



ICAO

ENVIRONMENT

ICAO SEMINAR ON
GREEN AIRPORTS

The importance of climate adaptation and resilience in the tourism sector

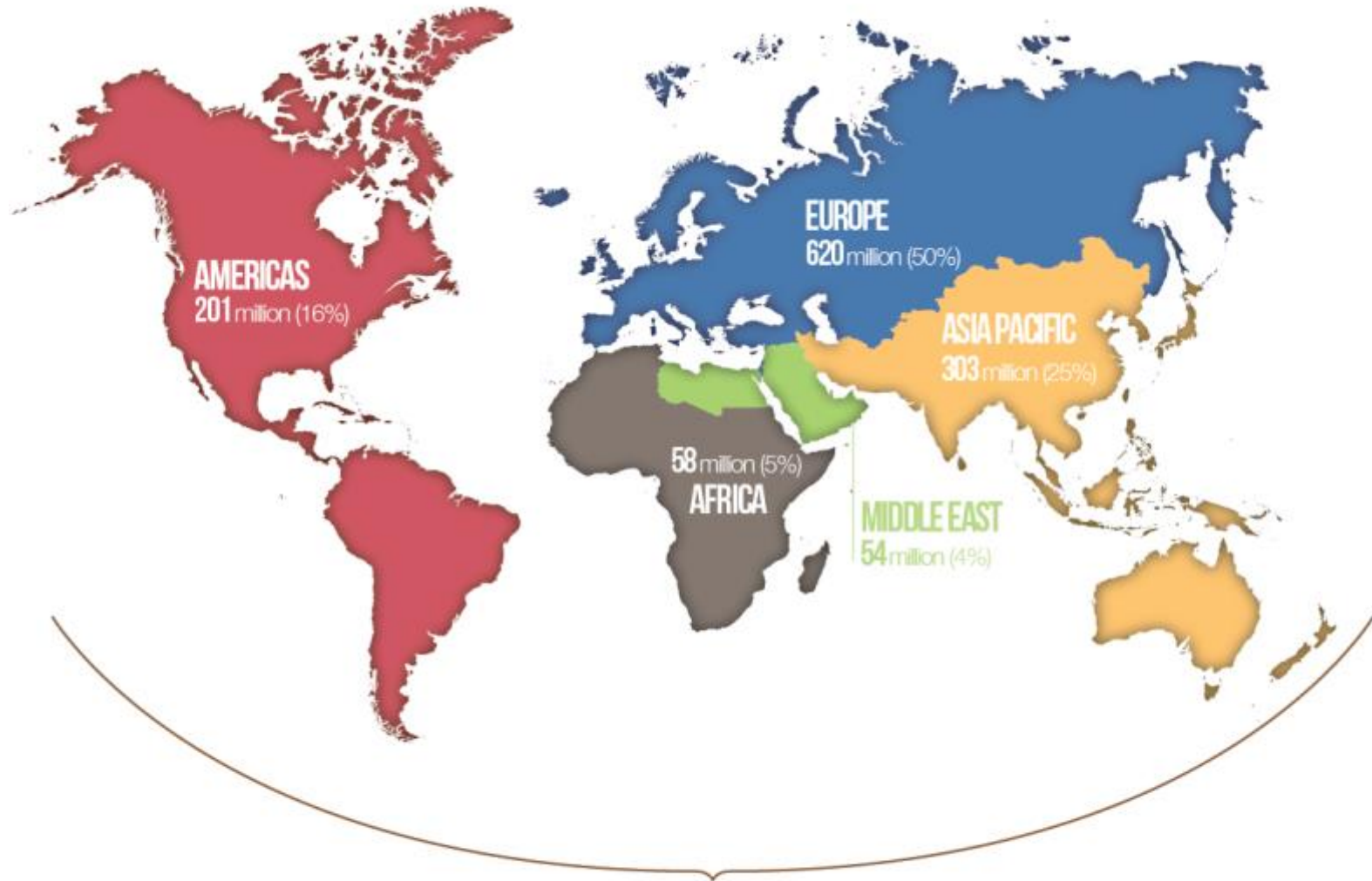
Dr. Dirk Glaesser

Director, Sustainable Development of
Tourism

World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)



