From Mega-Event to Measurable Legacy: Localising the SDGs Through the UEFA EURO 2032 Sustainability Concept and Strategy

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Abstract. Sports mega-events are increasingly required to leave a measurable and lasting legacy in the cities and territories that host them, thus moving beyond the mere rhetoric of sustainability.

In this regard, the Sustainability Concept and Strategy developed by Politecnico di Milano for the Italian Football Federation (FIGC) as part of the UEFA EURO 2032 bid integrates environmental, social, and governance (ESG) principles throughout the entire lifecycle of the sporting event, from its conception to its post-event legacy, and positions the FIGC UEFA EURO 2032 mega-event as a catalyst for transformational change aligned with the United Nations 2030 Agenda and the UEFA Sustainability Strategy 2030.

Specifically, the framework foresees stakeholder engagement from the early stages of proposal development and action monitoring based on Key Performance Indicators (KPIs), in turn aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The proposed Sustainability Concept and Strategy aims to achieve and localise key sustainability objectives such as carbon neutrality, zero waste, biodiversity protection, sustainable mobility, renewable energy communities, smart energy monitoring, and water reuse systems, generating long-term territorial environmental benefits while ensuring full respect for human rights.

As a key innovation aimed at ensuring long-term territorial benefits across the host cities and promoting a shared culture of environmental sustainability, the Sustainability Concept and Strategy introduces "Sustainable Living Labs" in each host city as participatory governance arenas for the co-design of local actions.

This contribution provides insights into the key elements of the Sustainability Concept and Strategy and discusses how this framework, and sports mega-events more broadly, can evolve from short-term spectacles into measurable sustainability transitions, localising the SDGs throughout the event lifecycle and generating tangible and lasting territorial impact. Finally, the paper offers an interdisciplinary and replicable model for future international sporting events.

Keywords: SDG Localisation · Territorial Sustainability · Sustainable Legacy

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1 Introduction

Sports mega-events such as the Olympic Games, FIFA World Cup, and UEFA European Championships, have long been recognized as, and proved to be, instruments of territorial development and urban transformation, with both positive and negative impacts on hosting cities and their inhabitants (Antyufeev et al., 2018; Roult and Lefebvre, 2013; Wolfe et al., 2022). However, despite their potential to generate economic benefits and international visibility (Andersson et al., 2008; Boto-García and Santana-Gallego, 2026; Siegfried and Zimbalist, 2006), these events have also been largely criticised since, if not sustainably and adequately planned, can ultimately generate significant environmental impacts (Cerezo-Esteve et al., 2022; Collins et al., 2009) considering e.g. the infrastructure and construction, transportation, and waste management domains (Pourpakdelfekr and Oboudi, 2022); social inequalities such as the creation of disturbances affecting quality of life, including traffic, noise, and urban congestion, gentrification driven by the construction of new infrastructure supporting the event, and the exclusion of citizens from decision-making and planning processes (Mair et al., 2023; Silvestre, 2009); finally, researchers suggest that short-term urban investments often lack a long-term legacy, particularly regarding the post-event conversion and use of infrastructure specifically built for mega-events, which often remain underutilized 'white elephants' (Cornelissen et al., 2011; Reis et al., 2023).

Building on this context and evidence, in recent years international institutions, as well as governing bodies, have progressively integrated sustainability objectives into the planning and management of sport mega-events (Meza Talavera et al., 2019; Moon et al., 2022). The United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, particularly its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), have provided a global framework encouraging public institutions and private organisations to incorporate sustainability into decision-making processes (UN Desa, 2016). In parallel, UEFA has introduced its Sustainability Strategy 2030 – "Strength Through Unity", aimed at embedding sustainability principles across European football governance (UEFA, 2021). Within this evolving context, sports mega-events are expected to function not only as entertainment events but also as opportunities for advancing sustainability, considering all its elements, i.e. sustainable urban development, social inclusion, and environmental responsibility (Mair et al., 2023; Moon et al., 2022).

