

LOCAL SPORT DEVELOPMENT PLAN OF BURGAS

The local development plan for sport in the city of Burgas is an action plan with measures designed to promote the physical activity of the population by providing opportunities for free access to sport and / or physical activity. The plan also includes a map of the existing sports facilities on the territory of the Municipality

Contents

INTRODUCTION.....	2
Existing situation in the city and definition of the main problem / political challenge.....	2
Demography and population statistics.....	3
Location of the city.....	4
Employment and unemployment	5
Share of industries / employment.....	5
Summary of the Operational Programs (ERDF and ESF) covering the city.....	6
Actual status regarding the subject addressed by the Action Plan.....	7
Summary of the institutional context.....	7
Information from the baseline study / extended SWOT analysis.....	7
Display and analysis of problems and options for their solving	8
Evolution of the problem from the beginning of the project	9
Defining focus and target	9
Description and analysis of the focus of the Integrated Action Plan.....	10
Summary of the options discussed and motives for rejecting some of the options.....	10
Activities and implementation plan	14
Financing.....	14
Implementation framework	17
Process description	17
Risk analysis	18
Appendix B.....	18

INTRODUCTION

Vital Cities project aims to promote sport in the town and to equip local authorities with a new set of urban planning tools to provide adequate conditions for sports and recreational activities. Measures may include community-based initiatives, IT-based activities, better coordination of local government services to promote healthy lifestyles, building innovative facilities (hiking trails, etc.) and organizing publicly accessible events to promote sport in urban environment.

Within the framework of the project, Burgas will analyse and map out the existing open-access sports facilities as well as the requirements, expectations and needs of residents in the individual districts / neighbourhoods of the city for the necessity of building outdoor sports facilities.

Existing situation in the city and definition of the main problem / political challenge

Burgas - an important industrial, commercial, transport, cultural and tourist center in Bulgaria, is currently struggling with a number of social problems. These include immigration, marginalization and socio-economic segregation, combined with a significant drop in population.

The national political agenda has so far focused mainly on Olympic sports (investing in new, large halls for professional athletes) and events rather than recreational activities accessible to all citizens. Although no systematic maps or surveys for inventorying the situation at municipal level have been made, the municipality considers that poor accessibility of sports facilities is one of the main reasons that deter residents from doing more activity. The mass sporting activities of citizens are lagging behind the expected level, mainly due to the lack of facilities and tools that allow effective, flexible use and easy access for all who have little time and / or resources.

The residential quarters of Burgas have large parks and green areas, some of which have not been sufficiently maintained to date. Using these existing green areas can offer new, unexploited solutions for residents.

Over the past years, the municipality has gradually begun to renovate these spaces and equip them with a variety of sports and leisure facilities to make them accessible to their citizens for practicing sporting activities promoting a healthy lifestyle. Vital Cities project allows Burgas barriers for its residents to practice sports in public spaces and to find a way to remove these barriers.

This issue of policy is a priority at local level, as Bulgaria is among the countries with a high incidence of morbidity characterized by short life expectancy, large numbers of early deaths partly explained by the high

percentage of people suffering from chronic diseases, and diabetes and hypertension. The same negative statistics are observed in Burgas, ranked first in the country by number of people suffering from respiratory and oncological diseases. The will of the municipality to change this negative trend has led to accelerated investments in sports facilities, encouraging residents to practice sport as a means of preserving health and a preventive measure. The city also was European City of Sport in 2015. Thanks to the increased mobilization of the city, around 40% of the citizens of Burgas are now practicing different sports.

This success inspired Burgas Municipality to try to reach out to its inactive citizens, engaging them in various events to promote physical activity as a way to maintain health.

On the other hand, the local authorities in Bulgaria have the autonomy to develop their strategies for sports on the territory of the respective municipality only insofar as they follow the guidelines of the National Strategy for Development of Physical Education and Sport in the Republic of Bulgaria 2012-2022.

Statistical and reference data to describe and determine the current situation in the city and the challenges:

Demography and population statistics

The population according to NSI data as at 31.12.2016 in the cities of Burgas Municipality is 204347 people (covers the city of Burgas and the town of Bulgarovo). The Municipality of Burgas with all the settlements has a population of 209331 people. Of the population aged over 50, there are 77,090 or 37.73% of the total population. The general trend is melting and aging population, despite the reversed trend of a slight increase in 2016. The reason is both the decline in birth rates and the migration of the population - to the capital and to other countries - mainly to those of the EU. On the other hand, Burgas is one of the cities in Bulgaria, which is characterized by the mechanical growth of the population because of internal and international migration, with immigrants mostly from Russia.

