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Biosphere Requirements for Destinations

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SDG 1 No Poverty

- 1.1 Collaborate with public or private entities for social purposes, involving the local population, companies and visitors.

The management body is committed to local and sustainable economic development, creating synergies with public or private entities to promote economic opportunities that help end poverty.

- 1.2 Maximise the benefits of the territory's main economic activities so that they benefit the community, creating stable links with the territory's local economy and other economic activities in the surrounding area.

The management body must develop actions that enable greater social cohesion and provide an economic benefit to the territories in which it operates. The local population, visitors and other relevant stakeholders must be continuously informed of the achievements and actions undertaken in support of the community's economic and social development.

- 1.3 Organise or participate in international cooperation, solidarity, humanitarian action or sustainability assistance projects.

The management body must raise awareness of increasing socioeconomic inequalities, as these are detrimental to sustainable development, continue to generate poverty and undermine social cohesion, increasing political and social tensions and, in some cases, driving instability and conflict.

SDG 2 Zero Hunger

2.1 Promote and support local agriculture and its distribution markets.

The management body must support local agriculture, promoting its development through grants, competitions or other types of assistance, and support distribution markets through campaigns, direct and indirect collaborations, events and workshops, thereby creating opportunities to train entities in the use of local products and promote the creation of products related to gastronomic trade and local crafts.

2.2 Ensure that food management and safety regulations are complied with by all entities and promote the creation of healthy and nutritious eating habits.

The management body must ensure that companies operate in accordance with hygiene, safety and quality criteria. Access to safe and nutritious food is essential to achieving sustainable development. There are currently various tools available to ensure compliance with health quality criteria. Furthermore, the management body must promote healthy eating habits, thereby improving the quality of life of residents.

2.3 Promote good practices to prevent food waste.

The management body must ensure that food waste is properly managed, developing mechanisms and incentives to encourage entities to adopt good practices and ensuring that food is used effectively in the activities or events it organises.

2.4 Ensure respectful use of agricultural land in the surrounding area of the territory.

The management body must ensure that its entities do not adversely affect the fertile land in the surrounding area. Increasing agricultural productivity and sustainable food production are crucial to helping alleviate the risks of hunger and promoting the consumption of local and organic products.

SDG 3 Good Health and Well-Being

3.1 Apply safety and risk prevention measures for the local population and visitors to the territory.

The management body must have a clear action protocol, known to all sectors involved, for cases of emergency or risks to the health and safety of both residents and visitors, clearly and concisely setting out how to act in such situations. Furthermore, formalised communication channels should be in place with entities and local authorities responsible for safety and emergencies, and these communication channels should be periodically checked to ensure that they remain operational and effective.

3.2 Promote the consumption of healthy products and participation in healthy activities.

The management body must promote healthy lifestyles as part of its commitment to improving well-being. These values must be promoted among both residents and visitors in order to raise awareness. Its entities must be informed and made aware of the harmful effects of unhealthy habits, and healthy and sustainable mobility must be promoted through specific actions.

3.3 Contribute to improving healthcare in the territory, its population centre and surrounding areas

The management body must support a strong healthcare system that helps increase life expectancy and reduce causes of death. Through more efficient financing of healthcare systems, improved sanitation and hygiene, and greater access to healthcare personnel, significant progress can be made in improving the health situation of the local population and visitors.

3.4 Participate in projects that help prevent diseases, avoid environmental risks and safeguard human health.

The management body must participate in local projects that help prevent public health risks, with one of the aims being to raise awareness of these issues. By appropriately improving environmental risk factors, we can reduce more than 100 diseases or injuries that may affect thousands of people each year, for example by improving access to water and soil, improving air quality and addressing exposure to UVA rays or chemicals, among other factors.

3.5 Organise, promote and participate in projects that help safeguard the health of the local population and visitors.

The management body must participate in local projects that help prevent public health risks, with one of the aims being to raise awareness and avoid unproductive or unhealthy forms of leisure, either by helping to give visibility to existing projects or by cooperating in the creation of new ones.

