

Exploring the Impact of Sports on social sustainability: an Italian case

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Abstract: The impact of sports on sustainability has been explored across various dimensions and the social dimension of such impact is explored in Sport for Development and Peace initiatives (SDP) towards local and third-country communities. However, the lack of data detected by the literature about the third sector activities, is a critical aspect that weakens the whole sector in valorising its impact on the society. In this context, by focusing the research efforts on the sport sector, the paper analyses the impact of no-profit sport organization at national and local level by framing its impact within the 2030 Agenda. Findings can support the management of no-profit organizations to build their activities in line with global priorities and to valorise their social impact. Indeed, this aspect can reinforce the local trust of these organizations in relation to the provided impact.

Keywords: social impact; sport; no-profit; SDGs; Sustainability

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1. Introduction

The contribution and the impact of sport activities toward the sustainability, has been addressed by institutions and academics (Lindsey, I. and Chapman, T., 2017; Moon et al., 2021).

Indeed, the positive and negative impacts of sports activities are significant in all the dimensions of sustainability (UN, 2010). The 2030 Agenda asks to take urgent actions to boost the development of a more sustainable environment. According to the UN all the sectors and actors are and should be involved (UN General Assembly; 2015), and the sport can give a significant contribution in this sense.

The 2030 Agenda, with its 17 Sustainable Development Goals and more that 200 targets, has boost the transition path toward. The SDGs, in particular, identify actions and strategies that should positively impact on the people (social dimension of sustainability), the planet (the environmental dimension of sustainability), and the prosperity (the economic side) which has to be implemented by all the local actors in a collaborative partnership.

In this context, no-profit organizations, and sport, among other sectors, should feel responsible in defining their choices in line with the aforementioned priorities. And to increase, consciously, their social impact on the community.

Even if the academics have discussed the contribution of sport towards sustainability, according to the researcher's knowledge, the literature has not proposed any systematic model for impact assessment of sport towards sustainability.

In this context, as suggested by the literature (Annesi et al., 2023), the paper analysis the impact of no-profit sport organization at national and local level by framing such impact within the 2030 Agenda Goals.

To do that, the contribution proposes the analysis of the annual project activities developed by the main national sport and social promotion association. Near the (core) traditional sport activities that are annually organized and daily developed, a set of additional (extra) projects are annually built together with local, national, and international bodies. This second cluster of initiative are here analysed to answer to the following questions: (1) Are sport activities/associations able to generate a positive contribution toward all the dimensions of sustainability? (2) Can the sport activity/associations read its impact toward the sustainability under the lens of SDGs? (3) Can the SDGs represent a valid tool to monitor and evaluate the (potential) contribution of sport to sustainability?

Findings can support the management of no-profit organizations to build their activities in line with global priorities and to valorise their social impact. Indeed, this aspect can reinforce the local trust of these organization in relation to the provided impact.

The paper frames the academic and institutional context, presents the case study and the adopted methodological approach, finally collected results are presented. The last part of the paper discusses the provided and the potential contribution of no-profit sport organization toward the 2030 Agenda.

2. The academic and institutional framework

The impact of sports on sustainability has been explored across various dimensions. The environmental dimension of such impact caused by sports has been discussed by the literature (Mallen et al., 2011). Conversely, the literature also suggests that sports are susceptible to environmental pressures and climate changes (Orr and Inoue, 2019). The impact of sports events is extensively discussed in terms of greening efforts and environmental legacies (Borysova and Krasilshchikov, 2021; VanWynsberghe et al., 2021). Other scholars have delved into the role of sports managers and federations in implementing strategies to enhance the environmental performance of sports activities (Moon et al., 2021; Mallen et al., 2017; Mallen et al., 2010). The evaluation of sports activities considers the consumption of resources throughout their life cycle (Lucas et al., 2017; Mallen et al., 2010). At the institutional level, the Council of the European Union has officially acknowledged the potential contribution of sports activities to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It emphasizes the physical benefits of sports, along with externalities related to education, empowerment, inclusiveness, and economic flows, contributing to a more sustainable scenario (Council of the European Union, 2022a). Innovation is seen as a means to enhance the potential contribution of sports businesses and organizations, making the sector more sustainable and resilient (Council of the European Union, 2022b). Beyond physical benefits, the literature recognizes sports as a driver of education and awareness on health, environment, inclusion, and active citizenship (Cosgriff, 2011; Graham et al., 2018; Olive and Enright, 2021). The social dimension of sustainability is explored in Sport for Development and Peace initiatives (SDP) towards local and third-country communities (Knott and Tinaz, 2021; Henhawk and Norman, 2019; Schulenkorf, 2010). Researchers highlight that the ability to create and coordinate networks is crucial for the success of SDP initiatives (LeCrom and Dwyer, 2015). While sports are often presented as tools to promote principles, some studies observe the reverse, where stakeholder pressures drive the adoption of green practices within sports businesses (Todaro et al., 2022). Economically, the role of the sports industry in the local and regional economy is deemed significant in terms of generating financial flows (Krasnoporoshin et al., 2017; Manzenreiter, 2013; Cortsen, 2013). Despite these insights, there are gaps in the literature. Few studies comprehensively examine the impacts of sports on all three dimensions of sustainability. Additionally, studies often fail to focus on specific Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), with only three papers citing SDGs. These papers propose frameworks to improve the narrative of activities, merge physical activity with faster SDG achievement, and assess if sports programs equip students with information and skills related to SDGs. Lastly, there is a lack of qualification and quantification of the positive contribution toward the 2030 Agenda, as prompted by the European Council, in terms of SDGs and their related targets. The paper aims to address this gap through an empirical study examining the projects developed by the largest Italian association of sports.