In active age (from 16 to 60 years for women and 16 to 63 years for men) in the municipalities there are 128,167 people.

Life expectancy data is only available at country and gender level - 74.7 years for 2015, which is significantly lower than the EU average life span - 80.6 years, and in fact Bulgaria, along with Lithuania is the last in the EU on this benchmark.

There is a lack of data both at state level and at the level of a separate municipality on the number and age groups of the persons who are physically active, the percentage of people suffering from cardiovascular diseases, the percentage of obese people, and the ratio of physical activity to morbidity.

Data on population morbidity is available at the National Center for Public Health and Analyzes. NSI data on Body Mass Index are available from the European Health Interview survey (EHIS), but it is a sampling study, done once every six years and the data is general for the country. According to that, the greatest share in chronic diseases have those of the locomotory system and the cardiovascular system, which are directly related to lifestyle and nutrition. However, due to the sampling nature of the study, the data is poorly reliable.

According to Eurobarometer as the level of physical activity of citizens, Bulgaria ranks last among EU countries with only 3% of regular sports and 58% of non-participants in sports activities.

Forty-six percent say that they do not have sufficient opportunities for sport and physical activity at their place of residence. By this indicator Bulgaria ranks last among the EU member states.

There is a trend in increase of the number of overweight people. Nearly half of Bulgarians are overweight (49.5%).

The tendency for the growing immobilization of the young generation is unfavourable - 51.0% of the total population is strongly immobilized. The level of physical development and physical fitness of children and students compared to their previous peers is significantly reduced.

Location of the city

Burgas District is situated in the south-eastern part of Bulgaria on a territory of 7748,067 sq. Km (6.9% of the area of Bulgaria) and is the second largest region after Sofia. To the east the area has a wide outlet to the Black Sea (224 km), to the south it borders with the Republic of Turkey, to the west with the regions of Yambol and Sliven, and to the north with Varna and Shumen districts.

Because of the favourable natural and economic conditions, a significant part of the population and business potential are concentrated along the coast.

Burgas Municipality is the largest municipality in the region. It is situated on an area of 514 362 decares. The municipal centre is the city of Burgas and within the boundaries of the municipality are included 12 compound settlements.

The Black Sea coastal part of the municipality is occupied by the three limestone lakes - Burgas (Vaya), Atanasovsko and Mandrensko. Between Vaya and Mandra Lake are the heights of Vurli Beach (209 m). Here

is the largest bay on the Bulgarian coast - Burgas, with a width of 10-12.5 km and a depth of 10-12 m.

The geographical location of Burgas - between the Black Sea on the eastern side and the lakes from the southwest, west and north, gives a very limited opportunity for the city to expand, but excellent opportunities for development of water sports.



Employment and unemployment

According to the data available in NSI, for Burgas District for 2014 and 2015 the employed persons are a total of 124729, in 2017 at the end of June 141 921 people.

For the country in the first quarter of 2017, the total number of employed persons aged 15 and over was 3,036,700. In the first quarter of 2017 the unemployed were 224.4 thousand and the unemployment rate was 6.9%. Compared to the first quarter of 2016, the number of unemployed persons decreased by 55.2 thousand and the unemployment rate - by 1.7 percentage points. Over the same period, unemployment for men is greater, with the unemployment rate reaching 6.8% for men and 6.9% for women. 119.0 thousand (53.0%) were men and 105.4 thousand (47.0%) - women of the total number of unemployed persons in the first quarter of 2017.

Employment in Burgas has a clear seasonal character, determined by the sea tourism during the active season - summer. Practically during the summer, unemployment is reduced to almost zero.

Share of industries / employment

The largest oil refinery on the Balkans - Lukoil Neftohim AD - operates on the territory of the Municipality of Burgas.

According to NSI data, the number of enterprises on the territory of Burgas Municipality has increased from 14 546 to 15 473 in the period 2012-2015, but their total turnover has decreased from 15.677 billion in 2012 to 12.478 billion in 2015.