SDG 4 Quality Education

4.1 Provide training appropriate to the actual needs of all staff according to their sector and economic activity.

The management body must provide equal access to high-quality technical, vocational and higher education, both internally and externally. Entities directly related to the territory must provide their staff with the training necessary to perform their duties as satisfactorily and efficiently as possible. It is therefore advisable to have a staff training plan based on the actual needs identified. This planning must include sustainability training appropriate to the entity's sector and activity.

4.2 Promote educational and awareness-raising activities on sustainable development issues in our surrounding area.

The management body must support the promotion of sustainable development, whether in the main population centre or its surrounding areas. The transmission of local knowledge and culture is important in order to gain an in-depth understanding of the community itself, give it greater value and improve its self-esteem, just as it is important to teach the community about its own sustainable actions. By participating in and organising sustainability events, workshops or social events held locally, a Culture of Sustainability will be promoted.

4.3 Collaborate with third parties on projects related to sustainability education, either within the territory itself or through relationships with other territories

The management body must collaborate on projects related to sustainability education, not only within the territory itself but also with other territories. By collaborating with third parties, such as educational institutions or local training centres, we will gain a different perspective or different lines of experience and work from those currently available, and by organising or promoting access to training grants, we will add value to the culture of sustainability.

SDG 5 Gender Equality

5.1 Implement gender equality plans and policies.

The management body must ensure the inclusion of women throughout the value chain of companies in the territory, both public and private, as well as internally, thereby ensuring women's ability to continue contributing benefits to their households and participating in social and economic life.

5.2 Require working conditions that promote empowerment.

The management body must ensure that women are provided with opportunities for empowerment. Equal opportunities must be ensured regardless of gender in staff recruitment, particularly for positions of responsibility and/or management positions, without differences in pay or other conditions, and decent and empowering employment must be promoted.

5.3 Measure women's empowerment and their inclusion at all levels.

The management body must have appropriate monitoring and measurement indicators and tools for improvement. These indicators must cover both the internal management of the territory and the external level, in order to understand the situation of companies and thereby analyse whether the implemented equality and inclusion policy is being followed.

The indicators must ensure the inclusion of areas such as training and sustainability, accessibility to positions and employment, among other matters.

SDG 6 Clean Water and Sanitation

6.1 Analyse and monitor the quality and quantity of water, its sources of access and its origin

The management body must carry out periodic analyses and checks on the quality of water bodies and their use and consumption, as providing high-quality water for use and supply is a priority. Work must be undertaken to identify potential sources of contamination, and information must be provided on the origin of the water consumed before it is acquired.

6.2 Calculate the water footprint and implement programmes for the efficient use of water.

The management body must facilitate the implementation by entities of procedures or methods for monitoring and measuring water consumption, with quantifiable indicators to enable comparisons between periods and establish improvement objectives aimed at reducing consumption. In addition, the territory itself must implement methodologies to calculate internal, tourism-related or local water consumption, as well as that of companies, with clear improvement objectives.

6.3 Carry out awareness-raising and training campaigns on the efficient use of water.

The management body must work to improve awareness of water use among visitors, the local population and entities, in order to ensure the proper use of water resources in the territory. To this end, it must organise or participate in programmes that demonstrate the importance of efficient water use and collaborate with NGOs that promote and support access to clean water within or outside the territory.

6.4 Apply policies and action plans to eliminate water pollution.

The management body must promote and apply policies to eliminate water pollution and untreated and uncontrolled discharges, as well as to prevent the discharge of hazardous chemical and biological substances. More than 80% of wastewater resulting from human activities is discharged into rivers or the sea without any treatment, causing pollution. It is therefore important to ensure proper management and information regarding the quality of local waters, as well as waste management by public services, companies, the local population and visitors.

