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# Review of the User's Manual on the CBD Guidelines on Biodiversity and Tourism Development

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COP12, Pyeongchang 12<sup>th</sup> October 2014



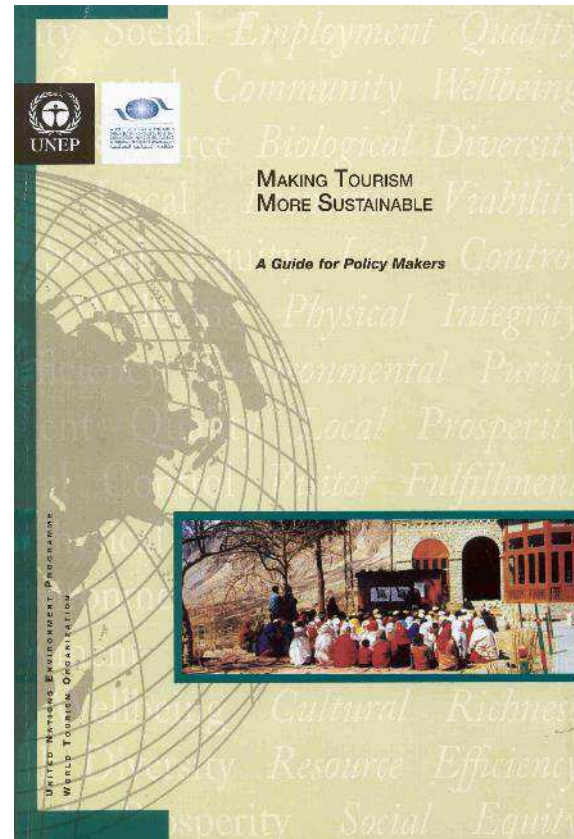
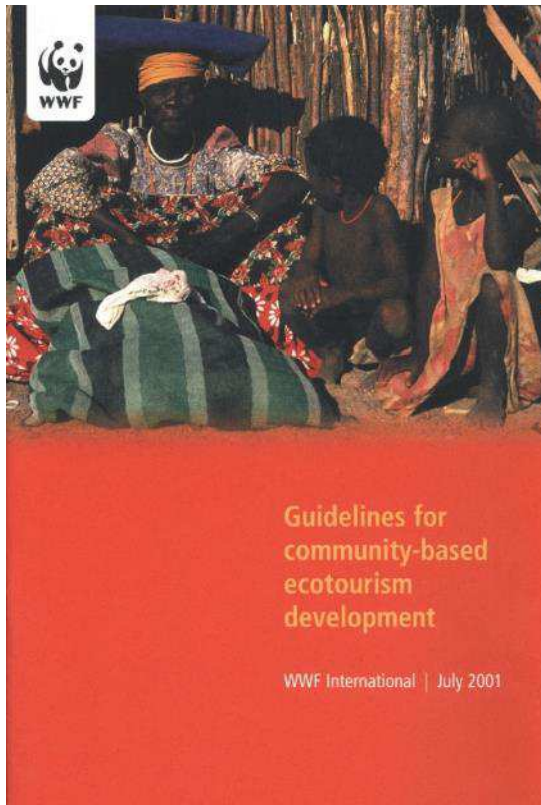
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# Purpose of this session

- To throw light on the CBD Guidelines
- Present our ideas on updating the User's Manual for the Guidelines
- Seek feedback on the content of the Manual
  - Is the proposed balance right?
  - What aspects are most important?
- Later session (this afternoon) will cover presentation and communication of the Manual