The sports sector encompasses a diverse array of organizations providing a range of services and facilities. Beyond professional clubs and businesses, numerous associations offer sports services for amateurs, particularly within the third sector. The social impact of these organization is significant at local level in terms of number of beneficiaries, involved volunteers, financial fluxes, and provided service. However, concerns about the availability of data related to these organizations have been highlighted in the literature (Nickel and Eikenberry, 2016). Limiting public access to data on third sector organizations or neglecting to foster systematic monitoring systems diminishes the legitimacy of these organizations in the eyes of citizens. Additionally, it undermines their ability to assert a role in shaping and implementing policies aligned with the 2030 Agenda (Enjolras et al., 2018). A

substantial transformation was introduced through the third sector reform, initiated with Law no. 106 of 6 June 2016 and officially implemented a year later. The reform initially classified all organizations within the third sector, encompassing non-profit private entities like philanthropic organizations, foundations, associations, social enterprises, and voluntary organizations. These organizations generally aim to foster local community solidarity and pluralism, operating autonomously and in collaboration with governmental authorities. Sport organizations, particularly those registered as associations for social promotions (Aps), fall under this classification. The reform explicitly mandates that activities be conducted accountably and transparently. Entities within the third sector with revenues exceeding 1 million euros are required to submit a social report to the single national register of the Third Sector and publish it on their website. The social report, guided by the Minister of Labor and Social Policies' decrees, encompasses information on governance systems, the workforce, stakeholders, objectives and aims, economic and financial situations, the role of the monitoring body, and other general environmental information. While the reform does not explicitly demand specific details about the quantification and evaluation of impacts, it has initiated the systematic detection of impacts. Researchers play a crucial role in collecting and analysing such data to demonstrate how the sector actively contributes to both global and local challenges.

3. Case Study

Uisp is a no-profit sports and social promotion association. The mission of UISP is to promote amatorial sport activities able to involve the higher number of citizens with the highest level of internal diversity. The idea is to overcome the performance-related stress, often link to sport activities, to promote an inclusive opportunity to do sport. Uisp offers amateur sports activities for its (about) 900.000 members. Moreover, Uisp develops research activities on the social impact of sport and on the use of drugs. Other activities are social projects aiming at promoting the health and well-being of the society, at developing urban regeneration processes with citizens, and more in general at including women and minorities in the society.

Uisp was founded in the 1948 with a statute focused on the social value of sport, rights, the environment, health, and solidarity.

All the described activities are developed thank to the networking created by Uisp, both national and local level. The organization collaborates with institutions, municipalities, regions, public and private bodies.

Uisp is indeed organized as a national association that guide regional and territorial/local Uisp associations that operate autonomously and in line with their competences and aims as declared within each statute.

The overall mission is addressed through daily sport activities and through multi-network projects that want to generate a positive social impact. The produced impact through the development of these “extra projects” is the focus of this paper.

Today Uisp has about 460 employees and a significant number of volunteers that make possible the organization to develop their activities all around the country.

4. Method

The presented analysis has been developed through an Action research approach (Avison et al., 1999). The researchers have built the research starting from a data collection phase, a qualitative and quantitative analysis of collected data, the quantification of the generated impact in terms of beneficiaries and in terms of level of addressed diversities.

The research has been started with the collection of data by three main sources of information that are: (1) web site, (2) official documentation, and (3) focus groups (Fig. 1). The use multiple sources ensured to researchers a data triangulation to develop a credible and complete analysis about the state of art (Denzin, 2012).

Web site: researchers have observed the “project and campaigns” section and the news-section. Through the “project and campaigns”, the researchers have developed a first mapping of developed projects.

Through the news-section of the web site, the researchers collected all the qualitative information officially detected and communicated by the organizers. Being a national association with ninety local divisions, some projects are developed on the basis of local divisions and information are directly communicated through the official web-site. Qualitative information collected in this phase are related to the name of the project, the beneficiaries, implemented activities and any changes implemented due to contingent factors.