International tourist arrivals by region, 2016



WORLD: 1,235 MILLION

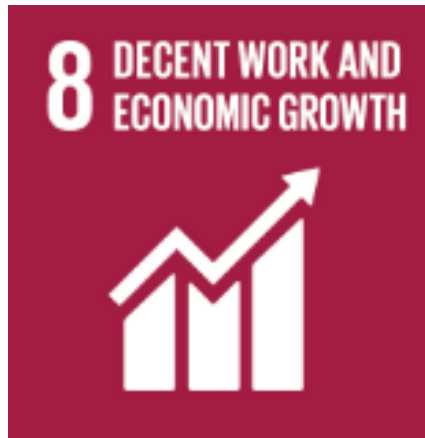
Tourism as generator of wealth



The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the 17 Sustainable Development Goals



The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the 17 Sustainable Development Goals



8.9

By 2030 **devise and implement policies** to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs, promotes local culture and products





12.b

Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs, promotes local culture and products



14.7

By 2030 **increase the economic benefits to SIDS and LDCs** from the sustainable use of marine resources, incl. through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and **tourism**



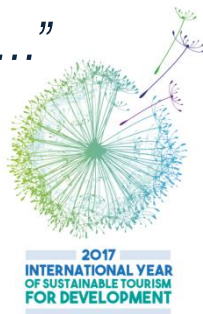
70th Session
of UN General
Assembly
(2015)

The United Nations decides to proclaim 2017 the

„International Year of Sustainable Tourism for Development“

A/RES/70/193 invites UNWTO to:

“...facilitate the organization and implementation of the International Year in collaboration with Governments, relevant organizations of the United Nations system, other international and regional organizations and other relevant stakeholders...”





Key Areas



Inclusive and sustainable economic growth



Social inclusiveness, employment and poverty reduction



Resource efficiency, environmental protection and climate change



Cultural values, diversity and heritage



Mutual understanding, peace and security

MONTREAL, CANADA, NOVEMBER 29-30, 2017



**2017
INTERNATIONAL YEAR
OF SUSTAINABLE TOURISM
FOR DEVELOPMENT**

10YFP and the SCP



Sustainable Tourism
PROGRAMME
Committed to drive the change

**Committed to accelerate the shift towards
Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns**

A COLLABORATIVE PLATFORM INVOLVING OVER 130 ORGANIZATIONS WITH ONE COMMON GOAL:
DECOUPLING TOURISM GROWTH FROM THE CONSUMPTION OF FINITE NATURAL RESOURCES



LED BY:



JOIN US!
<http://goo.gl/juiw49>





Sustainable Tourism PROGRAMME
Committed to drive the change



PROMOTING INNOVATION AND CIRCULAR THINKING TO ACCELERATE RESOURCE EFFICIENCY IN THE TOURISM VALUE CHAIN

VISIBILITY
AND AWARENESS

International Symposium in Botswana (7 December 2017) including a panel on «Supporting the Paris Agreement through a low carbon transition» – Register now: <http://goo.gl/sa7Pk4>

KNOWLEDGE
SHARING

Webinar series on climate change, sustainable value chains, financing of sustainability initiatives and planning and management: <http://goo.gl/JpFzJA>

TECHNICAL
SUPPORT

Baseline report and recommendations for tourism planners on the integration of sustainable consumption and production into tourism policies – Upcoming.