6.5 Collect, recycle and reuse water, prioritising the protection of ecosystems

The management body must promote the safe collection and use of rainwater, the recycling and reuse of water resources and the protection of water-related ecosystems, including forests, rivers, wetlands and aquifers, as well as the fauna and flora that interact with the aquatic environment. In this way, not only is the future enjoyment and use of the environment protected, but climatic events that could harm the territory and its local population are also prevented.

SDG 7 Affordable and Clean Energy

7.1 Implement energy efficiency programmes and initiatives through the Public Administration.

The management body must develop energy-saving and energy-efficiency programmes that include objectives and monitoring indicators, both internally and for the local population and companies. Through continuous communication with companies and the local population, it must keep them informed of grants and/or subsidies available for the installation of energy-efficiency systems.

7.2 Produce and/or consume renewable energy within the territory.

E The management body must support the use of sustainable energy sources and, wherever possible, prioritise renewable energy. In all cases, efforts to use energy sources with the lowest possible environmental impact must be demonstrated, minimising the use of fossil fuels in public or private infrastructure as far as possible.

7.3 Carry out awareness-raising campaigns on energy use.

The management body must work to improve environmental awareness among the local population, visitors and companies, raising awareness of the proper use of energy resources. Through the organisation of and participation in campaigns, the overall state of energy consumption among all stakeholders involved in the territory will be improved.

SDG 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth

8.1 Ensure the full protection of labour rights.

The management body must work to protect labour rights and workers' safety, whether internally or within entities in the territory. This includes decent pay conditions, safe and ergonomic workplaces, and working hours that always ensure sufficient rest and leisure time for staff, through legal frameworks, agreements or other administrative processes. In addition, the management body must ensure compliance with occupational risk prevention policies within companies.

8.2 Promote work-life balance and employ people from less advantaged groups.

The management body must apply work-life balance measures that promote greater staff motivation and satisfaction, either internally or by promoting these policies within companies. Work, family and personal life balance is a fundamental human resources management tool. In addition, the management body must employ people at risk of social exclusion in its recruitment processes, so that its recruitment policy demonstrates that it is inclusive and does not disadvantage anyone.

8.3 Generate quality employment and support local and sustainable entrepreneurship.

The management body must promote and support local employment, as well as encourage the creation of local entrepreneurship. To this end, it must have a local recruitment policy and contribute directly or indirectly to the consolidation/promotion of projects developed by new entrepreneurs in the community. Wherever possible, the management body must use local services, products or agents in its activities, prioritising them over other resources. In this way, the socioeconomic development of the community is enhanced and a positive impact is made on it.

8.4 Promote innovation to improve productivity in companies, as well as differentiation from other territories.

The management body must work to promote innovation, whether internally or externally, providing examples of initiatives to improve not only productivity but also the working environment and employee motivation. Innovation is a powerful tool for improving working conditions, increasing safety and quality at work, reducing costs, etc. Furthermore, the management body must organise or participate in sectoral innovation workshops and reward the best ideas and entrepreneurs.

SDG 9 Industry Innovation and Infrastructure

9.1 Participate in initiatives aimed at improving sustainable infrastructure and territorial planning.

The management body must promote and develop projects aimed at improving infrastructure and territorial planning, as well as promote the construction of multifunctional spaces, since investment in local infrastructure projects also benefits the local community.

9.2 Ensure access to the infrastructure created for the resident population.

The management body must ensure that the infrastructure created is not only available to certain sectors of the local population, but that the same services are offered to the entire resident population wishing to access them. Such accessibility must not only be architectural, but also communicational and attitudinal.

9.3 Promote the use of new technologies to encourage sustainable local activities

The management body must develop initiatives and projects capable of mobilising the use of information technologies to generate responsible services and intelligent and sustainable resource-management models. The management body must create digital marketing strategies that support the culture of sustainable development.

9.4 Plan to achieve good resilience to unforeseen events and disasters.

The management body must have not only resilient architecture in the event of unforeseen events or disasters, but also architecture that enables public or private services to fulfil their obligations. The management body must also have emergency protocols, thereby promoting the resilience of the territory.