Official documentations included: (1) Financial documents as source to verify how much Uisp has devoted to additional project and how much funding Uisp has received from external entities and, (2) planning documents as source to verify periods of implementation and involved actors.

A series of three focus groups have been conducted with managers in order to identify the mission and the origin of each developed project (tab. 1). Focus groups, indeed, are a good source in explorative studies (Krueger, 2014). In particular, the first focus group was conducted with (1) the National President of the association, (2) the vice president, and (3) the general secretary and it has the scope of Investigating the general mission of the extra projects and their strategic role in relation to UISP aims. The second focus group wanted to analyse the specific scope and involved actors in each project, and it included (1) the sustainability and budget manager and (2) the sustainability reporting responsible and the national project responsible. The third focus group included (1) the training and research manager, (2) the social policies manager and (3) the communication and press responsible and it analysed outcomes of developed projects in relation to the three sustainability dimensions’ impact. In this first explorative phase, researchers discussed with the interviewed about the impact on the three dimensions of sustainability.

Downstream of the complete collection and analysis of data, researchers classified projects in clusters according to their principal aim and later have later interpreted each single project according to its contribution toward SDGs and related target. In line with the affiliation of the SDGs to the three spheres of sustainability defined by the Stockholm resilience centre, the researchers therefore tried to understand on which sphere the activity of UISP has the greatest impact (Schultz et al., 2016).

This final classification helped the researchers to give to UISP and its stakeholders a precise indication about the produced potential contribution to a global framework related to sustainability (tab. 2) and to define future lines of project development.

Table 1 - Focus groups details

Focus Group	Involved Functions	Date and duration	Focus group aim
I	National President Vice president General secretary	120 10.02.2022	Investigating the general mission of the extra projects and their strategic role in relation to UISP aims
II	Sustainability and budget manager Sustainability reporting responsible National project responsible	165 16.02.2022	Analysing of all the single detected projects to outline each specific scope and involved actors
III	Training and research manager Social policies manager Communication and press responsible	135 17.02.2022	Analysing outcomes of developed projects in relation to the three sustainability dimensions impact

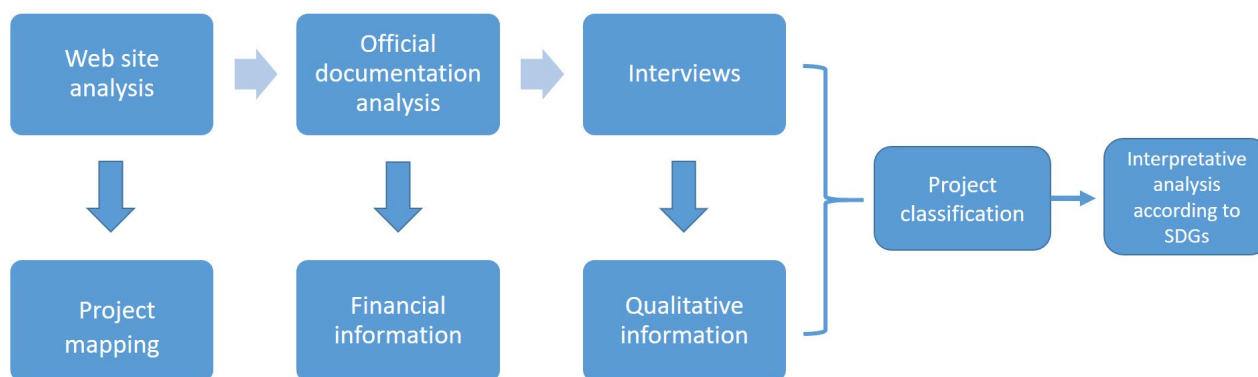


Figure 1 - Project analysis method

5. Results

The review process has led to the identification of sixteen projects developed by Uisp alongside daily sports activities (Tab. 3). These projects are mainly devoted to children, minorities, local authorities, associations and schools, that are the principal stakeholders of Uisp after their members.

Counted direct beneficiaries are more than 351.985 subjects and all the territorial Uisp associations have been touched at least by one project (Fig. 2).

As evident, the largest part of activities is devoted to young people thanks to the intermediation of schools and sport associations. People in general, is the second group per number of beneficiaries. Following there are adults, over 60 and disabled people. Specific projects are also addressed to migrants and refugees that have a specific cluster of projects.

