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# ENVIRONMENTAL & SUSTAINABILITY PLAN



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## GLOSSARY OF TERMS

### 1. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN (EMP)

This document is to assist us in ensuring that reasonably avoidable adverse impacts of the event are prevented and that the positive benefits of the event are enhanced.

### 2. CID

Commission International de la Durabilite  
International Sustainability Commission

### 3. FIM

The Fédération Internationale de Motocyclisme (FIM) is the world governing body for motorcycling as a sport.

### 4. FIM ENVIRONMENTAL CODE

This Code prescribes regulations and recommendations to enhance the connection between motorcycling and the environment

### 5. FIM ENVIRONMENTAL OFFICERS

Attaining Environmental accreditation from the Federation Internationale de Motocyclisme.

There are currently 10 Accredited Environmental Officers in the UK, three of which work at RHL

### 6. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Sustainable development has been defined as development that meets the needs of the present, without compromising the ability of future generations to their own needs.

### 7. UNEP

UNEP (UN Environment Programme) is the global environmental authority that promotes the coherent implementation of the environmental section of the sustainable development programme.

### 8. SDG

The SDGs Sustainable Development Goals were set in 2015 by the UN General Assembly and are intended to be achieved by the year 2030. They are a collection of 17 global goals designed to be a “blueprint to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all. [\(Appendix 1\)](#)

### 9. RHL

RHL Activities Ltd, the Company behind the Weston Beach Race is passionate about the development and safeguarding and promotion of the environmental awareness within its sport.

## **10. NE**

Natural England is an executive non departmental public body, sponsored by the Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs.

## **11. E-Waste**

Electronic Waste or E-waste is the discarded waste of electrical and electronic devices.

## SDG GOALS

## 1. NO POVERTY



The COVID-19 pandemic and subsequent shocks from 2020 to 2022 have hampered global efforts to eradicate extreme poverty. The global extreme poverty rate increased in 2020 for the first time in decades, setting back progress by three years. Since then, recovery has been uneven, with low-income countries trailing behind. By 2030, 590 million people may still live in extreme poverty if current trends persist. Without a substantial acceleration in poverty reduction, fewer than 3 in 10 countries are expected to halve national poverty by 2030.

- Despite increasing efforts and commitments to expand social protection programmes, significant coverage gaps left 1.4 billion children uncovered in 2023.
- Climate change is hindering poverty reduction, and disasters result in millions of households becoming poor or remaining trapped in poverty.
- Ending poverty requires a wide-ranging approach that combines comprehensive social protection systems, inclusive economic policies,

## 2. ZERO HUNGER



While levels of global hunger and food insecurity stabilised in 2022, the zero-hunger target remains far away. Nearly 1 in 10 people globally face hunger; 2.4 billion people experienced moderate to severe food insecurity in 2022. Despite progress, 148 million children under age 5 suffered from stunting. If current trends persist, 1 in 5 children under age 5 will be affected by stunting in 2030.

- In 2022, almost 60 per cent of countries worldwide faced moderately to abnormally high food prices due to the spillover effects of conflicts, such as disrupted supply chains.
- Achieving zero hunger requires intensified efforts to transform food systems so they are sustainable, resilient and equitable. Moreover, accelerating improvements in diets, nutrition, health and hygiene is crucial to meeting the target of halving the number of children suffering from chronic undernutrition.

### 3. GOOD HEALTH & WELLBEING



The COVID-19 pandemic has ravaged global health, undoing nearly 10 years of progress in life expectancy. While most health-related indicators are moving in the right direction globally, current trends are insufficient to meet targets set for 2030.

- The maternal mortality ratio is largely stuck at a level more than three times the 2030 target. Under-5 deaths reached an historic low in 2022, but progress has slowed. Without accelerated declines, 35 million children will not live to see their fifth birthday by 2030.
- The global response to infectious diseases has saved millions of lives and paved the way for healthier communities. Inequalities and emerging threats **jeopardise** these accomplishments, however, underscoring the need for sustained efforts and innovative strategies.
- More than half the world's population is not covered by essential health services, while an ageing health workforce must now meet growing demands from an ageing population. Ensuring universal health coverage without financial hardship is crucial to healthy lives and well-being for all.

### 4. QUALITY EDUCATION



Progress towards Goal 4 has been slow since 2015, with only 58 per cent of students worldwide achieving a minimum proficiency in reading by 2019. Recent assessments reveal a significant decline in math and reading scores in many countries, highlighting a set of factors beyond the COVID-19 pandemic's impact on global education.

- Many countries face challenges such as inadequate education infrastructure, teacher shortages and insufficient teacher training. While technology has expanded educational opportunities, it has also widened inequalities, leaving millions of people, especially in marginalised and low-income communities, without access to education.
- To meet national 2030 education targets, which have been scaled back compared to the original Goal 4 targets, countries must annually enrol 1.4 million children in early childhood education, admit a new child to school every 2 seconds until 2030 and triple annual progress in primary completion rates.

