



GUIDE FOR PREPARING AN ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

OUTDOOR TRIAL EVENTS

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Environmental Management Plan (EMP)

A tool used to ensure that undue or reasonably avoidable adverse impacts of the event are prevented; and that the positive benefits of the event are enhancedⁱ

CID

Commission Internationale de la Durabilité
International Sustainability Commission

FIM

Fédération Internationale de Motocyclisme

CTR

Commission Trial

Sustainable Development

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

FIM Environmental Code

This Code prescribes regulations and recommendations to improve the relationship between motorcycling and the environment and promotes sustainable events

UNEP

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

SDG

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

For more information visit: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdgs>



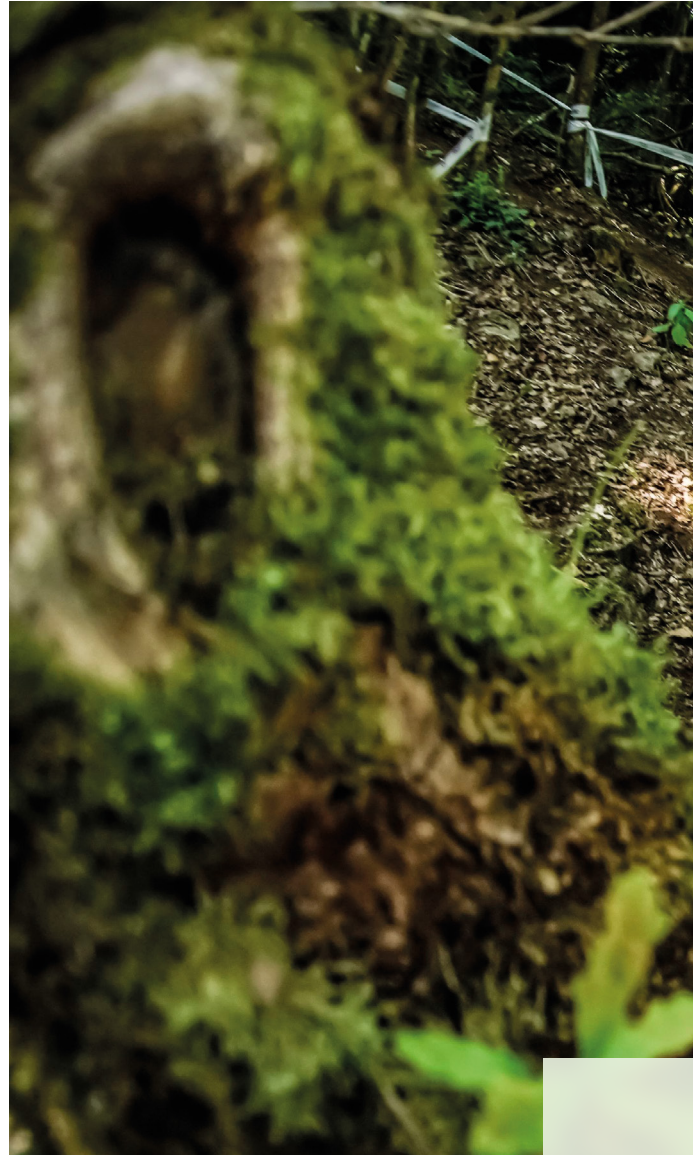
Sustainability in our World

Today, we are living in a consumer society and we use many natural resources every day. The aim of sustainability is to strike a balance between economic necessities and the things that need to be done to preserve the environment in which we all live while creating a positive social impact.

In 1972, the United Nations set up the UN Environment Programme (UNEP).

On 1 January 2016, the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development — adopted by world leaders in September 2015 at an historic UN Summit — officially came into force. Over the next 15 years, with these new Goals that universally apply to all, countries will mobilise efforts to end all forms of poverty, fight inequalities and tackle climate change, while ensuring that no one is left behind.

The SDGs build on the success of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and aim to go further to end all forms of poverty. The new Goals are unique in that they call for action by all countries – poor, rich and middle-income – to promote prosperity while protecting the planet.ⁱⁱⁱ



**“Sport as an enabler
of sustainable
development”**

United Nations, General Assembly, Seventy Third Session, Theme 12, November 2018



Sustainability in the Sports Business

Sports activities and events bring together millions of people all over the world every year, people involved in teams and venues who can be deployed to promote sustainable development. The scale of the change that can be brought about and the number of people this industry can inspire are truly incomparable. Sport is uniquely qualified to be an “agent of change” on a very large scale.