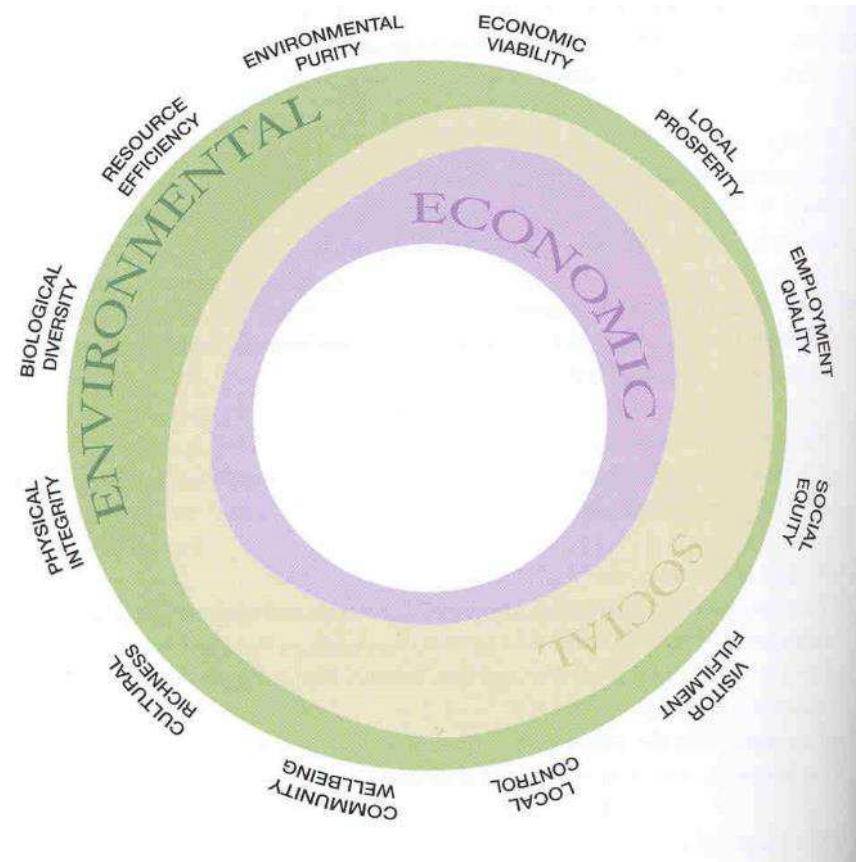


# Guidelines and manuals – a personal perspective



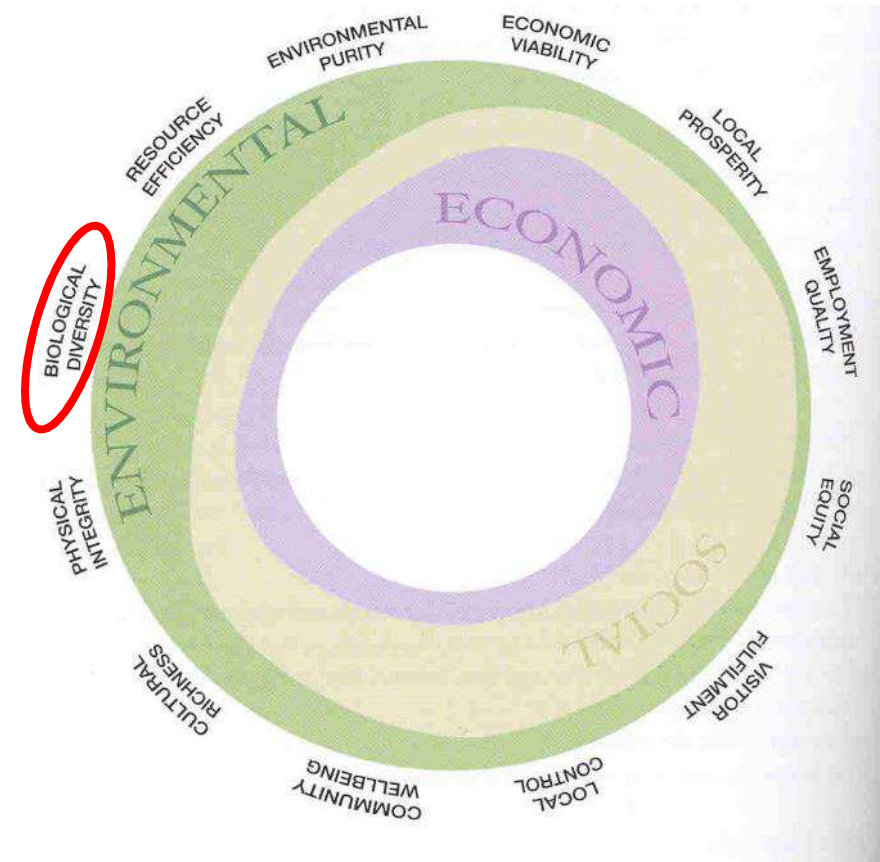
# Focus on Biological Diversity in a Sustainable Tourism agenda

