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**COMPILATION AND ANALYSIS OF EXISTING CODES, GUIDELINES, PRINCIPLES AND
POSITION PAPERS ON SUSTAINABLE TOURISM**

Note by the Executive Secretary

1. The Executive Secretary is pleased to circulate herewith, for the information of participants in Workshop on Biological Diversity and Tourism, a compilation and analysis of existing codes, guidelines, principles and position papers on sustainable tourism that has been prepared by Ecological Tourism for Europe.
2. The paper is being reproduced as it was received by the Secretariat.

* UNEP/CBD/WS-Tourism/1.

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Compilation and analysis of existing international documents
relating to sustainable tourism

Prepared for the Workshop on Biological Diversity and Tourism
Santo Domingo, 4-7 June 2001

Bonn, April 2001

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Introduction

This compilation and analysis of existing international documents relating to sustainable tourism has been prepared for the International Expert Workshop on Biodiversity and Tourism, Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, 4-7 June 2001. It forms one of the information inputs for the workshop.

In order to prepare this paper, thirty of the existing charters, codes, guidelines, principles and position papers at the international level and also some at the regional level, that relate to sustainable tourism, and including some that refer specifically to sustainable tourism and biodiversity, have been reviewed. From these, twelve have been selected for more detailed analysis of the areas that have been addressed internationally in the context of sustainable tourism. These twelve have been selected for their representativeness and level of detail presented.

Based on the analysis, the text elements of each of these twelve documents have been assigned to the various main headings and sub-headings that are set out in the current paper. Under each heading or sub-heading, some of the text extracts have been highlighted (in bold type) as they provide a succinct statement that summarises the issues broadly covered by all the documents analysed under that heading or sub-heading.

The key conclusions from the analysis undertaken in this paper are:

- principles and guidelines on sustainable tourism acknowledge the importance of biodiversity, but guidance so far available is very general, and detailed technical guidance is needed on how to implement and manage tourism in relation to biodiversity;
- guidelines that are formulated specifically on tourism and biodiversity focus mainly on protected areas and the requirements of protected area managers;
- all the principles and guidelines analysed contain extensive common and complementary elements - no cases were found where one principle or guideline was in conflict with another;
- there are no internationally-accepted guidelines currently available that provide a fully integrated approach to the general management of sustainable tourism and biodiversity, and which address the technical issues of implementation of internationally-agreed principles in these areas.

Links have also been made between the main headings and sub-headings to which the documents analysed refer, and the principles and operational guidance of the Ecosystem Approach, which sets out the approach of the Convention on Biological Diversity to management of ecosystems and biodiversity. These links are listed in Section 2.3 of the Background Paper for the workshop, concerning the Ecosystem Approach and its components in relation to tourism.

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Preamble

All the stakeholders in tourism development should safeguard the natural environment with a view to achieving sound, continuous and sustainable economic growth geared to satisfying equitably the needs and aspirations of present and future generations; (Global Code of Ethics, 1999, Article 3)

Tourism development shall be based on criteria of sustainability, which means that it must be ecologically bearable in the long term, economically viable, as well as ethically and socially equitable for the local communities. (Charter for Sustainable Tourism, Lanzarote, 1)

All stakeholders including governments, international organisations, the private sector and environmental groups should recognise their common responsibilities to achieve sustainable forms of tourism. (Berlin Declaration 6).

Sustainable tourism destinations will only come into being when all products are designed with environmental, cultural, and socio-economic criteria in mind. (Agenda 21 for the T& T, I P 7).

1 Framework

The sustainable nature of tourism requires that it should integrate the natural, cultural and human environment, it must respect the fragile balances that characterise many tourist destinations, in particular many small islands and environmentally sensitive areas. Tourism should ensure an acceptable evolution as regards the influence of the activity on natural resources, biodiversity and the capacity for assimilation of any impacts and residues produced. (Charter for Sustainable Tourism, Lanzarote, 2)

Policies and, where appropriate, legislation, environmental economic instruments and incentives should be developed to ensure that tourism activities meet the needs of nature and biological diversity conservation, including mobilising funding from tourism. (Berlin Declaration, 6)

1.1 Legislative and institutional framework

National governments	Adopt overall regional frameworks within which States may wish to jointly set their own targets, incentive and environmental policies, standards and regulations, to maximise benefits from tourism and avoid environmental deterioration from tourism activities. (UNEP Draft Principles, 2.5)
Governments	Provide a flexible legal framework for tourism destinations to develop their own set of rules and regulations applicable within their boundaries to suit the specific circumstances of their local economic, social and environmental situations, while maintaining consistency with overall national and regional objectives and minimum standards. (UNEP Draft principles, 2.4)
Governments	Adopt or amend legislation implementation of sustainable tourism through an effective legislative framework that establishes standards for land use in tourism development, tourism facilities, management and investment in tourism and ensures that EIAs (environmental impact assessment) and the planning process take account of regional factors, if necessary. (UNEP Draft principles, 2.2 and 2.4)
Governments	Strengthen institutional frameworks for enforcement of legislation to improve their effectiveness where necessary. (UNEP Draft principles, 2.4)

Governments	Standardise legislation and simplify regulations and regulatory structures to improve clarity and remove inconsistencies. (UNEP Draft principles, 2.4)
Governments	Strengthen regulations for coastal zone management and the creation of protected areas, both marine and land-based, and their enforcement, as appropriate. (UNEP Draft principles, 2.4)
Government	The COP should ensure that Parties do not negotiate provisions in other international agreements which compromise the CBD. (NGO Statement on Tourism and Biodiversity, Rec. 8)

1.2 Economic Framework

Government	Where tourism activities take place within indigenous and local territories an equitable proportion of any revenues from tourism raised by governments (through taxes, levies, fees) should be allocated to the communities concerned for the purpose of facilitating sustainable tourism. (Internal CBD-Documents, 2.3)
Tourism Sector, Local level	To be compatible with sustainable development, tourism must be based on the diversity of opportunities offered by its local economy. It should be fully integrated into and contribute positively to the local economic development. (Charter for Sustainable Tourism, Lanzarote, 7)
Government Local Level	Mechanisms, including policies and legislation should be introduced to ensure the flow of benefits to local communities, to strengthen the local economy, employ local workforce and wherever ecologically sustainable, use local materials, local agricultural products and traditional skills. (Berlin Declaration, 15)(sentence modified)
Government International Organizations	In recognition of the objective of economic and social cohesion among the peoples of the world as a fundamental principle of sustainable development, it is urgent that measures be developed to permit a more equitable distribution of the benefits and burdens of tourism. This implies a change of consumption patterns and the introduction of ecologically honest pricing. Governments and multilateral organisations are called upon to abandon subsidies that have negative effects on the environment, and they are furthermore called upon to explore the application of internationally harmonised economic instruments to ensure the sustainable use of all resources. (Charter for Sustainable Tourism, Lanzarote, 10)
Local Level	Maximise economic, social and environmental benefits from tourism and minimise its adverse effects, through effective co-ordination and (...) integrated management approaches that cover all economic activities in an area, including tourism. (UNEP Draft Principles, 1.3)

