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Layman's Report

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1. Background

With more than **3 billion football fans** worldwide, football is the most popular sport, thanks to its widespread practice (both at professional and amateur levels), itsteam-playing nature, and the lack of economic and logistical barriers that makes this sport practicable in any part of the world and social context. Football brings people together both symbolically, as fans support their favorite team or country, and physically, stirring mass movements to attend matches. What is nonetheless frequently overlooked is **football's substantial Environmental Footprint**. For instance, football matches and international football tournaments generate relevant environmental impacts in terms of **waste generation** (e.g., plastics, food consumption), **mobility** (fans' transportation), **energy** (e.g., for lighting and warming/cooling of stadiums) and **water consumption** (e.g., irrigation).

According to the data from a **LCA study** performed by Sant'Anna School of Advanced Studies on Benito Villamarín Stadium, home of Real Betis Balompié, the**carbon footprint of a professional football match** amounts to **71,519.25 kg CO_2- eq.** This is equivalent to:

499,075 km with an average car **i.e. 41 times the street distance between Rome and Hong Kong**	
The CO_2 absorbed by 2,405 trees in 1 year	

In terms of **water footprint** of a single professional match, it was calculated that it amounts to **70,315.49 m^3**, which equals to:

The water needed to fill in 28 times an olympic swimming pool	
The water needed to irrigate 27.5 hectares cultivated with tomatoes	

These numbers urge action and highlight the important role that football can play in promoting environmental sustainability. The world of football can contribute

extensively to reaching the goals delineated by the EU Green Deal and the SDGs through concrete actions aimed at lowering the environmental footprint of football events. In addition, by exploiting its global popularity and attractiveness,it can become a key means to increase environmental awareness among the general public and inspire millions of people to adopt responsible behaviors andactions for the protection of the environment.

2. Scope and Objectives

Starting from these premises, LIFE TACKLE (Teaming-Up for a Conscious Kick for the Legacy of the Environment) aimed to **reduce the environmental impact of football by improving the environmental management of football events and the overall level of environmental awareness of the world of Football**.

It grounded on the shortcomings that characterize the current governance and operational management of football events and focused on environmental issues spanning from waste management to mobility, energy and water consumption to green procurement, fans environmental awareness to environmental management systems of football associations. In order to reach its goal, the project engaged key football stakeholders: **National Football Associations, Football Clubs and Players, Stadium Managers, Supporters**.

Project consortium

The project, co- founded by the European Commission, was endorsed by **UEFA** and coordinated by the Sustainability Management research laboratory of the Institute of Management at **Sant'Anna School of Advanced Studies**, a leading Italian research university. In addition, the project Consortium was formed by experienced and high-level partners from 6 European countries: three European National Football Associations (**FIGC** in Italy, **SvFF** in Sweden, **FrF** in Romania), the Association of Cities and Regions, **ACR**+, based in Belgium, the waste management service providers **AMIU** in Italy and **LIPOR** in Portugal, and the Pan-European media network **EURACTIV** based in the Netherlands. EURACTIV, based in UK at the start of the project, moved its headquarters to The Netherlands as a result of the Brexit.

In addition to the headquarter countries of project partners, the project involved **11 first-division stadiums** from 7 European countries ("**Pilot Stadiums**"):

- **Olympic Stadium** (Rome, Italy) – 70,634 seats
- **Luigi Ferraris/Marassi** (Genova, Italy) – 36,600 seats
- **Paolo Mazza** (Ferrara, Italy) – 16,134 seats
- **National Arena** (Bucharest, Romania) – 55,634 seats
- **Voluntari Arena** (Voluntari, Romania) – 4,600 seats
- **Friends Arena** (Solna, Sweden) – 50,653 seats
- **Tele 2 Arena** (Stockholm, Sweden) – 35,000 seats
- **Estadio do Dragao** (Porto, Portugal) – 50,033 seats
- **Benito Villamarin** (Seville, Spain) – 60,720 seats
- **Roi Baudoin** (Brussels, Belgium) – 50,093 seats
- **Aviva Stadium** (Dublin, Ireland) – 51,700 seats

Throughout the project's development, these stadiums implemented several **pilot actions** aimed at tackling diverse environmental issues: **supporters' mobility, energy management, water management, waste management, green public procurement,** and **governance** of stadiums.

3. Methodology and results

The project lasted **from September 2018 to March 2022**, and developed through a series of preparatory, implementation and complementary Actions.