## 5. GENDER EQUALITY



The world continues to lag in its pursuit of gender equality by 2030. Harmful practices are decreasing but not at a rate keeping up with population growth. One in five girls still marry before age 18. A staggering 230 million girls and women have been subjected to female genital mutilation. Far too many women still cannot realise the right to decide on their sexual and reproductive health.

Violence against women persists, disproportionately affecting those with disabilities.

- Parity in women's participation in public life remains elusive, and in management positions, at current rates, parity will require another 176 years. Women carry an unfair burden of unpaid domestic care work, spending 2.5 times more hours a day on it than men.
- Strong and sustained commitments to changing biased social norms, eliminating harmful practices and abolishing discriminatory laws are urgently needed. Enhancing women's roles in leadership and decision-making and adequately scaling up investments in gender equality on national scales.

## 6. CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



Despite some improvements, progress in water and sanitation remains insufficient. At the current speed, in 2030, 2 billion people will still live without safely managed drinking water, 3 billion without safely managed sanitation and 1.4 billion without basic hygiene services.

- In 2022, roughly half the world's population experienced severe water scarcity for at least part of the year. One quarter faced "extremely high" levels of water stress. Climate change worsens these issues, posing significant risks to social stability. While 153 Member States share transboundary waters, only one region is on track to cover all transboundary rivers, lakes and aquifers with cooperation arrangements by 2030.
- Sustainable management of water resources underpins prosperity and peace for all. Coordinated global action on integrated water management to address climate change impacts as well as better management of shared waters are also key.

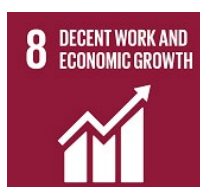
## 7. AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



Considerable strides have been made in achieving sustainable energy targets. The number of people lacking access to electricity dropped from 958 million in 2015 to 685 million in 2022. The number without clean cooking fuels declined from 2.8 billion to 2.1 billion over the same period. Global capacity to generate electricity from renewable energy has begun expanding at an unprecedented rate, a trend expected to continue.

- Events, such as the COVID-19 pandemic and the war in Ukraine, have disrupted progress, including by exacerbating already insufficient international financial flows for clean energy in developing countries. Without a change in course, an estimated 660 million people will still lack electricity access and around 1.8 billion will go without clean cooking fuels and technologies by 2030.
- To achieve universal access to clean energy by 2030, robust policies are needed to accelerate electrification, enhance energy efficiency and increase investments in renewable energy. These efforts, coupled with fostering innovative solutions and creating supportive regulatory frameworks,

## 8. DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



Progress towards Goal 8 faces headwinds from the COVID-19 aftermath, trade tensions, rising debt in developing countries, conflicts and geopolitical strains - collectively threatening global economic growth. While global real GDP per capita growth rebounded in 2021, it slowed in 2022 and is projected to stabilise through 2025.

- Global unemployment hit a historic low of 5 per cent in 2023 yet persistent roadblocks remain in achieving decent work. Women and youth face higher unemployment rates. Informal employment poses a significant global challenge, with over 2 billion workers in informal jobs lacking social protection in 2023. In the LDCs, and in sub-Saharan Africa and Central and Southern Asia, nearly 9 in 10 workers are informally employed. Alarmingly, over one in five young people are not in education, employment or training (NEET).

## 9. INDUSTRY INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



Since 2022, manufacturing sector growth has plateaued at around 2.7per cent, a level expected to persist into 2024 due to the lingering impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and geopolitical tensions. The medium- and high-tech sector maintained its manufacturing value added share at around 46 per cent in 2021.

The air transport industry is rebounding strongly. Small enterprises continue to face hurdles such as limited access to credit, especially in sub-Saharan Africa and the LDCs; only around 17 per cent has access to loans or credit lines.

- Despite reduced carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions intensity, global emissions have hit a record high. The mobile broadband coverage gap persists at 5 per cent.
- To accelerate progress towards Goal 9, a concerted effort is needed to promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation, foster innovation through increased investment in research and development,

## 10. REDUCED INEQUALITIES



Despite the economic disruptions of the pandemic, the global share of people living on less than half the median income has been declining due to social assistance programmes. However, workers' wages have not kept pace with productivity, and labour's share of GDP has resumed its long-term decline.

- A historic reversal is threatening improvements in inequality among countries. The economies of half the world's most vulnerable countries have been growing at slower rates than those of wealthy countries.
- More people died on migration routes in 2023 than in any other year on record. The number of refugees worldwide reached a historic high.
- Developing countries are not fairly represented in international economic decision-making. Strengthening their voice and participation is crucial to ensuring a more inclusive and equitable global economic system.