Sustainability at the FIM

The Fédération Internationale de Motocyclisme (FIM) has been working in this context since 1992, when the first sustainability working group was set up. In 1994, the first Environmental Code was published. It is updated every year by the International Sustainability Commission (CID).

The Environmental Code is updated every year and includes rules and recommendations that are a reference for the prevention of sound pollution, fuel consumption, protection of the ground and ground water, and improving the participation of the public.

INTRODUCTION

By Kattia Juárez, Director of the FIM International Sustainability Commission (CID)

On the basis of observable data, we have pointed out in the past that the practice and organisation of sports events, such as Trial, have a positive economic impact on the host cities or regions, in addition to other benefits derived from its practice as a physical sport, notably psychological wellbeing and the possibility of being close to and enjoying nature and, last but not least, social interaction. As formulated by Sánchez y Barajas^{iv}, sport, through each of its manifestations, constitutes one of the sectors with the greatest economic importance.

It also has a considerable impact on the environment. Farías Torbidoni (2014)^v notes that a rehabilitation of the natural world has come about as a result of good management and that, in addition, a new impetus has been given to regional development in terms of the economy. →



At the same time, the practice of outdoor sport has a negative environmental impact that depends on the type of activities involved in the organisation of such events and factors such as the tracing of routes or enclosures, mobility and transport, the degree of awareness on the part of organisers and participants, the size of the event and the number of participants.

If we can identify and explain these impacts, we shall also be able to determine the most appropriate ways of mitigating them in order to reduce the

negative environmental impact of the event.

Following Farías' study (2014) on the environmental impact of VTTs (off road bicycles), which is considered very similar to the impact of trial with some variants, five generic possible environmental impacts have been identified, all of which are addressed in the FIM Environmental Code: impacts on vegetation, ground, water, wildlife and atmosphere, together with a category for other types of impact.

Vegetation cover



- Reduction in growth and diversity of the vegetation cover
- Reduction in its reproductive capacity
- Changes in plant communities of micro-climates
- Loss of surface vegetation

On the ground



- Destruction of the surface layer of organic material
- Disturbance and displacement of the ground
- Disruption of the basic soil characteristics (aeration, temperature, soil fauna, texture, nutrients, etc.)
- Contamination of groundwaters through leakage of oils and other chemicals
- Reduction of infiltration capacity
- Reduction of infiltration, erosion, etc.

Water



- Increase in the sludge level
- Entry of new nutrients
- Alteration of its composition
- increased presence of algae
- Contamination by leakage of liquids (oil, chain cleaner)

Wildlife



- Reduction in habitat quality
- Specific disturbance of certain species and modification of their habitual
- Death of species as a result of the consumption of plastic or other waste

Atmosphere



- Sound pollution
- Contamination by greenhouse gas emissions

Other



- Generation of waste and litter in the natural environment
- Negative visual impacts
- Modification of the landscape

Environmental Management Plan:

The FIM Environmental Code requires the drawing up of an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) on the basis of a prior assessment of the possible impacts (positive and negative) that the event could generate. Article XX of the Code (2019) indicates the basic points the plan should cover. This plan should include details of the actions necessary to prevent, mitigate, control, compensate for and correct the negative environmental impacts identified in advance. The FIM Environmental Stewards are trained to be able to identify the environmental issues in a basic way and to be able to draw up an EMP.

Methodology: To draw up this guide, we have drawn on desk research into a number of sources relating to similar sports and their environmental impacts as well as the FIM Environmental Code. We took into account the different phases of a Trial Event: before, during and after. Furthermore, we examined several case studies worked on by students aspiring to become FIM Environmental Stewards during several environmental seminars given by FIM-certified instructors.

The following guide includes different recommendations that will support the creation of your EMP; generally, we allocate these recommendations in boxes. For the compulsory regulations please refer to the FIM Environmental Code.

Additionally, in each chapter we have included the

logos of the related Sustainable Development Goals so you can discover how, following this guide, you will contribute to the achievement of these Goals.

Aim: The aim of this guide is to help organisers of outdoor Trial events to identify the possible impacts of those events and to draw up their EMPs in order to reduce those impacts and improve the positive footprints of their events. The guide will outline standards to follow, together with environmental advice on various points to give them ideas on how to improve their management. This guide, based on the FIM Environmental Code, will also help them to give their event a better image, attract potential sponsors, and defend their event against potential criticisms. Our aim is that the organising team act with a sustainable mind-set and organise an event that guarantees respect for the environment and for society and can leave a legacy for the community and future generations.