In order to reach its objectives, the project engaged the most relevant stakeholders in the football sector, by operating at three different levels:

1) **Stadiums** (and related Football Clubs)
2) **National Football Associations**

3) Football supporters

At the stadium level, the project foresaw the analysis of the "state- of-the-art" of environmental management in football, through the identification and classification of existing **Best Practices** (*Action A1*), through desk research, on-site visits and interviews with selected stakeholders. The resulted "**Guidelines for the environmental management of football events**" comprise a selection of both operational and governance environmental practices in football. All the consequent project actions stemmed from the dissemination, replication and testing of the best practices contained in the Guidelines.

*TACKLE's Guidelines were **endorsed by UEFA** in its sustainability strategy and will lay the ground for future actions for the improvement of the environmental management of football, also after the end of the project.*

As a second step, the project tested the Best Practices contained in the Guidelines through **Pilot Tests** that were implemented in the participating European stadiums, in order to assess their environmental benefits, cost- effectiveness, feasibility and replicability potential (*Action B1*). At the end of the project, 34 pilot tests were successfully completed and 10 additional pilot were initiated.

Examples of Pilot Tests carried out by the TACKLE project…

Recycled plastic choreographies

Supporters' choreographies during football matches (e.g., flags, banners etc.) require a high consumption of materials, mainly plastics. This pilot test focused on purchasing and using choreographic materials (specifically flags) made from recycled plastics instead of virgin material, to be showcased during selected football matches. On the occasion of the Serie A SPAL-Bologna match played on 25 January

2020, SPAL supporters utilized six thousand white and blue flags (the colors of the SPAL team) made of recycled polyethylene.

The environmental benefit of the pilot test was assessed by performing an LCA on the flags made of recycled polyethylene, especially focusing on the reduction of greenhouse gases (CO_2). Recycled polyethylene is mainly obtained from processing waste of industrial products (e.g., plastic bags for the food sector) made of low-density polyethylene (LDPE), followed by adding a portion of virgin material in the mix. LDPE is a thermoplastic polymer made from the monomer ethylene and belonging to the polyolefins group. The size of each flag was 40 cm x 60 cm, weighting 39 g with the thickness of 009 µm, which corresponded to a total of 234 kg of recycled polyethylene for the 6000 flags. The production of 1 kg of recycled polyethylene corresponds to 0.79 kg of CO_2 emissions, compared to 2.78 kg of CO_2 emissions for producing 1 kg of virgin polyethylene. Accordingly, each 1 kg of recycled polyethylene corresponds to savings of 2 kg of CO_{2eq}. Therefore, the analysis showed that use of the six thousand flags made of recycled polyethylene resulted in a saving of 936 kg CO_{2eq}, which can be compared to the emissions produced by heating a 60 m2 apartment for 23 days. The table below summarizes the savings.

	At the end of project	Beyond 5 years
Environmental benefits from recycled plastic choreographies	45 tons CO_{2eq}	186 tons CO_{2eq}

Stadium seats made of recycled materials

Sometimes, stadium seats are damaged by supporters, while other times they just need to be replaced due to regular wear and tear. The Olympic stadium in Rome committed to gradually replace all its seats with seats partially made of recycled plastic, starting from 600 seats per year. A cooperation with the plastic recycling company Revet was established to find the right composition of virgin and recycled plastic for ensuring the right technical characteristics (fire resistance,

hardness, elasticity etc.) required by international Federations (UEFA and FIFA) for stadium seats. As a result, Revet developed a seat that contains 40% of recycled plastic. The carbon emission savings could be significant on the long run, especially if the stadium substitutes all its seats. The environmental benefits of the adoption of recycled seats compared to virgin plastic seats generate a decrease of the carbon footprint of -35% and of the water footprint of -41%. During LIFE TACKLE 1,200 seats were substituted in the Olympic Stadium of Rome and 3,000 seats from the stadium of Pontedera. Overall number of seats = 4,200 seats of estimated weight 1.75 kg made of 100% virgin polypropylene were replaced with 40% recycled plastic seats (0.7 kg of recycled plastic and 1.05 kg virgin polypropylene).

	At the end of project	Beyond 5 years
Environmental benefits from recycled seats	8 tons CO_{2eq}	15 tons CO_{2eq}

Improving waste management

Since FC Porto was experiencing a significant increase in the production of mixed waste, they decided to start an analysis of the possible causes. LIPOR (partner of the project) carried out a characterization of residues and samples were collected

from different areas of Estádio do Dragão, including benches, food courts and stands. Two analyses were carried out: 1) analysis of recyclable waste, in order to verify the level of contamination of waste selectively disposed of; 2) analysis of the mixed waste in order to estimate the share of recyclables in this waste.