The Italian bid for UEFA EURO 2032 represents a significant case study in this regard. The Sustainability Concept and Strategy developed by Politecnico di Milano to support the Italian Football Federation (FIGC) bid to UEFA 2032 aims to integrate environmental, social, and governance (ESG) principles throughout the entire lifecycle of the event, from the early stages of planning to the post-event legacy. The framework proposes a structured and replicable approach to localising the SDGs within host cities, combining sustainability governance, stakeholder engagement, environmental planning, and monitoring tools based on Key Performance Indicators (KPIs).

The present contribution aims to present the conceptual structure of the Sustainability Concept and Strategy developed for the Italian candidature and discusses how this framework, and sports mega-events more broadly, can evolve from short-term spectacles into measurable sustainability transitions, localising the SDGs throughout the event lifecycle and generating tangible and lasting territorial impact.

1.1 Sustainability and Sports Mega-Events: Theoretical Background

Recent scientific research has focused on demonstrating and discussing the importance of integrating sustainability principles, particularly referring to the Triple Bottom Line (Mair et al., 2023), into the planning and management of sport mega-events and their long-term legacies. In this perspective, sustainability in mega-events can be understood as a multidimensional concept involving three main dimensions: environmental sustainability, social sustainability and economic and governance sustainability.

The localisation of the SDGs represents an emerging approach within sustainability governance (Jones and Comfort, 2020; Reddy, 2016; Tan et al., 2019). More specifically, SDG localisation, within the framework of the 2030 Agenda, refers to the process of translating global sustainability goals into actions implemented at the local level (UN, 2024). In this regard, sport mega-events, if adequately conceived and planned, could play a key role in this process by engaging stakeholders, public institutions, and civil society actors around shared sustainability objectives. In addition, the combination of SDG localization with monitoring and evaluation tools, such as sustainability frameworks (Ma et al., 2011; Reis et al., 2023), international standards and guidelines, such as ISO 20121 (Hall, 2012) and the Global Reporting Initiatives (Moon et al., 2022), as well as socio-economic and environmental indicators and KPIs (Leonardsen, 2007; Ma et al., 2011; Mair et al., 2023), can effectively assess the real impact of sustainability strategies and their concrete implementation, thereby ensuring transparency and accountability.

2 Methodological Approach

The integrated methodological approach, at the basis of the Sustainability Concept and Strategy developed with FIGC for the candidature to UEFA EURO 2032, is based on three main elements:

- Strategic alignment with international sustainability frameworks
- Multi-level governance and stakeholder engagement
- Monitoring and assessment through sustainability indicators

The framework is aligned with both the UEFA Sustainability Strategy 2030 and the UN SDGs, ensuring coherence with international sustainability standards and aims to create a unique and sustainable experience including all aspects of accessibility, healthy lifestyle, sustainable event management and human rights. An innovative aspect of the methodological approach is the localisation of SDGs through concrete actions implemented in host cities and stadiums, supported by a structured monitoring system based on KPIs.

Stakeholder engagement, through Sustainable Living Labs (De Toni and Morello, 2025; Paskaleva and Cooper, 2021), is considered a central and unique element of the governance model. The framework foresees the creation of a Sustainability Working Group composed of a permanent FIGC Sustainability Task Force, Host Cities. Stadiums and fan representatives, and constantly in contact with UEFA to report on sustainability policy and ongoing activities, will improve stakeholders' relations and the sustainability of the event. This participatory governance structure ensures continuous dialogue among actors involved in the planning and implementation of sustainability initiatives.

2.1 The Sustainability Concept and Strategy for UEFA 2032

The Sustainability Concept and Strategy is based on a robust workflow scheme, considering the entire Tournament lifecycle, from planning to post-event legacy.

