confidence in own cultures, as well as trust and respect for other cultures, decreased levels of prejudice, greater awareness of challenges for leadership in a shared society. Increased awareness/understanding of other communities, improved levels of trust and tolerance among programme beneficiaries, increased understanding/awareness of the ethnic minority community</p> <p>More than 20 different sports involved.</p> <p>10,000 attendees from across the region. More than 300 obtained coach education certificates, more than 20 people obtained employment. More than 2000 volunteer hours generated. Case study good practice examples and training manuals were produced.</p>
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	<p>Project website no longer current</p> <p>http://www.colerainebc.gov.uk/news/news_item.php?id=1432</p> <p>http://www.colerainebc.gov.uk/docs/2009/PeaceIII-Action-Plan.pdf</p> <p>http://news.ulster.ac.uk/releases/2012/6207.html</p> <p>http://www.colerainebc.gov.uk/news/news_item.php?id=2019</p>

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	UK 2 - National Football Museum
1.2 Country	UK
1.3 Region	North West England (Manchester)
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	The National Football Museum Urbis Building, Cathedral Gardens, Todd St, Manchester M4 3BG UK Tel: +44 161 605 8200
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Registered charity - not-for profit
2.3 Other partners	URBIS Funders - the Heritage Lottery Fund, Manchester City Council
2.4 Beneficiaries	Local economy, community
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	Northwest Competitiveness Operational Programme Priority 3
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF
3.4 Budget (€) EU Other contributions	€4.75 million (£3.8 million) € 11.6 million (£9.3 million) - the Heritage Lottery Fund Significant financial support from Manchester City Council - £ 2 million per year.
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Tourism & urban development
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Football
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Museums
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	<p>After the closure of a national football museum located in Preston in 2010, Manchester City Council agreed to support a new museum in Manchester which opened in July 2012. The Museum exists to explain how and why football has become 'the people's game', a key part of England's heritage and way of life.</p> <p>It houses a collection of over 140,000 boots, balls, programmes, paintings, postcards and ceramics (including the prestigious FIFA collection) and offers a series of interactive experiences, such as penalty shooting and a changing programme of temporary exhibitions, linking football to topics as diverse as fashion, history, art and World War 1. The museum will also provide a permanent home for its nationally-recognised Hall of Fame, with new legends being inducted in a prestigious awards ceremony every year.</p> <p>The museum has become part of Manchester's very active use of museums as part of its urban development strategy and</p>

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	through its particular focus on those sections of the community that do not usually visit museums and galleries and its learning and community programmes., it has a significant educational and social role.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	Football is the focus of the museum’s collection.
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	The relocation of the NFM to Manchester was intended to help promote the Millennium Quarter of the city as a cultural tourist destination, bringing increased visitor spend to the surrounding retail and leisure outlets.
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	The project formally ran from 07/02/2011 to 30/09/2013. The museum was expected to attract over 350,000 visitors per year, but there were 100,000 visitors in the first six weeks of operation and over 1 million visitors in just over two years. The National Football Museum was shortlisted for European Museum of the Year in 2015.
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	http://www.nationalfootballmuseum.com/ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Football_Museum

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	UK 3 - Sportcity Manchester
1.2 Country	UK
1.3 Region	North West England (Manchester)
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Manchester City Council City Policy Team (Planning & Regeneration) MANCHESTER M60 2LA Tel: + 44 161 234 5000 No project website
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Public entity: local authority
2.3 Other partners	Sportcity
2.4 Beneficiaries	Local economy and community, Users of sportcity facilities.
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	Northwest Competitiveness Operational Programme Priority 3
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF
3.4 Budget (€) EU Other contributions	Sportcity Public Realm Project € 2,710,000 (£2,167,831) The parallel URC NEM Sportcity Remediation and Site Servicing project had ERDF support of € 4,418,000 (£3,534,645)
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	TV / other media, tourism, sport-related R&D
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Football, cycling, tennis, squash, gymnastics
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Construction
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	<p>Sportcity is the largest concentration of sporting venues in Europe. It was developed on derelict land for the 2002 Commonwealth Games and the 48,000 seat City of Manchester Stadium is now home to Manchester City Football Club. The site also features the National Squash Centre, the 6,500 seat Manchester Regional Arena, the English Institute of Sport, the Manchester Velodrome and the Tennis Centre as well as a state-of-the-art gymnasium. It is a venue for over 400 events each year and receives over 4,500,000 visits annually. Sportcity has played a significant part in the regeneration of East Manchester and plays its part within a wider development strategy.</p> <p>The project 'Sportcity Public Realm phase 1' involved the redevelopment of land surrounding the City of Manchester Stadium. A complex, programme of works prepared the land</p>

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	<p>for the regeneration project that was expected to attract in the region of £1bn of investment and include the creation of a world class training facility for the football club.</p> <p>Further ERDF input was made through a parallel Remediation and Site Servicing project.</p>
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	Sport attractions being used as part of a more general redevelopment strategy for a former industrial area.
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	The project was part of a much bigger strategy to redevelop a large area in the city of Manchester away from its industrial base towards one built on a more service-orientated economy. It was expected to generate private sector investment, economic growth and employment.
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	<p>The Public Realm project ran from 01/01/2010 to 30/11/2012. The parallel Sportcity Remediation and Site Servicing project ran from 02/08/2010 to 30/06/2011.</p> <p>Information on the specific project is difficult to disentangle from broader economic and social impacts of Sportcity as a whole.</p>
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	<p>http://sportcity-manchester.com/</p> <p>https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sportcity</p> <p>http://www.east-manchester.com/</p>

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	UK 4 - XtraVert
1.2 Country	UK
1.3 Region	Cornwall
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Real Ideas Organisation (RIO) Devonport Guildhall Ker Street Plymouth PL1 4EL Tel: +44 8458 621288 http://xtravert.realideas.org/
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Private: not-for profit Community Interest Company – social enterprise
2.3 Other partners	Skills Funding Agency, Freestyle
2.4 Beneficiaries	Young, unemployed people
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	ESF Convergence
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ESF
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 104,902
EU	€ 16,733
Other contributions	€ 88,169
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Manufacturing & installation of sport equipment
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Skateboarding
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	XtraVert aimed to engage young (16-19 NEETs) unemployed people through their interest in sport, especially skateboarding, in order to interest them in developing skills, such as carpentry and business skills, in the development, manufacture, sale and installation of skateboarding or other equipment.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	An interest in skateboarding was used to engage with young people and lead them into a course on developing skateboard and similar equipment.
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	Improved employability in a region with underemployment.
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	Participants took a 12-week learning programme to learn construction techniques for the equipment used in skateboard parks. Other skills were taught and qualifications obtained relating to health & safety, fire safety, manual handling and customer care.