As a result of this analysis, there was a good separation of the waste that was being selectively disposed of. This conclusion was proven by the contamination rates identified in glass (0.3%), followed by paper and cardboard (5.9%) and plastic and metal packaging (6.3%). The results were very conclusive and proved the high recyclability potential of mixed waste. In a sample of 128 kg of unsorted waste, 79.5% of the waste was mixed waste, with a recyclability potential of 20.5% of materials that can be sent for recycling.

The next phase focused on defining and implementing new measures to improve the results of separate waste collection. FC Porto had already installed various equipment for

the selective disposal of waste (e.g., areas for visitors, bars and restaurants and others) and had carried out actions and awareness raising campaigns over several years. However, the recent increase in the amount of unsorted waste and the results of this analysis showed a large potential for improving the quantities of recyclables. The following measures were taken:

1) Installation of bins for separate waste collection (plastic, metal, glass and paper and cardboard) in the administrative areas.

2) Acquisition of a mixed waste sorting station. Market research was carried out, and an external consultant was hired to design the sorting station according to available space. In economic terms, the club made an investment for the purchase and in terms of human resources that work at the station; however, this will generate returns in the coming years: the smaller the amount of unsorted waste produced, the higher the percentage of recyclable waste, the faster is the return on investment. Savings would also reflect in the decrease of waste sent to landfill.




As regards appropriate disposal, the 11 pilot stadiums generate some 1,500 tons of waste per year. Right now, the amount of waste that is collected separately is around 20% (in most of the stadiums separate collection is not adopted at all), i.e., some 300 tons. At least 6 of the 11 case stadiums are adopting/strengthening their separate collection thus we have improved the % from 20 to 30% at the end of the project, i.e., savings of some 75 tons. Beyond 5 years, these stadiums should have improved their capacity to separate waste and raised their supporters' awareness, improving the % to 50, i.e., expecting savings at the end of the project of some 225 tons. We estimated that 50% of the waste are incinerated and 50% are landfill disposal.

	At the end of project	Beyond 5 years
Environmental benefits from separate waste collection	39 tons CO_{2eq}	117 tons CO_{2eq}

Reusable cups

Some stadiums such as Paolo Mazza in Ferrara (Italy), home of SPAL, decided to replace single-use plastic cups with reusable cups made with eco-sustainable materials for delivering beverages to fans. They started this pilot during the matches SPAL-Perugia on November 1st, 2021, and SPAL-Alessandria on November 20th, 2021. The cups were distributed at the stadium bars against a deposit fee: in this way, fans were incentivized to return the used cup (which will then be washed and reused) reclaiming the deposited sum, or to buy more drinks using the same cup without paying the deposit fee again.

The environmental benefits of this practice are linked to the avoidance of single-use plastic, both in terms of material consumption to produce high numbers of single-use plastic cups, and in terms of impacts derived by the end of life (recovery or disposal) of single-use cups.

A disposable plastic cup is made of 3.4 grams of virgin polypropylene. In terms of carbon and water footprint, this practice allows a reduction of 0.019 kg of CO^{2eq} (carbon footprint) and of 0.004 m^3 of water equivalent (water footprint) per each cup. By introducing a first sample of 2,000 reusable cups, the stadium was able to save 38 kg of CO^2 equivalent and 8 m^3 of water equivalent in a match. Moreover, this practice promoted environmental awareness among fans and spectators on the need to get rid of single-use plastics in daily life. The cups display the LIFE TACKLE logos and a short sentence in Italian that describes the aim of the cup ("this cup respects the environment since you can reuse it and it is 100% recyclable") and another sentence explaining how it works ("refund of the deposit will be given when you return the cup"). It also shows a QR code that lands on the LIFE TACKLE's project website, adding additional informative value to this initiative. Considering the 11 pilot stadiums and their attendance in the year 2018, we estimated 5,500,000 presences. We estimated that at least the 65% of attendance would consume at least one glass. Looking at carbon footprint the benefit is 0.01 kg of CO_{2eq} per cup. We achieved savings of some 34 tons CO_{2eq} from the introduction of reusable cups and 33 tons CO_{2eq} from avoiding disposal of single use cups. In fact, we avoid waste production for 21,45 tons/year. Thus, 64 tons at the end of the project and 171 tons beyond 5 years (88 tons CO_{2eq}).