The number of persons employed increased from 68207 in 2012 to 70775 in 2015, but 2015 declined slightly compared to the previous 2014. It should be mentioned that the number of employees during these years remained relatively the same - from 57677 in 2012, to 59859 in 2015.

The largest share is trade, including car and motorcycle repairs - about 1/5, followed by construction, transport, and professional activities and research.

Summary of the Operational Programs (ERDF and ESF) covering the city

From Operational Programs at national level, candidates can benefit from Innovation and Competitiveness, Human Resource Development, Maritime and Fisheries Program and Environment OP. Part of the National Operational Programs - Regions for Growth, Administrative Capacity, Technical Assistance, are targeted at specific beneficiaries from the public sector, including Burgas Municipality. From the transnational cooperation programs for the programming period 2014-2020, Burgas Region falls within the territorial scope of the following:

Cross-border cooperation program Interreg - IPP Bulgaria – Turkey;

Joint Operational Program "Black Sea Basin";

"Balkan - Mediterranean" Transnational Cooperation Program;

Danube Transnational Cooperation Program 2014-2020;

INTERREG Europe;

URBACT III;

Horizon 2020

Municipality of Burgas is very active in the implementation of projects with EU funding, and since 2007 the city of Burgas is the most dynamically developing in Bulgaria. This is to a big extent due to the attraction and absorption of EU funds. At present, in the Investment Program of the Municipality under Priority Axis 1 of the Operational Program "Regions in Growth" are included infrastructure projects worth over BGN 100 million, of which 87 million are OPRD funding.

Actual status regarding the subject addressed by the Action Plan

Summary of the institutional context - roles and responsibilities of the different stakeholders, as well as existing strategies and policies in the field

As a local authority, Burgas Municipality has a primary responsibility to support the development of sport on the territory of the municipality. The municipality maintains a register of sports clubs funded by the municipal budget. The total number is 100, of which seven are sports clubs for people with disabilities.

In the introductory part of the National Strategy for Development of Physical Education and Sports in the Republic of Bulgaria 2012 - 2020 is noted the disturbing fact, that the sports activities for children have turned into elite job accessible only to families with good financial possibilities. This trend is valid both at national and local level.

Notwithstanding the need for site sites, bikes and other sports facilities that provide opportunities for self-organized or organized sports, the strategy focuses on organized sport, support and stimulation of prominent individuals and, in general, the development of club sports.

The goal of the Vital Cities project is to promote physical activity as an accessible activity for individuals of all ages and social groups, using the available resources and in addition implementing innovative practices learnt in the process of best practice exchange from project partners.

Information from the baseline study / extended SWOT analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
Presence of parks throughout the city, as well as good access to them Compactness of the city Presence of sea and lakes Development of the bicycle network Active sporting people in open spaces Free trainings for children in various sports during the summer season Existence of a large number of sports clubs developing over 50 types of sports	Under-developed network of bicycle lanes A densely populated central city area Insufficient facilities for free sports No map of available facilities Poor quality of lighting in some of the parks Poor publicity of events, insufficient awareness of citizens Shortage of sports facilities
Opportunities	Threats
Water sports Develop parks as places for non-organized sports Increase of playgrounds / facilities for free use in the spaces between residential blocks	Melting and aging population Inactive / uninterested public Passivity in social aspect Expensive facility maintenance for free use, with no revenue from them

Display and analysis of problems and options for their solving

In line with the project Baseline Study developed by the Lead Expert Burgas is facing the following challenges:

A declining and aging population, which is a common trend not only for Bulgaria but also for Europe. In Burgas this is caused by the negative birth rate and on the other hand is related to the young people who leave the city in search of a better job or for education in the capital or abroad.

A high percentage of physically inactive people, including children and adolescents.

Insufficient sports facilities or, more precisely, uneven distribution of sports facilities within the city. The reason is the gradual development of projects for the individual residential quarters of the city. To the present moment a good opportunity for practicing unorganized sport provides a seaside park that extends more than 4 kilometers along the coastline of Burgas and has a large network of alleys, bicycles and playgrounds. In the parks and between the blocks of Izgrev, Slaveykov and Meden rudnik residential areas are built facilities for practicing physical activity.