Contents

The Environmental Management Plan should cover the following areas as a minimum :

1. **TITLE PAGE**
2. **TEAM LEADERS AND THEIR CONTACT DETAILS**
3. **BEFORE THE EVENT**
 - 3.1. Description of the event
 - 3.2. Selection of sections and access routes
 - 3.3. Photographic log for before and after
 - 3.4. Waste management (facilities and contracts)
 - 3.5. Estimated numbers of participants and spectators
 - 3.6. Coordination with public authorities
 - 3.7. The environmental map
 - 3.8. Environmental kits for sections and refuelling areas
 - 3.9. Supplying environmental mats
 - 3.10. Motorcycle and equipment washing area
 - 3.11. Refuelling arrangements
 - 3.12. The press room and secretariat and related environmental measures
 - 3.13. Camp site and paddock areas
 - 3.14. Parking management and traffic coordination
 - 3.15. Sustainable transport
 - 3.16. Supplies for sanitary facilities
 - 3.17. Publicity and merchandising
 - 3.18. Sound control
4. **DURING THE EVENT**
 - 4.1. Education for spectators and participants
 - 4.2. Checking facilities in the camping area
5. **AFTER THE EVENT**

1. TITLE PAGE

The title page should contain the official name of the event, the FIM IMN number (You can find this on the FIM website/calendars), the name of the organiser, contact details, the date, and the names and FIM licence numbers of the environmental official and the person responsible for drawing up the report.



The event logo and the Ride Green logo can be included. Events that organise a KiSS programme will have a logo designed especially for the host country.



2. TEAM LEADERS AND THEIR CONTACT DETAILS

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Environmental Steward (To be completed)

Federation:

Name:

Licence:

Telephone:

Email:

Environmental Delegate (if this is the case)

Fédération Internationale de Motocyclisme

Name:

Telephone:

Email:

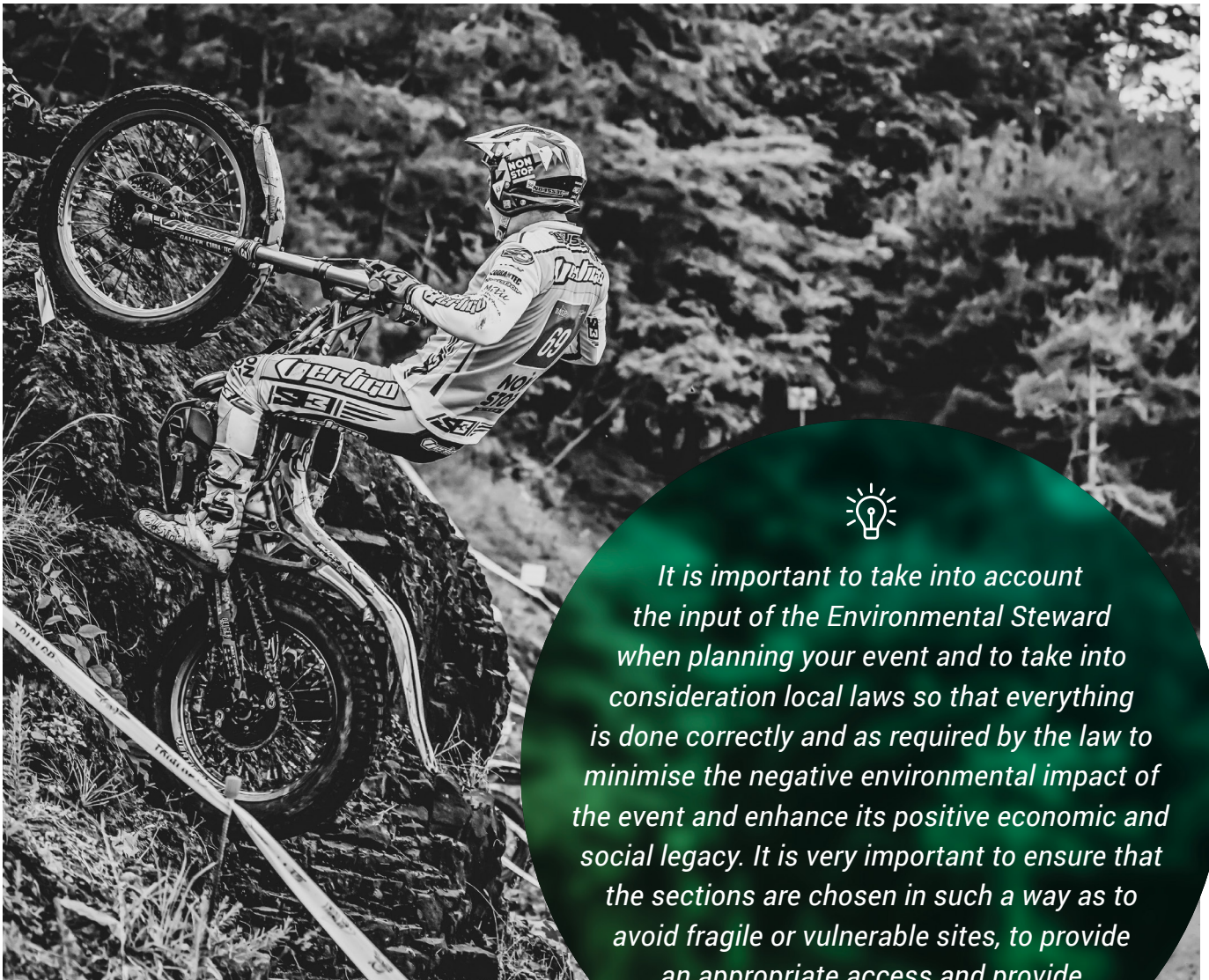
To be completed:

Fire service:

Sanitary facilities maintenance service:

Police:

Recycling:



It is important to take into account the input of the Environmental Steward when planning your event and to take into consideration local laws so that everything is done correctly and as required by the law to minimise the negative environmental impact of the event and enhance its positive economic and social legacy. It is very important to ensure that the sections are chosen in such a way as to avoid fragile or vulnerable sites, to provide an appropriate access and provide sustainable transport and basic services.

3. BEFORE THE EVENT

3.1. DESCRIPTION OF THE EVENT

This section is for you to provide details of your event. Give a general description of the area where the event is situated and of all the sections, highlighting the type of vegetation, the use of the land and the type of wildlife. Provide a general context so that users of the document can orient themselves and get an overall picture. It is important that you use aerial or satellite photographs to provide additional information. You should say

something about the tradition of the event, the people who are organising it, how many volunteers there are, and something about the economic and social impacts you expect. What do you expect this event to leave as a legacy to the community? Tell us whether you have worked with the local authorities and whether any NGOs have helped with the environmental aspects, etc.

3.2.

SELECTION OF SECTIONS AND ACCESS ROUTES



This is one of the most delicate aspects of the event, as the sites and the areas have to be chosen not only from a sporting viewpoint but also so as to ensure the least possible environmental impact. Take into account local and national legislation as well as the rules of your National Federation if any.

For example, some countries do not allow events on water courses.

Briefly describe how you chose the sections and if you worked in collaboration with local authorities. Please describe the methodology (you can include maps or images of the area).

- Request the necessary authorisations
- Avoid opening new routes as far as possible
- Make sure you plan the opening of new areas and access roads correctly
- Create good connectivity among the areas
- Provide good signage so that the public follows the areas and does not leave the prescribed routes
- Avoid access routes that are too steep
- Avoid areas that are too wet and water courses
- Avoid protected areas
- Preserve the cultural heritage
- Avoid clearing woodlands or cutting trees to create sports arenas
- Avoid taking stones from the natural environment and reuse existing material



Recommendations: In this section you can add the authorisations and images of the various access areas. Include a map with the sections.



3.3. **PHOTOGRAPHIC LOG FOR BEFORE AND AFTER**

To establish a “before” and “after” comparison, it is recommended that you keep a photographic log of the zones so as to be able to record how the land appeared before the event and how it was left.

Where possible, keep a record of the recovery of the woodland. This small study could serve to justify the organisation of subsequent events.

3.4.

WASTE MANAGEMENT (FACILITIES & CONTRACTS)



Waste is one of the main impacts of an event and is generated by the competition itself and by the public. The most dangerous type of waste is within woodland where it cannot be controlled. In this section, you should provide information on the quantity of containers to be provided, how your recycling area will be configured and which materials you will be recycling: tyres, liquids, textiles, dangerous and clinical waste. Indicate whether there will be containers for recycling. Also, you should refer to contracts with recycling companies, the final disposal arrangements, etc.

Indicate who is in charge of waste handling and disposal arrangements (for example the local government or a private company).



Remember that it is important not to use certain materials. For example, avoid as far as possible the use of plastics such as plastic bags, straws and food packaging. Remember that it is important to re-use these things and recycle them in accordance with local legislation.