More specifically, the workflow (Fig. 1) first identifies the main challenges that the Tournament is expected to address during the design and implementation phases. These include, among others, ensuring the climate neutrality of the event; promoting sustainable mobility for all participants, including spectators; fostering circular economy practices aimed at achieving a zero-waste scenario; enhancing infrastructure sustainability by prioritising the use of existing facilities and improving their energy performance; as well as ensuring full respect for human rights and social inclusion. The formulation of the goals must therefore be aligned with the challenges to be addressed, and in turn, for each goal, specific targets, actions, and KPIs are defined, the latter aimed at quantifying the impact of each action implemented. The KPIs are aligned with and must contribute to the SDGs and their related goals and targets, as well as to UEFA's sustainability strategy, thereby ensuring the sustainability of the entire process. One of the key objectives of the Sustainability Concept was to achieve comprehensive coverage of all the SDGs through targeted actions and dedicated budget allocations (see Figs. 1 and 2). This approach supported the ongoing validation of alignment with the 2030 Agenda and facilitated stakeholder discussions whenever gaps or missing aspects were identified.



Fig. 1. Summary of the work scheme. The scheme has been simplified to make reading and understanding easier. Different "Goals" and "Targets" may correspond to each "Challenge/Macro-theme", according to an integrated approach. The Localization of UEFA Sustainability Strategy 2030 and SDGs will guide the entire process, from the definition to the monitoring of actions, finally focusing on KPIs.

The Strategy is structured around three components: the Good Governance Plan, the Environmental Plan, and the Human Rights Plan. For each of these, based on the inputs and proposals provided by stakeholders throughout the participatory process, a set of specific sustainability objectives was defined, along with corresponding actions and related KPIs. These objectives were then mapped against the SDGs. Figures 1, 2 and 3 illustrate this relationship graphically, showing the contribution of each objective to the SDGs and clarifying their relative weight within the overall sustainability framework.

The Sustainability Concept and Strategy and the roadmap to the Tournament will increase public awareness on the role of football and its impacts ranging from the local to the global level. Thus, the Sustainability Concept and Strategy must also take into account the three dimensions in which it operates: from the most local dimension, namely the stadium as an infrastructure, to the meso-scale, which positions the stadium within