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	The first programme ended successfully with 100% attendance and completion records and 66% progression routes The project generated other social enterprises.
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	http://www.realideas.org/about-rio/our-difference/case-studies/284-xtravert#.Vjobu2rZ_IU

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	UK 5 - Momentum Arts Over 50s
1.2 Country	UK
1.3 Region	East Anglia
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Momentum Arts Brightspace, 160 Hadleigh Road, Ipswich, IP2 0HH UK Tel: + 44 1473 345437
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Private not-for profit
2.3 Other partners	Programme jointly funded by ESF and Legacy Trust UK, a charity responsible for a lasting cultural legacy from the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games. Project has links with a range of local authority and community organisations.
2.4 Beneficiaries	Anyone who wants help to get into employment or enterprise, but including people over 50 years of age
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	Team East for Skills programme
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ESF
3.4 Budget (€) EU Other contributions	
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Sport-based businesses
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Range of sport/physical (and cultural) activities
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	-
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	The project sought to inspire unemployed individuals to improve their skills, engage in volunteering and move into employment through development of personal skills and communication and confidence building, starting with an initial Warm-up session and moving on to Bronze and Silver level programmes offering more challenging work skills and personal development and possibly an accredited qualification. There is a focus on how individuals could develop businesses from their interests or something they love doing, including sporting activities. The over 50s in particular were often looking for a career change.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	Sport activities used to motivate over 50's encountering employment difficulties or wishing to change career direction
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	Contributing to employability

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Sport Project Description

5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	Increase in employability of over 50s participating
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6 Additional information sources

Other information	http://www.cs3.org.uk/?member_directory=test-member-7 TAEN (The Age and Employment Network) Report 'ESF Projects Successfully Engaging with the Over-50s' (http://taen.org.uk/uploads/resources/TAEN_SpecialPublication_FinalForWeb.pdf)
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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	UK 6 - A Sporting Chance
1.2 Country	UK
1.3 Region	East Midlands (Nottinghamshire)
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Bassetlaw District Council Contacts no longer available
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Public local authority
2.3 Other partners	Connexions, Drug and Alcohol support agencies, North Nottinghamshire College, Nottinghamshire Youth Offending Team, School inclusion units Co-funder: Skills Funding Agency
2.4 Beneficiaries	Young people (14-19 NEETs or early-school leavers), Multiple disadvantaged
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	ESF Priority area: 1: Extending employment opportunities
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ESF
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 135,600 (£108,480)
EU	
Other contributions	
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Employability and employment in local leisure industries
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Range of sport/physical activities (including indoor athletics, swimming, paint balling, street dancing, fishing)
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	Integrating disadvantaged young people into employment The project gave young people facing multiple disadvantages the opportunity to engage in sporting activities as a pathway towards self-respect, qualifications, training and employment. Through an initial offer of holiday programmes and with activities in local primary and secondary schools, the Sporting Chance team established relationships based on trust and mutual respect while helping participants discover and develop their interests and aptitudes. The beneficiaries were directed towards qualifications that were tailored to the needs of local leisure industries
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	Sport/physical activities used to engage with target beneficiaries and develop skills, through mentoring and continuing support.
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	Contribution to employability of beneficiaries and community development
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	The project ran from 30/09/2008 to 31/12/2010

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The project aimed to engage with some 40+ young people, including new parents, or young people referred through the youth offending team. The intention was that all should achieve some qualifications and be given opportunities for work experience or voluntary work, and some would be offered employment after the course. After the ending of the project in 2010, the scheme continued to be operated as a social enterprise until the end of 2014.

6 Additional information sources

Other information

<http://www.asportingchancebassetlaw.co.uk/>

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	UK 7 - Brighton Stepping Stones into Employment
1.2 Country	UK
1.3 Region	South East England (Brighton and Hove)
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Brighton and Hove Albion Football Club, Albion in the Community American Express Community Stadium Village Way, Brighton, BN1 9BL UK Tel: +44 1273 878265 project website not available
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Albion in the Community is a registered charity (not-for profit)
2.3 Other partners	Brighton & Hove City Council Co-funder: Skills Funding Agency
2.4 Beneficiaries	Long-term unemployed, Homeless, Hardest to help, Disabled people (including people with health conditions), Those needing basic skills. Participants are referred to the project via local projects, such as mental health, homeless, pathways providers and primarily Jobcentre Plus.
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	ESF Priority area: 1: Extending employment opportunities
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ESF
3.4 Budget (€) EU Other contributions	
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Employability
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Football
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	The project targeted the hard-to-reach with the aim of re-engaging them into learning and achieving a qualification in sports leadership or volunteering. Participants are supported towards sustainable employment or voluntary work as a stepping stone towards employment. The project was delivered through the community arm of Brighton and Hove Albion - Albion in the Community in four centres. Brighton and Hove Albion Football Club has a dedicated and well-resourced study support centre at the stadium. The centre employs its own staff, who delivered the project. Involvement of inspirational ex professional BHAFC

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Sport Project Description	
	football players as mentors for participants helped ensure good outcomes with good retention and successful course completion. Football clubs were chosen as the location as they are relaxed and friendly environments.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	Football (and well-known footballers) were used to engage with and inspire the target groups for this project - long-term unemployed, homeless, disabled people (including people with health conditions)
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	Contributions to employability of those hardest to help
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	<p>The project operated from 01/08/2008 to 01/12/2010. Two qualifications are offered to participants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Sports Leadership Award (level 2) • Personal Best (level 1) <p>The targets for the project were :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 264 qualifications • 230 positive progressions (employment, voluntary work, further education, jobsearch activity) • 90 sustained employment outcomes (six months employment) <p>Achievements were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 330 qualifications (across four centres) • 170 progression into work
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	http://albioninthecommunity.org.uk/

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	UK 8 - Coventry Blaze Community Sports Leadership
1.2 Country	UK
1.3 Region	West Midlands
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Coventry Blaze Ice Hockey Club Skydome Arena, Croft Road, Coventry, CV1 3AZ UK Tel: +44 2476 634538
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Club operating as a commercial business
2.3 Other partners	West Midlands Councils, Skills Funding Agency Contributions from Si Sports for the sports leadership training and level 2 qualification, and Pertemps for employability skills
2.4 Beneficiaries	Unemployed, Persons with no or low qualifications (with a view to gaining Level 2 qualifications), Economically inactive
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	ESF Priority area: 1: Extending employment opportunities Community grant
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ESF
3.4 Budget (€) EU Other contributions	€ 15,000 (£ 12,000)
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Employability, especially in sport-related activities
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Ice Hockey
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	Coventry Blaze Ice Hockey Club delivers a sports leadership and confidence-building programme for local out-of-work people with the help of Coventry Blaze players. The project evolved from work that the Coventry Blaze Ice Hockey team manager was doing with volunteers and a wish to extend the club's community engagement programme, utilising their unique skills and facilities. The programme is funded by an ESF community grant and offers participants the chance to take part in a four-day community sports leadership programme, based at the Coventry Blaze team facilities. The course is both practical and theoretical, integrating key employability skills with sports leadership training. Participants must be over 19 years old, unemployed, and living in Coventry or Warwickshire.