Governments Local Level	Prior and flexible planning of investment in, and regulation of, tourism infrastructures to make them viable and ensure that they go hand in hand with tourism development, contribute their synergies with relation to island development, and minimize undesirable impacts. Refrain from attempting to resolve any excess in the destination's carrying capacity by simply increasing the number of infrastructures, since this will only contribute to magnifying degradation processes in the future. (International Conference on Sustainable Tourism in SIDS, Part II, 25)
Government, Local Level, Tourism Sector	Prevent ad hoc or speculative developments. (UNEP Draft Principles, 2.1) Promote development of a diverse tourism base that is well-integrated with other local economic activities. (UNEP Draft Principles, 2.1) Maintain a balance with other economic activities and natural resource uses in the area, and take into account all environmental costs and benefits. (UNEP Draft Principles, 1.2)
Local Level	Make available the financial resources required for sustainable tourism development, combining direct and indirect government action, joint measures with island private initiative, and scanning regional and international public and private banks for foreign capital. Promote linkages between tourism and the other economic sectors (including agriculture and fisheries), promoting a broad network of small and medium-sized local companies which multiply the economic spin-offs of tourism, extend the number of available small-scale services, and actively and beneficially integrate the local population. It should not be forgotten that the multiplier effect of tourism expenditure is economically, socially and environmentally far more interesting than the mere growth in visitor numbers. (International Conference on Sustainable Tourism in SIDS, Part II, 24)
Government, Local Level, Tourism Sector	Apply economic instruments, such as user fees or bonds. (UNEP Draft Principles, 2.3)
International Organizations NGOs	Advise developing countries on sources of funding and grant aid for the design and development of sustainable tourism programmes; where such funding does not exist, work with appropriate government departments to make overseas funding available for sustainable tourism programmes (Agenda 21 for the T & T, I P 5)
Government	Promote a favourable framework for small and medium-sized enterprises, the major engine for job creation in the tourism sector, by reducing administrative burdens, facilitating access to capital and providing training in management and other skills, in recognition of the employment potential of sustainable tourism development (CSD-7 Work Programme 3i)
Government	The COP should recommend that Parties and multi-lateral agencies give priority funding directly to Indigenous Peoples and local communities for the development of criteria, indicators, early warning systems, and guidelines that embrace both the cultural and ecological aspects of biodiversity. (NGO Statement on Tourism and Biodiversity, Rec. 4)

1.3 *Incentives and marketing*

Government Tourism Sector	Whenever possible and appropriate, economic instruments and incentives including awarding of prizes, certificates and eco-labels for sustainable tourism should be used to encourage the private sector to meet its responsibilities for achieving sustainable tourism. The abolition of economic incentives encouraging environmentally unfriendly activities should be strived for. (Berlin Declaration 14)
All	Tourism activities which directly or indirectly contribute to the conservation of nature and biological diversity and which benefit local communities should be promoted by all stakeholders. (Berlin Declaration 2)
International Organizations	To further develop or support integrated initiatives, preferably through pilot projects , to enhance the diffusion of innovations and to avoid, wherever possible, duplication and waste of resources. (CSD-7 Work Programme (Page 4 /5h)
Government	The possibility of establishing incentives and eco-taxes to reward good practices, boost the conservation of valuable resources and discourage undesirable impacts should be more widely considered. (International Conference on Sustainable Tourism in SIDS, Part II, 10)
Government Local Level NGOs	Develop and implement tourism-related field projects and establish models of good practice which promote and illustrate key elements of sustainable tourism and demonstrate, test and refine standards; (WWF Principles for Sustainable Tourism)
Tourist Sector	Ensure that the organization's marketing gives a true representation of the destinations character and advises clients on how they can help conserve its unique environmental and cultural qualities (Agenda 21 for the T & T). Market tourism in a manner consistent with sustainable development of tourism. (UNEP Draft Principles, 3.1)
All	Help consumers to make informed choices about environmentally responsible tourism products by adopting or developing appropriate and meaningful green labels (Agenda 21 for the T & T)

1.4 *Voluntary framework*

National governments	Develop and implement international agreements which include provisions to assist in the transfer of Environmentally Sound Technologies (ESTs) for the tourism sector, such as the Clean Development Mechanism of the Kyoto Protocol for energy-related issues. (UNEP Draft Principles, 2.5)
Government Local Level NGOs	As well as global initiatives, encourage small and medium-sized enterprises to also develop and promote their own initiatives for sustainable tourism at a more local level. (UNEP Draft Principles, 3.1)

Tourism Sector	The tourism industry must recognise and embrace its responsibility for conservation and sound natural resource management by working within principles and guidelines to achieve environmentally sustainable development. (WWF Principles for Sustainable Tourism)
Tourism Sector	The adoption of, adherence to, and implementation of codes of conduct conducive in the context of sustainable development by the principal actors, particularly industry members, involved in tourism are fundamental for tourism to be sustainable. Such codes constitute efficient instruments for the development of responsible tourist activities. (Charter for Sustainable Tourism, Lanzarote 17)
Tourism Sector	To develop environmentally, socially and culturally compatible forms of tourism and to continue the development and implementation of voluntary initiatives in support of sustainable tourism development, bearing in mind that such forms of tourism and initiatives should meet, or preferably exceed, relevant local, national, regional or international standards. (CSD-7 Work Programme 3a)
Government	To participate in international and regional processes that address issues relevant to sustainable tourism development; to consider the ratification or adoption, and promote the implementation and enforcement, as appropriate, of standards or guidelines relevant to the travel and tourism industry, such as in the labour and health fields; and to support initiatives, especially through organizations like the International Labour Organization and the World Health Organization, that would make an early and positive contribution to sustainable tourism development (CSD-7 Work Programme 3k)
Tourism Sector	In order to facilitate the proper conduct of tourism activities within indigenous and local community territories protocols should be jointly established by representatives of the tourist sector and the concerned communities. Specific protocols may need to be established for particular kinds of tourism activity (for example, adventure tourism, wild-life observation, fishing) and may need to take into account the behaviour to be observed when visiting local communities, particular sites or when dealing with members of indigenous and local communities. (Internal CBD-Document, 1.10)
All	Provide support through policy development and commitment to promote sustainability in tourism and related activities. (UNEP Draft Principles, 3.1)

