

Erasmus+ Sport Cluster Meeting on “Encouraging Participation in Sport and Physical Activities”

Final Report



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FOREWORD



2017 has been a year rich in achievements for sport policy at EU level. A new EU Work Plan for Sport (2017-2020) has been adopted by the Council, the European Week of Sport has grown and developed at a speed even exceeding our high expectations, and the implementation of the Sport chapter of the Erasmus+ Programme has reached its cruising speed, just to highlight a few. In particular, since 2014, the Sport chapter of the Erasmus+ Programme has put a strong focus on the promotion of health and wellbeing through physical activity and grassroots sport. The promotion of healthy lifestyles and physical activity remain an important priority for the EU in the field of sport, as was stressed last September by the Tartu Call for a Healthy Lifestyle, which was launched jointly by three European Commissioners.

This report summarises the discussions from the thematic cluster meeting on "Encouraging Participation in Sport and Physical Activities" that took place in Brussels on 4-5 December 2017. This event, which took place with the participation of Commissioner Tibor Navracsics, who is responsible for Education, Youth, Culture and Sport, was one of the agreed outcomes of the EU Work Plan for Sport 2017-2020, and I am delighted that it attracted much interest. Over 100 participants experienced in the field of sport and EU-funded programmes were involved in the event with representatives from the Member States, the national physical activity focal points, international organisations (WHO, UNESCO, Council of Europe) and sport organisations. In addition, 39 Erasmus+ projects related to the promotion of health-enhancing physical activity (HEPA) were examined and discussed with a view to identify key issues and challenges, and to make recommendations on possible future developments in that field. The discussions and the ideas that emerged provide inspiration for the development of future EU-funded projects as well as for all organisations involved in the empowerment of people through sport and physical activity at local, regional, national and European levels.

Encouraged by the success of this first ever cluster meeting under the Sport chapter of the Erasmus+ Programme, the Erasmus+ team for sport working at the Executive Agency for Education, Audiovisual and Culture (EACEA) and the DG EAC of the European Commission will work further together on organising similar cluster meetings on other topics of the Programme. These cluster meetings are important as they raise the potential of the funded activities and contribute to a long-term use of project results. I am therefore grateful for the contributions of the participants and I am looking forward to the next events.

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1. INTRODUCTION



The topic of Healthy Lifestyles is high on the agenda of DG Education, Culture, Youth and Sport. As obesity levels continue to rise, particularly amongst youth across Europe, now more than ever, there is a need to promote the importance of health enhancing physical activity (HEPA) and equal access to sport for all.

Physical activity, including regular exercise and sporting activity is the best way of maintaining physical and mental wellbeing. It helps in addressing weight and obesity issues and plays a vital role in reducing or indeed preventing the impact of many health related conditions (diabetes,

heart disease, high blood pressure etc.). Apart from the obvious health benefits, participation in sport and physical activity can have positive direct and indirect economic and social effects for wider society. Indeed, as numerous research indicates, too many people across Europe are not active enough thus resulting in a serious long-term strain for social and healthcare providers who are increasingly having to treat illness and disease that could be prevented by sport and physical activity.

In light of this both EU Member States and the European Commission have given particular prominence to the promotion of health enhancing physical activity (HEPA) as a means of combatting such negative social and economic effects. HEPA has become one of the key priorities of the Erasmus+ programme as well as an integral part of 2013-2017 European statistical programme for sport. A clear priority in the field of Sport is the implementation of the Council Recommendation on promoting HEPA across sectors, encouraging the development of effective policies in the Member States. Information and data on HEPA levels and policies, as well as strengthening cooperation between stakeholders (such as the EU Member States, the World Health Organization, and civil society) are now at the forefront of a European wide policy for sport and physical activity.

Consequently, the theme for the cluster meeting in the field of sport for 2017 was: "Encouraging Participation in Sport and Physical Activities", especially by supporting the implementation of Council Recommendation on promoting health-enhancing physical activity across sectors (HEPA) and being in line with the EU Physical Activity Guidelines. By gathering experts and stakeholders active in the field of sport, together and encouraging open participation and dialogue, the meeting facilitated a lively discussion on the challenges HEPA policies may face in the defined subthemes of education, health, grassroots and urban and rural development and the potential measures that could combat such issues.

As such this report will highlight the main discussions and ideas that emerged during this event, focusing on four areas relating to HEPA:

- Health (aging, disability, workplace)
- Education (physical education (PE) curricula, accessibility)
- Grassroots sport (sport clubs, community participation)
- Urban and rural development (use of space, regeneration)

The report follows the structure of the meeting and summarises answers to questions raised in the workshops: trends and challenges in European- funded projects on sport, good practices emerging in sport programmes and opportunities for cross sectorial synergies and development.

2. CLUSTER MEETING

Plenary session

The plenary session of the first day was opened by EACEA Director Mr Brian HOLMES who chaired the welcome session that included contributions from Mr Yves LE LOSTECQUE, Head of Sport Unit of DG Education, Culture, Youth and Sport, Ms Kairis ULP from the Estonian Presidency of the Council and Ms Petra KAMMEREVERT, President of the CULT Committee at the European Parliament.

Mr HOLMES briefly presented EACEA programmes and highlighted the importance of the Cluster Meeting in bringing together the institutions working with health enhancing physical activities (HEPA) cross-sectorally in policy support and sharing of best practices.

Mr LE LOSTECQUE underlined that this was the first Cluster Meeting in the field of sport, reminding the importance of presenting the HEPA projects supported by the Commission and to showcase their results and the inter-institutional aspect of Erasmus+ Sport.

Ms ULP presented the Estonian Council Presidency implemented agenda on health and sport and mentioned the Tartu Call for a healthy lifestyle.



Ms KAMMEREVERT stressed that including Sport as a separate chapter in Erasmus+ was an important step and specified that CULT committee supports an increased budget to Erasmus+, arguing the importance of grassroots sports, volunteering, social inclusion and integration in the field of sport.

Round table discussion

Following the introductory plenary session which gave voice to the primary key speakers, a round table discussion on policy developments

in HEPA was moderated by Sir Graham WATSON, President of EuropeActive and former MEP, with the participation of Ms Maria Luísa FERNANDEZ ESTEBAN and Mr Olivier FONTAINE from DG Education, Culture, Youth and Sport, Ms Ingrid KELLER from DG Health and Food Security and Mr Jean-Francois TOUSSAINT, Chair of the former Expert Group on HEPA and French HEPA Focal Point.