1. Economic viability
2. Local prosperity
3. Employment quality
4. Social equity
5. Visitor fulfilment
6. Local control
7. Community wellbeing
8. Cultural richness
9. Physical integrity
10. Biological diversity
11. Resource efficiency
12. Environmental purity



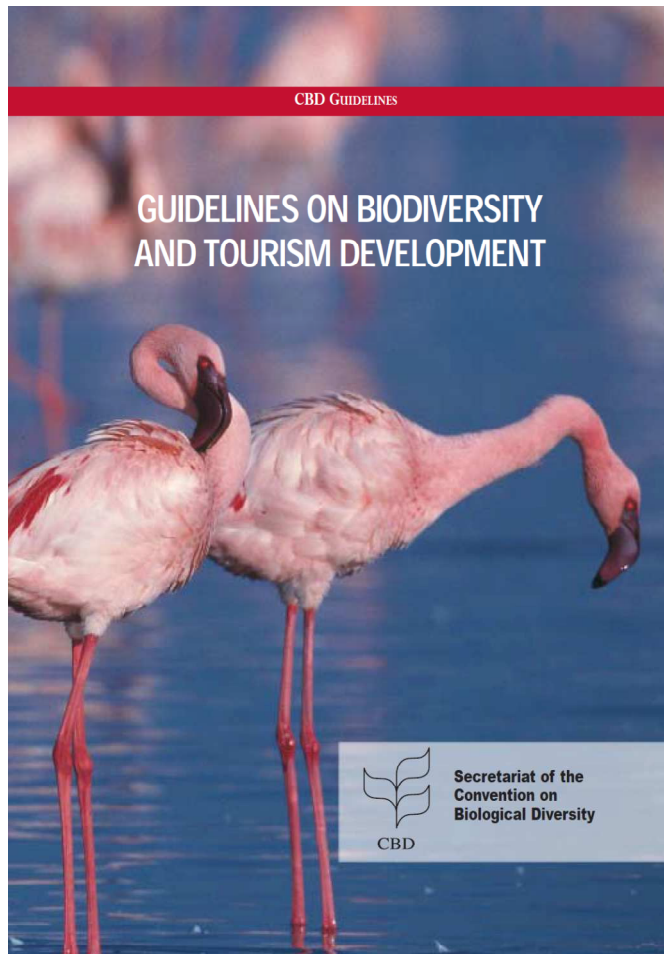
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# The CBD Guidelines on Biodiversity and Tourism Development



- Drafted in 2000
- Adopted in 2004



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# The purpose of the Guidelines

- “To be applied to activities related to tourism development in vulnerable terrestrial, marine and coastal ecosystems and habitats of major importance for biological diversity and protected areas”
- A practical tool providing guidance to policy makers, decision makers and managers with responsibilities covering tourism and/or biodiversity, whether in national or local government, the private sector, indigenous or local communities, NGOs and other organisations.
- Relates to:
  - Policy making for tourism and biodiversity
  - Preparation of area plans for tourism development and management
  - Assessment and decisions on tourism development projects/ proposals