1.5 *Networking and Co-operation at all levels*

Government	Improve a balanced and complementary (Agenda 21 for the T & T, II P 7) management and development of tourism by ensuring co-ordination and co-operation between the different agencies, authorities and organisations concerned at all levels, and that their jurisdictions and responsibilities are clearly defined and complement each other. (UNEP Draft Principles, 1.2)
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All	Ensure long-term commitments and improvements to develop and promote sustainable tourism, through partnerships and voluntary initiatives by all sectors and stakeholders, including initiatives to give local communities a share in the ownership and benefits of tourism. (UNEP Draft Principles, 3.1)
All	All stakeholders should co-operate locally, nationally and internationally to achieve a common understanding on the requirements of sustainable tourism. Particular attention should be given to transboundary areas and areas of international importance. (Berlin Declaration 97, 6.)
National governments	Ensure that tourism and the environment are mutually supportive at a regional level through co-operation and co-ordination between States, to establish common approaches to incentives, environmental policies, and integrated tourism development planning. (UNEP Draft Principles, 2.5)
Tour operators	We shall encourage and seek to co-operate with national and local authorities, local communities, or any other interested party, to develop and implement the integrated planning and management of destinations in order to preserve the quality and sustainability of these destinations. (TOI 2.9)

1.6 Development of suitable indicators

All	The effectiveness of sustainable tourism initiatives can only be assessed properly if indicators of sustainable development are established. Such indicators should be applicable to the needs of governments, NAT's, and representative trade organizations themselves, as well as those of local, regional, and national authorities and Travel & Tourism companies. They should provide accurate measurement of the effectiveness of policies and help to highlight issues of potential concern as well as achievements. They must, however, be simple and practical, relying on data that can be readily collected and easily compiled. The development of indicators of sustainable tourism development is an area in which international partnerships will be particularly beneficial.(Agenda 21 for the T & T, I P 8)
All	Indigenous and local communities should participate in the long-term monitoring and assessment, including the development and use of indicators to measure impacts of tourism on biological diversity, and on the cultures, societies and economies of concerned indigenous and local communities, with a view to improving strategies and plans for tourism activities. (Internal CBD-Document, 1.7)
All	Inventories of tourism activities and attractions should be developed, taking into account the impacts on ecosystems and biological diversity. Co-ordinated efforts of governments, the private sector and all other stakeholders should be undertaken to agree on criteria to measure and assess the impacts of tourism on nature and biological diversity. In this regard, technical and scientific co-operation should be established through the clearing house mechanism of the Convention on Biodiversity. (Berlin Declaration 8)

All	To achieve this, it needs to review the economic, social, cultural, and environmental impacts and device improvement plans (Agenda 21 for the T & T, I P 2)
Tourist Sector	Examine the internal operations of the organization in order to assess the economic, social, cultural, and environmental implications of its own activities for sustainable development. (Agenda 21 for the T & T, I P 2)
All	Protect the environment by setting clear ambient environmental quality standards, along with targets for reducing pollution from all sectors, including tourism, to achieve these standards, and by preventing development in areas where it would be inappropriate. (UNEP Draft Principles, 2.5)
All	Establish indicators for measuring the overall progress of tourist areas towards sustainable development. (UNEP Draft Principles, 3.2)
All	Develop mechanisms for measuring progress, such as indicators for sustainable tourism. (UNEP Draft Principles, 2.6)
International Organizations	To develop core indicators for sustainable tourism development, taking into account the work of the World Tourism Organization and other relevant organizations, as well as the ongoing testing phase of indicators for sustainable development. (CSD-7 Work Programme 5k)

1.7 Monitoring

Government Local Level NGOs	Measures inspired by the principle of precautionary action should be taken / introduced to prevent and minimise damage caused by tourism to biological diversity. Such measures should include monitoring and controlling of tour operators, tourism facilities, and tourists in any area (UNEP Draft Principles, 2.3) and assessment of environmental impacts of proposed new activities , including the monitoring of the negative effects of wildlife viewing, (Berlin Declaration 4) to detect problems at an early stage and to enable action to prevent the possibility of more serious damage. (UNEP Draft Principles, 2.5) enabling action to be taken to prevent the possibility of more serious damage. (UNEP Draft Principles, 2.5)
All	Establish institutional and staff capacity for monitoring. (UNEP Draft Principles, 2.5)
Government Local Level NGOs	Monitor the implementation of environmental protection and related measures set out in EIAs, and their effectiveness, taking into account the effectiveness of any on-going management requirements for the effective operation and maintenance of those measures for protection of areas where tourism activities take place. (UNEP Draft Principles, 2.5)
All	Monitor environmental conditions and compliance with legislation, regulations, and consent conditions (UNEP Draft Principles, 3.4)

All	To undertake a comprehensive survey and assessment of the results of implementing existing voluntary initiatives and guidelines relating to the economic, socio-cultural and environmental sustainability of tourism, to be reported to the Commission on Sustainable Development in order to identify best practices with respect to raising awareness of sustainable tourism development; (CSD-7 Work Programme 51)
All	Incorporate from the outset the tourism impact relative to key environmental factors in terms of their effect on the island environment (useful land, mobility, water, energy, materials, waste...), in global environmental problems (global warming, depletion of the ozone layer, the loss of biodiversity...); furthermore link tourism development to the sustainable planning and management of these factors in order to ensure its positive integration into their corresponding environments. (International Conference on Sustainable Tourism in SIDS, Part II, 27)
All	Take into account compliance and reporting requirements set out in relevant international agreements. (UNEP Draft Principles, 3.4)
All	Identify and resolve potential or actual conflicts between tourism and other activities over resource use at an early stage. (UNEP Draft Principles, 1.4)
Government Local Level NGOs	Examine impacts at the regional national and local levels. (UNEP Draft Principles, 2.2)
Tour operators	We will manage and monitor the environmental, cultural and social impacts of our activities. (TOI 2.5)
Government	The COP should request Parties to document best practices on benefit sharing and sustainable use in the tourism sector, in a manner consistent with Article 8(j) and related provisions of the CBD. (NGO Statement on Tourism and Biodiversity, Rec. 5)

1.8 Research

Government Local level NGOs	Support work to define carrying capacity and other key research needs which help to put in place mechanisms to manage tourism within environmental limits of acceptable change. (UNEP Draft Principles, 2.1)
International Organizations	To further develop or support integrated initiatives, preferably through pilot projects , to enhance the diffusion of innovations and to avoid, wherever possible, duplication and waste of resources. (CSD-7 Work Programme (Page 4 /5h)
Government Local Level NGOs	Develop and implement tourism-related field projects and establish models of good practice which promote and illustrate key elements of sustainable tourism and demonstrate, test and refine standards; (WWF Principles for Sustainable Tourism)

Government, Local Level	To undertake studies on appropriate measures for promoting sustainable tourism development, such as community planning in fragile ecosystems, including in coastal areas, and to develop tools to assist local authorities in determining appropriate management regimes and their capacity for tourism development (CSD-7 Work Programme, 5g)
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2 Planning and management

Preamble

Tourism must be planned, managed and undertaken in a way that avoids damage to biodiversity, and is environmentally sustainable, economically viable and socially equitable. (WWF Principle for Sustainable Development)