	At the end of project	Beyond 5 years
Environmental benefits from reusable cups	67 tons CO_{2eq}	122 tons CO_{2eq}

Donation of unused food

Each week, prior to a game, the catering service replenishes kiosks and bars with fresh sandwiches, beverages and other delicacies. All packaged snacks are checked for the expiry date and those expiring near the date of the match are taken off the shelves in order to sell only fresher snacks to visitors.

On a matchday, the stadium canteen is full of chefs who prepare fresh food (pasta,

vegetables, meat, fish and deserts) that is later served in the VIP areas and to football players. During a match there can be as much as 10,000 clients for the catering. At the end of a match leftovers are common and prepared unused food gets often wasted.

The pilot test carried out at Luigi Ferraris stadium in Genova (Italy) with the support of the project partner AMIU was centered on eliminating food waste, especially hot dishes such as pasta, meat, fish and vegetables cooked for the VIP areas. All stadium kiosks and bars were also part of the pilot test as unsold fresh sandwiches and packaged snacks with near expiry date would have to be thrown out after matches. In order to eliminate food waste, the stadium catering agreed to redirect all leftovers to the charity. The organization RICIBO supported the project by connecting different local charities in order to ensure an efficient organization of food distribution in the city of Genova.

Over the four months of the implementation of this pilot test (September-December) the stadium catering met with the selected charity several times and donated over 170.5 kg of food. The environmental benefit was linked to the lower production of organic waste and the connected savings on waste treatment (in Genova, the food waste originating from the stadium was collected as unsorted waste and landfilled). Therefore, the overall CO_2 savings originating from this pilot test is estimated at 433.07 kg CO_{2eq}. On a more qualitative note, the pilot test created an effective connection between the stadium's catering and the charity, which even after the pilot continued the practice the food donations.

Considering that in the 11 pilot stadiums are some 280 events per year and we estimated the application of food donation in at least half of the stadiums. We estimated 25 tons/year. Thus, 75 tons at the end of the project and 200 tons beyond 5 years. The environmental benefit per kg of donated food is: 0.063 kg CO_{2eq}. We thus achieved savings of some 5 tons CO_{2eq} from food donation and 39 tons CO_{2eq} were saved from avoiding disposal of food leftovers. Beyond 5 years we expect some 110 tons CO_{2eq}.

	At the end of project	Beyond 5 years
Environmental benefits from food donation	44 tons CO_{2eq}	109 tons CO_{2eq}

Water savings

Water savings are connected with the following pilot actions that LIFE TACKLE

developed in the involved stadiums.

As far as water efficiency is concerned, the stadium uses public water to irrigate the pitch, consuming, in 2020, 141,103 m^3 of water. The study proposes four interventions through which the water needs of the Olympic stadium can be fully satisfied. In particular, one of the pilot actions for the Olympic stadium is a feasibility study for collecting rainwater, then, thanks to the reduction of losses and waste through the implementation of SCADA (monitoring, remote control and remote regulation system), Olympic stadium will be able to reduce water consumption of some 14%. After five years, we would expect also the implementation of the use of groundwater with a Reverse Osmosis purification system, which would reduce the water consumption of some additional 66%. Overall, the reduction after 5 years would be 80%, i.e., 91,284 m^3.

The following quantitative benefits have been estimated using Simapro software (i.e., the software used to carry out LCA studies) and its Ecoinvent database.

Life Tackle has contributed to spread a good practice related to the substitution of stadium seats made with virgin plastics with a seat made with 40% of recycled plastics. The adoption of a recycled seat in stadium causes a reduction of the water footprint from 1.65 to 0.98 (-41%, -0.67) m3 water eq. During LIFE TACKLE 1,200 seats were substituted in the Olympic Stadium of Rome and 3,000 seats from the stadium of Pontedera. Overall number of seats = 4,200, corresponding to savings of 2,814 m^3.

Considering that the Olympic Stadium replaces around 600 seats per year, beyond 5 years we would expect water saving of some 1,950 m^3.

Regarding waste prevention, some pilot actions are aimed to avoid the use of single use plastics i.e., introducing reusable cups for drinks. A single use plastic cup is some 6 grams of virgin polypropylene. Looking at the water footprint, the benefits achieved, considering a saving of 0.004 m^3 water eq per cup, are 14,300 m^3.

Considering that, beyond 5 years, thanks to continuation and replication of the best practices in the involved stadiums we would achieve further savings of some 7,700 m^3.