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Sport Project Description	
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	The project made use of the profile of a local ice hockey club and built on its community engagement programme and existing work with volunteers, utilising the club's unique skills and facilities.
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	Engaging with persons with no or low qualifications and the economically inactive to develop employability and assist them to enter the labour market.
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	<p>The project ran from 01/04/2009 to 30/09/2009. Thirty participants were funded in 2009 for two courses of 15 people on each course.</p> <p>In an innovative approach to attracting project participants, the Coventry Blaze Ice Hockey Club general manager organised a jobs fair in collaboration with the city council and other community organisations to promote a wide range of career-oriented development opportunities, resulting in a better match of people to appropriate programmes. This method of promoting the project to prospective participants has ensured that only those who really wanted to engage in the specific activities of this project take part. This means there is a lower drop-out rate and minimises time wastage for both participants and those delivering the programme. They have now held two highly successful jobs fairs with a total of approximately 250 attending.</p> <p>The project has significantly improved levels of confidence as well as basic pre-employment and leadership skills for participants, leading to positive employment and educational outcomes, especially in relation to career opportunities in coaching. This included progression to higher level training courses. Basic employability skills included CV writing and interview techniques.</p>
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	http://www.coventryblaze.co.uk/

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	UK 9 - Hartlepool United Community Sports Foundation - Individualised advice and guidance
1.2 Country	UK
1.3 Region	North East England
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Hartlepool United Community Sports Foundation Hartlepool United F C Clarence Road HARTLEPOOL TS24 8BZ UK Tel: +44 1429 862595 hucsf@hartlepoolunited.co.uk
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Charity foundation not-for profit
2.3 Other partners	
2.4 Beneficiaries	Long-term unemployed, Young people, Hardest to help unemployed, Disabled people (including people with health conditions - Mental health, Learning difficulties, Epilepsy)
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	ESF Priority area: 1: Extending employment opportunities The North East Community Grants Programme (the Skills Funding Agency and ESF)
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ESF
3.4 Budget (€)	€ 15,000 (£ 12,000)
EU	
Other contributions	
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Development of employability
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Football & exercise
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	Promoting education and training throughout working life, Integrating disadvantaged people into employment, Improving equal access to employment, Developing lifelong learning, Active and preventative measures to support employment. A Sports Leadership course was delivered over 10 weeks to two groups. Through football, participants learnt key skills, such as: Leadership, Communication, Planning, Adapting, Change management. Alongside this group activity, participants were able to access effective and tailored one-to-one support sessions. Supported by well-known Hartlepool United players.

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Sport Project Description	
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	Use of football and related exercise activity to engage with excluded groups
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	Improvement in employability and self-confidence
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	<p>The project ran from 01/05/2012 to 31/03/2013</p> <p>Hartlepool United Community Sports Foundation supported 20 young people who were the most vulnerable and at a distance from the labour market.</p> <p>Participant backgrounds are varied and most have experience of mental health issues or learning difficulties.</p> <p>Many experience issues of low confidence and lack of motivation. The Foundation has addressed this by providing one-to-one information, advice and guidance (IAG), which is focused on individual need and on sustained employment outcomes.</p>
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	http://hartlepool.fsd.org.uk/kb5/hartlepool/fsd/organisation.page?id=IhdRdpuUuOI

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	UK 10 - Personal Best
1.2 Country	UK
1.3 Region	East Midlands (Nottingham)
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	South Nottingham College Greythorn Drive West Bridgford Nottinghamshire NG2 7GA Tel: +44 115 914 6400 www.skillsactive.com/personalbest (no longer active)
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	College - Public at local level
2.3 Other partners	A4E, Working Lives, Prostitute Outreach Workers, Nomad Trust, Broxtowe Sports Council, JHP Training Co-funder: Skills Funding Agency
2.4 Beneficiaries	People with no or low qualifications, The hardest to help, Economically inactive, Disabled people (including people with health conditions and with long term illness)
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	ESF Priority area: 2: Developing a skilled and adaptable workforce
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ESF
3.4 Budget (€)	
EU	€ 280,625 (£224,500)
Other contributions	
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Employability
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Range of sports events, including the Olympic Games.
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	The project aimed to engage with people who have been long-term unemployed and who have at least one underlying issue preventing them returning to the job market, such as drug or alcohol dependency, homelessness, a criminal record or any combination of these factors. The first challenge was to reach the learners and to engage them, and then to build confidence and trust sufficient to undertake the programme. The project offered a level 1 qualification in Event Volunteering. Opportunities were provided to volunteer at local sporting, cultural and community events, along with mentoring experience. The tailor-made programme enabled participants to develop the confidence and skills to move into

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Sport Project Description	
	paid and voluntary work. The initial intention was that those obtaining the level 1 qualification would be able to apply to act as volunteers at the 2012 London Olympics.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	The experience of engaging in sport/physical activity events through volunteering
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	Engagement with some of the most excluded groups in society, helping them to move towards employment.
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	<p>The project ran from 01/12/2009 to 30/09/2011.</p> <p>In the event it was not possible for the opportunity to volunteer for the 2012 London Olympics to be exploited extensively, since it was not possible to fund travel and accommodation costs.</p> <p>Personal Best did not finish with the end of the ESF 2007-2010 funding. Provision continued to be made for the long-term unemployed.</p>
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	http://www.snc.ac.uk/

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	UK 11 - Ardclinis Outdoor Adventure
1.2 Country	UK
1.3 Region	Northern Ireland
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	Ardclinis Outdoor Adventure 11 High Street Cushendall Antrim, BT44 0NB Tel: + 44 28 8676 6980
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Private for profit SME
2.3 Other partners	The Northern Ireland Tourist Board
2.4 Beneficiaries	SMEs, citizens
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2007-2013
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	
3.3 Structural Funds involved	EAFRD
3.4 Budget (€)	
EU	€ 29 925.00
Other contributions	€ 0.00
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Tourism
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	Outdoor activities, on both land and water
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Facilities for outdoor activities
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	The main objectives of this project were to change the use of the building on Ardclinis Outdoor Adventure's own grounds into a centre for environmental studies and outdoor pursuits and to rationalise the time spent on travel to indoor and outdoor activities and thus reduce costs. The main activities of this project were the building and landscaping works required in order to render the centre ready to provide a wide range of outdoor activities. The works were undertaken so as to blend harmoniously into the landscape.
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	Based on centre for outdoor activities - zip lining, archery, rock wall climbing and orienteering.
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	Development of the centre as a business, with cost cutting and an expansion of activities. The project was implemented as part of a local tourism development scheme.
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	The project ran from 1 January, 2011 to 18 May, 2012, The project resulted in new facilities for the centre, which can now provide numerous activities such as; zip lining, archery, rock wall climbing and orienteering. This will ensure that Ardclinis Outdoor Adventure can continue to offer professional, bespoke and fresh programmes of events for a wide variety of

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Sport Project Description	
	participants. Also it has led to the business rationalising running costs and becoming a thriving, province-wide company delivering teambuilding, multi-activity and skill-based courses. Successful contribution to local tourism development scheme
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	http://www.ardclinis.com