Tourism activities should be environmentally, economically, socially and culturally sustainable. Development and management of tourism activities should be guided by the objectives, principles and commitments laid down in the Convention on Biological Diversity. (Berlin Declaration, 1)

Sustainable development is a guided process which envisages global management of resources so as to ensure their viability, thus enabling our natural and cultural capital to be preserved. As a powerful instrument of development, tourism can and should participate actively in the sustainable development strategy. A requirement of sound management of tourism is that the sustainability of the resources on which it depends must be guaranteed. (Charter for Sustainable Tourism, Lanzarote, 1)

To conserve nature and biological diversity as a major resource of tourism activities, all necessary measures should be taken to ensure that the integrity of ecosystems and habitats is always respected. Additional burdens from tourism development should be avoided in areas where nature is already under pressure from tourism activities. Preference should be given to the modernisation and renovation of existing tourism facilities. (Berlin Declaration 3)

Where tourism takes place it should only be undertaken as part of a diversified local economy, within the carrying capacity of the area and in preference to other potentially more damaging forms of development. On occasions tourism itself will be the most damaging activity and should be opposed. Sound land-use planning, including environmental impact assessment (EIA), respect of natural landscapes and protected areas, and avoidance of non-essential consumption, together with sensitive implementation, should help avoid impacts in sensitive areas. (WWF Principles for Sustainable Development)

Tourism infrastructure should be designed and tourism activities programmed in such a way as to protect the natural heritage composed of ecosystems and biodiversity and to preserve endangered species of wildlife (Global Code of Ethics, WTO, Article 3)

2.1 *Establishment of sustainable tourism strategies and policies*

Government	Establish a national tourism strategy that is updated periodically and a master plan for tourism development and management. Integrate conservation of environmental and biodiversity resources into all such strategies and plans. (UNEP Draft Principles, 1.1)
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Government, Local Level	Conserve the environment, maintain the quality of the visitor experience, and provide benefits for local communities by ensuring that tourism planning is undertaken as part of overall development plans for any area, and that plans for the short-, medium-, and long-term encompass these objectives. (UNEP Draft Principles, 2.1)
Government Local Level	Tourism activities should be planned at the appropriate levels with a view to integrate socio-economic, cultural and environmental considerations at all levels. Development, environment, and tourism planning should be integrated processes. All efforts should be made to ensure that integrated tourism plans are implemented and enforced. (Berlin Declaration, 10)
Government Local Level	Develop regional strategies to address transboundary environmental issues, such as marine pollution from shipping and from land-based sources of pollution. (UNEP Draft Principles, 2.6)
Government	Ensure that tourism is balanced with broader economic, social and environmental objectives at national and local level by setting out a national tourism strategy that is based on knowledge of environmental and biodiversity resources, and is integrated with national and regional sustainable development plans. (UNEP Draft Principles, 1.1)
Government, Local Level	Ensure that project proposals respond to regional development plans and guidelines for sustainable development. (UNEP Draft Principles, 2.2)
Government, Local level	Strengthen the co-ordination of tourism policy, planning development and management at both national and local levels. Strengthen the role of local authorities in the management and control of tourism, including providing capacity development for this. (UNEP Draft Principles, 1.3) Establish clear responsibilities, boundaries and timetables for the success of any initiative. (UNEP Draft Principles, 3.1)
Government Local Level	Define key policies for STD in each SIDS or island (investment capital, infrastructure, water plan, environmental protection...) together with new priorities and programmes of action. Consider the suitability of creating a 'Sustainable Tourism Development Agency' in association with the private sector, in order to implement these policies and programmes. (International Conference on Sustainable Tourism in SIDS, Part II, 21)
Government	Involve all relevant stakeholders in the development of sound management plans, and provide the organisation, facilities and enforcement capacity required for effective implementation of those management plans. (UNEP Draft Principles 1.4)
Tour operators	We are committed to developing, operating and marketing tourism in a sustainable manner; that is, all forms of tourism which make a positive contribution to the natural and cultural environment, which generate benefits for the host communities, and which do not put at risk the future livelihood of local people. (TOI 1.2)

2.2 *Tourism management in vulnerable areas*

Government, local level	Tourism in protected areas should be managed in order to ensure that the objectives of the protected area regimes are achieved. Wherever tourism activities may contribute to the achievement of conservation objectives in protected areas, such activities should be encouraged and promoted, also as cases to test in a controlled manner the impact of tourism on biodiversity. In highly vulnerable areas, nature reserves and all other protected areas requiring strict protection, tourism activities should be limited to a bearable minimum. (Berlin Declaration, 17)
Governments	Make tourism compatible with the conservation of the main ecosystems (coral reefs, mangrove forests, land forests...), bio-diversity and natural resources. This requires the integration of tourism in regional planning and development geared to conserving the island's most valuable natural, rural and urban sites. The creation of Parks and Protected Sites is a suitable and compatible measure which serves to increase the value of tourism in the islands. (International Conference on Sustainable Tourism in SIDS, Part II, 15)
Government, local level	In coastal areas all necessary measures should be taken to ensure sustainable forms of tourism, taking into account the principles of integrated coastal area management. Particular attention should be paid to the conservation of vulnerable zones, such as small islands, coral reefs, coastal waters, mangroves, coastal wetlands, beaches and dunes. (Berlin Declaration, 18)
Governments Local Level	Anticipate measures for the conservation and sustainable development of the most vulnerable areas and those under the most pressure, particularly coastal zones, where specific coastal management plans and integrated systems should be developed. Assess tourism projects, create "coastal reserves", conserve coastal ecosystems and bio-diversity, harmonize the coexistence of tourism with all the other activities, and establish a mutually beneficial relationship with the interior of the island. (International Conference on Sustainable Tourism in SIDS, Part II, 16)
Government, Local Level	Guide tourism development in particularly sensitive or protected areas; in some instances, this may include recommending a full environmental impact assessment prior to the development decision or even advising against any development (Agenda 21 for T & T, I P 4)
Government, local level	Tourism should be restricted, and where necessary prevented, in ecologically and culturally sensitive areas. All forms of mass tourism should be avoided in those areas. (Berlin Declaration 16)
Government	Suitably regulate the creation of new coastal facilities and nautical tourism activities. In the first case, this involves making a preliminary evaluation of any activity which, like sports centres, marinas, etc., is liable to distort the coastal dynamics with unpredictable long-term effects; in the second, it involves regulating activities which, like diving, fishing, etc., may have a negative effect on the conservation of habitats and the bio-diversity of island coasts. (International Conference on Sustainable Tourism in SIDS, Part II, 19)