Life TACKLE has promoted food donation in some stadiums. To calculate the benefits, we consider as baseline 1 kg of food sent to composting plants. Thus, 75 tons at the end of the project have been donated, while we expect additional 200 tons beyond 5 years. Since, the water benefits per kg of donated food is 0.021 m^3

water eq., at the end of the project we achieved 1.5 m3 water eq. and 4.2 m^3 water eq. beyond five years.

	At the end of project	Beyond 5 years
Water savings	17,115.5 m^3	100,938.2 m^3

Governance initiatives

At the level of *National Football Association*, the project started by identifying NFAs' needs and opportunities for improving environmental governance through an organizational analysis

and targeted interviews to NFA members. It then implemented environmental governance tools and approaches to foster NFAs' environmental management capabilities (Action B2). Among the **environmental governance initiatives** identified and implemented by NFAs, we mention: the *training webinars* on sustainability, environmental management and green procurement for NFAs' employees and managers; the implementation of *environmental audits*; the adoption of the *guidelines on green purchasing* for employees of the purchasing office; the *mapping* of the environmental management characteristics of professional stadiums; the appointment of a *Sustainability Manager* within the NFA; the drafting of an annual *sustainability report*.

In addition, in order to enhance NFAs' ability to access relevant environmental information, communicate environmental improvement initiatives and engage relevant stakeholder on environmental issues, the project identified and implemented a set of initiatives aimed at enhancing **stakeholders' engagement** (such as sponsors and partners) in environmental sustainability objectives (*Action B3).* In this regard, one of the initiatives implemented in the framework of TACKLE was the organization by the partner NFAs of **Sustainability Round Tables**. These Round Tables have the aim of sharing experiences and engaging sponsors and other stakeholders in collaborative efforts to ideate and implement sustainability initiatives in football. Among the sponsors involved in the round tables organised by NFAs, we mention ENI, Adidas, Carlsberg, Coca Cola and many other national companies. As an example, the collaboration between FIGC and its sponsor Acqua LETE (water bottle supplier) in the framework of TACKLE resulted in the placement of an eco- compactor of PET bottles in the NFA's Technical Center of Coverciano.

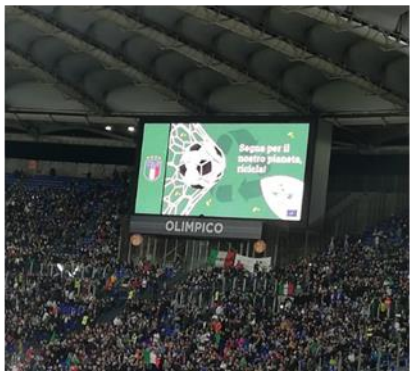
At the level of football supporters, the project first carried out an assessment of the baseline **level of environmental awareness** of football supporters, through the analysis of 1432 surveys disseminated to a large sample of football supporters during matches that took place in the pilot stadiums. Second, it identified and implemented a series of **awareness raising and communication initiatives** during football events in pilot stadiums, to educate the public towards adopting more environmentally responsible behaviors (*Action B4*).

The implementation of the environmental campaign envisaged the adoption of different tools, such as the display of **environmental banners** in stadiums, the production of educational **videos**, a sustained **social media campaign**, among others.

At the end of the environmental campaign, a **second survey of football supporters** was carried out in the same stadiums to measure the effectiveness of TACKLE's awareness raising initiatives.

Famous football players were involved: **Elena Linari** and **Salvatore Sirigu** of the Italian National Team; **Florinel Coman**, **Dennis Man** and **Teo Meluta** of the Romanian National Team; **Magdalena Eriksson** of the Swedish National Team, in order to enhance the visibility and reach of the project actions by exploiting their popularity.

The display of TACKLE's banners in stadiums alone, for example, reached an audience of over **58.6 million people** between TV and in-person attendance.



In parallel, a sustained and successful **project dissemination** was carried out through the website and media channels, public events, networking activities, editorial coverage (*Action D1*).

Collectively, the LIFE TACKLE project and its partners reached ***over 1.3 millionfollowers*** *across different social media platforms.*

4. Assessment of the results

4.1 Environmental benefits and impacts

At the end of the project, thanks to the project's activities we have been able to reduce the waste production by 255 tons (higher than the expected reduction of 242 tons). This has been achieved thanks to activities of: waste prevention (64 tons), reuse (75 tons), recycling (41 tons) and appropriate disposal (75 tons).