3.5. ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF PARTICIPANTS AND SPECTATORS

In this section, give an estimate of the number of spectators, participants, etc., that you think will take part in the event. It is important to use this as a baseline for the proper planning of sanitary facilities and other user services.

3.6. COORDINATION WITH PUBLIC AUTHORITIES

Note in a general way the various authorities involved in the event: fire service, police, environmental authorities, NGOs, local government (services), traffic coordination, security, etc. It is important to have this information in case of a problem but also in order to know what type of authorisations and partnerships the event will have.

3.7. THE ENVIRONMENTAL MAP

In accordance with the FIM Environmental Code, a plan must be drawn up showing the various environmental management aspects of the event which must be appended to the Environmental Management Plan. It should indicate as a minimum the following locations:

- Used oil containers
- Recycling point
- Oils (kitchen and motorcycle)
- Tyres
- Dangerous materials
- Plastics
- Other
- Motorcycle washing area
- Refuelling points
- Showers and toilets



Request the necessary authorisations

- Avoid opening new routes as far as possible
- Make sure you plan the opening of new areas and access roads correctly
- Create good connectivity among the areas
- Provide good signage so that the public follows the areas and does not leave the prescribed routes
- Avoid access routes that are too steep
- Avoid areas that are too wet and water courses
- Avoid protected areas
- Preserve the cultural heritage
- Avoid clearing woodlands or cutting trees to create sports arenas
- Avoid taking stones from the natural environment and reuse existing material



3.8.

ENVIRONMENTAL KITS FOR SECTIONS AND REFUELLING AREAS



If you are going to provide the persons in charge of the sections with an environmental kit, explain briefly what it consists of (environmental mat, extinguisher, absorbent material in case of overflows, etc.). It is important that the persons in

charge of the refuelling points have the materials necessary to reduce the negative environmental impacts that can occur in their spheres of action. Please detail how many, who and when they will be distributed.

3.9. SUPPLYING ENVIRONMENTAL MATS



The environmental mat is an indispensable item for competitions. The mat is our best ally when it comes to preventing leakage and subsequent contamination of the soil. Each participant should bring their environmental mat. Nevertheless, we would remind you that it is your area and your land that is exposed to risk, and that it would be a good idea to have a number of mats available for participants who were unable to bring their own (you can

rent or sell them and use them for advertising purposes). In Trial, assistants and minders are the ones who generally violate this rule the most. It is therefore important that your sustainability team ensure that these people are not causing pollution. In this section, indicate what you will do to provide environmental mats in special cases. How will you promote the use of the mat? Please consult the FIM Environmental Code for more information.



3.10. MOTORCYCLE AND EQUIPMENT WASHING AREA



Please include an image or a diagram of the washing area and specify the type of drainage system you will be using as well as the source of the water that will be used (municipal mains, well, lake). If it is a well or a lake, please include the authorisations and the system for extracting the water (hours, volume, restrictions). Tell us how you will check that the users do not use soap or detergents (as these are pollutants). We would remind you that even biodegradable ones are not authorised in this area. Please write down the name of the person in charge of the area.

3.11. REFUELLING ARRANGEMENTS



Please indicate what measures you plan to prevent contamination in the refuelling area, especially during refuelling and refilling of the fuel tanks, what type of area you will be using, how you will prevent fires and control waste, etc.

3.12. THE PRESS ROOM AND SECRETARIAT AND RELATED ENVIRONMENTAL MEASURES



As part of the event, the secretariat and press office can contribute to its negative impact on the environment. Certain measures can be taken, for example those listed below.

- Minimise paper use
- When using paper, use recycled paper stock
- Print double-sided
- Print only pages needed
- Reduce mailing and distribution lists
- Encourage the use of new technologies to disseminate information
- Use whiteboards and erasable markers instead of flip charts and take digital photos if information has to be preserved
- Turn off lights and equipment when not in use or idle
- Turn off or disconnect electronic devices and chargers when not in use
- Provide for natural light
- Provide natural ventilation to minimise use of air conditioning (a/c)
- Use awnings, overhangs, double glazing, reflective coatings, self-closing doors and other techniques to minimise heat gain and lower a/c demand
- Use reusable cups or bottles and provide water for refilling

3.13. CAMP SITE AND PADDOCK AREAS



If the event has a camp site, we would appreciate it if you could describe in this section the services you plan, as well as the maintenance arrangements (for the paddock). Include facilities for disabled spectators, which are encouraged. It is important that you describe how the household waste from the campers and trucks will be managed. Please provide a contact person in charge of this site.