2.3 *Integrated land use management*

Government	Overall destination equality is likely to be affected by poor management decisions, whether these are taken by the tourism industry or by other industries. The development of sustainable tourism relies on effective land use planning and management and resolution of land conflicts between industry and communities. (Agenda 21 for T & T, I P 1)
Government	To deal with the multiple demand on land in an equitable manner, ensuring that development is not visually intrusive and contributes to conserving environment and culture while generating income (Agenda 21 for T & T, I P 7)
Government, local level	Co-ordinate the allocation of land uses, and regulate inappropriate activities that damage ecosystems, by strengthening or developing integrated policies and management covering all activities, including Integrated Coastal Zone Management and adoption of an ecosystem approach. (UNEP Draft Principles, 1.3)
Government	Ensure that plans contain a set of development guidelines for the sustainable use of natural resources and land. (UNEP Draft Principles, 2.1)
Government	Work to assure the environmental sustainability of tourism through an integrated natural resource management approach to land-use planning at local, national and international level. (WWF Principles for Sustainable Tourism)
Government	Incorporate tourism planning with planning for all sectors and development objectives to ensure that the needs of all areas are addressed. (Tourism planning should not be undertaken in isolation). (UNEP Draft Principles, 2.1)
Government	Zone of land and marine as an appropriate mechanism to influence the siting and type of tourism development by confining development to specified areas where environmental impact would be minimised. (UNEP Draft Principles, 2.3)
Tourist sector Local level	To develop and implement effective land-use planning measures that maximize the potential environmental and economic benefits Travel & Tourism while minimizing potential environmental and cultural damage. (Agenda 21 for T & T, I Principle 4)

2.4 *Reducing existing burdens*

Government Local Level	Where existing tourism activities exceed the carrying capacity, all efforts should be made to reduce negative impacts from tourism activities and to take measures to restore the degraded environment. (Berlin Declaration 16)
Government	Use integrated management approaches to carry out restoration programmes effectively in areas that have been damaged or degraded by past activities. (UNEP Draft Principles, 1.3)

Government	Forestall the possible decline of the mature tourism coastal zones by promoting Concerted Integral Rehabilitation Plans with the local community and the private sector: improved integration in the surroundings, the modernization and diversification of the tourism product, the recovery of urban and environmental quality, restoration of tourism installations and marketing of a new image. (International Conference on Sustainable Tourism in SIDS, Part II, 20)
Tour operators	We will strive to anticipate and prevent economic, environmental, social and cultural degradation. We will work towards integrating these considerations into our operations and activities. (TOI 1.3)

2.5 *Carrying capacity*

Government, Local Level	Ensure that tourism development remains within national and local plans for both tourism and for other types of activity by implementing effective carrying capacity programmes, planning controls and management. (UNEP Draft Principles, 2.3)
Governments	Design a feasible and sustainable island access strategy (air and sea). In many islands poor access is undermining a balanced tourism development. All the possibilities for globalising and restructuring air transport must be gauged with a view to improving access to each island. In other islands which may be subject to excessive tourist pressure, suitably controlled and selective access is all-important in terms of preventing the carrying capacities of these islands from being exceeded. In all events, the islands should be aware that long-distance tourist arrivals generate an environmental bill for CO ₂ emissions and other gases with significant greenhouse effects. It is therefore necessary to combine the application of environmentally-responsible island policies with the procurement of international recognition of their exceptional dependence on transport to and from the island. (International Conference on Sustainable Tourism in SIDS, Part II, 23)
Governments	SIDS should consider the environmental and socio-cultural carrying capacity of the island in their tourism policy and strategy; (International Conference on Sustainable Tourism in SIDS, Part I, 2)
Tourism Sector	Sports and outdoor activities, including recreational hunting and fishing, particularly in ecologically sensitive areas, should be managed in a way that they fulfil the requirements of nature and biological diversity conservation and comply with the existing regulations on conservation and sustainable use of species. (Berlin Declaration, 12)
Tourist Sector	Nature tourism and ecotourism are recognised as being particularly conducive to enriching and enhancing the standing of tourism, provided they respect the natural heritage and local populations and are in keeping with the carrying capacity of the sites; (Global Code of Ethics, WTO Article 3)

Government Local Level	These actions include limiting tourism-related pollution so as not to exceed ecological carrying capacity (i.e. the robustness of habitats and their ability to replenish extracted resources), including waste assimilation processes. Tourism-related pollution and exploitation must therefore be carefully controlled and regulated, and the precautionary approach should be considered a fundamental principle in tourism development. (WWF, Principles for Sustainable Tourism)
Government Local level NGOs	Support work to define carrying capacity and other key research needs which help to put in place mechanisms to manage tourism within environmental limits of acceptable change. (UNEP Draft Principles, 2.1)

2.6 Environmental impact assessment

All	Tourism activities should not take place within the territories of indigenous and local communities until the necessary environmental, social and cultural impact assessments have been completed and the proposed activities have been given clearance by the communities concerned to proceed, subject to any conditions and/or modifications specified in the impact assessments. Indigenous and local communities should be fully enabled to participate in all phases of the impact assessments and their traditional knowledge, subject to their prior informed consent and mutually agreed terms for the use of such knowledge, should form and integral part of such assessments. (Internal CBD-Document, 1.2)
Government Local Level	Tourism activities, including tourism planning, measures to provide tourism infrastructure, and tourism operations, which are likely to have significant impacts on nature and biological diversity should be subject to prior environmental impact assessment. (Berlin Declaration 9)
Government Local Level	Anticipate environmental impacts by undertaking comprehensive EIAs (environmental impact assessment) for all tourism development programmes taking into account cumulative effects from multiple development activities of all types. (UNEP Draft Principles, 2.2)
Government Local Level Tourist Sector	Support the development of the highest possible standards for sustainable tourism at a national, regional and global level. When developing facilities in other countries, ensure that environmental standards are as high as those in the country of origin (Agenda 21 for the T & T) Ensure a progressive improvement of environmental standards, which can be independently verified, involve stakeholders in their development and implementation, and are transparent. (WWF, Principles for Sustainable Tourism)

2.7 Sustainable transport development

Government Local Level Tourism Sector	Tourism should be based on environmentally friendly concepts and modes of transport. Negative impacts of transport on the environment should be reduced, paying particular attention to environmental impacts of road and air traffic, specifically in ecologically sensitive areas. (Berlin Declaration, 11) Tourism activities which encourage the use of public and non-motorised transport should be supported wherever possible. (Berlin Declaration, 5)
Government Local Level Tourism Sector	Design tourism strategies and projects which make provisions for a good relationship between the mobility they require and the impacts and costs they generate, placing priority on reducing movements and increasing the proximity of the services required, and providing incentives for voluntary use of collective transport for long distances and walking and cycling for short distances. (International Conference on Sustainable Tourism in SIDS, Part II, 28)
Government	Reduce or control harmful emissions into the atmosphere and other environmental effects of transport (Agenda 21 for the T & T, II P 6)
Local Level Tourism Sector	Operate demand management to reduce the need for polluting modes of transport in favour of less polluting modes and activities (Agenda 21 for the T & T, II P 6)
Tourism sector	Use well-maintained and modern transport technology, thus minimising emissions into the environment; this is particularly important for airlines, which should seek to operate the most efficient fleet possible (Agenda 21 for the T & T, II P 6)
All	Within the transport sector, strengthen efforts to connect, analyse, and exchange information on the relation between transport and the environment (Agenda 21 for the T & T, II P 9)
Tourism Sector	Take into account the need to reduce emissions of CO ₂ and other greenhouse gases resulting from travel and the tourism industry. (UNEP Draft Principles, 3.4)