INDICATORS
AND REPORTING

M&E framework measuring progress on eco-design, recycling, water use, GHG emissions, biodiversity protection and structured reports: <http://goo.gl/1Dgic2>

— SOME OF OUR MEMBERS ARE: —

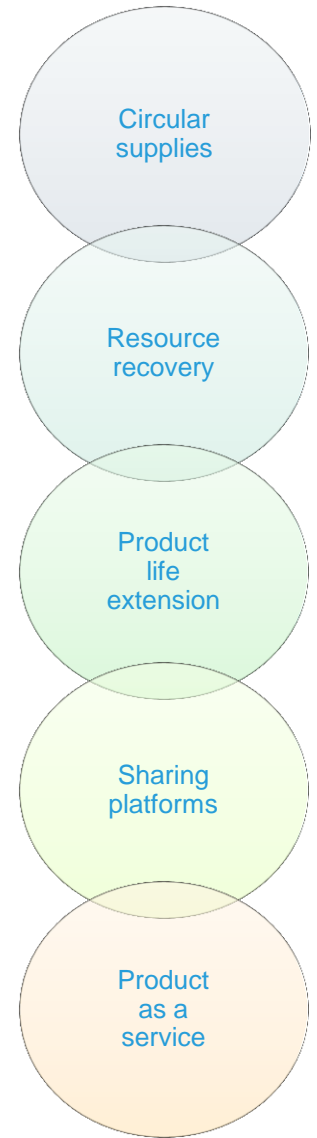


Advancing CE thinking in tourism



Source: French Ministry of Environment, Energy and Marine Affairs, 2017

The tourism value chain



Source: UNWTO adapted from Tourism & Leisure Europraxis consulting based on various sources.