There is no strategy for the development of the non-organized sports on the territory of the municipality. There is a program for the development of sports clubs and a regulation for financial support of sports clubs. At national level, there was adopted the National Strategy for Development of Physical Education and Sport in the Republic of Bulgaria 2012-2020. All these documents, however, are aimed at the development of club, organized, Olympic and non-Olympic sports. In this case, consideration should be given to shaping public spaces in a way that encourages and supports physical activity, taking into account the specificities and needs of different social groups, including people with disabilities and minorities.

Burgas Municipality develops projects that aim to provide sports grounds throughout the city. It is also planned to expand the network of bicycle lanes, improve the condition of the street lighting, as well as map out the available sports facilities and opportunities for practicing the inorganized sport in the city.

In order to limit the negative tendency of the decreasing population of the city and the municipality, the municipal administration - Burgas seeks to implement measures and policies that will make the city a more attractive place to live. The main steps in this direction are the successful infrastructure projects for improving the urban environment as well as projects for developing the city as a tourist destination. Future projects are aimed at providing a favourable business environment, more jobs through the development of an industrial logistics park, and innovative services in the field of education. At present Burgas Municipality

participates in a project that deals with the effects of youth migration, with the main focus the search for solutions to attract back young people who have left the city.

Evolution of the problem from the beginning of the project

As a partner in the Vital Cities project Burgas Municipality has been able to compare its current situation with that of its partners and to learn successful good practices. One of the main problems is the inability to provide facilities in the park of Pobeda residential area due to vandalism. Pobeda district has a population mainly of Roma origin, and the analysis in the process of implementing the project has proposed as a possible solution the involvement of the local community in the planning and shaping of the public space to create a sense of co-ownership and thus to prevent vandalism. An interesting aspect of the problem can be found in the traditional thinking of the Roma ethnicity - the lack of a sense of ownership and the philosophy of living day after day - every resource in the neighbourhood is utilized to ensure everyday life. For example, there is a case from the practice in which the community itself has not been able to decide on the material from which to build facilities for playgrounds, since both metal and wood are raw materials that have value and can be sure that the facilities will be dismantled almost immediately after they have been placed.

Another major problem is how the inactive part of the city's population to be made active. These are children and adolescents threatened by immobilization because of spending lot of their free time in front of the TV or computer screen. Also active people who use their personal vehicles even for small distances within the city. Another part is pensioners who do not move actively.

Communication has been identified as a problem - the communication channels that connect the local authorities with citizens and the community are rather ineffective.

The last two identified problems are related, with solutions being proposed in the process of implementation of the project in connection with the monitoring and the way of announcing events and campaigns related to physical activity. In addition, the focus is expanded by linking physical activity (unorganized sport) with the quality and layout of public spaces in the urban environment.

Defining focus and target

Based on the problems discussed above, the focus is on the following measures:

Reach out to the inactive part of the city population through campaigns, open demonstrations / lessons in public spaces;

Announce campaigns in social networks and key locations in the city;

Applying an approach to involve citizens in planning and shaping the surrounding environment - stimulating change in attitudes - from consuming to creating;

Improving the urban areas that are lagging behind with the inclusive approach;

Improve access by public transport and bicycle to adjacent green areas such as Rosenets Park, which is a popular holiday spot during weekends;

Use of data from mobile operators to count the number of visitors of certain campaigns / events / sports sites and whether the same persons return for a second visit.

The final objectives are focused on the following aspects:

Improving physical activity and hence the health status of the citizens;

Improving monitoring and status reporting of available sports facilities;

Applying an approach to involving citizens for a more active civil society.

Description and analysis of the focus of the Integrated Action Plan

Summary of the options discussed and motives for rejecting some of the options

When considering the opportunities for target territories and key priorities, the initial idea was to focus on the neighborhoods of Acacia and Pobeda, with a large proportion of the population belonging to minority groups. On the other hand, the largest residential complex in Burgas is Meden Rudnik, where lives a large part of the Roma minority in the city, but the minority group is significantly more integrated and has a higher social standard. At the same time, in the immediate vicinity, south of the town is Rosenets Park, which is a popular place for weekend tourings for the residents of the town, and from the northeastern side is Mineral Baths Park in the Vetren district - a favourite picnic place, too. The Mineral Baths Park is better accessible by public transport because of its close proximity to the cultural and historical site Aquae Calide.