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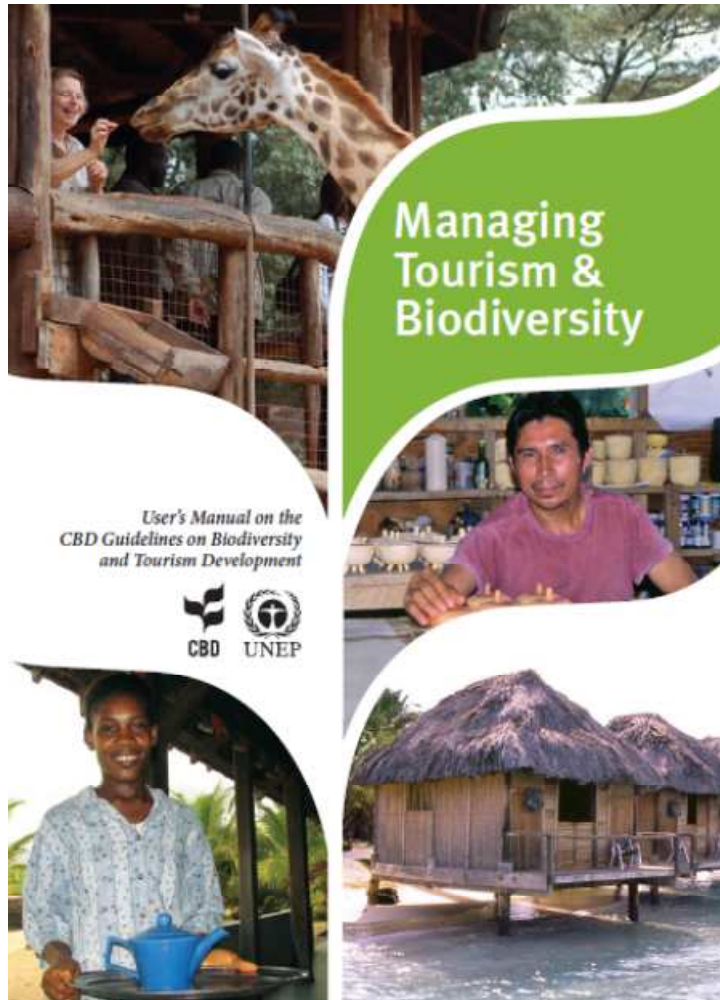
# The content of the Guidelines

- Introduction – reference to key stakeholders
- Policy making, plan development and management process – based on 10 steps
  - Baseline information › Vision and goals ›
  - Objectives › Review of legislation and control measures ›
  - Impact assessment › Impact management and mitigation ›
  - Decision-making › Implementation ›
  - Monitoring and reporting › Adaptive management
- Notification process for tourism developments – lists the information required
- Education, capacity building and awareness raising (short section)





# The previous User's Manual



- Published 2007
- Elaborates on the content of the Guidelines
- Case studies to illustrate points
- Many technical checklists



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# Issues with the Guidelines and previous User's Manual

- Not widely used – mainly indirectly
- They focus on the WHAT, not enough on the WHEN, WHO and HOW
- Content needs to be more accessible
- We need to be clearer about the purpose and use – a set of tools for different circumstances
- Rigorous approach to planning and assessment to prevent damaging development is highly important
- But ... opportunity to make more of positive action to support biodiversity



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# Proposed contents of the revised User's Manual

1. Status and purpose of the Guidelines
2. Tourism and biodiversity in context
3. Governance and management structures
4. Baseline information
5. Plan formulation – vision, goals, objectives
6. Tools/instruments for control and management
7. Impact assessment
8. Management and mitigation activities
9. Monitoring, reporting and adaptive management
10. Capacity building and communication



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What's your experience of the Guidelines?

What do you want to see from the review of the Manual?



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Now let's talk some more  
about how to treat the topics

Questions to bear in mind for later:

Focussing on biodiversity -

- What must we stress?
- What have we missed?



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# 1 Status and purpose of the Guidelines

- Who are they for?
- When to apply them?
- How to apply them?
  