Mallorca model



From: 100% dumpsite



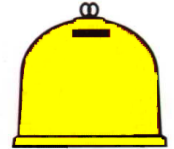
ORGANIC



PAPER



GLASS



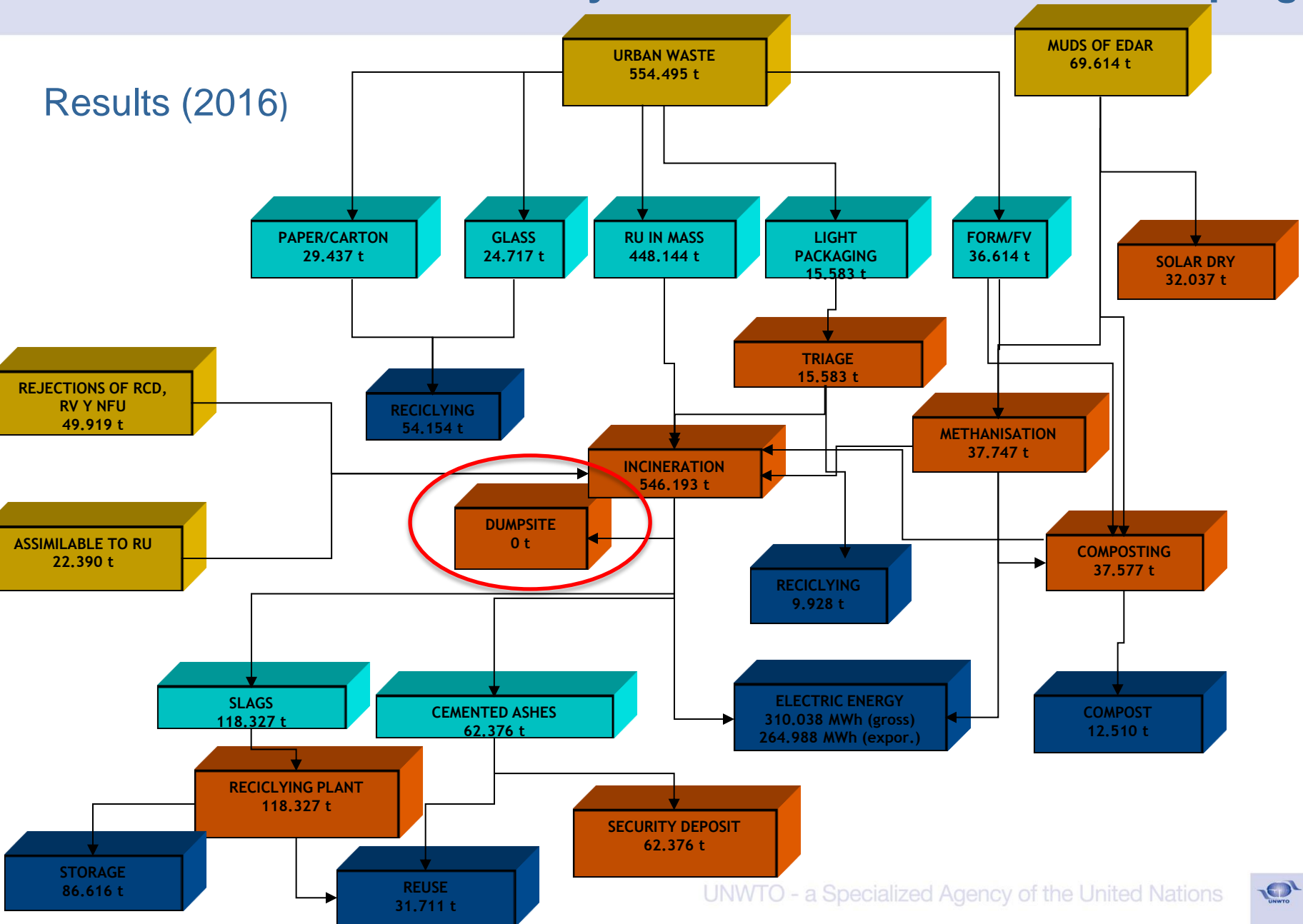
PACKAGING

to: 0% dumpsite
60% energy recovery
40% recycling...and increasing



Road to a Circular Economy - Mallorca: island "zero dumping"

Results (2016)



Elements of catalytic function



A unique opportunity

- Changing environments and leaving usual patterns
- The search for what they are usually not doing
- Tourism is a trust and belief product, one of the most complicated product on sale
- The solutions tourism will find and provide, will facilitate the change to more sustainable patterns in other sectors even more

The catalytic function of the tourism sector

Cancun Declaration, December 2016 *Tourism as an Agent of Change*



CBD



Convention on Biological Diversity

Distr.
GENERAL

UNEP/CBD/COP/13/24
6 December 2016

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE
CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY
Thirteenth meeting
Cancun, Mexico, 4-17 December 2016

THE CANCUN DECLARATION ON MAINSTREAMING THE CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE USE OF BIODIVERSITY FOR WELL-BEING

Note by the Executive Secretary

The Executive Secretary is pleased to transmit to the Conference of the Parties the Cancun Declaration, which was adopted by the high-level segment on 3 December 2016.

UNEP/CBD/COP/13/24
Page 2

CANCUN DECLARATION ON MAINSTREAMING THE CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE USE OF BIODIVERSITY FOR WELL-BEING

We, the ministers and other heads of delegation, having met on the occasion of the United Nations Biodiversity Conference, Cancun, Mexico, 2016,¹ on 2 and 3 December 2016,

Declare that:

1. It is essential to live in harmony with nature, recognized by some cultures as Mother Earth, as a fundamental condition for the well-being of all life, which depends on the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and the ecosystem services it underpins.
2. Biodiversity offers solutions to the pressing development and societal challenges that the world community is currently facing.
3. We are most concerned by the negative impacts on biodiversity caused by degradation and fragmentation of ecosystems, unsustainable land use changes, overexploitation of natural resources, illegal harvesting and trade of species, introduction of invasive alien species, pollution of air, soil, inland waters and oceans, climate change and desertification.
4. It is necessary to change human development patterns, behaviours, and activities to respect nature.
5. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals, which strongly reflect biodiversity, provide new opportunities to address development challenges in a transformative manner and with a perspective that integrates environmental, economic and social dimensions.
6. Implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, and the Paris Agreement, adopted at the twenty-first session of its Conference of the Parties, which notes the importance of ensuring the integrity of all ecosystems and the protection of biodiversity when taking action to address climate change, as well as of the Marrakech Action Proclamation adopted in November 2016 at the twenty-second session, can and should also contribute to the implementation of the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity, and vice versa.
7. We need to make additional efforts to ensure the effective implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets, and, as applicable, the Cartagena and Nagoya Protocols, and facilitate closer collaboration with other initiatives adopted in international forums related to sustainable development, trade, agriculture, fisheries, forestry and tourism, among other sectors.