SDG 10 Reduced Inequalities

10.1 Implement social integration policies.

The management body must implement policies and initiatives that provide opportunities for marginalised people or those at risk of social exclusion. The aim is to reduce inequalities, because the sustainability of the territory improves when everyone has access to the same resources and opportunities.

10.2 Implement measures aimed at ensuring universal accessibility throughout the territory.

The management body must ensure accessibility to all resources and infrastructure for the local population with reduced mobility or any type of disability, whether physical, sensory or psychological.

10.3 Support local SMEs in order to distribute wealth throughout the territory.

The management body must support small and medium-sized enterprises and promote and support local employment, so that economic expenditure and investment contribute to the well-being of the local community, thereby creating opportunities.

SDG 11 Sustainable Cities and Communities

11.1 Promote respect for and conservation of the cultural and natural heritage of our surrounding area within the territory.

The management body must avoid any negative impact on the cultural and natural heritage of its territory and promote its conservation by participating in campaigns that support its conservation and promoting respect for local culture among all stakeholders involved.

11.2 Offer products and activities linked to cultural and natural heritage.

The management body must promote products and activities based on cultural heritage, such as local artists and gastronomic heritage, or natural heritage, encouraging their respectful use without adversely affecting their conservation. In addition, the management body must publish messages encouraging respect for local culture and customs.

11.3 Disseminate local knowledge related to traditions and cultural heritage [tangible and intangible].

The management body must provide accurate, high-quality information relating to cultural heritage, whether tangible or intangible, the cultural history of the population and the main local customs and traditions, with explanations of the conduct to be adopted, behaviours to be avoided and how to act in each case, in order to prevent offences to the local community resulting from a lack of knowledge of different cultural patterns.

11.4 Develop actions to reduce the negative impacts of overcrowding processes or flows of people that are detrimental to the common good.

The management body must collaborate with other public or private entities to promote decentralised consumption, so that mass movements between areas where attractions and the supply of products, goods and services are concentrated can be avoided, giving appropriate importance to local culture without falling into harmful stereotypes and generally improving the territory's self-esteem and the relationship between visitors and the local population.

11.5 Support programmes for sustainable mobility and universal accessibility.

The management body must promote the use of sustainable and alternative means of transport and, wherever possible, those offering full accessibility, providing up-to-date information on nearby transport options. In addition, the management body must encourage travel on foot, by bicycle and by low-consumption means of transport in general, providing the necessary infrastructure and progressively replacing the administration's vehicle fleet with hybrid or electric vehicles.

SDG 12 Responsible Consumption and Production

12.1 Purchase and consume local and sustainable products and services.

The management body purchases and consumes local and sustainable products for its events and collaborations, supporting the local economy so that the economic benefits generated remain within the territory and setting an example for companies. Furthermore, the management body must prioritise the use of biodegradable materials and the purchase of refurbished technological products from companies operating in the territory in order to reduce waste and contribute as little as possible to pollution.

12.2 Prioritise recycling and its proper disposal.

The management body must follow the principles of the five Rs: replace, reduce, reuse, recycle and recover/repair. Accordingly, proper waste prevention and minimisation must be pursued, together with the reuse of waste that is ultimately generated, the recycling of waste that cannot be reused and, as a last resort, energy recovery, preventing landfill from being its final destination. In addition, appropriate facilities must be available for all waste generated to ensure its proper segregation and safe, classified storage. A culture of recycling must also be promoted among the local population and companies through specific measures, such as installing appropriate infrastructure, organising workshops or providing financial assistance for its implementation.

12.3 Minimise external inputs and waste generation, increasing local consumption.

The management body must encourage the reuse of goods for the production of other goods, avoiding the generation of additional waste and reducing the need to purchase new materials or, where inputs are required, promoting their acquisition through companies. The management body must prioritise the formation of alliances with companies or other territories that share the same vision regarding zero-waste policies, as well as set targets to reduce purchases of disposable products and consumables for all stakeholders and for itself.