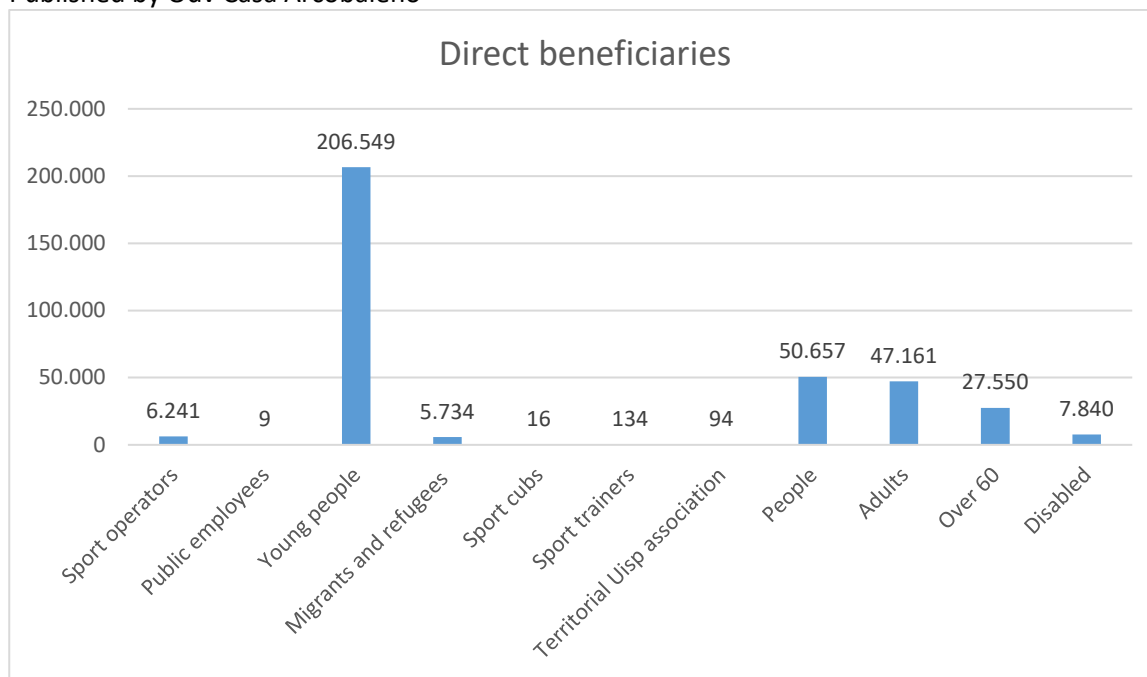


Figure 2 - Direct beneficiaries

In general, sport activities are used as tool to address specific social aims and it is the driver to achieve social inclusion, education, health, individual and global empowerment and to develop partnership opportunities.

According to the specific aim of each project, the researchers identified 6 clusters of aims that are: (1) migration and multiculturalism, (2) Education for global citizenship, (3) Health, well-being, and fight against doping, (4) Disability and mental distress, (5) Partnership and training, and (6) Women and Empowerment.

As observed (Fig. 3), the largest part of projects is focused on the issue of migration and health. Ten projects, that is the 66% of projects is indeed focused on these two topics.