Recommendations on the Use of Georeferences, Date and Time in Travel Advice and Event Information

World Tourism Organization



A/19/9 add.1/Annex 10

Recommendations on the Use of Georeferences, Date and Time in Travel Advice and Event Information

Background - Work of the Secretariat

1. The 2009 General Assembly of UNWTO approved by Resolution A/RES/578(XVIII) the Declaration on the Facilitation of Tourist Travel and entrusted the Secretary-General "to promote the principles set in the Declaration, including the use of modern information and communication technologies, in relation with travel advisories and visa facilitation".

2. In this Resolution the General Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to report to its next session on the follow-up of the Declaration.

3. As it may be recalled, the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism adopted by Resolution A/RES/406(XIII) at the thirteenth session of UNWTO General Assembly (Santiago, Chile, 27 September – 1 October 1999), outlined in its Article 6 the obligations of stakeholders in tourism development as follows:

- "Tourism professionals have an obligation to provide tourists with objective and honest information on their places of destination and on the conditions of travel, hospitality and stays..." (paragraph 1)
- Governments have the right – and the duty – especially in a crisis, to inform their nationals of the difficult circumstances, or even the dangers they may encounter during their travels abroad; it is their responsibility however to issue such information without prejudicing in an unjustified or exaggerated manner the tourism industry of the host countries and the interests of their own operators; the contents of travel advisories should therefore be discussed beforehand with the authorities of the host countries and the professionals concerned, recommendations formulated should be strictly proportionate to the gravity of the situations encountered and confined to the geographical areas where the insecurity has arisen, such advisories should be qualified or cancelled as soon as a return to normality permits..." (paragraph 5)
- "The press, and particularly the specialized travel press and the other media, including modern means of electronic communication, should issue honest and balanced information on events and situations that could influence the flow of tourists; they should also provide accurate and reliable information to the consumers of tourism services; the new communication and electronic commerce technologies should also be developed and used for this purpose..." (paragraph 6)

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4. The Secretariat initiated in 2010 a careful examination of Travel Advisories, especially focussing on the need to maximize the relevance and efficiency, increase the transparency and help to limit unnecessary repercussions.

5. A first result of the analysis was that, besides travel advisories, event-related information provided by the affected destinations and/or countries is also of relevance and should also be referred to in order to cover the subject in a comprehensive manner. While the main focus still lies on the analysis of travel advisories, it became clear that destinations providing event-related information could contribute to reducing the impact of negative events, as it was done for instance by the Tourism Authority in Thailand in 2010.

6. It became also clear that since the introduction of Google Maps in 2005, georeferenced information plays an increasingly important role for the global travel and tourism sector.

7. While information provided relating to natural disasters is making frequent use of georeferences, travel advice and event information have so far not made use of this element. Only text information is used when confining negative events to geographical areas in countries.

8. The use of date and time information related to travel advice and event information was furthermore analyzed with a view of supporting efficiency and reliability in the use of this information, especially within the context of modern information and communication technologies.

9. The Secretariat therefore invited all interested Member States, Affiliate Members and Members of the Tourism Emergency Response Network (TERN) to a Technical Consultation on Georeferences and Time Stamps for Event Information and Travel Advisories, held at UNWTO Headquarters on 29 March 2011, to discuss the above-mentioned issues and to develop possible recommendations.