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Sport Project Description	
1 Key data	
1.1 Project title	UK 12 - EventScotland International Events Programme
1.2 Country	UK
1.3 Region	Scotland
2 Promoter / lead partner, other partners and beneficiaries	
2.1 Promoter / lead partner contact details	EventScotland Tel: +44 (0) 131 472 2066
2.2 Promoter / lead partner legal identity	Public agency of the government of Scotland
2.3 Other partners	Scottish Enterprise, Business Scotland
2.4 Beneficiaries	Enterprises, SMEs
3 Structural Funds	
3.1 Programming period	2014-2020
3.2 Operational Programme providing support	Operational Programme under the 'Investment for Growth and Jobs' Goal (Scotland)
3.3 Structural Funds involved	ERDF
3.4 Budget (€) EU Other contributions	
4 Sport and physical activity	
4.1 Vilnius definition: Downstream sectors (sport as input)	Tourism
4.2 Actual type of sports and physical activities covered	A range of sport activities, yet to be decided
4.3 Vilnius definition: Upstream sectors (inputs for sport)	Marketing & promotion
5 Intervention logic	
5.1 Stated objectives of project	<p>In 'Scotland the Perfect Stage, Scotland's Events Strategy 2015-2025' the Scottish government set out a vision of a strong and dynamic events industry producing a portfolio of events and festivals that delivers sustainable impact and international profile for Scotland.</p> <p>Developing major events also formed part of the smart specialisation strategy under the innovation section of the ERDF Operational Programme for Scotland.</p> <p>Within this context, EventScotland, along with Scottish Enterprise and Business Scotland, has been made a delivery agent for the 'assisting SMEs to Internationalise' theme.</p> <p>At this early stage in the programming period, there have not been any projects supported, but events will be apply for funding, supported by the ERDF, when they are specifically intending to appeal to an international audience and attract overseas visitors. It is specifically intended to that events previously operating at a regional or national level should be assisted to scale up their activities and appeal to an international audience.</p> <p>The selected events are expected to make a significant contribution to the development of the tourism economy.</p>

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Sport Project Description	
5.2 Specific elements of the project that involve sports and physical activities	Significant sport events have the required characteristics to achieve the aims of the programme and will be eligible for support.
5.3 Contributions to economic/social development	As part of an advanced tourism strategy, the projects financed are expected to make significant contributions to high value tourism.
5.4 Principal results & impacts anticipated	Since the projects to be financed will be taking place up to 2020, there are no results yet, but applicants are expected to provide details of numbers of people attending, over-night stays and impact on business turnover and employment. A rigorous evaluation systems is also being put in place.
6 Additional information sources	
Other information	Operational Programme: http://www.gov.scot/Resource/0046/00467309.pdf



Annex C: Practical Guidance on Developing Sport and Physical Activity Projects under the European Structural and Investment Funds (ESIF)

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1. Introduction

People take up sport and physical activity for a variety of reasons, including for the sheer enjoyment of it, to improve fitness and health and to generate a sense of well-being. Promoting sport in order to help people achieve these aims is important in itself but there are other reasons to promote sport and physical activity beyond the immediate personal benefits.

In a modern economy, sport makes a direct contribution to economic activity, it can be used as a vehicle for generating an even wider range of business and social actions and it has huge strengths as a means of motivating a wide range of individuals and groups. In short, sport and physical activity can have very important economic and social impacts, especially at a local or regional level.

There are a number of sources of information on assistance available at a European level for the development of sport interventions. These publications, which also have a lot of sound advice, tend to cover the whole range of support available. They include:

'Funding for Sports in the European Union' published by the European Olympic Committees' EU Office

'The Guide to EU Funding for the Tourism Sector' available in English and French, that obviously relates to tourism, but also has a lot of information that is relevant for sport.

There is also useful advice available at a national level. For example the French Ministry of Urban Affairs, Youth and Sport has recently published a guide to funding sources for sport, which covers both the ESIF and Erasmus +. Its title is:

Guide des financements européens pour le sport

The German Olympic Committee (DOSB) has also published information on support for sport from the Structural Funds in the previous period that is still of interest:

'Sportstättenförderung durch die EU'

In addition, there general guidance provided by the Commission: **'Guidance for Beneficiaries of European Structural and Investment Funds and related EU instruments'**

This particular Practical Guidance document, however, concentrates on obtaining support for projects based on sport and physical activity that aim to generate economic and social impacts through the European Structural and Investment Funds.

It therefore focuses on sport projects supported by:

- the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF),
- the European Social Fund (ESF)
- the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EARDF),
- the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF)

1.1 Who can use this guide

The Guidance is designed for individuals or more usually organisations that have an interest in developing sport activities that they think can have a beneficial impact on their community, city or region or even on the country as a whole. This might include sport organisations or federations or sport businesses and clubs and public authorities at national, regional or local level, but it might also be relevant for voluntary organisations, training organisations or those with a professional interest in economic development.

Initially the guidance will refer to projects for the current programming period – 2014–2020. Longer-term considerations are introduced in the final chapter.

1.2 How to use this guide

Anyone wishing to develop a project under the European Structural and Investment Funds has to expect that the process will be a little complicated, especially if the project is to be as successful as everyone would hope.

In order to avoid getting users of the guidance lost in the detail, then, the first part of the document will set out an overview of the main elements of the process of developing a project, leaving until later some of the necessary detail. There will therefore be two iterations before a relatively complete picture emerges. The first will establish an outline of the 10 main steps that have to be taken to mount a successful project in the current period. The second will refer mainly to the more detailed considerations that have to be taken into account and the sources of information on the detail that has to be mastered.

A final chapter will consider how to address the issue of obtaining a greater prominence for sport-based action over the longer term - in future programming periods.

2. 10 Steps to Developing a Successful Project

2.1 Step 1: Believing that Sport can make a difference

The first step is to be convinced that sport can make a real difference and that it has special characteristics that make it a useful instrument for delivering real economic and social development.

The main report of this study sets out lots of evidence on how sport can make a difference, but in general terms it is as well to remember the following:

- Sport generates business activity directly, ranging from huge football enterprises to local sport clubs and gyms.
- Sport activity requires human input and therefore is relatively good at generating employment locally, not only in the activity itself, but also in the construction and maintenance of facilities. In short, sport has a high employment multiplier.
- As a major element in the Experience Economy, sport is good at attracting talent and encouraging new and innovative forms of experience, from new kinds of sport to new ways of measuring performance and monitoring activity.
- Sport is an important contributor of content for ICT developments and, especially through performance monitoring systems, is increasingly important in ICT applications.
- Sport events and activities can have strong direct impacts on local economies, but also provide powerful occasions for marketing and promotion – from specific products to inward investment.
- Sport has lots of links with other economic activities, notably tourism, and can be a significant element in a broader development strategy.
- Sport and physical activity can improve mental agility as well as physical fitness and both of these can have direct effects on productivity and employability thereby contributing to active and healthy ageing.
- Sport is good at motivating people and at promoting well-being and social cohesion.
- Sport is especially good at helping to engage with excluded social groups and developing basic but transferable skills and enhancing employability.
- Increased physical activity can lead to a reduction in the use of carbon-based transport and other beneficial environmental effects.