The panellists discussed the importance of a transnational dialogue when it comes to developing and implementing sports policy across Europe. All speakers provided individual examples of initiatives or programmes relating to the field of policy development and many spoke of the need to form cross sectorial partnerships with areas such as education and health.

Ms FERNANDEZ ESTEBAN reminded that the European Week of Sport started because more than half of European adults are not physically active, highlighted that this year the third edition of the European Week of Sport (EWOS) exceeded expectations and congratulated one of the biggest event, the European School Sport Day.

Mr FONTAINE presented the Tartu Call for a healthy lifestyle, a collaborative and cross-sectorial effort across policy areas, mentioning the road map that includes this and future events. He called for EU Member States to include HEPA in their political agenda.

Ms KELLER introduced the new Member States' Steering Group on Health Promotion, Disease Prevention and Management of Non-Communicable Diseases and informed about a new IT tool, the 'best practices portal' to be launched soon. This tool will allow consulting existing good practices in health promotion and prevention and management of non-communicable diseases and also invites all stakeholders to submit practices for evaluation in order to select 'best' ones.

Mr TOUSSAINT presented the implementation of the Council Recommendations from 2013 and thanked the cross-sectorial effort of WHO and the EU in fields related to health, such as urban planning.

At the end of the welcome session, Head of Sector Mr Luciano DI FONZO together with Ms Viera KERPAÑOVA from EACEA provided the repartition of participants in the workshops, explaining the methodology and reasoning. Ms Viera KERPAÑOVA presented a summary overview of all projects selected in the calls for proposals 2014-2016 in the field of EU Physical Activity Guidelines. Four areas were identified within the selected projects – education, health, grassroots and urban and rural development. Some projects were also analysing HEPA and delivering specific tools (e.g. EWoS Toolbox). She also presented practical project examples from all fields and summarised what the projects have in common and what differs them from one another. Finally, she analysed common issues for all funded projects, such as topics, similarities, target groups and a variety of tools and documents.



3. THEMATIC WORKSHOPS

The thematic workshops that were integral to the overall impact of the cluster meeting took part across the two day period and were structured using two different presentation methods. On the first day of the cluster meeting, four parallel workshop sessions took place. These workshops were organised according to the four key themes relating to HEPA:

- Health (aging, disability, workplace)
- Education (PE curricula, accessibility)
- Grassroots sport (sport club, community participation)
- Urban and rural development (use of space, regeneration)

All workshops followed the same methodology despite the different themes of HEPA that they addressed. The four parallel workshops consisted firstly of an open space session, where the participants shared their best practices in small groups and voted for the most inspiring project among their small group. The second part was a small plenary within every workshop, wherein the most popular inspiring projects or ideas were shared by each small group with the workshop participants. Working within this non-formal environment allowed participants to truly interact and analyse EU funded sports projects and it facilitated animated discussion between organisations and stakeholders.

On the second day of the cluster meeting, the workshop structure was altered in order to ensure that all participants were being exposed to the main findings for each HEPA subject. The last four parallel workshops followed the world café methodology with a workshop rapporteur for each parallel workshop who later summarised the main findings at the plenary sessions. By ensuring that there was a two pronged approach to the structure of the workshops, it meant that all attendees could participate and contribute fully, proposing new actions, synergies and challenges that face the sector of sport, health and education.

In the next section, the main discussions and outcomes for each of the themed workshops will be presented. In order to ensure both clarity and transparency, each workshop that relates to a specific HEPA theme, whether it took place on the first or second day, will be consolidated together in order to present a concrete overview for each of the topics discussed. Thus, each workshop report will begin with an overview of the topics discussed over the two day period, followed by the main identifiable trends and challenges, examples of good practice in existing projects and concluding with synergies and proposals for further co-operation.



WORKSHOP: HEALTH (AGING, DISABILITY, WORKPLACE)

The following themes were discussed:

1. The challenge of adapting physical activity programmes to different needs and abilities as well as ensuring that the appropriate and accessible infrastructure is in place for youth and the elderly.
2. The importance of a multi-sectorial network and cooperation within the context of sport and health. The introduction of HEPA representatives within the workplace.

Main trends and challenges

A common thread brought up in the workshops relating to sport and health was the four 'vulnerable' target groups: youth, office workers, the elderly and the disabled. Participants agreed that concrete measures needed to be put in places that were designed specifically to the needs of each 'vulnerable' demographic. Indeed, the presented findings related to the need for an active workplace where despite some good practices projects, over 50's were often found to be doing too little physical movement, hence increasing the risk for health problems. In addition when addressing elderly and retired individuals, the difficulty of finding activities adapted to their needs and abilities was highlighted. Aside from the key challenge of accessibility was the difficulty of participation amongst these age groups. Attendees agreed that fun and a social factor for inactive people are probably more motivating aspects for physical exercise than health considerations and benefits. As such participants felt there needed to be stronger networks between sports organisations and healthcare practitioners in order to ensure that people were being exposed to the serious advantages that HEPA can have in combatting preventable diseases.

Examples of synergies

The good practices in the field of health encompassed private exercise programmes to encourage inactive aging population, but also government driven fitness examination and evaluation of health factors for 65+ including preventive measures and a progress follow-up. Another example showcased the active engagement of football fans and their clubs to make sustainable improvements in the men's diet, activity and physical fitness.

The EuroFIT project: The goal is to harness the 'love of the game' to engage football fans in health-promoting lifestyle changes through their loyalty and attachment to their clubs. The EuroFIT engages men through their connection with their clubs to make sustainable improvements in their diet, activity and physical fitness. The project was funded under the Seventh Framework Programme for Research. Reference: <http://eurofitfp7.eu/>

When analysing the challenges the elderly or disabled may face when participating in physical activity it was argued that future initiatives should look to the work of existing projects that adapt to the specific healthcare needs of a certain demographic. Attendees examined projects that design exercise programmes for the 50+ age group, looking at activities such as 'walking football' that aim to adapt to specific healthcare needs whilst maintaining inclusivity in sport.