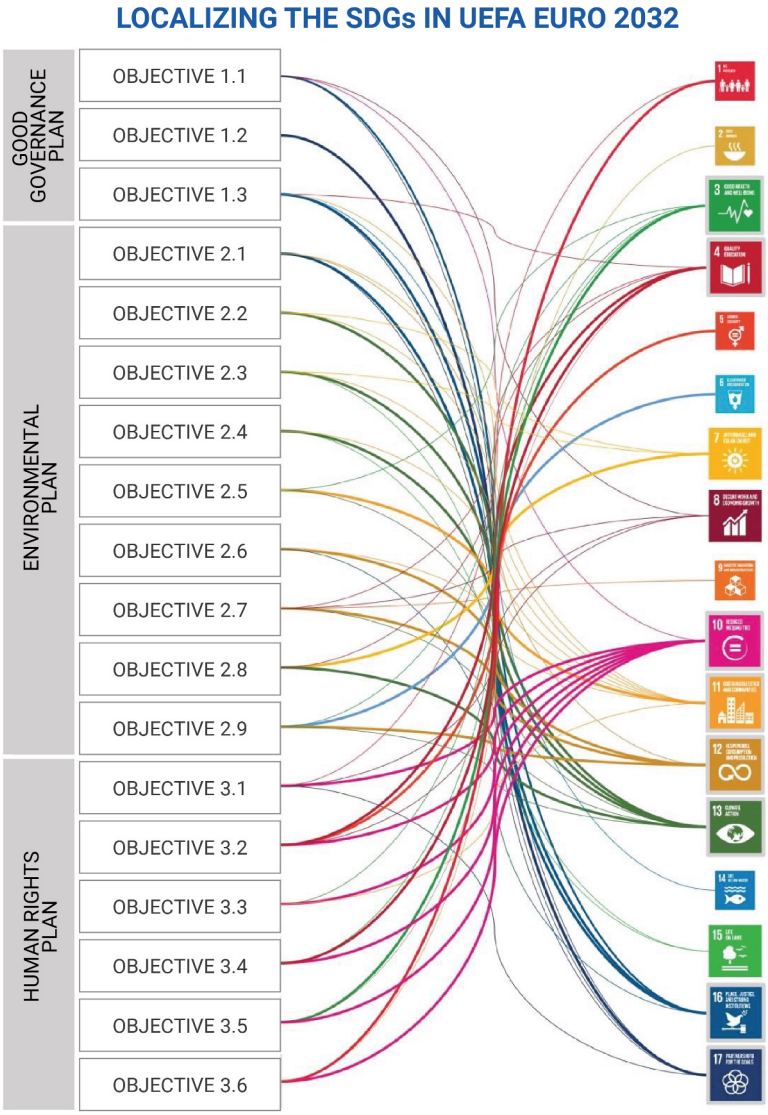

Fig. 2. Localizing the SDGs in the UEFA EURO 2032 Tournament, from alignment with UEFA requirements to the verification of full coverage of the 17 SDGs.

the community and city in which it is located, and finally to the global dimension, where the actions implemented to host UEFA EURO 2032 will have an impact on the entire society participating in or following the event, beyond the boundaries of the host city (Fig. 4).

While significant attention has traditionally been devoted to the very local scale of sports infrastructure and facilities, as well as to the broader sustainability values that sport can convey, comparatively limited focus has been placed on the meso-scale of host

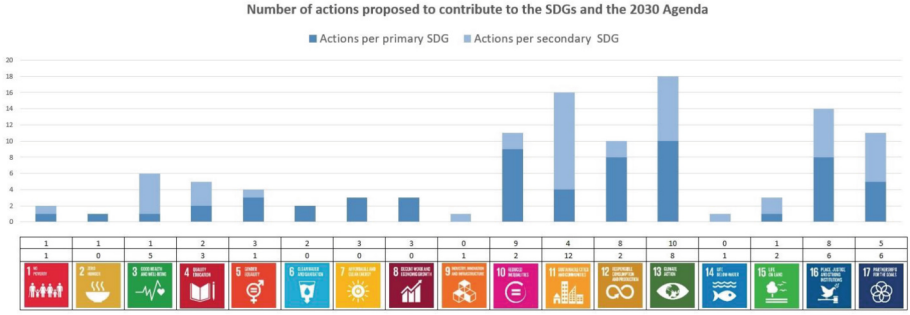

Fig. 3. Number of actions proposed within the Sustainability Concept to ensure comprehensive coverage of the 2030 Agenda SDGs in the Tournament.

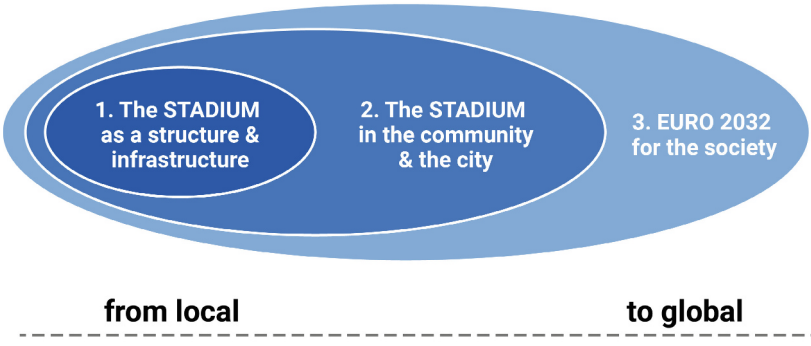

Fig. 4. The three dimensions in which EURO 2032 operates: from the local scale (stadium), through the meso-scale (city and community), up to the global dimension (society as a whole that participates in or follows the event).

communities. This gap has contributed to many shortcomings in the long-term legacy of mega sporting events (Meza Talavera et al., 2019; Sobko et al., 2025; Wang et al., 2025). In response, the proposed trans-scalar framework underpinning the Sustainability Concept addresses impacts across multiple scales. Each scale involves distinct stakeholders and relates to different SDGs; therefore, it is essential to map and acknowledge this geography of responsibilities and capacities in order to make each stakeholder's contribution visible and effective.