Sport organisations especially, but also sport businesses, can become advocates for a greater economic and social role for sport, even if they do not intend to develop specific projects under ESIF.

2.1.1 Issues to consider:

- Which aspects of your own organisation generates economic and social impacts?
- Which of the list of sport characteristics above ring true for your own organisation?

2.2 Step 2: Review the strengths and potential of your organisation

It is as well to follow up an initial consideration of your own organisation's potential contribution through sport and physical activity with a more detailed examination of what might be possible.

Remember that there are many levels of involvement.

- Some Operational Programme programmes offer grants to businesses and other organisations to undertake research or improve their use of ICT or their environmental performance. These involve relatively simple procedures and sport businesses and clubs can benefit from them.
- Likewise, sport or voluntary organisations can often apply for relatively small grants to develop projects under the ESF Operational Programmes.
- Other support can be indirect, for example through advice services to small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs).
- Yet again, there may be opportunities to become involved in relevant clusters or other larger scale projects that are seeking input from businesses and organisations on the ground.

However, there is a tendency in the current period for the availability of individual grants to be reduced and for support to be directed to projects with a bigger impact. Consider therefore if your organisation could contribute to a more ambitious project.

In particular, consider if working with other organisations, such as local authorities or voluntary organisations would help you achieve this bigger impact. This type of co-operation is looked upon favourably.

2.2.1 Issues to consider:

- What level of involvement in ESIF projects would be appropriate for your organisation?
- How would developing an ESIF project fit in with the strategic objectives of your organisation?
- Does your organisation have the resources and commitment to develop a project?
- Would your organisation be able to develop and deliver a proposal and subsequently manage the project? Do you need external assistance with this?
- Is your organisation prepared to work with partners locally, or perhaps from across Europe, in developing a project?

2.3 Step 3: Formulate a project idea

Taking into account the overall orientation of the ESIF, the relative strengths of your organisation and the direction in which it aims to progress, it is useful to develop some initial ideas that might form the basis for a project.

These ideas should perhaps take into account **the General Objectives of Sport-based Initiatives and the Categorisation of Sport Interventions** that this study has developed (for more detail see chapter 3). The latter in particular sets out the types of impact that sport and physical activity projects can generate. This can not only help formulate the central aim of the potential project, but also suggest additional dimensions, where interventions can generate several beneficial effects simultaneously.

The good practice cases set out in the main study and the wider set of projects could provide inspiration.

Once the general conception for a project has been articulated, it is already useful to start to formulate it in terms of more specific objectives, to think about how these objectives might be achieved, who would need to be involved in the project and how it would be managed, over what time period and how would it be monitored. Finally, it is important to be clear about anticipated outputs and the nature of the results and impacts to be achieved.

2.3.1 Issues to consider:

- What do the strengths of your organisation suggest would be the most feasible project to launch?
- Are these aims in line with the general orientation of the ESIF in the current period?
- Review the Categorisation of [Sport](#) Interventions in order to clarify ideas or add extra dimensions.
- Consider if the aims of the project could be more effectively achieved by partnering with other organisations
- Ask yourself, what your ideas mean in more concrete terms – what are the objectives, how would the project be implemented over what time period, who would need to be involved, what would you expect to achieve?

2.4 Step 4: Establish what the situation is, where you are located

Project ideas need to be checked against the objectives of the relevant funding sources and probably changed. Remember the precise form of much of the ESIF is determined at a national or regional level.

First, the range of possibilities need to be considered. What sort of project do you have in mind? Is it a regional development project or related to employment and social issues? Or would the EARDF or EMFF be appropriate, if you are located in rural or coastal areas?

Remember that there are some overlaps between the funding sources, so there is some flexibility in the system.

Then you will probably need to look at the relevant Operational Programmes (OPs).

Which OPs are relevant will depend on which country you are located in and whether you operate at a national or regional level.

The next chapter will provide information about how to establish which OPs are relevant.

However, once you have established which OPs are relevant, it is a very good idea to read the appropriate documents. These will tell you what the authorities are trying to achieve in your area, which of the EU priorities figure most prominently, how the Programme is going to be implemented and there will be lots of information on the local context.

Reading the OP will tell you whether your idea could be of interest, the extent to which it will need to be adapted or whether you need to go back to the drawing board.

Alternatively European Territorial Cooperation Programmes, such as INTERREG, that are co-ordinated by the Commission, but which also often operate in particular areas might be appropriate. Again it will be necessary to get on top of the detail.

2.4.1 Issues to consider:

- Do your project ideas relate more to regional development or the social fund, or are you located in a rural or perhaps a coastal area?
- Or would the frameworks for European Territorial Cooperation programmes, co-ordinated directly by the Commission, be appropriate?
- At this stage, it is as well to look at a number of possibilities.
- Establish which are the documents that are relevant for you situation (see next chapter).

2.5 Step 5: Establish where we are in the programming cycle

Remember that there is a programming cycle and that the main opportunities present themselves at different points in this cycle.

The current programming period is from 2014 to 2020. At this stage in 2016, the main frameworks at national and regional levels have generally been agreed and some Managing Authorities have already started to issue calls for proposals.

Some calls remain open and there will often be further calls for proposals with deadlines later in the cycle.

However, it is important to establish when it is possible to make proposals

2.5.1 Issues to consider:

- What is the stage of development in the programmes that are relevant to you?
- What are the critical dates for the publication of calls and their response deadlines?
- What opportunities will arise later in the cycle?

2.6 Step 6: Speak to those who can advise you about developing the project

There is plenty of advice available at different levels (indicated in the next chapter) and it is hoped that there will be an active Sport Action Network available to support the development of sport-based proposals.

However, it will be important, if possible, to speak to those who are managing the Operational Programme or other programme under which you will want to make a proposal. They will be able to tell you if the ideas you have are the sort of thing that can be supported or they may be able to suggest alternative approaches or elements that you need to take into consideration.

Many Managing Authorities are happy to discuss ideas or provide advice at the early stages in the development of a proposal, although clearly there are restrictions once a call for proposals has been published.

However, also remember that the management of Operational Programmes is often delegated to other organisations. The relevant Operational Programme document will tell you how the Programme is being managed and which organisations are involved. You may need to speak to these other organisations rather than the Managing Authority directly.

In addition, it is frequently useful to talk to other organisations locally and nationally who may be involved in the area that you are considering. Regional development or city authorities can often be helpful in this context or business support organisations, such as Chambers of Commerce. They may also be potential partners, especially given the context established by smart specialisation and urban development and other critical strategies.

2.6.1 Issues to consider:

- Establish which organisations are the most relevant to discuss your project ideas.
- Within these organisations, identify the relevant officials and arrange to (meet and) speak to them.
- Consider which other organisations it may be necessary or beneficial to work with and discuss your ideas with them.