The European Legends project - Walking Football and Walking Sport initiative (Netherlands). The project increases the awareness as regards to the role of sport in promoting health-enhancing physical activities, social inclusion and equal opportunities. With a new Walking Football and Walking Sport methodology the project aimed to reach people of 50 years and older who until recently were out of reach for grassroots sport clubs and sport based community organisations. Reference: <https://www.efdn.org/blog/project/european-legends/>

Analysis of proposals for further co-operation and development

Health related workshops were incredibly successful in producing a wide number of proposals for development and further co-operation. The importance of a multi-sectorial network and cooperation was stressed in this context. At company level, it was suggested that the hierarchy should be more involved in HEPA activities, drawing upon the Danish framework (e.g. in Denmark around 40 % of the Members of Parliament cycle to work) as an example for future initiatives.

DG Health and Food Safety initiative which focuses on setting criteria to determine which activities and actions are the best. Project results are shared on a health policy platform. As of April 2018 best practices on the Best Practice Portal can be submitted and/or consulted. Reference: https://ec.europa.eu/health/non_communicable_diseases/steeringgroup_promotionprevention_ga

A greater synergy between government stakeholders, healthcare providers and health insurance companies was equally suggested by participants. The workshops on health proposed to make a legislative change according to which government and health insurance companies would support healthy lifestyle, e.g. reimbursing expenses of sport activities or getting support to buy a bike if commuting by cycling. Other governmental initiatives creating favourable conditions for active citizens were also discussed.

Dutch Government Programme on sport and physical activity close to home: The government wants to make it easier for people to adopt an active and healthy lifestyle, for instance by providing sports facilities close to home or making physical activity easy to combine with work or school life. To this end, the government has set up the "Programme on sport and physical activity close to home". Its three main instruments are: neighbourhood sports motivators, sport impulse: grants for sport and exercise projects and sharing expertise. Reference: <https://www.government.nl/topics/sports/sport-and-physical-activity-close-to-home>

Within the workplace, a great number of initiatives were shared by participants in the cluster meeting that sought to combat challenges such as participation and the presence of HEPA in the workplace. At work, it was suggested that physical exercise could be combined with team-building or socialising activities. It could be envisaged to have a competent and motivated HEPA responsible within a company, who checks the needs and coordinates physical activities at the workplace. The question of financial resources in this area was also addressed. Tax benefits for organising HEPA activities or benefits for companies that employ a HEPA responsible or promote physical activities and healthy lifestyle at workplace could be envisaged.

Creative low intensity measures of physical exercise were mentioned such as 'no elevator day', subtle office setting to encourage more movement, e.g. putting printers outside the office table area or putting water closer to the working table to motivate people to drink more, active lunch breaks, participating in a sport event in the name of a company, etc.

Finally in relation to the development of training competences, participants stressed that the 'training of trainers' should focus on how to adapt physical activity to the different needs and on how to inspire and motivate inactive people to participate. At company level appropriate trainings for HEPA coordinators should be provided to enable this person to monitor the needs, coordinate physical activities and motivate colleagues

WORKSHOP: EDUCATION (PE CURRICULA, ACCESSIBILITY ETC.)

The following themes were discussed:

1. Reinforcing quality into the physical education (PE) classes and making sure that the new innovative measures are actually executed by the PE teachers who possess the relevant education/qualification and are involved in continuous training.
2. Creating synergies between schools, universities, sports clubs and organisations at local, national or international levels so as to strengthen performance and personal development of young people in the field of sport.

Main trends and challenges

The outcomes to three main challenges that schools and universities face in promoting physical activities were summarised. Firstly, time allocation to physical education in curricula was mentioned, as various methods are applied and it was debated whether specific recommendations for weekly hours should be made. Secondly, the quality of education of the instructors was addressed, together with other concerns for qualitative resources, such as the state of the facilities and equipment. Lastly, the challenge of consistently motivating and activating children for health enhancing physical activities, taking place in both physical education classes within the curriculum and in extra-curricular activities was mentioned. In addition to these challenges, it was also noted by participants that the group of selected projects was rather homogeneous and mainly dedicated to development and innovations of physical education curricula.

Example of synergies

Participants pointed out a number of good practices that are taking place across the field of sport and education, particularly when it comes to encouraging young people to engage in sport and HEPA. Good practises also covered higher education projects where students made a written commitment to do sport on a pledge board. A follow-up database to check their commitments was to be designed as the second step. The popular use of mobile applications plays a key role in such initiatives where an App will be developed and used to activate students for more physical activities as part of sports curricula at universities.

Te(a)ch In Sport project (Sofia University, Bulgaria). The development of APP motivating students to practice sports. Student campaign ACTIVATE ME where students propose their own physical activities that could be implemented as sports curricula in universities. Reference: https://www.unisofia.bg/index.php/eng/news/news_and_events/new_project_at_sofia_university_to_stimulate_sports_amongst_students

Furthermore, the pledge boards and development of evaluation systems for pupils and students enable the tracking of personal goals and comparing their performance with others at school or university at local, national or international level could strengthen performance and personal development.

Pledge to be active (Middlesex University, United Kingdom). Students download the pledge and make a written commitment to do sports. The idea is that people commit to something more when they sign their name on a document. There are tips on how to include HEPA in a regular day to increase the sport activities. There will be a database to follow-up whether people keep up to their commitment and keep being active. Reference: <http://enas-sport.net/about-enas/>

Some participants pointed to the fact that the number of PE classes does not automatically guarantee a good quality of physical activities. Thus, when discussing the need to develop co-operation between curricular PE lessons and extra-curricular sporting activities, a number of projects were put forward that promoted strategic partnerships between educational institutions and grassroots organisations. By establishing such links it was suggested that young people would be more likely to engage in a wider variety of sport and physical activities.

Alcis project (EuropeActive, Belgium). The project encourages schoolchildren aged 8 to 12 years to be active, provides pupils with a combination of fun-based exercise classes, 4-week education programme and additional follow-up activities during one school year. It will involve up to 180 community-based sport/fitness centres to deliver fun-orientated exercise classes in cooperation with their local schools. Reference: <http://europeactive.eu/projects/alcis2>

Analysis of proposals for further co-operation and development

In order to further the reach of HEPA, attendees stipulated reinforcing quality and diversity into PE and extra-curricular activity so as to ensure the development and wellbeing of youth in Europe. As such a number of concrete proposals were put forward by participants in order to allow young people, teachers and trainers to have access to as many projects, resources and training courses as possible.

For stronger relations and a greater cooperation between pre-schools/schools, sport clubs/multisport organisations and local authorities a creation of national programmes for the collaboration between schools and sport federations was indicated as a necessary measure to advocate for actions at a central level. In addition, schools can help with implementation of extra-curricular activities. The participants also looked into the definition of extra-curricular activities and the responsibility for their implementation. Clarifying the definition, the structure such as facilities, equipment and transportation to sports as well as the responsibility for organising extra-curricular activities is a challenge in order to introduce more and better quality physical activities into the people's lives. Sport coaches and PE students should be trained to teach children to practice sport for fun and social skills, thus embracing HEPA principles within a learning environment.