Beyond 5 years, thanks to replication and continuation of the best practices, we expect a reduction of 704 tons (higher than the expected value of 345 tons). This will be achieved thanks to replication and continuation of the activities of: waste prevention (171 tons), reuse (200 tons), recycling (108 tons) and appropriate disposal (225 tons).

To sum up, at the end of the project, we obtained CO2 savings equal to 203 tons CO_{2eq}:

- 34 tons CO_{2eq} from the introduction of reusable cups
- 33 tons CO_{2eq} from avoiding disposal of single use cups
- 5 tons CO_{2eq} from food donation
- 39 tons CO_{2eq} from avoiding disposal of food leftovers
- 8 tons CO_{2eq} from recycled seats
- 45 tons CO_{2eq} from recycled choreography materials
- 39 tons CO_{2eq} from appropriate disposal/separate waste collection

Beyond 5 years, we expected to obtain CO_2 savings equal to 549 tons CO_{2eq}:

- 34 tons CO2eq from the introduction of reusable cups
- 88 tons CO_{2eq} from avoiding disposal of single use cups
- 5 tons CO_{2eq} from food donation
- 104 tons CO_{2eq} from avoiding disposal of food leftovers
- 15 tons CO_{2eq} from recycled seats
- 186 tons CO_{2eq} from recycled choreography materials
- 117 tons CO_{2eq} from appropriate disposal/separate waste collection

4.2 Socio-economic benefits and impacts

Indicator	Metric	Results
Economic investments on environmental aspects	€	984,000
Direct or indirect employment growth	No. of employees	19
Increased skills of NFAs employees	No. of hours	92
Increased skills of employees of stadiums services providers	No. of hours	39
Increase of knowledge of local communities, fans, supporters on TACKLE topics, etc.	No. of events	45
People influenced by the project's awareness raising activities	No. of people	825,000

The project has been able to achieve the socio-economic benefits reported in the above table. In particular, almost 1 mln € has been directly and indirectly invested by the NFAs in the frame of LIFE TACKLE. Around 100 hours of training on environmental topics were carried out targeting NFAs employees, while employees of stadium services provide participated in some 40 hours of training. To increase of knowledge of local

communities, fans, supporters on TACKLE topics, the Consortium organized or participate in 45 events. Awareness raising activities were carried out in 11 stadiums for at least 15 matches. Considering that, on average, the number of supporters that may be influenced via awareness raising actions were 5,000 people per match (average participation in the involved stadiums, i.e., some 25,000 people). Moreover, since the national matches are hosted in different stadiums every time, we assume that awareness raising activities reached different people.

5. Transferability and replicability of project results

To multiply the project's impact to additional Football Organizations, Regions and Countries (Action B5), TACKLE put in place a detailed strategy that included:

- The **Replicability Management Board** (**RMB**) led by UEFA and formed by external football stakeholders, as a *consultation body*: Association of Football Federations of the Azerbaijan Republic (AFFA); Comitato Olimpico Nazionale Italiano (CONI); Deutscher Fußball-Bund (DFB); Federação Portuguesa de Futebol (FPF); Football Association of Ireland (FAI); Liechtenstein Football Association (LFV); Real Betis Balompié; Royal Belgian Football Association (RBFA) Municipality ofCopenhagen.

- The **replication of project experiences** through additional activities with other NFAs, clubs, sports organisations, projects – e.g., *Birmingham County FA, Malmö FF, Lithuanian FF, UEFA, Juventus F.C., the International Federations of Biathlon, Athletics and Floorball, the 2026 Olympic Games, and more!*

- The **valorisation of project results in EU policies**: TACKLE produced a policy recommendation document to inform policymakers and decisionmakers at the local, regional, international levels about its key outcomes and results. We are alsoworking with the *Green Sport Expert Group* of the European Commission on how TACKLE's results can be exploited and contribute to the **EU Work Plan for Sport**.

In the next table we summarize the main dissemination activities carried out by the project.

Type of activity	Number of activities	People reached
Newsletters	23	3,237
Events	23	Around 2,000
Videos	12	9,923
Scientific articles	1	404
Articles	144	77,958

Type of activity	Number of activities	People reached
Articles on external journals, websites, magazines, newspapers, etc.	86	N.A.

We are confident that the LIFE TACKLE project will continue to trigger a positive legacy among organisations and stakeholders focused on reducing the environmental impact of sport events. We will keep working for this through our After-LIFE strategic plan.

6. Contacts

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