12.4 Apply responsible production and consumption criteria.

The management body must have a procedure that enables the monitoring and measurement of the consumption of raw materials that generate the greatest volume of waste, using quantifiable indicators to enable comparisons between years and establish improvement objectives aimed at reducing such consumption. This procedure must be developed on the basis of a commitment to responsible management and consumption.

12.5 Collaborate with other territories or their management bodies to follow common sustainability criteria.

The management body must collaborate with other public institutions, public administrations, DMOs or leading institutions, as these establish guidelines and legislation on responsible consumption within the territory. For this reason, it is essential for the management body to collaborate with them and contribute solutions that help achieve responsible production and consumption at a global level. In addition, the management body must share information on public support for sustainability and share its experience in sustainable development.

12.6 Collaborate with companies or other entities to promote sustainability criteria.

The management body must collaborate with other territories and suppliers of products or services from other regions so that they implement sustainable processes in the production of their products or services and, in turn, require sustainability parameters from others. The sustainable actions undertaken by suppliers, such as measures to reduce their environmental impact and the use of alternatives to plastic, must be taken into account when contracting suppliers, and agreements must be reached with them so that they promote one another.

SDG 13 Climate Action

13.1 Have initiatives aimed at measuring and offsetting the carbon footprint.

The management body must calculate and understand the footprint generated by its own activity, as well as that of companies, the local population and tourists, using carbon-footprint calculation tools to understand its main sources of greenhouse gas emissions and, as far as possible, seek to minimise them. These tools make it possible to monitor consumption and set key targets to be met by all stakeholders involved. In addition, the management body must provide facilities to enable companies, the local population and visitors to measure and offset their carbon footprint.

13.2 Support and promote sustainable mobility at all levels and for all audiences.

The management body must provide information on public, collective or low-environmental-impact transport, wherever possible, for any journeys made during the activity. The information must include routes, points of interest along them and fares for these means of transport. Furthermore, remote working must be encouraged in order to reduce gas emissions.

13.3 Implement programmes to increase resilience to climate change.

The management body must focus on the fight against climate change. To this end, it is necessary to share assets, mobilise resources and foster innovation capacity, as well as create enabling frameworks for climate-compatible low-carbon initiatives in key areas such as sustainable mobility, energy efficiency and renewable energy.

SDG 14 Life Below Water

14.1 Collaborate to prevent water pollution in any environment.

The management body must implement policies aimed at preventing marine pollution. It must also support a local economy that prioritises local fisheries workers and short supply chains, avoiding globalised and highly technological products. The management body must develop sustainable-practice manuals aimed at companies, the local population and visitors.

14.2 Ensure the sustainable use of aquaculture and marine resources.

The management body must take into account the sustainable development of marine resources as part of integrated coastal zone management, in order to help conserve and preserve fragile marine ecosystems and serve as a vehicle for promoting a blue economy and a conservation-oriented vision of the marine environment. A sustainable coastal locality or entity must apply ecosystem conservation and restoration strategies and measures, as well as measures to restore aquatic ecosystems and their biodiversity in response to the impacts of its economic activity.

14.3 Promote awareness and respect for aquatic ecosystems.

The management body must provide highly awareness-oriented guidance to people and companies participating in places where activities involve contact with aquaculture and/or marine resources, including explanations of the conduct they should adopt, the behaviours they should follow and how to act in each case.

14.4 Develop and offer sustainable activities that promote respectful use of beaches and surrounding areas.

The management body must minimise impacts on aquatic and/or marine ecosystems in the events, products or services it organises, always maintaining minimum distances so as not to be intrusive and respecting specially protected areas that must not be accessed under any circumstances. Activities and products offered in the marine environment, such as cetacean watching, motorised recreational activities or other water sports and activities, can have significant impacts on the delicate balance of coastal and deep-sea marine environments.