The goal of SPEACH project (Hanze University of Applied Sciences Groningen, Netherlands) is to increase awareness and behavioural change in sport professionals and European citizens towards an active and healthy lifestyle. Five so-called HEPA modules were developed which can be offered by physical education teachers and sport coaches during their sport sessions with pupils. The modules focus on several important themes, target group, types of behaviour and generic competences which help sport professionals in promoting HEPA. Reference: <http://speech.hanze.nl/>

Particular attention should be devoted to inactive youth. This age group could be attracted by innovative digital tools and devices integrated in their daily lives which would motivate them to be more active. Another action could be development of the fitness monitoring system focusing on health, giving feedback to children and parents and the development of measurement methods at national level. In addition it was suggested that in order to facilitate diversity of physical activities for young people and senior citizens, sport facilities and equipment must be improved.

WORKSHOP: GRASSROOTS SPORT (SPORT CLUBS, COMMUNITIES)

The following themes were discussed:

1. The diversification of sport clubs to encompass not only their core business purposes but also social, educational and health dimensions.
2. Infusing pedagogical training into the management of grassroots organisations so as to promote HEPA guidelines and create tangible partnerships with educational institutions.

Main trends and challenges

In the parallel workshops on grassroots sport three primary challenges were identified: sport clubs' role, structure and actions. First and foremost it was identified that sport clubs are often restricted to their purpose as a core community business thus restricting them from playing divisive roles within the educational and healthcare spheres. As a result it was evident to participants that innovation is needed to switch sport clubs' focus from strict competition to grassroots sports' social values. A possible action outlined is the audience and members' capacity development which could support the organisation and promotion of public games and events, combined with the improvement of collaboration with schools and other stakeholders.

The second challenge is the accessibility to more structured and stable resources, both human and financial that could secure the long term engagement of sports clubs at local, regional and national levels. Across the board, sports clubs mostly depend on memberships and sponsorships as their main funding sources. However, an easier access to governmental incentives could allow them to better sustain the activities' operational costs, notably by hiring qualified staff. Moreover, sport clubs' coaches, that usually come from the sport sector, are more focused on players' performance for competition rather than grassroots sports' values. Therefore, supporting the pedagogical training of coaches, volunteers and instructors would be high in the priority list.

The last challenge concerns the alignment of schools and sport clubs' roles for physical education because they often have different approaches, resources and goals in terms of target groups, facilities, access and coaching. It was therefore noted by attendees that ameliorating such disparities would mean forging stronger links with local educational and healthcare institutions in order to ensure that a three way network that tackles sport, education and health/HEPA could be implemented as a long term initiative.

Examples of synergies

Concerning the good practice in the field of grassroots sport, the promotion of sport festivals or sport parks organised by National Olympic Committees, sport federations and local sport clubs in order to try different sports for the first time was highly appreciated by participants.

The projects explored in the field of good practices focused on promoting sport clubs and enlarging their portfolio to health programmes for the general public, thus moving from a strictly competitive character to a more inclusive one. Some projects analysed by participants covered physical activities and sports try-out programmes, other projects campaigned for pre-dominantly only one type of sport. Nonetheless, the projects highlighted in the cluster meeting were praised for their inclusivity and promotion of sport for all age groups and generations.

The project 'Sport Clubs for Health' presented by the Finnish Olympic Committee, promoted the national implementation of sport clubs' health enhancing programmes in EU Member States. They published guidelines to help sport clubs developing, implementing and promoting physical activities, and created a European network of organisations encompassing this objective. Local sport clubs empowered by health promoting role attracted new target groups and are expected to guarantee sustainable results. Reference: <https://www.scforh.info/>

Analysis of proposals for further co-operation and development

When discussing synergies and proposals for future co-operation in grassroots sport a number of proposals were put forward, primarily to ensure the creation of a strong network between grassroots initiatives and public organisations and additionally in relation to the distribution of public and private funding within the grassroots community particularly when it came to the human resources and financial management.

The European Voluntary Service (EVS) is an international volunteer programme funded by the European Commission. It enables all young people legally resident in Europe, aged between 18 and 30 years, to carry out an international volunteer service in an organization or in a public body in Europe, Africa, Asia or South America for a period ranging from 2 to 12 months. Reference: <https://europeanvoluntaryservice.org/>

A new initiative of the European Commission in this field is also the European Solidarity Corps (ESC). Reference: https://europa.eu/youth/solidarity_en

As was suggested, there should be specifically targeted funds to encourage the cooperation of local sport grassroots organisations. Quick and short project calls providing financial support for facilities, sport equipment and small local sport events could be introduced. There should be sport actions reinforcing access to physical activities and their practical execution comparing to projects focusing on desk research, statistics and long term goals within the field of sport and HEPA.

Concerning the priorities and target groups for grassroots sport, sport clubs should adapt to current societal needs and enlarge their portfolio of activities to all age groups, thus switching from a focus of competition to diversity grassroots sports' programmes. Consequently the intake of new members, particularly targeting youngsters, could be made by connecting physical activities and innovative digital tools and devices including the growing phenomenon of e-Sport. Diversity of physical activities and sports could prevent drop-outs of children in primary schools (aged 6 to 11) and have a positive long term effect on healthcare costs and childhood obesity, thus aligning itself with both educational and HEPA strategies.

Activity Square Europe (FIT Sport Austria) wants to motivate and empower sport organisations at different levels to become valuable, competent and pro-active partners in cross-sector cooperation between the sport and the school sectors. The project will (1) facilitate professional exchange between existing initiatives in the EU Member States (2) develop quality benchmarks (3) stimulate innovation and (4) combine forces in advocacy and awareness-raising. Reference: <https://www.activity-square-europe.eu/>

Strengthening communication between schools and sport clubs was another suggested action. While schools should nominate a linking person, such as the physical education teacher, connecting students with complementary extra-curricular sport clubs' activities, a sport clubs partnerships database should be created and made visible among schools to promote sport diversity. A source of inspiration for such proposals was the Commission's concept of eTwinning:

eTwinning is an initiative of the European Commission that offers a platform for staff (teachers, head teachers, librarians, etc.), working in a school in one of the European countries involved, to communicate, collaborate, develop projects, share and, in short, feel and be part of the most exciting learning community in Europe. Sport clubs in collaboration with schools' teachers could organise joint projects within this platform related to physical activity. Reference: <https://www.etwinning.net/en/pub/index>

WORKSHOP: URBAN AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

The following themes were discussed:

1. The better use of existing infrastructure in which local communities can practice sport (schools, outdoor spaces, urban and industrial landscapes).
2. The role that HEPA info points could play within the local area and local government decision making in relation to sport infrastructure.