- Origin and status of the Guidelines
- Requirements and conditions for the application of the Guidelines and reporting on their use



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## 2 Tourism and biodiversity in context

- International policy context
- The tourism – biodiversity relationship
  - Losing habitat from tourism development and operations
  - Threatening individual species by particular activities
  - Contributing to climate change and resource depletion
  - + Demonstrating the economic value of biodiversity
  - + Providing income for protected areas and conservation
  - + Providing alternative sustainable livelihoods
- Key issues with the above – reflecting also experience from our exchanges at COP12



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## 3 Governance and management structures and approaches

- Integrating policies – mutual recognition in tourism and environment/ biodiversity policies
- Inter-ministry structures and dialogue
- Multi-stakeholder engagement at national and local level
- Involving local and indigenous communities
- Key role of private sector tourism businesses





# European Charter – forum criteria



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## 4 Baseline information

- Information needed for planning and monitoring impact and change
- State of biodiversity and threats/pressures
- Economic and social data
- Tourism performance, including market context/outlook
- Sources of information
- Guidance on data gathering



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## 5 Plan formulation – vision, goals and objectives

- Plans for sustainable tourism – to cover: sustainable development, destination management and land use
- Relationship to existing planning functions and activities
- Plans at different levels – national, local
- Participatory processes – who to engage?
- Clarity of vision, goals and objectives
- Capacity issues – knowledge, skill, support
- Securing agreement to the plan

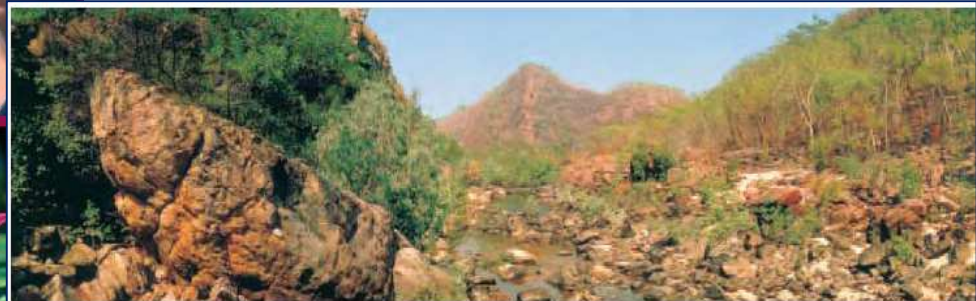


# Kakadou – “A shared vision for tourism”

## OUR VISION

KAKADU NATIONAL Park is one of the great World Heritage Parks, recognised universally as a place with:

- a living Aboriginal culture—home to Binini/Mungguy
- extraordinary natural landscapes and a rich variety of plants and animals
- enriching and memorable experiences for visitors
- a strong and successful partnership between Traditional Owners, governments and the tourism industry, providing world's best practice in caring for country and sustainable tourism.



## MAKING IT HAPPEN

THE FOLLOWING ideas will help to achieve Kakadu's vision for tourism. Some are actions that can move ahead immediately, others will take longer to implement.

Responsibility for considering and implementing these ideas should be with the Kakadu Board of Management with the strong support of both the Australian and Northern Territory governments. This support should be formalised in a clear and joint statement committing to the future of tourism in Kakadu National Park.