2.7 Step 7: Start developing a proposal

Once you have an indication of the possibilities with the project you have in mind and can see a viable way forward, start considering how you will put together a proposal. Preferably, do not wait until the call for proposals is published.

Sections 3.7 and 3.8 below suggest some issues you might want to take on board and sources of information in relation to them.

Establish a team with responsibility for writing the proposal within your organisation. Make contact with potential partners with a clear proposition on how you would propose to work together.

Try and obtain copies of other, earlier calls and proposals, so that you can see what is involved.

Seek advice and assistance from others with experience of making proposals, for instance from a local university.

2.7.1 Issues to consider:

- Who will be responsible for writing a proposal?
- Who are the partners you are proposing to work with?
- Develop an understanding of what is involved in writing a proposal – what needs to be said, how it is to be structured etc.- possibly from looking at earlier calls and proposals.
- How much help are you going to need and where is this to come from?

2.8 Step 8: Write and submit a proposal

Once the call for proposals is published, read it carefully, taking detailed notes on what the call is asking for.

Make sure all the key requirements of the call are covered. In particular, note what the call is aiming to achieve and ensure that the proposed project would contribute to realising these objectives.

Leave enough time to get the proposal written, with some space for review and polishing the detail.

Plan the delivery of the proposal, so that the format and deadline conditions are observed. For instance make sure that all the legal representatives of the organisation are able to sign the necessary documents.

2.8.1 Issues to consider:

- Writing a proposal needs to be a planned and disciplined process, with internal deadlines and sufficient time to get the proposal formally delivered before the call deadline.
- Does the proposal meets the requirements of the call as directly as possible?

2.9 Step 9: Implement the project

If your proposal is successful, it will probably have some important implications for your organisation. These should be addressed as soon as you know your proposal has been successful.

Depending on what you have proposed, the project will be more or less complex, but in all cases keeping an eye on the central objectives and monitoring progress will be important.

There are certain rules that have to be applied during the course of a project, notably about eligible costs and reporting requirements. It is important to observe these rules.

You are likely to find that as the project progresses, new perspectives on the contribution of sport to economic and social development will open up.

2.9.1 Issues to consider:

- Making the necessary adjustments to the responsibilities of your organisation's team, if you are successful with your proposal, often requires some thought and planning.
- Make sure that you become acquainted with the formal rules governing the contract's implementation.
- Keep an eye on the central objectives of the project, but also be open to new ideas and approaches.

2.10 Step 10: Assess and report on the project

As the project progresses, it is important to think about its legacy.

On the one hand, this is about ensuring that the progress achieved has been fairly assessed and, where possible, measured against the appropriate indicators. Formal evaluations can help in this process.

On the other, there is a huge advantage in ensuring continuity in the project's interventions and in making those with an interest in sport and regional development more aware of what is being achieved.

Partially this is a matter of entering into the spirit of reporting processes. It is also about raising the profile of projects and their achievements in other less formal ways and contributing to the developing knowledge and experience of both the sport and regional development communities.

So, draw attention to what you have done.

2.10.1 Issues to consider:

- How do you achieve a profile for what you have done, both in your own national or regional community and in the sport community?
- Can you make your new knowledge and experience available to others?

3. Mastering the Detail

It is hoped that the 10 steps set out in the previous chapter will have assisted those interested in developing ESIF projects based on sport and physical activity in gaining an overview of the processes and developing an understanding of what has to be done.

However, the previous chapter deliberately skated over some of the detail. This chapter is intended to remedy that fault by providing guidance on how to access the detailed information that it is necessary to have in order to develop successful projects. The chapter is divided into several sections, so that it is possible to obtain a rapid overview of what it is necessary to ascertain, as well as being directed to the key sources.

It should be pointed out, however, that it is not necessary to access all the information referred to. Much of it can be regarded as background information that can be useful for gaining an improved understanding of the different aspects of EU funding, once the basics have been mastered.

The sections that are likely to be most immediately useful are 3.1, 3.4, 3.5 and 3.9.

3.1 Useful Guides

It is again worth pointing to the following:

'Funding for Sports in the European Union' published by the European Olympic Committees' EU Office

'The Guide to EU Funding for the Tourism Sector' available in English and French, that clearly relates to tourism, but also has a lot of information that is relevant for sport.

There is also useful advice available at a national level. For example the French Ministry of Urban Affairs, Youth and Sport has recently published a guide to funding sources for sport, which covers both the ESIF and Erasmus +. Its title is:

Guide des financements européens pour le sport

The German Olympic Committee (DOSB) has also published information on support for sport from the Structural Funds in the previous period that is still of interest:

'Sportstättenförderung durch die EU'

There is also general guidance issued by the Commission: **'Guidance for Beneficiaries of European Structural and Investment Funds and related EU instruments'**

3.2 The EU Policy Background

3.2.1 Sport Policy

An overview of recent developments in EU Sport Policy and reference to the work of some of the Expert Groups established by the EU Work Plan for Sport (2014–2017) is to be found in the main report of the Study on the Contribution of Sport to Regional Development through the Structural Funds.

The European Commission's web site on sport, which provides both information on policy developments and recent actions is accessed at:

<http://ec.europa.eu/sport/>

and http://ec.europa.eu/sport/policy/index_en.htm

Insights into discussion of recent developments can be obtained from the web site presenting the results of the European Sport Forum 2016:

http://ec.europa.eu/sport/forum/index_en.htm

A Guide to EU Sport Policy in English French and German is also available from the web site of the EU Office of the European Olympic Committee:

<http://www.euoffice.eurolympic.org/eu-sport-policy>

3.2.2 The European Structural and Investment Funds

Reference to recent developments in the European Structural and Investment Funds (ESIF) is made in the main report of the study on the Contribution of Sport to Regional Development through the Structural Funds.

An overview of how the component parts of the ESIF have been developed, with references to the negotiations with the Member States, the legislative acts establishing the various funds for the current period and lots of references to other useful background information is to be found at:

http://ec.europa.eu/contracts_grants/funds_en.htm

3.3 The Main Sources of Funds

The basic data on the funds available and how they are allocated are available from:

<https://cohesiondata.ec.europa.eu/>

A major resource covering many aspects of ESIF and the regional funds in particular is the site to be found at:

http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/en/policy/what/investment-policy/

This site is probably the single most useful site in the area and various sub-sections of it will be referred to below.

The European Social Fund equivalent is:

<http://ec.europa.eu/esf/main.jsp?catId=62&langId=en>

These two sites are available in all the main languages of the EU.

Initial information on the general orientation of the EARDF in the current period is to be found at:

http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/rural-development-2014-2020/index_en.htm

However, more detailed information about following up ideas on possible proposals can be found at The Rural Development Gateway 2014-2020:

<http://enrd.ec.europa.eu/en/policy-in-action/cap-towards-2020/rdp-programming-2014-2020>

For maritime areas, Information on how EMFF funding is managed and Member State contacts is to be found at:

http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/contracts_and_funding/index_en.htm

Information on INTERREG, which promotes European Territorial Cooperation and facilitates joint actions and policy exchanges between national, regional and local actors from different Member States is available at:

http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/en/policy/cooperation/european-territorial/

Again, this site provides access to a range of very useful information, some of which will be referred to subsequently.