Grounded in participatory principles, Politecnico adopted a strongly collaborative approach that, based on a guiding framework, prioritized the co-production of the Strategy's contents among all involved stakeholders. The core of the work consisted of two collaborative workshops facilitated by Politecnico, which brought together UEFA and FIGC staff, a professional consulting firm, and technical and political representatives from all the host cities and stadiums involved in the Tournament planning process. This approach followed a solid body of research on participatory methods for sustainability (Moallemi et al., 2021) as well as specific strands of studies on SDG achievement (Messerli et al., 2019).

2.2 Good Governance Plan and Stakeholder Engagement

The Good Governance Plan is defined and aligned with the relevant international standards, i.e. relevant UN strategies and guiding principles, deploying a compliance management system according to the risk assessment on relevant issues. Moreover, the Good Governance Plan will follow the guiding principles of a participatory approach, involving relevant stakeholders to identify the main sustainability issues related to the Tournament, in line with the Sustainability Concept and Strategy.

The proposed Good Governance Plan is based on a governance model that includes the establishment of a FIGC Sustainability Task Force, which will coordinate sustainability policies and actions while monitoring progress throughout the entire lifecycle of the event. The Sustainability Task Force will also work closely with both, host cities and stadium authorities, and international and national stakeholders (fan, business, NGOs, public institutions, etc.) (Fig. 5).

Stakeholder engagement plays a key role in ensuring transparency and accountability. The framework promotes continuous dialogue among actors involved in the planning and implementation of sustainability initiatives. Participatory governance mechanisms are particularly important in the context of urban sustainability transitions, as they enable the co-production of knowledge and policies among different actors.

2.3 Environmental Strategy

The environmental strategy for UEFA EURO 2032 addresses several key sustainability challenges, including climate action, sustainable mobility, circular economy, and resource efficiency.

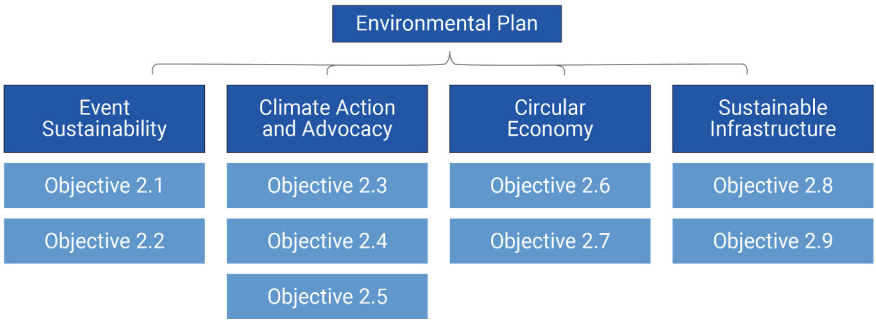

Fig. 5. Environmental Plan at a glance.

The Environmental Plan is organized around 4 areas of Actions and 9 Objectives, established merging SDGs with policy and proposals from all the stakeholders involved (UEFA, FIGC, host cities and host stadiums). Based on this structure, all the actions to be implemented were organized into a sustainability matrix, indicating for each of them: Objective, Indicators, Status quo and target to achieve, Time frame (start-end), Actors (leader and partners), Budget and allocation per actor (with co-financing), and SDGs (primary and secondary in terms of impact).

In this way, alignment with the SDGs went beyond a merely indicative or referential exercise, becoming instead a structuring element in the definition of actions. This approach was intended to ensure that the project, as a whole, contributed as broadly and evenly as possible across the SDG framework. In doing so, it seeks to move beyond a conception of the SDGs as discrete, sector-specific targets to be considered primarily at the stage of impact monitoring, and instead frames them as an integrated and generative mosaic to be embedded within the design and planning phases of the event (Brockwell et al., 2024).