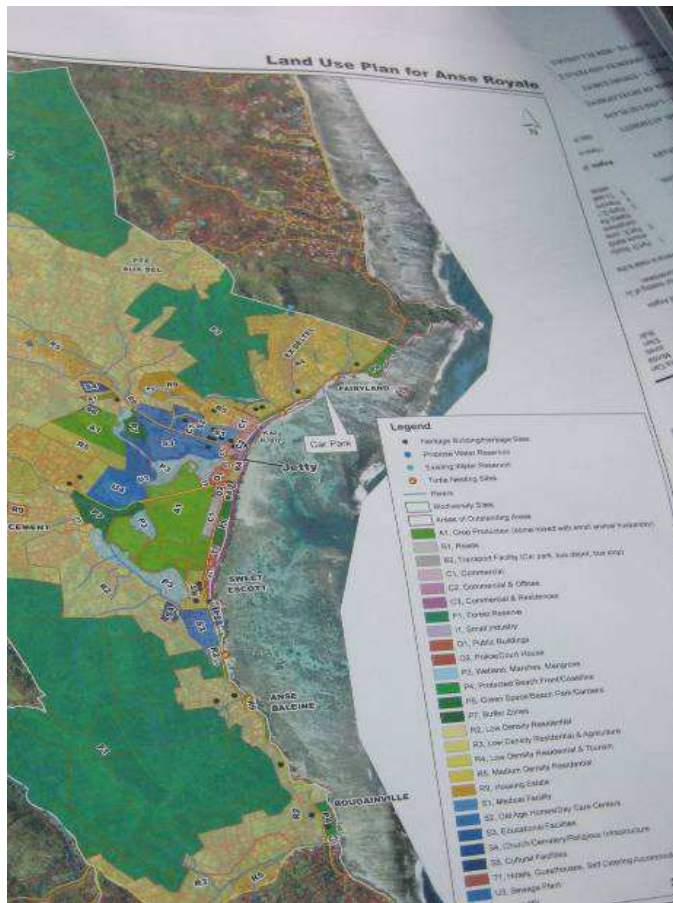
There are significant cost implications arising from the ideas and funding will be required over a number of years to make them happen. The ideas are:

### A TOURISM PLAN

The Board of Management to develop a Tourism Plan in consultation with the Traditional Owners, the tourism industry and other stakeholders. The plan should detail:

- Experiences
- Facilities
- Future Access
- Commercial opportunities
- How the park can be protected from adverse tourism impacts
- How tourism can support management of the park
- How tourism can meet the aspirations of Traditional Owners

# Seychelles: Mainstreaming Biodiversity project – land use plans



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## 6 Tools/instruments for control and management

- Use in the planning process – but also as ongoing tools
- Legislation, regulations and inspection – enforcement issues
- Reporting - increased use by private sector
- Standards and certification – opportunities but issues of coverage
- Economic instruments – national or focussed/local application (leverage)



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## 7 Impact assessment – project notification and determination

- Clarity of requirements – what type and size of tourism development requires what level of notification and impact assessment
- Concern about cumulative effects
- Scoping processes and initial dialogue
- EIA procedures – breadth and depth; public consultation; monitoring and enforcement
- Decision making – participatory and transparent



# EIA and inspection issues – Coastal tourism in Africa





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## 8 Management and mitigation

- Putting the plans, tools and assessment to work
- Undertaking agreed mitigation measures – enforcement, encouragement, assistance
- Securing more support and funding for conservation from tourism
- Enhancing sustainable livelihoods – engaging with private sector and local and indigenous communities
- Practical management initiatives – involving businesses, communities and visitors



# Positive management approaches and opportunities



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## 9 Monitoring, reporting and adaptive management

- Monitoring outputs (progress on actions), outcomes and impacts
- Relate to baseline conditions and goals
- Indicators that can realistically be measured
- Actors to involve in monitoring: Government authorities; local managers; NGOs; tourism businesses; local community; visitors
- Strengthening reporting at all levels
- Using results to adapt plans and actions



# Q-Station: Required monitoring and adaptive management



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## 10 Capacity building & communication

- Assessing capacities at the outset
- A strong focus throughout on capacity building, awareness-raising, education and communication
- Capacity building and communication WITH and BETWEEN stakeholders – government, local authorities/managers, NGOs, tourism businesses, local communities, visitors



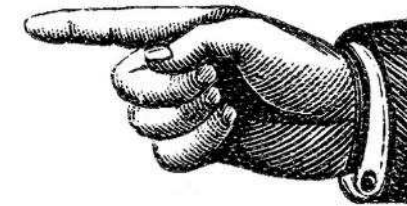
Over to you ....



Sufficient focus on biodiversity?

What must we stress?

What have we missed?



Contribute to the survey

<https://www.surveymonkey.com/s/BMMGB53>

Contact

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