Main trends and challenges

The urban and rural development workshops of the cluster meeting identified a large number of challenges that could impede the existing and future presence of sport and HEPA activities in both urban and rural environments. One of the key experiences of the participants to the workshop is that municipalities are often not aware of the impact of citizens' physical inactivity and the opportunities the implementation of HEPA offers. Participants also identified the lack of HEPA info point within the local public authority. Either it is a new field or there is no dedicated department or enough competences in the field of sport, more specifically in HEPA. The other main issue highlighted is the lack of cross-sectorial communication and co-operation of stakeholders, both at European, national and local level.

In addition to challenges surrounding knowledge and awareness of HEPA when it comes to urban and rural planning the issue of safety, security and healthy conditions that are often a barrier for outdoor activities in cities was addressed. As a general direction it was agreed that the planning of physical activities measures should be linked with urban design in order to make the identified places less polluted, safe to exercise and secure for all citizens. Another highlight of the discussion on cities was how much the urban design and planning can encourage or discourage a healthy lifestyle. Urban design raises also the issue of transport and mobility. Lack of spaces, green areas, and good transport connections for all, including children, seniors and people with disabilities, within the city or to the countryside and suburban areas negatively impact the motivation to be active.

Finally although rural areas were identified as a place where healthy lifestyle and recreation can be carried out the lack of modernisation and infrastructure could prove to be a major obstacle for sport projects outside of cities and towns given that urban migration affects the possibilities of the rural population. As a result and in all areas across Europe it was agreed that inadequate transport from/to cities and poor connection between towns and villages can have a long term negative impact for the organisation of sports, the availability of facilities and the overall health and wellbeing of rural populations.

Examples of synergies

Despite the large number of challenges that the sport sector faces when it comes to urban and rural development, the workshops highlighted that concerted and effective efforts are being made by EU initiatives and Erasmus+ projects in order to ensure that both urban and rural citizens are being empowered through sport.

Good practices were often related to initiatives where physical activity is integrated in the urban policy, design, mobility, social policy, education and tourism, thus creating synergies. Free access to facilities, especially for youngsters, the re-use of abandoned facilities by municipalities, making use of green spaces in urban environment and last but not least, strong engagement of urban planners and municipalities to encourage healthy lifestyle are the key messages regarding the sport infrastructure.

The Estonian Ministry of Culture mentioned the example of the implementation of the Sports for all 'Physical activity development plan'. In this document the Ministry had aimed to develop at least one outdoor-leisure time facility in each of the 15 counties in order to motivate people interested in non-organised physical activities and thus increase their participation. Research has shown that Estonian people like running, cycling, walking alone, thus Tallinn developed recreational paths where people can do sports in a safe and motivating environment. This infrastructure is well used also for several events, such as running competitions. Reference: Physical activity development plan 2011–2014. Tallinn: Ministry of Culture; 2010.

Using school infrastructure and involving community, exploiting existing facilities and natural resources were also mentioned as good examples. In the rural environment, various solutions were being proposed and practiced e.g. walks for elderly people in the countryside or re-using abandoned warehouses to create sport complex.

The projects presented in this field try to make use of the given environment for encouraging physical activities in the cities and in rural areas. Such projects support outdoor sports and non-organised physical activities. The typical coordinators and organisations involved are public authorities at local level.

GoACTIVE project (Kekava Municipality Sport Agency, Latvia). Within the framework of the 2015 Collaborative Partnership project the 'Guidelines to promote health-enhancing physical activity in local municipalities across Europe' have been prepared. This publication provides recommendations how to promote active recreation in the districts and presents the most significant steps in the process. In the Kekava Municipality, the Sports Agency adopted an Action Plan 2017-2019 on implementation of HEPA activities, emphasizing also the cross-sectorial cooperation. Reference: <http://goactive.kekava.lv>

Analysis of proposals for further co-operation and development

During the meeting it was concluded that there needed to be a better use of already existing facilities as well as the reconversion of abandoned structures. In addition, the need for better urban planning for inhabitants of urban and suburban areas was highlighted in order to encourage them to live a healthy lifestyle and going to work by bike or walking. This led to addressing the issue of poor transport connections to the countryside and suburban areas, thereby reducing the incentive to be active. Lastly, the fourth conclusion concerned the power bestowed to municipalities which often are not aware of the HEPA approach and could be initiated to them by proving its efficiency through a 'quick wins' chain and promoting the HEPA approach.

Therefore, more awareness and better cooperation among stakeholders at central (national) and local level, is the key to enable actors to improve and encourage participation in physical activities. There are many countries, sport organisations, associations as well as universities and schools which are experienced in Erasmus+ Sport projects and in the development of guidelines and tools. The participants ensured that these organisations and people are open to share experience, practical examples, and knowledge of the EU Physical Activity Guidelines. It was highlighted that it is important to start with a low investment with short-term return which, however, must be part of a long-term strategy for the municipality. In this respect it could be useful to present economic calculations on investment in HEPA measures.

Most of the participants underlined the important role of the municipalities in promoting healthy lifestyle and physical activities. Municipalities have access to the citizens as well as own facilities. In going grassroots they play a crucial role and it is important to raise their awareness and provide the local public authorities with information, tools and examples on how to include health-enhancing physical activities in their policies and measures.

SportCityNet project (TAFISA, Germany). The 2013 EU Preparatory Actions-project aimed at improving the life quality in European cities and communities, among other by providing practical tools for the promotion of Sport for All in the city setting. The consortium has produced a 'toolkit' designed for cities and containing a description of the 5 Key Success Areas to become an Active City, a set of good practices and a step-by-step approach to create an Active City strategy. In June 2014, SportCityNet and its toolkit have fully been integrated into the TAFISA Worldwide "Triple AC" program (Active Cities, Active Communities, Active Citizens), supported by the International Olympic Committee. It is open to all continents. The aim is to provide the cities with modules and standards that can be easily adopted and implemented. Reference: <http://www.triple-ac.net>

Last but not least the importance of recognising cities as change agents to promote HEPA and the need of strategy development on sport infrastructure at municipality level was emphasized. Using school infrastructure and involving the community, exploiting existing facilities by collaborating with sport clubs, and natural resources, developing streets, parks and open spaces and reaching out to rural areas can increase the physical activity rate. Participants recommended to make local public authorities conscious that sport creates community, thus sport should be brought to places where people live and work.