SDG 15 Life on Land

15.1 Collaborate in initiatives that assess and correct the environmental impact of the territory's various economic activities on biodiversity.

The management body must have systems in place to assess the environmental impact of its activity on biodiversity, habitats and landscapes, including urban areas and the effects of pollution, and have the capacity to anticipate environmental risks and correct their adverse effects.

15.2 Have information on the natural resources of our territory, its places of interest and their levels of responsible use.

The management body must ensure the protection of the natural environment through inventorying, awareness-raising or assessment activities, while also ensuring that staff are properly trained to work with the particular characteristics of the territory in terms of biodiversity, ecological sensitivity and protection. The management body must take responsibility for training and raising awareness among its staff by including such actions in annual training plans or organising training workshops for third parties.

15.3 Ensure the maintenance of native flora and fauna, as well as compliance with rules concerning exotic species.

The management body must prohibit the commercialisation or display of exotic species, helping to preserve local flora and fauna and combat such practices. The management body must draw up a list of exotic species in its area and provide information about them on its environmental website.

15.4 Develop attitudes that respect natural heritage as a whole, including interaction with local fauna and flora.

The management body must not negatively impact protected areas through its actions and, where interaction with animal or plant species occurs, such interactions must be carried out responsibly, monitoring the contact that will take place with the species, treating them appropriately and, in all cases, preventing the introduction of other species that are not native to that environment.

15.5 Apply measures to prevent the degradation of habitats, species and ecosystems within our territory.

The management body must adopt strategies and measures relating to the prevention of negative impacts on the terrestrial natural environment, contributing to the conservation and restoration of landscapes and the protection of biodiversity.

SDG 16 Peace Justice and Strong Institutions

16.1 Ensure an honest, inclusive, responsible and participatory governance system.

The management body must adopt a transparent and inclusive governance system with clearly defined responsibilities that takes into account the views of the local population in its actions and development.

16.2 Have a system of indicators that enables the assessment of continual improvement in sustainability.

The management body must have a procedure or tool that enables the monitoring and measurement of its improvement in sustainability, publicly reporting the sustainability objectives it has achieved.

16.3 Have mechanisms in place to determine the level of satisfaction of the local population, companies and visitors.

The management body must use the necessary techniques to determine the satisfaction of residents and visitors with regard to the quality of the territory, such as surveys, questionnaires, online suggestion portals, etc.

16.4 Adequately inform residents and visitors about services and infrastructure of public interest.

The management body must ensure accuracy and respect in external marketing messages and campaigns concerning the territory, ensuring that this information is available in the languages most widely spoken by residents and visitors.

16.5 Adequately inform residents and visitors about the management body's sustainability commitments.

The management body must make its commitment to sustainability public and, to this end, must make available to all interested parties a document setting out the main milestones of this commitment. The sustainability policy must contain the commitment and its main objectives and purposes, be available in the most commonly used languages, and be displayed and communicated through the management body's various communication channels.

16.6 Have policies in place that help prevent any form of exploitation in the territory's different sectors and industries.

The management body must publicly express its rejection of any practice that violates people's rights or their physical or moral integrity and implement policies supporting this position, taking an active role in combating violence and exclusion.

SDG 17 Partnership for the Goals

17.1 Participate in a local or global sustainability network or partnership.

The management body must participate in local or global programmes and initiatives through public-private partnerships and multiple stakeholders, with the aim of helping to achieve the 2030 Agenda.

17.2 Facilitate the exchange of good practices and knowledge among public or private entities in the territory, as well as with other territories.

The management body must participate in projects and initiatives that facilitate the exchange of information on sustainable practices to and among the companies within the territory, as well as with other territories.

17.3 Collaborate with academic institutions or other entities on innovative sustainable development initiatives.

The management body must collaborate with all public and private actors involved in the territory's activities, with the aim of coordinating the sustainability actions of all stakeholders involved. This coordination must be based on effective mechanisms for cooperation and partnership in all spheres, both locally and internationally.