Climate Neutrality

The framework aims to achieve carbon neutrality by estimating and measuring greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) generated by the event and implementing mitigation and compensation measures. A plan for the reduction and compensation for all the unavoidable GHG emissions of the event will be defined aiming for a carbon neutral event according to EU and national policies. The compensation measures can be guaranteed through afforestation projects which have to take place in the metropolitan areas hosting the event. In each venue, new Green Areas will be created to promote environmental awareness and compensate GHG emissions of the Tournament.

Sustainable Mobility

The mobility strategy, with the overall aim of achieving 80% of spectators using public transport to reach the Tournament, will be defined based on three mobility scales:

- **Local mobility to reach the stadium**: primarily targeting spectators attending the Tournament, it includes promoting the use of local public transport through dedicated offers for ticket holders, alongside limiting parking to electric and low-emission vehicles, and encouraging shared mobility and micro-mobility;
- **Transfers between venues**: for teams and staff, most travel between venues will take place by train, thanks to the high-speed rail network connecting the host cities;
- **Arrival in Italy**: discounts will be provided for ticket holders entering Italy by train or other sustainable modes of transport, alongside the implementation of compensation schemes for those travelling by air.

Finally, the mobility strategy will promote healthy spaces and well-being through:

- The implementation of safe and comfortable pathways to reach the venues, encouraging walkability and the use of public transport.

Circular Economy

Based on the quantification of current values of waste produced and recycling levels achieved during normal operation, FIGC will implement a Zero Waste scenario per Host City and Stadium, particularly addressing:

- Selling of paper or biodegradable packaging and products in the stadium (services and vending machines): tetra pack for drinks;
- Plastic-free event (both services and vending machines);
- Collection of organic waste and agreements with local waste management utilities;

- Green public procurement for cleaning and toilets.

Moreover, the environmental impact of waste treatment will also be optimized. A dedicated programme on Circular Economy will be developed in schools in all venues before the Tournament as part of the roadmap to the event. Finally, 10 Circular Labs (circular economy city-based projects) will be created, enhancing consultation, collaboration with local organisations, schools and stakeholders on circularity practices within the local urban living labs activated in each city.

Sustainable Infrastructure

The Tournament will represent an opportunity to improve environmental standards and achieve excellence across all Host Cities and venues, with priority given to the use of existing or already planned infrastructure.

Infrastructure-related activities will mainly focus on the areas of energy and water.

Energy: the implementation of a harmonised smart metering system and data analytics across all 10 stadiums, aimed at quantifying energy consumption and related sources, will be one of the main objectives. Investing in the communication of sustainability values and data to the public will be another key goal, including energy consumption, clean energy production, and the overall ecological footprint of the event. The purchase of 100% green electricity for all sports facilities and stadiums will ensure environmental protection while maximising the use of renewable energy sources.

Ten Citizen Energy Communities (CECs), one per city, will be established by leveraging all suitable surfaces around sports facilities (stadiums, parking areas, and open spaces) for photovoltaic installations, while actively involving local stakeholders in the energy transition based on local needs.

Water: starting from the essential preliminary activity of measuring water use and subsequently optimising it, the main objectives related to water management include promoting a sustainable water supply, providing one drinking water fountain for every 1,000 spectators, and encouraging the use and sale of reusable water bottles. Additional actions include the separation of white, grey, and black water with reuse for flushing systems; the collection and reuse of rainwater across all venues; the reuse of collected rainwater for evaporation systems and irrigation; and, finally, the implementation of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS) around the 10 stadiums (following the "sponge city" approach), strengthening ecological infrastructure and drainage systems.

2.4 Human Rights and Social Inclusion

Beyond environmental sustainability, the strategy includes a comprehensive Human Rights Plan, a due diligence plan and risk analysis related to human rights will be defined and implemented, also including an effective grievance mechanism.

Particularly, policies focus on:

- equality and inclusion
- anti-racism and anti-discrimination initiatives
- inclusion and Football For All Abilities

- child and youth safeguarding
- refugee support and inclusion programmes
- health and well-being promotion

Educational programmes and awareness campaigns will be implemented in schools, football academies, and fan communities to promote social inclusion and human rights.