The SPACE project (University of Gloucestershire, United Kingdom). The project aims at facilitating to make the healthy and easy choice (i.e. walking to school) by creating sustainable urban active environment. These environments involve practices that aim to facilitate, promote and increase population (community) physical activity levels by prioritising walking, cycling and taking public transport where possible. The project's strengths are the successful cross-sectorial co-operation, using existing infrastructure (streets), involving citizens in planning and having people, culture and nature in the focus. Reference: <http://activeenvironments.eu/>

4. CONCLUSIONS



Closing the meeting, Commissioner Navracsics congratulated the collaboration between the institutions across sectors, and highlighted the societal and social role of sport which also goes beyond health and economic reasons. He emphasized the role of sport in building society locally, regionally and nationally, both at individual and community levels, and mentioned the important social role of sport coaches who often act as role models.

He also addressed societal objectives, such as tackling obesity, for which urgent measures are needed. Commissioner Navracsics highlighted the

collaboration with Commissioners Vytenis Andriukaitis and Phil Hogan, Commissioners for Health & Food Safety and Agriculture and Rural Development respectively, with whom he jointly launched the Tartu Call for a healthy lifestyle. He referred to the Tartu Call as an initial step in a coordinated action to tackle obesity and invited everyone to collaborate on the joint actions together. Another key challenge in Europe that Commissioner Navracsics addressed was achieving social inclusion. He elaborated on the role of sport in working for social inclusion in the scope of Erasmus+ Sport, mentioning the good results achieved through the Erasmus+ programme through grassroots sport and local sport clubs and in the activities carried out through the flagship project, European Week of Sport.

Given the extensive number of proposals and synergies that were put forward by participants for the future development and co-operation in the field of sport and in regards to HEPA, it was evident that the cluster meeting was successful in providing an open platform for dialogue and innovation in sport. Through the examination of Erasmus+ projects as well as the exploration of possible future initiatives, a number of concrete conclusions were identified:

- There should be a greater emphasis on actions that reinforce access to physical activities and encourage their practical execution instead of projects which exclusively focus on desk research, academic studies and long term goals in the field of sport and HEPA.
- The diversification of sport and the range of activities available to both young and old are integral when creating a more sociable and active population. Sport clubs should provide a wide choice of physical activities for all thus becoming more participatory in character.
- Links between schools and sport clubs should be developed; partnerships should serve a broad range of pupils, focusing on inclusive and playful physical activities which boost their attention and participation.
- Sport clubs, schools and businesses need to recognise the individual needs and requirements of each demographic including the elderly population and people with disabilities. In order to fulfil these goals, they need to have the necessary sports equipment available to both participants and trainers.
- Sport stakeholders should use the full potential of digital tools and devices to motivate people to be more active. This is particularly applicable to inactive youth.
- Legislative changes in the field of tax and health insurance benefits for HEPA activities at the workplace or by active commuting should be encouraged.
- HEPA should play a much more visible role across the sectors of education, sport, health and urban and rural development. The introduction of HEPA representatives in offices, schools/universities and urban/rural planning will undoubtedly create happier and healthier European citizens.
- It is necessary to raise-awareness of the role of cities and urban planners who can be integral to the promotion of healthy lifestyles. It is important to create healthy and safe outdoor conditions including sport facilities and other infrastructures.

- Good transport connections including those to green and suburban areas as well as making the facilities and infrastructure easily accessible should represent a priority for all levels of government.
- The field of sport needs more tangible co-operation between stakeholders in sport, grassroots clubs, and educational institutions and finally local or national governments in order to ensure that sport, health and education are present and active at every level.

A wide variety of outputs are produced by Erasmus+ sport project. More information on projects as well as the final outcomes can be found in Annex of this report.

A website containing the cluster meeting's agenda and the presentations is available at:

https://eacea.ec.europa.eu/erasmus-plus/events/cluster-meeting-erasmus-plus-sport-4-5122017_en