The 'EU Funds Checklist' is an online tool designed to help narrow down sources of EU Funds for specific objectives (relating to the overall Thematic Objectives):

http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/en/checklist/

3.4 Sport and its Economic and Social Impacts

The Study on the Contribution of Sport to Regional Development through the Structural Funds has uncovered many examples of where sport and physical activity have had a significant impact on economic and social development at a regional level. The study has also pointed to ways in which sport is particularly effective, notably because of its ability to engage with a wide range of social groups and its role within the developing Experience Economy. However, the study has gone on to analyse the different types of impact generated by sport and related activities and to provide examples of good practice relating to these different types. Chapter 3, in particular, sets out this analysis and refers to 33 good practice cases that are presented separately in an annex. Together this evidence shows that sport is able to make a contribution to addressing all of the Thematic Objectives that provide the basis for the design of the ESIF.

Furthermore when it comes to considering how sport can play its part in addressing the issues that are central to the ESIF in the current programming period, chapter 4 of the study shows how sport is already integrated into a number of smart specialisation strategies and has great potential for contributing to urban development processes, while at the same time being open to integrated actions across several related sectors, especially those related to tourism.

Underlying this analysis has been an impressive body of work commissioned by DG EAC in the European Commission or pursued by the Expert Groups, established under the sport Work Plans over a number of years. This analysis can be accessed at:

http://ec.europa.eu/sport/library/index_en.htm

The work with Eurostat in developing the statistical base for sport in the economy is particularly significant. The results of this work can be accessed at:

http://ec.europa.eu/sport/policy/economic_dimension/sport_statistics_en.htm

All in all, the analysis of the economic and social impacts of sport-based initiatives provide impressive support for those who wish to carry forward new projects and initiatives based on the sector.

3.5 Establishing the Relevant Programmes for your Area

It is necessary to establish which programmes are relevant for you. This will mainly be a matter of determining which Operational Programmes (OPs) are relevant to the area where you live. Remember some OPs can be national, whereas others are for specific regions.

An overview of how the individual Member States proposed to implement ESIF programmes at the beginning of the programming period is provided in the following document:

http://ec.europa.eu/contracts_grants/pdf/esif/invest-progr-details-each-ms_en.pdf

Access to information on the specific ERDF Operational Programmes of your country can be found at:

http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/en/atlas/programmes/?search=1&keywords=&countryCode=ALL®ionId=ALL&themeId=ALL&programType=ALL&objectiveId=ALL&periodId=3

This sub-section of the site referred to above provides a list of all the Operational Programmes for each country and then summary descriptions of each OP, including thematic priorities and budget. Access to the text of the Operational Programme, however, is not provided. These can frequently be found online by a general search.

European Social Fund Operational Programmes can be identified through the 'Support in Your Country' section of the ESF site:

<http://ec.europa.eu/esf/main.jsp?catId=45&langId=en>

An overview of the implementation of the ESF in each country is provided and also access to a list of Operational Programmes and national contacts, and in this case there is also access to the text of the relevant OP documents.

Similar information for the European Territorial Cooperation Programmes is available at:

http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/index.cfm/en/atlas/programmes?search=1&keywords=&periodId=3&countryCode=ALL®ionId=ALL&objectiveId=13&tObjectiveId=ALL

3.6 Finding out about the Relevant Programmes for your Area

Once it has been established which Operational Programmes or INTERREG programmes are relevant, it is necessary to do some homework on how the programmes are being implemented.

The sites mentioned in the previous section provide information on **the Managing Authorities** for programmes in your country, and in this context, you may find the following site useful:

http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/en/atlas/managing-authorities/

However, the responsibility for detailed implementation can be devolved to other agencies. The full document setting out the relevant OP will explain the situation in each case. The authorities responsible for implementation of specific OPs can be approached to discuss project ideas and frequently have advice services.

The sites also provide access to information about **beneficiaries** of EU funding, which can help indicate the sort of projects that are supported locally.

Importantly these sites also have links to **national sites**, which vary in content, but which can often provide very useful information, not least on further sources of **advice and assistance** and information about **calls for proposals and their deadlines**. In addition, national sites will also give information about national and regional organisations active in economic and social development and thus provide indications of **potential partners**.

It is necessary to establish what opportunities are coming up under a targeted OP. Managing Authorities or their agencies publish calls for proposals and usually provide information about the calls that are anticipated. Similar information is available for INTERREG programmes. This information is obviously important for effective planning.

Some of the sources of advice and assistance on all these matters are referred to in section 3.9 below.

In addition, especially if the project under development relates to innovation in a sport context or a contribution to urban development, it will be necessary to take into account the region's decisions in relation to a smart specialisation strategy or its thinking on urban development in the ESIF context.

The Smart Specialisation Platform provides information on the strategies developed by the regions for the current period, together with a wide range of information, data and resources. The site is really directed at regional authorities and economic development policy makers and can be a little daunting to those approaching the subject for the first time.

Nonetheless, a selective use of the information provided can give an overview of the priorities decided for your region and the relevant contacts at a regional level, if you want pursue your ideas further in this context. The site is to be found at:

<http://s3platform.jrc.ec.europa.eu/home>

Participation in this project is voluntary for the regions of Europe and some have chosen not to do so. The information coverage is therefore not complete.

Similarly, the context of urban development by city authorities under ESIF is provided by the Urban Development Network site:

http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/en/policy/themes/urban-development/network/

However, the URBACT site can give a more detailed explanation of the actions that are going on in the urban development area across Europe. URBACT is an INTERREG programme:

<http://urbact.eu/urbact-glance>

URBACT too can appear a little overwhelming at first sight and is mainly something that relates to sport involvement in urban development projects. For those moving in that direction, however, it can be an important indication of what is possible.

3.7 Designing a Project

In developing ideas for a project, attention needs to be paid to the objectives and priorities of the programme(s) identified as relevant for your circumstances. The key thing in any proposal is to say how your project can achieve the defined objectives.

It is hoped that the study Report can provide **inspiration** for a series of further initiatives. It points out that a useful starting point is the general objectives of sport-based initiatives and the **good practice cases** set out in an annex to the Report provide some detail on how sport and physical activity has been used in the past to achieve Structural Fund objectives. It will be seen that they relate to different general policy objectives and are organised under the following headings:

- Direct impacts on employment
- Innovation
- Sport Infrastructure & Regional Strategy
- Sport & Regional Strategy – General
- Sport & Urban Regeneration & Development
- Sport & Rural Development
- Integration with Tourism Strategy
- Integration with Cultural & Creative Industries
- Training of Sport Staff – Direct Skills Development
- Employability & Transversal Skills

- Contributions to Health Improvements
- Contributions to the Environment
- Social Cohesion & Reconciliation

The broader set of projects listed under each Member State provides some examples of initiatives that have been supported in your own country.