2.5 Sustainable Living Labs and SDGs Localisation

Drawing on the Politecnico di Milano's longstanding expertise, two of the most innovative elements of the Sustainability Concept and Strategy are, on the one hand, the introduction of Sustainable Living Labs in each host city, on the other hand, the SDGs localisation.

Living Labs spaces are conceived and designed to reach a common goal by co-designing solutions and deploying technology and innovation (De Toni and Morello, 2025; Mukama et al., 2022). In this specific case, they function as participatory arenas where local stakeholders collaborate to design and implement sustainability initiatives linked to the Tournament. Indeed, the overall goal is to promote the culture of diversity and sustainable practices, increasing stakeholders' awareness of stadium and event sustainability actions and activities the FIGC, Host Cities, Stadiums, Airports and other mobility hubs will implement. By fostering collaboration between public institutions, local communities, and event organisers, Living Labs can contribute to building long-term sustainability capacities within host cities.

The localisation of SDGs is a recent issue described as "the process of defining, implementing and monitoring strategies at the local level for achieving global, national, and sub-national sustainable development goals and targets" (Open Working Group of the General Assembly on Sustainable Goals, 2014). The 2030 Agenda (and its update) will be translated into local measures and impacts, highlighting how the challenges will be addressed and exceeded by implementing actions that are as cross-cutting as possible across the key sustainability themes.

2.6 Monitoring and Sustainability Performance Assessment

The evaluation of sustainability outcomes represents a critical challenge for mega-events. The proposed framework includes a monitoring system based on Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) aligned with the SDGs and UEFA sustainability targets, to be implemented during and after the Tournament.

According to the Environmental Strategy and the Human Rights Plan, indicators will measure:

- greenhouse gas emissions
- waste production and recycling rates
- mobility patterns
- energy consumption
- social inclusion indicators

Since monitoring will occur throughout the event lifecycle, it will enable continuous assessment of sustainability performance and provide valuable data for future events.

Table 1 provides an illustrative set of KPIs for each thematic area addressed by the framework:

Table 1. Illustrative KPIs by thematic area, with baseline values and sustainability targets defined within the UEFA EURO 2032 Sustainability Concept and Strategy.

Macro-theme	KPI (example)	Baseline	Target
Mobility	Share of spectators using public transport to reach venues	Previous similar event data per each Host City	80%
Climate	Total GHG emissions of the Tournament (tCO_2eq)	Estimated carbon impacts of similar event per each Host City	Carbon neutrality (100% offset)
Energy	Share of electricity from renewable sources across all stadiums	Current % of renewable energy per Stadium (to be inventoried)	100% renewable energy used
Waste	Separate waste collection rate at stadiums	Kg/year estimation per type of waste per each Stadium involved	Zero-waste scenario
Water	Drinking water fountains per 1,000 spectators	Existing drinking water fountains per Stadium (to be inventoried)	$\geq$ 1 per 1,000 spectators
Social inclusion	Number of anti-discrimination programmes activated	Existing programmes per host city (to be inventoried)	$\geq$ 1 per host city
Sustainable Living Labs	Number of stakeholder organisations engaged per host city (Living Labs)	Not yet established	$\geq$ 15 organisations per city

3 Discussion: From Mega-Events to Sustainability Transition

The Sustainability Concept and Strategy developed for UEFA EURO 2032 contributes to a growing body of scientific literature that seeks to orient sport mega-events towards sustainability principles by quantifying and reporting their impacts.

Compared to previous strategies, the proposed Sustainability Concept and Strategy addresses several critical issues highlighted in the literature and past experiences, as outlined below.

Apparent Sustainability vs Embedded Sustainability

In contrast to past strategies, in which sustainability has often been integrated during or

after the event through event-greening initiatives or, in some cases, forms of greenwashing (Meza Talavera et al., 2019), UEFA EURO 2032 embeds sustainability objectives directly into the design of actions and structurally aligns them with the SDGs, making sustainability a true driver of both the planning and management of the event. Furthermore, integrating a structured KPI system aligned with the SDGs enhances the measurability of outcomes.