10. The Recommendations were prepared by the Secretariat following the discussions of the meeting particularly on four core areas:

- (a) The first area of recommendations takes into account that technical measures shall be taken to help identify clearly important elements within travel advice and event information especially the country name, date and time components (whether this is the event date and time, issuing date and time or any other concept of date and time) and the geographical area for which the advice is issued. The recommendations are formulated in a generic manner, stressing the need for consistency and bearing in mind that experts suggested that RSS (Really Simple Syndication) feeds as a standard for frequently updated information on the Internet would be an ideal form to transmit this information.
- (b) The second area of recommendations focuses on the description of the geographical areas, which are subject to the travel advice or event information. As mentioned above the increasing use and importance of georeferences within the travel and tourism sector and its wide use for information related to natural disasters call for an application of the same techniques. This would help to clearly confine the advice to the area concerned and help limiting their undesired repercussions.
- (c) The use of date and time information varies widely across the travel advisories analyzed. Date and time information is, among others, important to identify the occurrence of a specific negative event and the issuing and/or updating of the information. It is therefore within the third area of recommendations proposed that date and time information shall be provided, whenever possible, describing when the information was issued for the first time and/or updated last. To facilitate clear

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Recommendations on the Use of Georeferences, Date and Time in Travel Advice and Event Information

First Area

- Consistency across sites for country names, variables for time and geographical areas
- Documentation of variables
- Provisions for machine-readable dissemination

Second Area

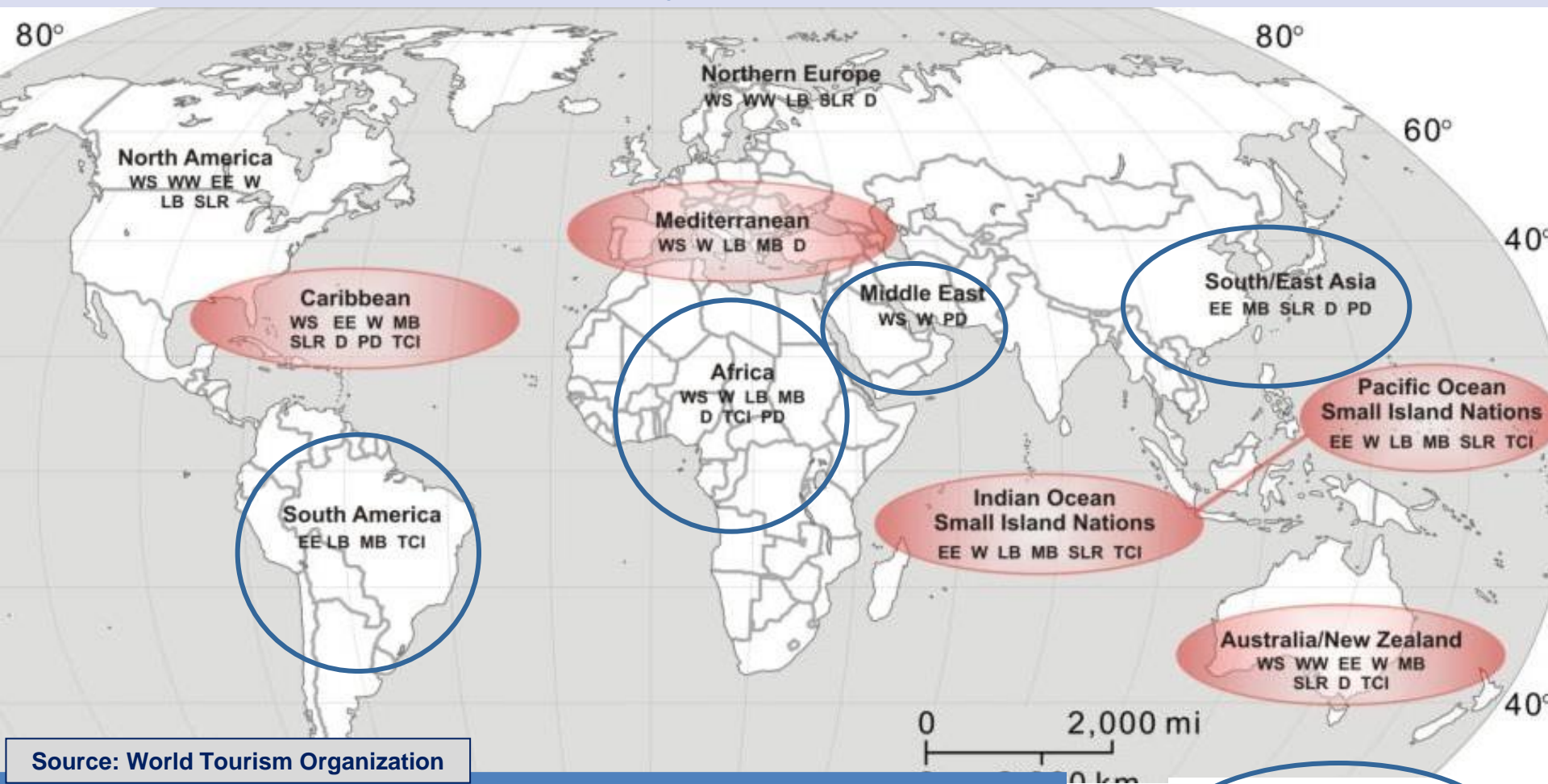
- Description of geographical areas georeferenced whenever possible and useful