## 11. SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



Over half the world's population currently resides in cities, yet urban areas confront myriad complex challenges. Globally, approximately one quarter of the urban population lives in slums, with the total slum population reaching 1.1 billion in 2022. The lack of equitable access to public transportation is a significant concern, particularly in LDCs, where only 4 in 10 individuals have convenient access.

- While air pollution levels have declined in most regions, they are still significantly higher than the recommended air quality guidelines for public health protection.
- Only 40 per cent of city dwellers can easily reach open public spaces. Between 2000 and 2020, cities sprawled up to 3.7 times faster than they densified, resulting in negative impacts on the natural environment and land use.
- With urbanisation on the rise and nearly 70 per cent of the global population projected to reside in cities by 2050, the development of critical infrastructure, affordable housing, efficient transport systems and essential social services is imperative to create resilient and sustainable cities that meet the needs of all

## 12. RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



Countries have made strides in meeting obligations under international environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals and implementing comprehensive approaches to combat environmental degradation. Patterns of unsustainable consumption and production persist, however. In 2022, global food waste reached 1.05 billion metric tons, yet only 9 of 193 countries included food waste in their nationally determined contributions (NDCs) on climate change actions. The rapid growth of global e-waste remains largely unaddressed, with only 22 per cent collected and managed sustainably.

- While domestic material consumption and material footprints continue to expand, growth rates have slowed. Regional disparities underscore the need for targeted interventions based on varying consumption patterns and environmental impacts.
- Achieving Goal 12 requires fostering circular economy models, sustainable production practices and responsible consumption. These approaches can take advantage of opportunities at every stage of production to reduce resource and fossil fuel use, drive innovation, conserve energy and mitigate emissions. Progress largely depends on robust regulatory frameworks, financial incentives and public awareness campaigns.

### 13. CLIMATE ACTION



Climate records were shattered in 2023 as the climate crisis accelerated in real time. Rising temperatures have not abated and global greenhouse gas emissions continue to climb. Communities worldwide are suffering from extreme weather and increasingly frequent and more intense disasters, destroying lives and livelihoods daily. Meanwhile, fossil fuel subsidies hit a record high.

- The global community faces a critical juncture. All countries must urgently speed up economy-wide, low-carbon transformations to avoid escalating economic and social costs. The next round of nationally determined contributions (NDCs) in 2025 is an opportunity for bold climate action plans that propel economies and societies forward. The upcoming 2025 cycle of nationally determined contributions (NDCs) presents a chance for ambitious climate action plans that drive economic and social progress. (*When is this updated?*)
- The roadmap to halting warming at 1.5°C and avoiding the worst of climate chaos is clear but cannot afford any delays or half measures.

### 14. LIFE BELOW WATER



Oceans face significant challenges from eutrophication, worsening acidification, declining fish stocks, rising temperatures and widespread pollution. All these factors destroy habitats, diminish biodiversity and threaten coastal communities and the health of marine ecosystems, vital to over 3 billion people.

- Efforts to address these mounting concerns remain uneven. Key actions include implementing sustainable fishing practices, expanding marine protected areas to safeguard key biodiversity areas, increasing capacities to monitor ocean health and addressing the pollution that is choking waterways.
- Comprehensive global action is under way, yet it must accelerate. Priorities include ensuring that the Agreement on Fisheries Subsidies enters into force as soon as possible; increasing participation in the Agreement on Port State Measures to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing.

## 15. LIFE ON LAND



Global trends underscore persistent challenges to biodiversity and forests, despite their critical roles as planetary life-support systems. Global forest area continues to decline, primarily due to agricultural expansion, despite notable progress in sustainable forest management. Alarming, species are silently becoming extinct, the protection of key biodiversity areas has stalled, and global illicit wildlife trafficking has steadily increased, posing serious threats to biodiversity and the benefits it provides to people.

- Efforts are under way to tackle these challenges, with countries advancing implementation of access and benefit-sharing instruments and integrating biodiversity values into national accounting systems. There's also a growing global commitment to biodiversity conservation, reflected in increased funding and the adoption of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.
- Urgent action is imperative. Addressing pressing environmental challenges and their underlying drivers and interconnections – including climate change, biodiversity loss, pollution, desertification and deforestation – demands

## 16. PEACE JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



Rising conflicts and violent organised crime persist around the world, causing immense human suffering and hampering sustainable development. The number of forcibly displaced people reached an unprecedented 120 million in May 2024. Civilian casualties in armed conflicts surged by 72 per cent in 2023.

- Corruption continues to divert resources from sustainable development, with one in five people reporting being asked to pay or having paid a bribe to a public official in the last 12 months. With one third of prisoners unsentenced worldwide, achieving just judicial processes and improving prison conditions is imperative.
- Governments globally are struggling to restore pre-COVID-19 budget reliability. New international pressures affecting economies have increased budget expenditures beyond initial approvals.