The findings from the Deep Dive conducted in Burgas clearly indicate that the city is characterized by compactness, which provides bigger opportunities for active transport. This resulted in the decision to extend the focus of the Integrated Action Plan to cover the entire territory of the city as well as the adjacent parks. It was taken after discussion and consultation of the ULG with the management of Burgas Municipality. It is not a difficulty to develop an action plan for the whole city, and this plan will also include all impact areas that are not sufficiently developed.

In addition, the data from the completed 295 questionnaires from 12-16 year olds indicate the need to build sports facilities for free practicing of sports throughout the city, as the opinion is that this will increase the physical activity of the residents in individual neighbourhoods.

- Clarification on the key priority and input from members of the URBACT local group / stakeholders

The involvement of the community and stakeholders happened via questionnaires with target group the main users of sport facilities with free access – namely the youth. Retired people and citizens were involved with inviting representatives of organizations of retired people and citizens to participate in one of the ULG meetings in the process of elaboration of the IAP.

These were the two channels for consultation with representatives of the local community and the survey may be considered representative as it covers 2% of the students in the schools in Burgas.

In particular, the fact that according to the questionnaire survey, a key factor in increasing physical activity is the availability of more sports facilities and sporting events to the general public, has influenced the selection of the key priorities of the Action Plan.

The questionnaires were developed by the URBACT local group and disseminated in schools with the assistance of the Education Directorate of Burgas Municipality. The objective was both to obtain sufficiently reliable data on the expectations, attitudes and needs of potential users of the facilities / services concerned, and to take into account the stakeholders' views in planning.

The survey shows that many young people are interested in volleyball, which can be explained by the fact that Bulgaria has a very strong national team in this discipline, but also because some schools have volleyball teams. Climbing facilities would also be of interest.

- Summary of the main ambitions / objectives of the Integrated Action Plan

The Integrated Action Plan aims to increase the percentage of the physically active population (currently around 40% according data from the Healthcare and Prevention Department) involving people of all ages and social groups by improving the quality and layout of public spaces in the urban environment, and improving accessibility facilities and parks by applying an active citizenship approach to planning.

- Relationship of the plan with the partner network and how is that connected to the selection of focus

In the context of shared good practices, the Municipality of Burgas has the opportunity to implement low budget measures to encourage the residents of the city to be physically active. Good practices to be borrowed from partners are:

Scheme for funding of sports clubs in the example of Usti nad Labem, Czech Republic;

Paths such as the "6 Minutes for Health" trail - Usti nad Labem, Czech Republic;

Active Parks - Birmingham, UK.

In the longer term, the measures will include the following good practices from the partners:

Improving the communication of the local authorities with the local community and its inclusion in the planning process, by changing the form of public discussions and applying different approaches;

Active cooperation with the NGO sector (here it should be noted that in the city of Burgas this sector is not as well developed and functioning as in many other EU countries) and the sports clubs and / or their associations operating on the territory of the municipality;

The good practice in Usti-nad-Labem shows that involving of community representatives and NGO sector is essential for achievement of effective measures – the path “6 minutes for health” is a successful model initiated and implemented by an external for the local administration person.

Using the approach of Birmingham (Birmingham Wellbeing service) to promote physical activity by providing free bicycles for use of socially disadvantaged people, hourly wages for sports instructors who make outdoor sport activities, and tracking the number of people using the facilities free of charge.

Other factors that have influenced the choice of focus are the recommendations from the visit of the representatives of the partners in Burgas, as well as the analysis made by the Lead Expert in the project.

- [Presentation of a strategic goal and vision](#)

In a social aspect, the project aims to create real opportunities for sport and physical activity of the citizens of Burgas of all ages. Providing more and various opportunities for practicing preferred activity turns the playground into a point of attraction for people in the neighbourhood. In a sport-educational aspect, the implementation of the plan will contribute to attracting the general public, in particular children and adolescents to sport, improving self-discipline, enhancing teamwork skills, and ultimately targeting the public awareness on the importance of sport for the health of the individual and its social benefits.

- [Common priorities of the Action Plan](#)

Strong Sports Clubs:

Creating opportunities by supporting the activities of sports clubs that will cooperate with municipal authorities to promote the importance of physical activity for a healthy life;

Local solutions:

Creating opportunities by meeting local demand;

Appropriate facilities:

Motivating the citizens to be physically active by providing opportunities for unorganized sport and even distribution of the facilities on the territory of the city.