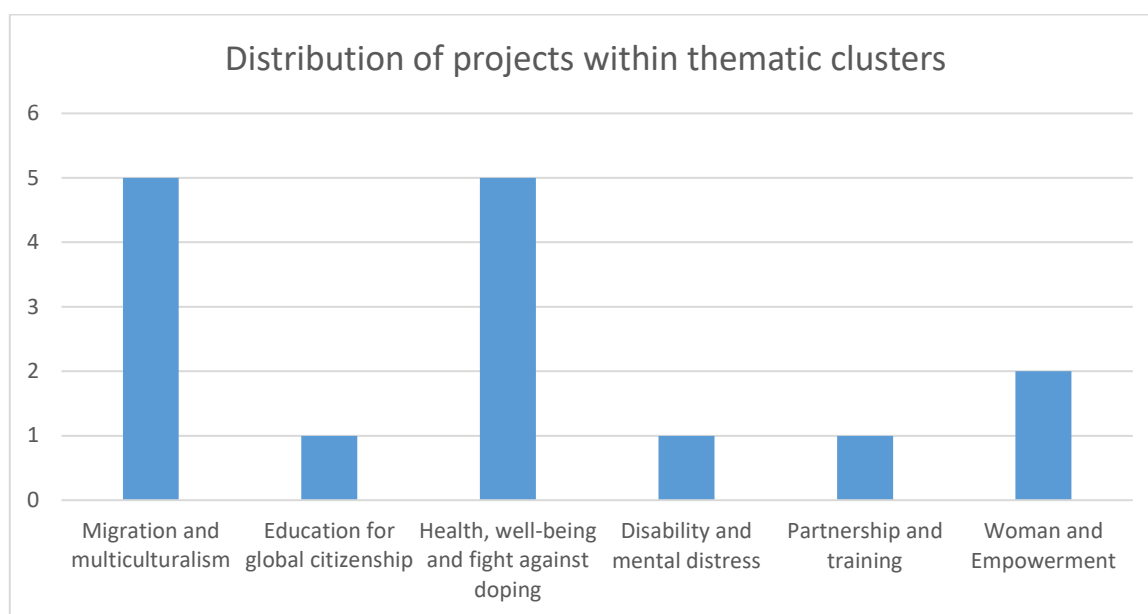
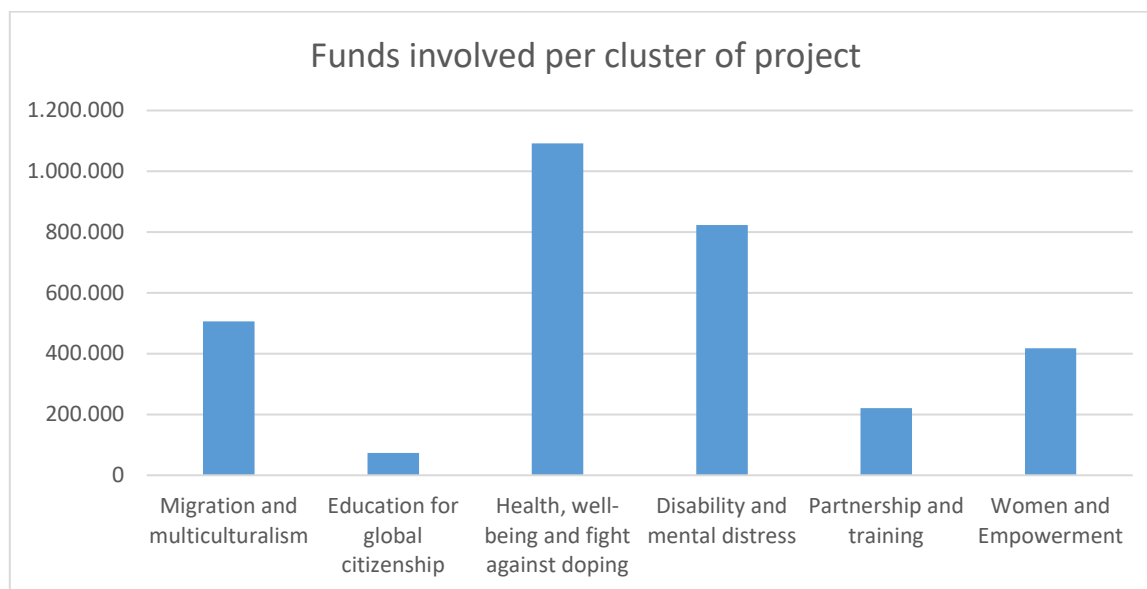


Figure 3 - Distribution of projects within thematic clusters

Observing the amount of funds involved per cluster of projects, it emerges that the issue of health and well-being is still the most addressed, with the issue of disability and mental stress that, even with a shorter number of projects, has involved a higher amount of funds.



Another, significant aspect is the related to the developed network. Through extra-projects, Uisp is able to involve 163 different organizations from 14 European countries (Tab. 2).

Table 2 - Involved network

Kind of involved organizations	No.	Countries
Sport associations	106	Portugal, Hungary, Austria, Holland, Ireland, Denmark, Croatia, Finland, Italy
Institutions	8	Germany, Portugal, Belgium, Italy, Greece, France, EU
Social association	37	Bulgaria, Italy, Portugal,
Private companies	2	Italy
Universities	3	Belgium, Italy, Greek
Other	7	Italy

6. Discussion: Contribution of analysed project to SDGs

Overall the observed projects can potentially give a direct contribution to seven SDGs that are the SDG 3 related the good health and well-being, the SDG 4 related to the quality education, the SDG 5 for the gender equality, the SDG 8 focused on decent work and economic growth, the SDG 10 related to the reduction of inequalities, the SDG 12 for responsible consumption and production, and the SDG 16 for the peace, justice and strong institutions.

According to the Stockholm Resilience Centre interpretation of the 2030 Agenda, the identified SDGs belong to the social and economic dimensions of sustainability. Indeed, the SDGs 3, 4, 5, and 16

touch social aspects that have been addressed through sport activities, while the SDGs 8, 12 and 10 are related to economic topics of sustainability.

In all the observed projects, Sport activities are the ways through which messages are delivered to participants and are the opportunity to put in place those social dynamics that participants can find also in the daily life. In this sense the awareness raising against the use of drugs and the promotion of physical activities represent the local effort of Uisp, according to its aims and core activities, to guide about 49.000 individuals toward the 3.4 and 3.5 targets of the 2030 Agenda.

In the same vein, the build of a sailboat and the identification of necessary skills and competences of sport workers are opportunities for adults and youngsters to improve their conduct in relation to the 4.4 and 4.5 targets.