2.8 *Sustainable use of resources*

All	All forms of tourism development that are conducive to saving rare and precious resources, in particular water and energy, as well as avoiding so far as possible waste production, should be given priority and encouraged by national, regional and local public authorities; (Global Code of Ethics, Article 3)
International Organizations Tourism sector	To "design with nature" in collaboration with planning authorities, by using low impact designs, materials and technologies, so as not to damage the environmental or cultural assets that tourists seek to experience and that sustain the local community, and to undertake measures to restore tourist destinations with degraded environments. (CSD-7 Work Programme 4e)
Government, Local Level Tourism Sector	Ensure that new, tourism developments use local materials from sustainable managed sources (Agenda 21 for the T & T, II P 7) in the construction, equipment, food, beverages, furnishings etc. of accommodation sector. (Global Code of Ethics, CCA, I a)
All	Tourism activities which use environmentally sound technologies for saving water and energy, prevent pollution, treat waste water, avoid the production of solid waste and encourage recycling should be promoted to the fullest extent. (...) (Berlin Declaration 5)
Local Level Tourism Sector	Promote introduction and more widespread use of ESTs by tourism enterprises and public authorities dealing with tourism or related infrastructures, as appropriate, including the use of renewable energy and ESTs for sanitation, water supply, and minimisation of the production of wastes generated by tourism facilities and those brought to port by cruise ships. (UNEP Draft Principles, 3.3)
Government	Adopt planning measures to reduce emissions of CO ₂ and other greenhouse gases, reduce pollution and the generation of wastes, and promote sound waste management. (UNEP Draft principles, 2.3)
Government Local level	Special care should be taken that living animals and plants, and products made thereof for souvenirs, are offered for sale only on the basis of a sustainable and environmentally sound use of the natural resources and in conformity with national legislation and international agreements. (Berlin Declaration 13)
Government Local Level Tourism Sector	Help to ensure that ventures, such as whale-watching, promote sustainable use, and will encourage the tourism industry to support more restrictive efforts related to tourism, such as curbing the trade in endangered species and reducing both consumptive and non-consumptive use where this incurs negative impacts. (WWF Principles for Sustainable Tourism)
International Organizations Government	To encourage business and industry to take steps to implement eco-efficiency approaches, in order to reduce environmental impacts associated with travel and tourism activities, in particular the volume of packaging waste, especially in small island developing States (CSD-7 Work Programme 5o)

3 Socio-economic and cultural aspects

Preamble

The active contribution of tourism to sustainable development necessarily presupposes the solidarity, mutual respect, and participation of all the actors implicated in the process, especially those indigenous to the locality. Said solidarity, mutual respect and participation must be based on efficient co-operation mechanisms of all levels: local, national, regional and international. (Charter for Sustainable Tourism, Lanzarote, 4)

Tourism can be an incentive for biodiversity conservation when properly managed. However, it is well documented that many tourism activities labelled as „ecotourism“ have accelerated the erosion of both biological and cultural diversity (e.g., loss of customary access to land and use). This is particularly true in Indigenous territories where Indigenous Peoples have maintained a high level of biodiversity. These areas are experiencing the most rapid growth of the form of tourism marketed as „ecotourism.“ It is vital to ensure that all forms of tourism are developed with full benefit sharing by Indigenous Peoples and local communities and are based on prior informed consent. (NGO Statement on Tourism and Biodiversity)

3.1 Participation

Government	Governments at all levels should recognize the need for the involvement and participation of indigenous and local communities and their interface with other sectors in the development and management of tourism. Therefore, in the development of any measures such as strategies, policies, legislation, administrative arrangements or action plans for the conduct of tourism, governments should ensure the effective participation and involvement of representatives of indigenous and local communities in all phases of the development, operation and monitoring of such measures. Governments should also ensure that indigenous and local communities are also represented on any national and sub-national bodies created to oversee the tourism industry, and that indigenous and local communities should be encouraged and resourced to form their own tourism bodies to represent their interests at national, sub-national and local levels. (Internal CBD-Document, 2.1)
All	Indigenous and local communities are to be considered significant stakeholders in any tourism operations or proposed tourism developments taking place within their traditional territories and are therefore to be accorded the same respect as any other stakeholders in all stages of the development, operation and management of such tourism activities/enterprises. (Internal CBD-Document)
Tourism sector	Indigenous and local communities must be in a position to determine what constitutes sustainable levels of tourism activities in the context of their natural resources, economies, cultures and societies. Tourism operators should respect such levels. (Internal CBD-Document, 1.3)

All	Any tourism activity taking place within indigenous and local community territories should only do so after full consultation with the indigenous and local communities concerned has taken place and with their effective participation. (Internal CBD-Document, 1.5)
Local Level	In consultation with interested and affected parties, the preservation both of the quality of the tourist destination, and of the capacity to satisfy tourists, should be determined by local communities and should represent priority objectives in the formulation of tourism strategies and projects. (Charter for Sustainable Tourism, Lanzarote, 6)
International Organizations Government Local Level Tourist Sector	Increase the long-term success of tourism projects by involving all primary stakeholders, including the local community, the tourism industry, and the government, including government agencies and local planning authorities in the development, definition and implementation of sustainable tourism policies and plans (Projects are most successful where all main stakeholders are involved.) (UNEP Draft Principles, 4.1) (International Conference on Sustainable Tourism in SIDS, Part I, 2), the operation and regulation of tourism activities. (WWF Principles for Sustainable Tourism) as well as the sharing of benefits (CSD-7 Work Programme, 3 b) which could reflect the need to harmonize the relationship among the people, the community and the environment.
Government	Seek, right from the start, a broad island consensus relative to the preparation and development of sustainable tourism strategies and policies. Develop for a based on institutional leadership, consultation with private players and partnership with social representatives. These fora provide an opportunity to establish joint agreements, as well as to negotiate solutions to conflicts between the different visions and interests of each social group. (International Conference on Sustainable Tourism in SIDS, Part II, 13)
Government	The COP should further ensure that Indigenous Peoples and local communities are thoroughly informed and meaningfully involved in any process established under the CBD to address sustainability in the tourism sector. (NGO Statement on Tourism and Biodiversity, Rec. 3)

3.2 *Contribution to the economic development and the well-being of local communities*

All	Any tourism activity taking place within indigenous and local community territories should maintain a balance between economic, social, cultural and environmental concerns, while maximizing opportunities for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, the equitable sharing of benefits and the recognition of traditional knowledge, (...) and seek to minimize risks to biological diversity. (Internal CBD-Document, 1.6)
All	All options for tourism development must serve effectively to improve the quality of life of all people and must entail a positive effect and inter-relation as regards socio-cultural identity. (Charter for Sustainable Tourism, Lanzarote, 8)