- [List of Key Objectives](#) - 4 key objectives have been identified that are mutually bound and a systematic approach will be taken to achieve them:

Key objective 1: Increasing the percentage of physically active people in the city by 10% over the next 4 years;

Key objective 2: Reduction of the percentage of immobilized people in the city and hence improvement of physical health status.

Ways to achieve: Campaigns to promote the importance of physical activity for health with the participation of sports clubs; increasing the number of facilities providing physical activity by neighbourhoods (expanding the network of bicycle lanes, outdoor fitness facilities, walking / running trails, improving park lighting); improving the publicity of the initiatives organized by the municipality.

Method of measurement: Number of persons attending the campaigns / facilities - placing of monitoring points for the use of the facilities, collection of data from the municipal sports facilities.

Key objective 3: Improving the quality of the services provided and their better adaptation to the needs and demands of the city's residents.

Key objective 4: Improving communication between municipal authorities and civil society.

Ways to Achieve: Involving the citizens in the planning of measures and decision-making through surveys, implementing of bottom-up approach, shared responsibility for planning measures.

Method of measurement: questionnaires on satisfaction with the result and the success of the applied approach

- [Expected results and indicators:](#)

The expected effects of such policies are as follows:

Effective inclusion of citizens in the decision-making process for shaping of “their” environment;

Better orchestrated services for residents of the city, tailored to their needs;

Achieving a higher percentage of physically active population in Burgas;

Developing of an interactive map of the sports facilities and sites on the territory of the city, which will be available online on the site of Burgas Municipality as well as at the information points in the city.

The current starting position with respect to the above points is as follows:

Ineffective public hearings;

Top-down approach applied;

40% physically active population of the city;

No map of sport facilities and sites in the city.

Evaluation of effectiveness will be done through surveys and measurement of the number of persons using the facilities, as well as a web-counter of visits to the interactive map of sports facilities and sites.

Activities and implementation plan

The objectives will be achieved by developing and implementing the following activities:

Regular implementation of initiatives by sports clubs in the city of Burgas, as an activity of mutual benefit for clubs and local authorities;

Turning into sustainable the practice at the beginning of each school year to allow students to attend a sports club of their choice free for one month;

Regular running initiatives organized/supported by the municipality;

Building of sports facilities / open-air playgrounds by neighborhood;

Elaboration of an interactive map of the sports facilities and sites on the territory of the city;

Change in the format of public hearings - involving a professional moderator and breakdown in groups with specific assignments for a specific number of specific decisions / proposals;

Conduct surveys (online) to collect opinions and measure the success of the implemented measures;

In this way, there will be identified and reached representatives of target groups such as low physically active children and adolescents, physically and socially inactive adults, as well as shared responsibility in the implementation of interventions and policy implementation.

Financing:

The municipality allocates investments for the development of physical education and sport infrastructure (stadiums, parks, cycling paths etc.) in accordance with the procedure laid down by municipal budget

approved by the municipal council and co - financed by the Operational Programs at national level and from the transnational cooperation programs for the programming period 2014-2020. With the development of planning for the territory of the town, the planned objects are put into the capital program of the municipality and financed by different instruments.

Annex A: Action Plan for the development of non-organized sport on the territory of Burgas