The “local” contribution is moreover enhanced through the collaboration with research groups to identify discrimination patterns in sport activities to reduce or remove it, or to identify the social and health cost of a sedentary lifestyle in order to involve more institutional partners in sport projects. In this sense, the 3.4 and the 4.7 targets are addressed in a more comprehensive way by giving a contribution not only to involved individuals but by giving evidence to resolve the problem.

Uisp touches the SDG 5 through education projects aimed at reducing violence against woman and through projects in which women are directly involved in sport and recreational activities in order to reduce inequalities, discriminations, and social exclusion.

Finally, under the social dimension of sustainability the SDG 16 has been addressed through activities aimed at reducing discriminations at all levels. In this sense, Uisp tries to make itself a more effective, accountable, and transparent institution and to transfer these principles, through sport activities, to its institutional partners of project.

Observing the economic dimension of sustainability, the SDG 8 is directly touched by just one project that want to promote the sport as a business opportunity by providing the legal and fiscal support that, especially, small businesses need. In this sense, the sport points fully support the productive activities, the entrepreneurship, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services.

In the same line, the SDG 10, that is the most addressed Goal within the projects, sees an effort by Uisp through projects designed for young foreigners, refugees and asylum seekers aimed at empowering and promote their social, economic, and political inclusion.

In particular, the reduction of inequalities through the elimination of discriminatory laws, policies, and practices, as prompted by the target 10.3, is pursued by Uisp through the observation and the analysis of sport violence as tool to identify possible solutions to reduce the problem.

Finally, the economic dimension of sustainability is addressed within a specific attention to the SDG 12. Uisp, with the daily activities and with the identified project contribute by giving relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature as promoted by the target 12.8.

Observing the developed SDGs-related-contribution map, it is possible to outline that the main contribution of Uisp to the sustainability path is under the social and economic perspective. However, several other opportunities could be developed within Uisp and in general, within sport activities.

7. **Conclusion: The missed contribution to 2030 Agenda**

The paper undertook an analysis of the primary Italian sports association to determine if its “extra projects” could positively contribute to all three dimensions of sustainability, aligning with the model proposed by the 2030 Agenda. Overall, the analysis reveals that sports projects make a meaningful contribution, particularly in the social and economic dimensions. It emphasizes the importance of quantifying and qualifying this impact within the global framework of the 2030 Agenda. One managerial implication is the need for a method and framework to quantify the impact and results, enhancing the reporting model for organizations and sports businesses. Aligning reporting systems with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) would highlight contributions to all sustainability dimensions. This potential improvement could aid sport associations and third-sector organizations in complying with new regulations and reporting their activities within a globally recognized framework. Given the diversity of organizations providing sports activities, providing uniform guidelines for impact reduction is complex. The 2030 Agenda could serve as a comprehensive tool to unify the sport sector, offering a consistent vision. Examining the missed impact, Uisp's contribution towards SDG 9 in the economic dimension of sustainability is notable. However, it falls short in addressing SDGs 1, 2, 7, and 11 in the social dimensions, with no direct contribution to the environmental dimension (SDGs 6, 13, 14, 15) and SDG 17. The paper suggests potential contributions toward SDG 9 by focusing on energy and resource management within sport facilities. Specific projects could target energy and water-use efficiency, pollution reduction, and the introduction of innovative practices to minimize the overall impact of sport activities. Training projects aimed at increasing awareness of the environmental impact of specific sport activities could contribute to reducing negative outcomes. This includes addressing marine pollution, habitat degradation, and introducing innovations to mitigate climate change effects. These opportunities not only have managerial implications in terms of image enhancement and cost reduction but also open avenues for research. Future research should consider these impacts and introduce monitoring processes to assess the effectiveness of implemented solutions in aligning with SDGs. Given the extensive literature on sports events, specific monitoring processes could be introduced to measure the impact reduction of these events according to the global strategies outlined in the 2030 Agenda. Uisp's role as the organizer of several national sports events makes it a prime candidate for such monitoring. The paper identifies two missed SDGs related to the social dimension of sustainability, namely the reduction of poverty (SDG 1) and access to food (SDG 2). Despite not directly contributing to specific targets, Uisp's training courses for volunteers indirectly contribute to reducing poverty by enhancing volunteers' employability in the sports job market. Additionally, these activities can raise awareness of food quality and nutrition, aligning with SDG 2. Considering the extensive body of literature on sports events, a specific focus on monitoring processes becomes paramount. Introducing targeted monitoring mechanisms could effectively measure the impact reduction of these events in accordance with the global strategies outlined in the 2030 Agenda. The unique position of Uisp as the organizer of several national sports events positions it as an ideal subject for such monitoring initiatives. By scrutinizing the outcomes of these events, researchers can provide valuable insights into the effectiveness of sustainable practices within the sports event landscape, offering lessons and recommendations for the broader industry. Moreover, the paper sheds light on two missed SDGs associated with the social dimension of sustainability—specifically, the reduction of poverty (SDG 1) and access to food (SDG 2). Although Uisp's activities may not directly contribute to the specific targets outlined in these SDGs, the training courses provided for volunteers carry indirect benefits in poverty reduction. By enhancing the employability of volunteers within the sports job market, Uisp contributes to alleviating economic disparities, aligning with the broader objectives of

SDG 1. Additionally, these activities hold the potential to raise awareness of food quality and nutrition, offering an indirect yet impactful alignment with the goals of SDG 2. This dual contribution underscores the multifaceted positive impact that well-structured sports initiatives can have on societal challenges beyond their immediate scope.