The analysis of these examples and the good practice identified led in the Report to the development of a **Categorisation of Sport Interventions**, which attempts to distinguish the different impacts that projects based on sport and physical activity can generate.

The following categories of intervention were listed:

Table 3.1 Categories of Sport Intervention

<i>1. Direct support to sport SMEs</i>	<i>10. Encouraging developments in sport technology and other innovation</i>
<i>2. Improvement of the physical environment</i>	<i>11. Systematic development of a broader sport-based strategy</i>
<i>3. Promoting sustainable transport</i>	<i>12. Linking sport actions with the development of tourism or CCIs</i>
<i>4. Other measures reducing environmental impact</i>	<i>13. Improving sport skills & competences</i>
<i>5. Promotion & encouraging inward investment</i>	<i>14. Using sport to develop broader skills for employment</i>
<i>6. Creating employment in sport and physical activity</i>	<i>15. Social engagement</i>
<i>7. Impacts on related employment</i>	<i>16. Improving governance and administrative capacity</i>
<i>8. Indirect impacts on employment</i>	<i>17. Addressing health and other societal challenges and contributing to happiness & well-being</i>
<i>9. Business growth & other economic impacts</i>	

Note that any actual project may attempt to achieve several of these impacts at the same time. However, the different categories can serve to help sharpen the analytical distinctions made within a proposal and indeed to suggest extra dimensions to the proposal, thus helping to articulate the full impact of the intervention proposed. The Categorisation of Sport Interventions is set out and discussed in section 5.2 of the Final Report.

Making imaginative use of the ideas provided in the study will help to articulate a convincing proposal, but of course the precise requirements will not be known until the call for proposals is published. **It should be emphasised that all proposals must respond to the specifications set out in the call document.** These specifications should be studied carefully once the call for proposals has been published and particular note made of the submission deadlines. Nonetheless, it is possible to prepare for calls before they are published.

Preparatory action should include reading the relevant Operational Programme in order to understand what the authorities are trying to achieve and the problems they are seeking to address.

Thought should also be given to the main objectives, the partners in the project and other inputs, the way that the project is to be managed, the system for monitoring progress and reporting, including the nature of the indicators that will be proposed. All these will have to be adapted in response to the actual specifications in the call, but they are all likely to feature one way or another. The next section provides some ideas on where you might find some indications of the sort of thing that will make a good proposal.

3.8 Other Proposals and Reports

It may be possible to find examples of earlier proposals. These or summaries used for assessment purposes can sometimes be found online or they may be available locally from organisations that are prepared to share documents of this kind. Remember, however, that proposals relating to the previous programming period may not take on board elements that relate to the new features of the current programming period.

There are many evaluation reports covering previous and sometimes on-going activities under the Structural Funds. These sometimes relate to specific projects but more generally cover programmes or aspects of them at regional, national and European levels.

At a European level, a range of evaluation reports on the previous programming period are available from the following sites:

http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/en/policy/evaluations/ec/2007-2013/
<http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?langId=en&catId=701>
<https://enrd.ec.europa.eu/en/evaluation>

There are also a series of INTERREG evaluations, accessible through the regional policy evaluation site.

Some of the sites above can also provide access to evaluations at a national level either directly or by indicating national evaluation web sites. All projects have to report on their activities and some of these reports are available on project sites.

3.9 Help and Support

As a legacy of the project a Sport Action Network is being created made up of individuals and organisations with an interest in forwarding the development of sport-based projects supported by ESIF. Essentially it will be a mutual self-help group assisting its members and sport organisations to resolve problems encountered in developing proposals and projects. The contributions of members will vary, but among them will be members who are prepared to work actively to support proposal development, usually as a partner in the project.

At the time of writing this document, discussions are still progressing with organisations with an interest in hosting this network. Further news on these developments will be posted on the CSES project web site:

<http://www.cses.co.uk/sport-and-regional-development/spn-1/>

In addition to this dedicated network, there are plenty of organisations that can help in the development of proposals.

The Enterprise Europe Network has offices all over the EU providing advice and assistance to enterprises and others seeking to make effective use of European opportunities. These offices are usually hosted in significant regional organisations, so the staff are well aware of the regional dimension to development efforts.

To locate your local Enterprise Europe Network member go to:

<http://een.ec.europa.eu/>

As previously mentioned, the national ERDF and ESF web sites will frequently direct you to organisations that can assist at a national or regional level, including the advice services of managing authorities.

Interreg Europe has offices at a national level that can help with all INTERREG programmes:

<http://www.interregeurope.eu/in-my-country/>

It may be helpful to know that there are a number of consultants who work with organisations to develop proposals.

4. Over the Long Term

Currently, until 2020, the aims, the priorities and the implementation procedures of the ESIF are largely determined, both at a European and at a national and regional level. The decisions have been made on what the priorities are for investment and, in broad terms, which types of action are to be privileged. Furthermore calls for proposals have been published, projects have been approved and are under way and significant parts of the budget have already been allocated.

Currently too, evaluations of the previous programming period are being completed and the Commission has already started the process of debating the shape of the ESIF for the next programming period. As this develops there will be consultation processes at both a European and national levels.

Some thought ought to be given, therefore, to the involvement of sport and physical activity in the ESIF after 2020 and the opportunity to influence their shape and content in a way that is not currently possible.

It seems fairly likely that an appreciation of the increasing role of sport in economic and social development will itself grow, as sport and related areas have become more evidently present in the modern Experience Economy and as evidence accumulates of the effectiveness of sport and physical activity as an instrument in addressing economic and social challenges. Nonetheless the case has to be argued and at various levels.

The Study on the Contribution of Sport to Regional Development through the Structural Funds was intended to provide the evidence for a greater role for sport under the ESIF, but the results and analysis in the study need to be taken up and used to explain the case for sport. The good practice cases in particular can be useful ammunition, in that they represent clear and concrete examples of what can be achieved.

A similar situation was evident in relation to cultural and creative activities several years ago when the national ministries of culture were important in making the case for their sector with their colleagues in finance and economics ministries at a national level. A similar effort by the ministries responsible for sport could be an important development, especially if national sport organisations are also mobilised.

It is also necessary to make the case at a regional level, arguing for a more prominent place for sport in regional Operational Programmes, but also feeding into discussions about smart specialisation and strategies evolving from this. This might be done in conjunction with discussions about the scope for sport-based projects.

The Sport Action Network is intended to support moves to increase the profile of sport at the regional level, as well as contributing to the development of specific project proposals.

At the same time, it has to be appreciated that making the case might often be more effective if it were done in alliance with parallel areas, such as tourism and the Cultural and Creative Industries. While the good practice cases illustrate that it is perfectly possible to build substantial regional development on sport alone, more often local circumstances mean that it makes more sense to locate sport developments within a broader tourism strategy or one related to the Experience Economy.

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