<p>Government Local Level</p>	<p>To promote sustainable tourism development in order to increase the benefits from the tourism resources for the population in the host communities (...); (...) and to promote linkages within the local economy in order that benefits may be more widely shared; to this end, greater efforts should be undertaken for the employment of the local workforce, (...) (CSD-7 Work Programme 5a)</p>
<p>Government Local Level Tourism sector</p>	<p>Maximize the potential of tourism for eradicating poverty by developing appropriate strategies, policies and programmes in cooperation with all major groups, and indigenous and local communities (CSD-7 Work Programme 3f) to offer, create and share equal employment opportunities, (Agenda 21 for the T & T, I P 3) for local and indigenous communities (UNEP Draft Principles, 2.1) and an equitable distribution of the benefits of its growth; (GCE 99, Art 9)</p>
<p>International Organization Government Local Level Tourism Sector</p>	<p>Salaried and self-employed workers in the tourism industry and related activities (...) should be given adequate social protection (Global Code of Ethics, WTO Article 9) meeting or preferably exceeding relevant national or international labour standards (CSD-7 Work Programme 4g); job insecurity should be limited so far as possible; and a specific status, with particular regard to their social welfare, should be offered to seasonal workers in the sector; (Global Code of Ethics, WTO Article 9)</p>
<p>All</p>	<p>Tourism activities taking place within indigenous and local community territories should ensure tangible benefits, such as job creation, viable revenue from the levying of appropriate fees, and income-generating (economic) opportunities for small and medium-sized businesses, to such communities. (Internal CBD-Documents, 1.8)</p>
<p>Tourism Sector</p>	<p>ensure that all members of the community have access to employment and promotional opportunities within the company (Agenda 21 for the T & T, II P 8)</p>
<p>Tour operators</p>	<p>We recognise that tourism can contribute to the viability of local economies. We also recognise that tourism can have negative impacts on the economy, environment, nature, social structures and local cultures. In the long-term interest of host communities and of our industry, we will endeavour to prevent or minimise these impacts. (TOI 2.1)</p>
<p>Government</p>	<p>We want to emphasize the importance of incorporating Indigenous knowledge and innovation systems, and the matter of benefit sharing, into sectoral discussions. This is especially important with regard to tourism, for this sector is highly cross-sectoral. (NGO Statement on Tourism and Biodiversity)</p>
<p>Government</p>	<p>The COP should recommend that Parties promoting tourism and formulating national action plans on sustainable tourism do not undertake tourism marketing, business planning or product development prior to comprehensive assessment, planning, and benefit sharing systems being in place. (NGO Statement on Tourism and Biodiversity, Rec. 6)</p>

3.3 *Preservation of cultural identity*

Government Local Level Tourism Sector	Stakeholders in tourism development must consider its effects on cultural heritage and traditional elements, activities and dynamics of each local community. Respect of the social and cultural traditions, practices, laws, and customs of indigenous and local communities and support for its identity, and interests must at all times play a central role in the formulation of tourism strategies and plans, particularly in developing countries. (Charter for Sustainable Tourism, Lanzarote, 3)+ (Global Code of Ethics, WTO, Article 1)
Tourist Sector	Tourism operators and tourists alike should respect the cultural sensitivities and needs of indigenous and local communities for privacy, especially with regard to important rituals and ceremonies such as those associated with rites-of-passage and death, and also ensure their activities do not interfere with the daily routines and other activities of such communities. (Internal CBD-Documents, 3.3)
Government Tourist Sector	Tourism policies and activities should be conducted with respect for the artistic, archaeological and cultural heritage, which they should protect and pass on to future generations; for this purpose financial resources derived from visits to cultural sites and monuments should, at least in part, be used for the upkeep, safeguard, development and embellishment of this heritage; (Global Code of Ethics, WTO, Article 4)
All	Pay special attention to making tourism compatible with the conservation-valuation of the historical-cultural heritage of each island, considering not only its protection for preventive purposes, but also its possible recovery as a responsibly managed tourism resource which is open to the local population. (International Conference on Sustainable Tourism in SIDS, Part II, 17)
Tourist Sector	Tourism operators and entrepreneurs should recognize the importance of understanding the values and knowledge of use of biological diversity held by indigenous and local communities and their application for sustainable tourism and support of local tourism activities. (Internal CBD-Documents, 3.1)
Tourist Sector	When tourism activities are to take place within indigenous and local community territories, operators and tourists alike should recognize that many sacred sites, and areas or places of other cultural significance may have important functions with respect to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and, by extension, the maintenance of the natural resources upon which such communities rely for their subsistence. (Internal CBD-Documents, 3.2)
Government	Research has shown that protected areas can enhance biodiversity conservation. On the other hand, protected areas are also known to undermine the traditional resource rights, and knowledge and innovation systems, of Indigenous Peoples and local communities. (NGO Statement on Tourism and Biodiversity)

3.4 *Respect for human rights, local communities' and indigenous peoples' rights*

All	In recognizing the importance of tourism to the economies of many countries, and particularly developing and least-developed countries, and small island states, with regard to the operation, management and development of tourism activities within indigenous and local community territories, the essential human rights of indigenous and local communities to food, a safe and clean environment, work, health and education must be respected and maintained in balance. In this regard, the need for economic development should not compromise respect for these and other social and cultural rights. (Internal CBD-Document, 1.13)
Local Level, Tourism Sector	Ensure that the infrastructure facilities provided for in the development of tourism are also made available to the local inhabitants of that region. (Global Code of Ethics, CCA, I j)
Government, Local Level	People should not be relocated simply for the sake of tourism. We recommend that any such proposals should be subject to public examination and debate and decisions should not be made without the specific consent of the residents involved. (Global Code of Ethics, CCA, II a)
Government	The exploitation of human beings in any form, particularly sexual, especially when applied to children, should be energetically combated with the co-operation of all the States concerned and penalised without concession by the national legislation of both the countries visited and the countries of the perpetrators of these acts, even when they are carried out abroad; (Global Code of Ethics, WTO, Article 2)
Tourist Sector	Tourism stakeholders and related activities should respect the equality of men and women; they should promote human rights and, more particularly, the individual rights of children, the elderly, the handicapped, ethnic minorities and indigenous peoples; (Global Code of Ethics, WTO, Article 2) and distance itself publicly from illegal, abusive or exploitive forms of tourism (CSD-7 Work Programme 4f)
Tourists	When travelling, tourists and visitors should not commit any criminal act or any act considered criminal by the laws of the country visited and abstain from any conduct felt to be offensive or injurious by the local populations, or likely to damage the local environment; they should refrain from all trafficking in illicit drugs, arms, antiques, protected species and products and substances that are dangerous or prohibited by national regulations; (Global Code of Ethics, WTO, Article 1)
Government	Take strong and appropriate action, through the development and enforcement of specific legislation / measures, against any kind of illegal, abusive or exploitative tourist activity, including sexual exploitation / abuse, in recognition of the fact that such activities have particularly adverse impacts and pose significant social, health and cultural threats, and that all countries have a role to play in the efforts to stamp them out (CSD-7 Work Programme 3j)

4 Training and awareness-raising

Preamble

Education, awareness, and capacity building are key to achieving sustainable tourism. (WWF Principles for Sustainable Tourism).