	Priority	Expected results	How we will achieve that
Financial aspect	Increase the number of inhabitants of the city who have access to opportunities for free sports	Minimum of 50% physically active citizens	Funding from national and international operational programs
		Representatives of all age and social groups involved in sports activities	Work with companies that have resources according their CSR to improve the health status of people / promote healthy lifestyles
	Managing resources involving citizens in decision-making and planning	More efficient management of the funds, meeting the needs of the local community	Focus on low-budget measures rather than large-scale projects Consultation / surveys in the planning process
		Shared responsibility for planning and responsibility for the end result	Develop a different format of public discussions, improve communication of results Introducing a sport club funding scheme based on attendance
prospects	Improve the health status of the residents, including those with risk of exclusion and disadvantaged people	More activities aimed at prevention	Organizing initiatives to promote sport as a way to maintain health
		Reducing the number of people suffering from diseases caused by immobilization	Involving sports clubs in conducting initiatives in the open spaces of the city Sustaining the initiative for a free 1-month sport visit at the beginning of each school year
	Remove barriers for low-income people to be physically active	More representatives of low-income families involved in sports activities	Establish outdoor sports facilities by neighbourhoods and local community initiatives
		More initiatives based on the needs of the local community	Inclusion of representatives of neighbourhoods in planning and jointly shaping the environment
places	All residential neighbourhoods of the city	Improved sports conditions in all neighbourhoods	Establish outdoor sports facilities in neighbourhoods
		Larger number of sports facilities and playgrounds in the spaces between spaces	Expanding the network of bicycle lanes within the neighbourhoods
	The beach during the summer season	More efficient use of available resources - developing their potential	Conditions for beach tennis, beach volleyball
	Приморски парк и парковете в жилищните комплекси, парк "Росенец", парк "Минерални бани"	Improved basic infrastructure and access to parks by different means	Expanding the network of cycling parks within and around them
Opportunities for various activities in the parks		Improve access by public transport	
principles	Effective cooperation between stakeholders	Inclusion of people	Joint campaigns involving city residents, sports clubs and business representatives
		Removed barriers	Joint initiatives such as the "Fish Festival" in Rosenets Park, with the participation of the fishermen village
		Effective resource management	Joint planning of pilot activities and seeking co-financing opportunities
		Evidence based policies	Using collected data for planning measures

3. The above table demonstrates the vision for the development of non-organized sports on the territory of the city, with the perspective of covering the entire municipality. In the current programming period, Burgas Municipality implements projects funded under the Integrated Territorial Investment Instrument tool, with the ambition to invest over € 43 million on city development.

Implementation framework

The implementation framework is to be considered in the overall legislative framework – local authorities don't have legal mechanisms for involvement of higher authorities in the implementation of such plans as the IAP, and can rely only on their good will.

The involvement of the citizens is often tricky, since to public hearings come the same persons who search for a stage to express their personal problems that don't have any connection with the discussion.

Local authorities have limited financial resources since most of the taxes and charges go to the public budget and afterwards are not invested back in the municipalities.

Process description:

- For the activities, the municipality applies a systematic approach, searching and providing financing for the implementation of complex measures. At the present moment, activities are already in the process of implementation. The aim is to lay the foundations for a strategy for the sustainable development of non-organized sport on the territory of the city. **Regular implementation of initiatives by sports clubs in the city of Burgas, as an activity of mutual benefit for clubs and local authorities** - Support the implementation of planned activities and regional community sports hubs through a facility grants program – ongoing
 - **Turning into sustainable the practice at the beginning of each school year to allow students to attend a sports club of their choice free for one month;**- Work with City schools and local sporting associations in implementing this initiative to encourage participation in physical activity - at the beginning of the academic year 2018-2019
 - **Regular running initiatives organized/supported by the municipality-** Establish a Sport Action Group to identify and attract sporting events to the City - mid-term 2018 -2020
 - **Building of sports facilities / open-air playgrounds by neighbourhood-** Enhancing neighbourhoods through more environmentally and financially sustainable approach to recreation facility provision- Implementing investment projects, financed by EU funding – ongoing

- Elaboration of an interactive map of the sports facilities and sites on the territory of the city – ongoing

Risk analysis

1. Main risk, same as in Liepaja is the melting population of the town and the municipality. There have been expressed opinions, that there is no sense in creating of facilities when there won't be people to use them. However, on the other hand, when making a place good to live in, it increases its potential of attracting people.
2. There is no legal mechanism to involve higher-level authorities in the development of local policies encouraging people to be more physically active. Same is with the support of such measures. That's why the possible actions here are with involvement of the community and stakeholders who can support and demand implementation of planned policies.
3. Maintenance and management of already built facilities is not good, which creates a high risk of unusable equipment short after its commissioning. The risk is significant for facilities with free access. The measures taken by the municipality here seem to be not very effective – insurance, video surveillance, allocation of funds for repairs and maintenance. Possible measures are involvement of the end users in co-creation for a feeling of co-ownership, although in some communities this was proven to be ineffective, too. Therefore, this risk is a field where there is needed further work and finding of solutions.

Appendix B – Interactive map of the sport facilities on the territory of Burgas: <http://sport.burgas.bg/>