Event Footprint vs Territorial and Trans-scalar Perspective
While the present Sustainability Concept and Strategy builds on previous studies that focus on the environmental footprint of mega-events (Ma et al., 2011; Meza Talavera et al., 2019; Pourpakdelfekr and Oboudi, 2022), it goes a step further by adopting a territorial and trans-scalar perspective. It explicitly links stadium-level interventions with broader territorial, urban, and regional dynamics, thereby raising the likelihood that the proposed actions and interventions will generate sustainable outcomes in the medium to long term.

Consultation vs Participatory Governance and Co-design
Stakeholder engagement is not, in itself, an innovation, either in the scientific literature or in practice. However, participation in the planning and management of mega-events has often taken the form of top-down communication of decisions or superficial opinion surveys (Ma et al., 2011; Silvestre, 2009), rather than genuine co-production processes. By contrast, the present Sustainability Concept and Strategy is grounded in participatory design from its earliest stages and is intended to be implemented through dedicated Sustainable Living Labs, which will actively involve a wide range of stakeholders in co-design processes.

Limitations and Implementation Challenges
The proposed framework is characterized by certain limitations, which are less conceptual in nature than practical, relating to its implementation within real-world contexts. In practice, the actions to be implemented are contingent upon: i) the complexity of multi-level governance, which entails a medium-to-high risk of decisional fragmentation; ii) the intrinsic characteristics of the host cities, including significant heterogeneity in the availability and quality of baseline data across venues and cities and the local political decisions that each city will be required to make in accordance with the shared sustainability objectives; and iii) potentially divergent interests between host cities and long-term legacy goals. These factors introduce variables that fall outside the direct control of the framework, and which will be collectively addressed and discussed within the Sustainable Living Labs, specifically established as participatory arenas designed to mitigate the mentioned risks. Furthermore, the design of a detailed work plan for the Sustainable Living Labs, specifying both the activities and the participants to be involved, will be essential to ensure that the participatory process functions as a genuine arena for collaborative problem-solving, rather than a mere instrument for building consensus around pre-determined decisions. Finally, the sustained fulfilment of post-tournament commitments, including the achievement of agreed KPI targets, remains heavily dependent on political will beyond the event itself.

Future Pathways
Ultimately, the present contribution is primarily prospective in nature, since the Sustainability Concept and Strategy was developed in the context of a candidature, and its empirical validation will necessarily depend on the actual hosting of UEFA EURO 2032. Suggestions for future research should include the assessment of KPI achievement as ex-post evaluation, the effectiveness of Living Labs and the transferability of the framework to other mega-event contexts.

4 Conclusion

The UEFA EURO 2032 Sustainability Concept and Strategy aims to reposition sports mega-events from short-term spectacles into drivers of long-term sustainability transitions. The proposed framework emphasizes two key dimensions in order to address the inherent complexity of such events. First, it adopts a trans-scalar perspective, considering the spatial dimensions of action from the micro to the meso and macro scales, each involving different stakeholders and contributing to distinct SDGs. Second, it incorporates a long-term temporal perspective, grounded in a life-cycle approach that requires early-stage planning and governance design to enable effective collaboration. This approach fosters the meaningful involvement of host cities and local communities in processes of co-design, co-production, and, ultimately, co-management and co-monitoring of the infrastructures and solutions implemented beyond the duration of the event.

We argue that only an integrated spatial and temporal vision can ensure both the success of the event and the durability of its legacy. The engagement and empowerment of local territories, alongside the development of transformative capacities through participation in projects and deliberative processes, require robust, open, and long-term sustainability governance. In this sense, the clear definition of spatial and temporal boundaries represents a fundamental step toward establishing a shared vision and advancing sustainability as a pathway for broader societal transition.

Disclaimer.

The views expressed are purely those of the writers and may not in any circumstances be regarded as stating an official position of the FIGC.

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