The list of 39 selected projects on HEPA and EU Physical Activity Guidelines

Reference Number	Organisation	Title	Link
556921-EPP-1-2014-1-IT-SPO-SCP	ASSOCIAZIONE SPORTIVA DILETTANTISTICA CIRCOLO TENNIS VICENZA	HEALTH PROMOTION AT SPORT CLUBS NETWORK	http://ec.europa.eu/programmes/erasmus-plus/projects/eplplus-project-details/#project/556921-EPP-1-2014-1-IT-SPO-SCP
556927-EPP-1-2014-1-LT-SPO-SCP	BIRZU LENGVOSIOS ATLETIKOS SPORTO KLUBAS	EU BE ACTIVE	http://ec.europa.eu/programmes/erasmus-plus/projects/eplplus-project-details/#project/556927-EPP-1-2014-1-LT-SPO-SCP
556953-EPP-1-2014-1-FI-SPO-SCP	VALO VALTAKUNNALINEN LIKUNTA JA URHEILUORGANISAATIO RY	PROMOTING NATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION FOR SPORT CLUB FOR HEALTH PROGRAMMES IN EU MEMBER STATES	http://ec.europa.eu/programmes/erasmus-plus/projects/eplplus-project-details/#project/556953-EPP-1-2014-1-FI-SPO-SCP
556981-EPP-1-2014-1-UK-SPO-SCP	THE CHANCELLOR, MASTERS AND SCHOLARS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD	EUROPEAN COLLABORATIVE PARTNERSHIP ON SPORT AND HEALTH ENHANCING PHYSICAL ACTIVITY	http://ec.europa.eu/programmes/erasmus-plus/projects/eplplus-project-details/#project/556981-EPP-1-2014-1-UK-SPO-SCP
556988-EPP-1-2014-1-ES-SPO-SCP	UNIVERSIDAD PUBLICA DE NAVARRA	PROMOTE PHYSICAL EXERCISE IN FRAIL ELDERLY	http://ec.europa.eu/programmes/erasmus-plus/projects/eplplus-project-details/#project/556988-EPP-1-2014-1-ES-SPO-SCP
556993-EPP-1-2014-1-FR-SPO-SCP	SPORT ET CITOYENNETE 3S	PHYSICAL ACTIVITY SERVING SOCIETY	http://ec.europa.eu/programmes/erasmus-plus/projects/eplplus-project-details/#project/556993-EPP-1-2014-1-FR-SPO-SCP
557014-EPP-1-2014-1-DE-SPO-SCP	FRIEDRICH-ALEXANDER-UNIVERSITAET ERLANGEN NUERNBERG	IMPALANET INTERNATIONAL NETWORK TO IMPLEMENT EU PHYSICAL ACTIVITY GUIDELINES ON INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT	http://ec.europa.eu/programmes/erasmus-plus/projects/eplplus-project-details/#project/557014-EPP-1-2014-1-DE-SPO-SCP
557035-EPP-1-2014-1-IT-SPO-SCP	COMUNE DI TERNI	EUROPEAN OUTDOOR NETWORK EXPERIENCES	http://ec.europa.eu/programmes/erasmus-plus/projects/eplplus-project-details/#project/557035-EPP-1-2014-1-IT-SPO-SCP
557041-EPP-1-2014-1-BE-SPO-SCP	EUROPEACTIVE	PROMOTING PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AND HEALTH IN AGING	http://ec.europa.eu/programmes/erasmus-plus/projects/eplplus-project-details/#project/557041-EPP-1-2014-1-BE-SPO-SCP
557052-EPP-1-2014-1-UK-SPO-SCP	UNIVERSITY OF GLOUCESTERSHIRE LBG	SUPPORTING POLICY AND ACTION FOR ACTIVE ENVIRONMENTS	http://ec.europa.eu/programmes/erasmus-plus/projects/eplplus-project-details/#project/557052-EPP-1-2014-1-UK-SPO-SCP
557083-EPP-1-2014-1-NL-SPO-SCP	HANZEHOGESCHOOL GRONINGEN STICHTING	THE SPORT PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND COACHING IN HEALTH (SPEECH) PROJECT	http://ec.europa.eu/programmes/erasmus-plus/projects/eplplus-project-details/#project/557083-EPP-1-2014-1-NL-SPO-SCP
557089-EPP-1-2014-1-IT-SPO-SCP	ISTITUTO PROFESSIONALE DI STATO FRANCESCO DATINI	NOT ONLY FAIR PLAY	http://ec.europa.eu/programmes/erasmus-plus/projects/eplplus-project-details/#project/557089-EPP-1-2014-1-IT-SPO-SCP
557200-EPP-1-2014-1-DE-SPO-SCP	DIE INTERNATIONALE VEREINIGUNG FUR SPORT FUR ALLE	EUROPEAN WEEK OF SPORT TOOLBOX	http://ec.europa.eu/programmes/erasmus-plus/projects/eplplus-project-details/#project/557200-EPP-1-2014-1-DE-SPO-SCP

557212-EPP-1-2014-1-HU-SPO-SCP	MAGYAR DIAKSPORT SZOVETSEG	SHAPING THE PRINCIPLES AND DEVELOPMENT AREAS FOR HEALTH- ORIENTED PHYSICAL EDUCATION	http://ec.europa.eu/programmes/erasmus-plus/projects/eplplus-project-details/#project/557212-EPP-1-2014-1-HU-SPO-SCP
557244-EPP-1-2014-1-DE-SPO-SCP	DEUTSCHER TURNER-BUND EV	EUROPEAN FITNESS BADGE	http://ec.europa.eu/programmes/erasmus-plus/projects/eplplus-project-details/#project/557244-EPP-1-2014-1-DE-SPO-SCP
557302-EPP-1-2014-1-IT-SPO-SCP	CONI SERVIZI SPA	PHYSICAL ACTIVITY IN PATIENTS WITH CHD: COLLABORATIVE PARTNERSHIP TO IDENTIFY AND SHARE GOOD PRACTICES AMONG EUROPEAN COUNTRIES	http://ec.europa.eu/programmes/erasmus-plus/projects/eplplus-project-details/#project/557302-EPP-1-2014-1-IT-SPO-SCP
567139-EPP-1-2015-2-LV-SPO-SCP	LOCAL GOVERNMENT OF KEKAVA MUNICIPALITY	DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION PRACTICES OF STRATEGIES FOR HEALTH-ENHANCING PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES IN LOCAL COMMUNITIES ACROSS EUROPE	http://ec.europa.eu/programmes/erasmus-plus/projects/eplplus-project-details/#project/567139-EPP-1-2015-2-LV-SPO-SCP
567190-EPP-1-2015-2-AT-SPO-SCP	FIT SPORT AUSTRIA GEMEINNUTZIGE GMBH	ACTIVITY SQUARE EUROPE - A EUROPEAN INFORMATION AND INNOVATION HUB ON SPORT AND SCHOOL SECTOR COOPERATION	http://ec.europa.eu/programmes/erasmus-plus/projects/eplplus-project-details/#project/567190-EPP-1-2015-2-AT-SPO-SCP
567201-EPP-1-2015-2-IT-SPO-SCP	FEDERAZIONE ITALIANA JUDO LOTTA KARATE ARTI MARZIALI	SPORT AT SCHOOL	http://ec.europa.eu/programmes/erasmus-plus/projects/eplplus-project-details/#project/567201-EPP-1-2015-2-IT-SPO-SCP
567249-EPP-1-2015-2-CZ-SPO-SCP	CESKY HOROLEZECKY SVAZ	CLIMBING FOR EVERYBODY- INTRODUCTION OF CLIMBING AND MOUNTAINEERING SPORTS AS A PHYSICAL AND SOCIAL ACTIVITIES FOR ALL	http://ec.europa.eu/programmes/erasmus-plus/projects/eplplus-project-details/#project/567249-EPP-1-2015-2-CZ-SPO-SCP
567279-EPP-1-2015-2-IT-SPO-SCP	SCUOLA CENTRALE FORMAZIONE ASSOCIAZIONE SCF	3SP: SPECIAL SPORTS FOR SPECIAL PEOPLE	http://ec.europa.eu/programmes/erasmus-plus/projects/eplplus-project-details/#project/567279-EPP-1-2015-2-IT-SPO-SCP
567297-EPP-1-2015-2-BG-SPO-SCP	BG BYDI AKTIVEN	ACTIVE SCHOOL COMMUNITIES	http://ec.europa.eu/programmes/erasmus-plus/projects/eplplus-project-details/#project/567297-EPP-1-2015-2-BG-SPO-SCP
567298-EPP-1-2015-2-HR-SPO-SCP	MEDJIMURJE COUNTY	ON THE MOVE	http://ec.europa.eu/programmes/erasmus-plus/projects/eplplus-project-details/#project/567298-EPP-1-2015-2-HR-SPO-SCP
567317-EPP-1-2015-2-DK-SPO-SCP	INTERNATIONAL SPORT AND CULTURE ASSOCIATION	SPORTVOICE	http://ec.europa.eu/programmes/erasmus-plus/projects/eplplus-project-details/#project/567317-EPP-1-2015-2-DK-SPO-SCP
567325-EPP-1-2015-2-NL-SPO-SCP	STICHTING EUROPEAN FOOTBALL FOR DEVELOPMENT NETWORK	EUROPEAN OLDSTARS – LEGENDS: WALKING SPORT FOR ALL	http://ec.europa.eu/programmes/erasmus-plus/projects/eplplus-project-details/#project/567325-EPP-1-2015-2-NL-SPO-SCP