Other Areas

- Use of date and time
- Exchange mechanisms of information
- Travel Advice and Event Information



Tourism Vulnerability 'Hotspots'



Source: World Tourism Organization

WS = Warmer Summers
WW = Warmer Winters
EE = increase in extreme events
SLR = Sea Level Rise
TCI = Travel Cost Increase from mitigation policy

LB = Land Biodiversity loss
MB = Marine Biodiversity loss
D = increase in Disease outbreaks
PD = Political Destabilization
W = Water scarcity

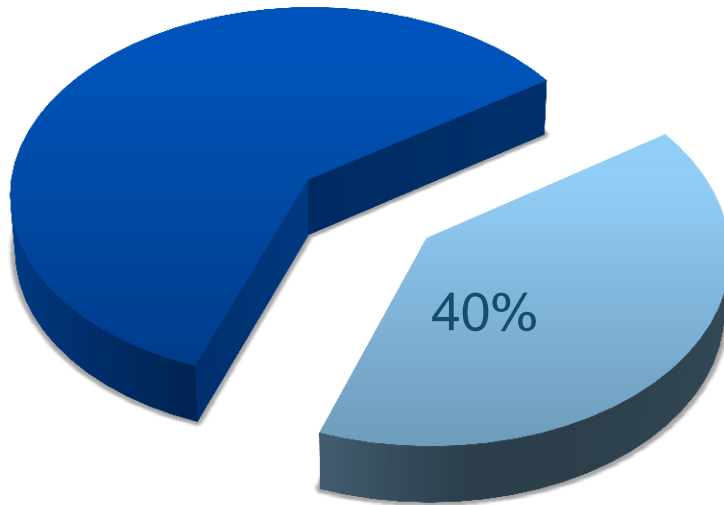
Regional Knowledge Gaps

Hotspot

Agenc

Tourism role in the Paris Agreement

Tourism sector in the NDCs / INDCs :



- A country priority,
- Part of the mitigation and adaptation strategies,
- A sector vulnerable to climate change.

UNWTO Research (2016) looked at 138 NDCs and 35 INDCs

Global CO2 emissions from tourism – transport perspective (UNWTO-ITF)

OBJECTIVE: Generate an updated estimate of the contribution of tourism to global GHG emissions, in order to promote evidence-based decision making of tourism stakeholders towards more climate action and low carbon practices.

- Break-down of results by region, though a region-specific analysis for tourism demand, average travel distance and technology advancement,
- Improving the understanding of the role of the different transportation modes for tourism and their CO2 emissions,
- Creating projection scenarios, on top of the BAU model, based on possible mitigation policies for tourism-related transport up to 2030;

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Thank you!

Dr. Dirk Glaesser

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