3.14. PARKING MANAGEMENT AND TRAFFIC COORDINATION



Prepare the parking areas so as to use appropriate sites that will not disturb the neighbourhood or block emergency routes and are not located on vulnerable sites.

Please indicate here what type of parking areas you will be setting up at the different levels. Please indicate whether you will install parking for people with special needs, charging points for electric vehicles or special services for caravans. Tell us whether parking services will be given over to local social groups or whether they will help the community in any other way.





3.15. SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT



By sustainable transport we mean all types of transport that help to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, improve the quality of the air and reduce the amount of energy consumed, among other things.

Depending on the size of your event, it may be necessary to use mass transit solutions to transport people from central locations to the sports venues. It is important that you note in your Environmental Management Plan the sort of facilities you will have.

Bear in mind that mass transit reduces greenhouse gas emissions.

It is important to promote the use of bicycles, motorcycles and electric motorcycles and to provide routes with proper signage, safety measures and other facilities such as storage for helmets. Your plan may be enriched by the addition of itineraries, timetables, types of transport, etc.

GUIDELINES FOR SUSTAINABLE MOBILITY

- Reduce the use of private cars
- Promote the use of public transport
- Promote car-pooling and high-occupation vehicles
- Promotion of lanes exclusively for high-occupation vehicles
- Promote the use of bicycles and motorcycles
- Minders must follow the same rules as the riders regarding mobility
- Use of electric vehicles
- Facilitate transport for wheelchairs and disabled fans
- Consider alternative energy for transportation

3.16. SUPPLIES FOR SANITARY FACILITIES



This plan should include:

- The number of WCs / showers for men, women and disabled people
- The location of these areas (refer to the environmental map)
- The maintenance contract (permanent or chemical facilities)
- Plan and timetable for maintenance

3.17. PUBLICITY AND MERCHANDISING



This section should include actions that will be conducted to avoid damage to private property and the cultural and natural heritage.

It may include copies of permits to display publicity for the event.

3.18. SOUND CONTROL



Please indicate your plan to carry out sound level tests for the vehicles and for sound levels in the paddock and the zones. Please give details of how you will check sound levels during the competition. (Please refer to the technical rules.)



4. DURING THE EVENT

4.1. EDUCATION FOR SPECTATORS AND PARTICIPANTS

Your event can leave a positive legacy for the community. Remember that sport is an agent of sustainable development.

You can prepare a series of environmental messages or project educational videos for the participants and the public. Your announcer can broadcast positive messages to the fans. You can also create a children's corner and use the opportunity to send positive environmental messages. Share your ideas with us.

4.2. CHECKING FACILITIES IN THE CAMPING AREA

Please note here your plan for checking the maintenance of facilities in the paddock, for the public and at the camp site.

5. AFTER THE EVENT

Indicate the actions you will take to leave the site in order: final disposal of waste (add time schedule and contracts), cleaning services and dismantling of the sections, checks of the campsite, parking areas and paddock.



Remember that you can create sustainable publicity by using frames or structures that are integrated into the surroundings and can be reused.

- *Recyclable materials & reusable products*
- *Many signs can be reused if they do not include dates or numbers, for example arrows, directional signs, etc*
- *Anything without a date can be reused*
- *Avoid using leaflets or printed matter as people will throw them away*
- *Use advertising to send positive messages to the community.*



ⁱ Lochner, P. 2005. *Guideline for Environmental Management Plans*. CSIR Report No ENV-S-C 2005-053 H. Republic of South Africa, Provincial Government of the Western Cape, Department of Environmental Affairs & Development Planning, Cape Town

ⁱⁱ UN retrieved from the website <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/development-agenda/>

ⁱⁱⁱ UN retrieved from the website <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/development-agenda/>

^{iv} Sanchez y Barajas retrieved from the website <https://abarajas.webs.uvigo.es/LOS%20EVENTOS%20DEPORTIVOS%20COMO%20GENERADORES%20DE%20IMPACTO%20ECONOMICO.pdf>

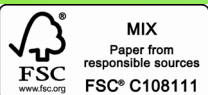
^v Farias, E (2014) *Minimización de los impactos medioambientales en los eventos deportivos en el medio natural: las marchas de bicicleta todo terreno*. *Apuntes. Educación Física y Deportes 2015*, n.º 122, 4.º trimestre (octubre-diciembre), pp. 68-80 ISSN-1577-4015





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