Table 3 - Analysed projects

No. Cluster	Title and aim	No. and kind of beneficiaries	Geo-referenced impact	Developed Network	Economic investment TOT.	% external funds	Co-financers	SD G	Target
1	Observatory against discrimination in sport Aim: Monitor and provide a precise analysis of discrimination in sports, in particular the amateur one in order to prevent and counter this phenomenon through awareness-raising activities	-	10 cities spread in 10 regions: 5 north 2 centre 1 island 2 south	10 Territorial committees Several local association of migrants 1 - non-profit social promotion association	38.610 euro	100%	National Office against Racial Discrimination	10 16	10.3 16.1
1	MATCH-SPORT - Make amateur sport tolerant and eliminating racism and discrimination Aim: Analyze discriminatory violence in grassroots sport, offering help to local authorities and clubs to combat this form of aggression	Direct: 6 international experts from sports associations and universities, 9 municipal officials Indirect: members of partner associations, amateur sports world, municipal administrations	6 cities spread in 5 nations: 1 – Portugal 1 – Belgium 2 – Italy 1 – Greece 1 - France	6 Municipal administrations spread in 5 nations German educational institution Portuguese Ministry of Internal Administration	30.760 euro	100%	European Union Erasmus + (Sport 2018)	10 16	10.3 16.1
1	EYESS - European Youth Engaging in Solidarity and Sport Aim: Promote the social inclusion of young foreigners, refugees and asylum seekers. Promote exchange between young foreigners and Italians, through sports.	Direct: 429 young people Indirect: 45.000 young people, 1000 teachers, 200 organizations, 15 local actors, 10.000 attendees to online events	2 Italian cities spread in 2 regions: Modena Sulmona	5 European associations (2 Italian, 1 Hungarian, 1 Danish, 1 Austrian) 2 European universities (1 Italian, 1 Greek)	382.697 euro	99,50%	Erasmus + (Sport Collaborative Partnership 2018)	10	10.2
1	SPIN REFUGEES Aim: Improve the social inclusion and participation of asylum seekers and refugees at local sports level through training, education and capacity building of local sports actors	Direct: 434 Refugees and asylum seekers 16 sports clubs	9 Countries: Austria Italy Ireland Germany Portugal Holland Finland Hungary Denmark	FAI – Football Association of Ireland Camino (Germany) Portuguese Players Union Huis voor Beweging (Holland) Liikkukaa (Finland)	8.200 euro	100%	Sport as a tool for integration and social inclusion of refugees, Call 2019	10	10.2

				MGHRO - Sport for all, Mahatma Gandhi Human Rights Organisation (Hungary) ISCA – International Sport and Culture Association (Denmark) BSO – Austrian Sports Organisation					
1	SPPF - Sport in prison, a Plan for the Future Aim: Facilitate collaboration between prisons, prisoners, prison staff, volunteers, social partners, sports federations, organizations, sports and social clubs, to promote follow-up paths outside the prison walls providing support	Direct: 35 between social workers and operators of associations Indirect: prison population and operators of prisons	2 Italian cities spread in 2 regions: Rome Florence	VUB – Vrije Universiteit Brussel (Belgium) UPSDA – Sdrujenje Obedineni profesionalisti za ustoichivo razvitie (Bulgaria) DJI – Dienst JustitiëlInrichtingen (Holland) ACSW – Udruga za kreativni socijalni rad (Croatia)	46.532 euro	100%	UE Erasmus + (Sport Collaborative Partnership 2019)	16	16.6
2	PINOCCHIO. Culture, sport, civic participation and social networks against discrimination for greater social inclusion Aim: develop active citizenship actions and raise public awareness against the phenomenon of discrimination of xenophobic origin	Direct: 1000 school students and 134 between sport trainers and Instructors Indirect: 10.000 digital game users	4 Italian cities spread in 4 regions: Bologna Caserta Genova Roma	A sud - ONLUS	73.746 euro	100%	AICS – National Italian Agency Cooperation and Development / ECG 2018	10	10.2
3	Health shots - Sport against doping Aim: increase the level of awareness of young people on the risk of using drugs, substances and medical practices for doping purposes and on the importance of health protection in sports and for healthy daily lifestyles	Direct: 400 students	5 Italian cities spread in 4 regions: Jesi Pescara, Reggio Calabria Novara Oristano	Schools and territorial agencies of the involved cities	80.000 euro	80%	Ministry of Health	3 12	3.5 12.8
4	Captain Hook: Offshore for all abilities Aim: through the metaphor of piracy the project intends to create a mixed crew (able-bodied and disabled teenagers) for the construction of a sailboat	6 territorial Uisp associations 180 adolescent of which 50% disabled	6 Italian regions	Vodafone Foundation Local ASL Disabled associations Schools	82.810 euro	80%	Vodafone Foundation	4 10	4.5 10.2