567385-EPP-1-2015-2-SI-SPO-SCP	OBCINA BREZICE	FEEL THE FREEDOM OF THE WATER	http://ec.europa.eu/programmes/erasmus-plus/projects/eplplus-project-details/#project/567385-EPP-1-2015-2-SI-SPO-SCP
579646-EPP-1-2016-2-IT-SPO-SCP	COMUNE DI VICENZA	HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT PROMOTION AND ECOSYSTEM SERVICES SUPPORT FOR ACTIVE CITIES DEVELOPMENT	http://ec.europa.eu/programmes/erasmus-plus/projects/eplplus-project-details/#project/579646-EPP-1-2016-2-IT-SPO-SCP
579676-EPP-1-2016-2-BG-SPO-SCP	SOFIISKI UNIVERSITET SVETI KLIMENT OHRIDSKI	TE(A)CHIN SPORT	http://ec.europa.eu/programmes/erasmus-plus/projects/eplplus-project-details/#project/579676-EPP-1-2016-2-BG-SPO-SCP
579678-EPP-1-2016-2-FI-SPO-SCP	KAAKKOIS-SUOMEN AMMATTIKORKEAKOULU OY	VILLAGES ON MOVE BALTIC	http://ec.europa.eu/programmes/erasmus-plus/projects/eplplus-project-details/#project/579678-EPP-1-2016-2-FI-SPO-SCP
579679-EPP-1-2016-2-CZ-SPO-SCP	ČESKÝ OLYMPIJSKÝ VÝBOR	SPORT PARKS INSPIRED BY THE OLYMPICS	http://ec.europa.eu/programmes/erasmus-plus/projects/eplplus-project-details/#project/579679-EPP-1-2016-2-CZ-SPO-SCP
579735-EPP-1-2016-2-HR-SPO-SCP	ATLETSKI SPORTSKI KLUB ASK SPLIT	EFFICIENT RECOMMENDED MVPA OBTAINEMENT FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN AND TEENAGERS	http://ec.europa.eu/programmes/erasmus-plus/projects/eplplus-project-details/#project/579735-EPP-1-2016-2-HR-SPO-SCP
579740-EPP-1-2016-2-DE-SPO-SCP	RHEINISCH-WESTFAELISCHE TECHNISCHE HOCHSCHULE AACHEN	ACTIVE CAMPUS EUROPE	http://ec.europa.eu/programmes/erasmus-plus/projects/eplplus-project-details/#project/579740-EPP-1-2016-2-DE-SPO-SCP
579784-EPP-1-2016-2-EL-SPO-SCP	PANEPISTIMIO THESSALIAS	IDENTIFYING AND MOTIVATING YOUTH WHO MOSTLY NEED PHYSICAL ACTIVITY	http://ec.europa.eu/programmes/erasmus-plus/projects/eplplus-project-details/#project/579784-EPP-1-2016-2-EL-SPO-SCP
579792-EPP-1-2016-2-RO-SPO-SCP	UNIVERSITATEA BABES BOLYAI	DO IT YOURSELF! A PARTICIPATIVE APPROACH TO INCREASE PARTICIPATION AND ENGAGEMENT OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS IN PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORT CLASSES	http://ec.europa.eu/programmes/erasmus-plus/projects/eplplus-project-details/#project/579792-EPP-1-2016-2-RO-SPO-SCP
579825-EPP-1-2016-2-IT-SPO-SCP	UNIVERSITA DEGLI STUDI DI MILANO	OBLMOV: OBESITY AND LOW MOTILITY VICTIMS – 'PHYSICAL SHORT SHOCKS' AND 'THEATRE SHORT STORIES' CONVERT INACTIVE VICTIMS INTO HEPA SOCIAL ACTORS	http://ec.europa.eu/programmes/erasmus-plus/projects/eplplus-project-details/#project/579825-EPP-1-2016-2-IT-SPO-SCP
579903-EPP-1-2016-2-ES-SPO-SCP	INSTITUTO DE BIOMECANICA DE VALENCIA	GOOD PRACTICES TO DEVELOP PHYSICAL ACTIVITY PROGRAMMES AT WORK	http://ec.europa.eu/programmes/erasmus-plus/projects/eplplus-project-details/#project/579903-EPP-1-2016-2-ES-SPO-SCP
579908-EPP-1-2016-2-IT-SPO-SCP	COMUNE DI PESARO	WAVE ON WAVE - WATER SPORTS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE'S PHYSICAL ACTIVITY	http://ec.europa.eu/programmes/erasmus-plus/projects/eplplus-project-details/#project/579908-EPP-1-2016-2-IT-SPO-SCP

579916-EPP-1-2016-2-ES-SPO-SCP	AYUNTAMIENTO DE CULLERA	SPRINTERS ADDRESSES SPORT IN NATURAL PROTECTED AREAS	http://ec.europa.eu/programmes/erasmus-plus/projects/eplus-project-details/#project/579916-EPP-1-2016-2-ES-SPO-SCP
579970-EPP-1-2016-2-DK-SPO-SCP	INTERNATIONAL SPORT AND CULTURE ASSOCIATION	MOVEMENT SPACES	http://ec.europa.eu/programmes/erasmus-plus/projects/eplus-project-details/#project/579970-EPP-1-2016-2-DK-SPO-SCP

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