5	Sport Point Aim: provide a legal-fiscal support path so as to ensure accessible, clear, and effective advice in reference to all those issues in which formal, fiscal and bureaucratic obligations are intertwined with the world of sport	Members of 5 territorial Uisp associations	All the Italian regions	4 Italian associations: Italian Sports Center APS (CSI) Us Acli APS PGS Csain- Sport e Salute Spa	220.450 euro	100%	Sport e Salute SpA	8 16	8.3 16.6
3	"CHANGE - Defining skills and competences for sport as a tool for the development of people and society in Europe" Aim: define the skills and competences of sport workers, focusing on the two key roles: sport for the development coordinator and sport for the development activator	Direct:200 sport workers Indirect: 5.000 workers	Italy Denmark Greece Slovenia Great Britain Holland	International Sport and Culture Association (ISCA) European commission University of Cassino	19.334 euro	100%	UE Erasmus + (Sport Collaborative Partnership 2018)	4 8	4.4 8.3
3	Pills on the go Aim: create a national campaign to raise awareness and promote physical activity as a natural remedy for reducing the incidence of diseases related to a sedentary lifestyle	Direct: 48.000 people	7 Italian cities spread in 3 regions: Matera Castrovillari Avellino Caserta Naples Salerno Pozzuoli	Lloyds Group 32 territorial Uisp associations 32 Local Federations of Pharmacy Owners ASL Local sport associations	560.000 euro	100%	National Federation of Italian Pharmacy Owners Presidency of the Council of Ministers	3 4	3.4 4.7
3	NEXT: Neighborhood Sport, Get healthy, get closer Aim: activate sedentary people in places where sedentary people reside, rather than in gyms or places in all likelihood they will not go	Direct: 500 people Indirect: Italian members		ISCA (International Sport and Culture Association) Danish SSIZ (Sportska Zajednica Istarske Zupanije) Croatia AJSPT (Asociatia Judeteana Sportul Pentru Toti Suceava)	352.976 euro	100%	UE Erasmus + (Sport Collaborative Partnership 2018)	3 4	3.4 4.7
3	The social and health cost of a sedentary lifestyle Aim: investigate and evaluate the social and health cost of a sedentary lifestyle in Italy	Direct: all the territorial Uisp associations (94)	Italy	Uisp affiliated associations Uisp managers and operators, Svimez (Association for the Industry development in the South)	80.000 euro	100%	Sport e Salute SpA	3 4	3.4 4.7
4	Let's move - #ioripartodallosport	Direct: 0-3 yrs: 2.500 3-6 yrs: 11.890	All the territorial Uisp associations	Sport e Salute SpA Sports promotion associations	740.890 euro	100%	Ministry of Health		

	Aim: use sport and physical exercise to give an effective boost to the social and sporting recovery of the country	6-10 yrs: 50.590 11-16 yrs: 95.000 16-24 yrs: 44.000 Adults: 47.161 Over 60: 27.550 Disabled: 7.750 Migrants: 5.300 Sport operators: about 6.000		Territorial Uisp associations					
6	DIFFERENZE - Experimental gender education workshops in high school to prevent and combat violence against women Aim: stimulate in young people aged between 13 and 19 a path of reflection and individual growth on the issues of gender equality	Direct: 560 young people	13 Italian cities spread in 13 regions	Di.Re. Women on the net against violence	376.000 euro	80%	Ministry of labor and social policies	5	5.1 5.2
6	SPIN WOMEN - Sport Inclusion of Migrant and Minority Women: Promoting sports participation and leadership capacities Aim: encourages the social inclusion and equal opportunities of women and girls with a migrant background, or from ethnic minorities, through participation in sport and recreational activities	Direct: 2.157 people Indirect: 60.000 video viewers, users of online materials, communities to which the direct beneficiaries belong	2 Italian cities spread in 2 regions	Camino (Germany) FAI –Football Association of Ireland Likkukaa (Finland) Mahatma Gandhi for Human Right Organisation (Hungary) Sindicato dos Jogadores (Portugal)	42.016 euro	100%	UE Erasmus + (Sport Collaborative Partnership 2018)	5 10	5.1 5.2 5.5 10.2

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