Tourist Sector	Any tourism enterprises taking place within indigenous and local community territories should, in cooperation with the community (or communities) concerned, engage in awareness-raising, information-sharing, education and training of tourism operators and their staff and sensitization of tourists on biological diversity, cultural and social issues, and provide technical and capacity-building at the local level. (Internal CBD-Document, 1.9)
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4.1 Exchange of information, skills, and technology

Tourist Sector Local Level	The intellectual property rights of indigenous and local communities with respect to their traditional biodiversity-related knowledge, innovations and practices should be respected in all circumstances related to the operation, management and development of tourism activities. Such knowledge should only be used with the prior informed consent of the traditional knowledge holders, be subject to mutually agreed terms, take into account the equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of the knowledge, and may be the subject of legally binding contracts. (Internal CBD-Document, 1.12)
All	Raise awareness of sustainable tourism and its implementation by promoting exchange of information between governments and all stakeholders, on best practice for sustainable tourism, and establishment of networks for dialogue on implementation of these principles; and promote broad understanding and awareness to strengthen attitudes, values, and actions that are compatible with sustainable development. (UNEP Draft Principles, 4.2)
All	Exchange information between governments and all stakeholders, on best practice for sustainable tourism development and management, including information on planning, standards, legislation and enforcement, and of experience gained in implementation of these principles. (UNEP Draft Principles, 4.2)
International Organizations Government NGOs	Establish a 'sustainable Tourism' panel to facilitate the development of partnerships - between large, medium, and small stakeholders and between developed and developing countries - to exchange experiences about appropriate supporting policies for Travel & Tourism (Agenda 21 for the T & T, I P 5)
International Organizations Government NGOs	Transfer know-how and provide training in areas related to sustainability in tourism, such as planning, legal framework, standards setting, administration and regulatory control, and the application of impact assessment and management techniques and procedures to tourism. (UNEP Draft Principles, 4.3)

All	Facilitate the transfer and assimilation of new environmentally-sound, socially acceptable and appropriate technology and know-how. (UNEP Draft Principles, 4.3) Encourage development of networks for the exchange of views and information. (UNEP Draft Principles, 4.2)
International Organizations	To consider establishing a global network, taking into account the work of the World Tourism Organization, regional mechanisms and all major groups, as appropriate, to promote an exchange of information and views on sustainable tourism development, including on ecotourism. (CSD-7 Work Programme 5m)
International Organizations	Assist with the development and implementation of transfer of technology and know-how and more widely with sustainable development approaches in the tourism sector; develop exchange of experiences at the international level on sustainable tourism in SIDS; on existing pilot projects and good practices, indicators and observatories; (International Conference on Sustainable Tourism in SIDS, Part I, 3)
International Organizations	promote the exchange of information on transportation, accommodation and other services, public awareness-raising programmes and education, and various voluntary initiatives and ways to minimize the effects of natural disasters on tourism. (CSD-7 Work Programme 5f)
Governments Local Level	exchange of experience and dissemination of good practices from the social, environmental and economic points of view should be developed between SIDS from the same region; (International Conference on Sustainable Tourism in SIDS, Part II)
International Organizations	To provide relevant direction on research activities, and collect and disseminate information on best practices and techniques, including an appropriate mix of instruments to minimize negative and to promote positive environmental, social and cultural impacts from tourism in developed and developing countries and in countries with economies in transition (CSD-7 Work Programme 5e)

4.2 *Training and capacity building*

Government Local Level Tourist Sector	Concepts and criteria of sustainable tourism should be developed and incorporated in education and training programmes for tourism professionals. (The general public should be informed and educated about the benefits of protecting nature and conserving biodiversity through sustainable forms of tourism. Results of research and concepts of sustainable tourism should be increasingly disseminated and implemented.) (Berlin Declaration, 7)
Government Local Level NGOs	To undertake capacity-building work with indigenous and local communities in order to facilitate their active participation, at all levels of the tourism development process, including transparent decision-making and sharing of benefits, and to create awareness of the social, economic and environmental costs and benefits that they are bearing (CSD-7 Work Programme 3d)

All	The needs of indigenous and local communities in terms of their capacity to manage and benefit from tourism within their territories must be closely monitored. Capacity-building may need to be undertaken in many communities to ensure that they have the necessary infrastructure to cope with the extra demands placed upon them by tourism-related activities. (Internal CBD-Documents, 1.11)
Government Local Level Tourism Sector	to educate all stakeholders in Travel & Tourism about the need to develop more sustainable forms of tourism and to provide them with the necessary skills to carry out tasks in this respect. (Agenda 21 for the T & T, I P 3)
Tourist Sector	train all staff, from top management to temporary employees, in environmental issues (Agenda 21 for the T & T, I P 3)
Tourist Sector	ensure that all members of the community have access to training and promotional opportunities (Agenda 21 for the T & T, I P 3)
Media	The press, and particularly the specialised 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; as is the case for the media, they should not in any way promote sex tourism; (Global Code of Ethics, WTO Article 6)
All	Ensure effective implementation of sustainable tourism, and these principles, through capacity building programmes to develop and strengthen human resources and institutional capacities in government at national and local levels, and amongst local communities; and to integrate environmental and human ecological considerations at all levels. (UNEP Draft Principles 4.3)
All	Encourage contributions to capacity-building from the local, national, regional and international levels by countries, international organisations, the private sector and tourism industry, and NGOs. (UNEP Draft Principles 4.3)
Government	Encourage assistance from those involved in tourism in countries which have not yet been able to implement sustainability mechanisms in training at the local and national level in the sustainable development of tourism in co-operation with the Governments concerned. (UNEP Draft Principles 4.3)
All	Promote and undertake the training of entrepreneurial, professional and labour human resources at the private and public levels related with STD in SIDS and other islands. Analyse existing training programmes and facilities to define the gaps and necessary actions. (International Conference on Sustainable Tourism in SIDS, Part II, 26)
Government	Indigenous and local communities should be empowered to control access, and determine the nature of tourism activities within their territories through the application of, for example, a government-endorsed licencing or permit system. (Internal CBD-Documents, 1.4)

4.3 Awareness-raising

Government Local Level Media	A programme of education should be undertaken to create awareness among (young people) all members of the community of the positive and negative aspects of tourism, (especially as it relates to symbols used by the media to give a distorted system of values and a glamorised picture of tourism). (Global Code of Ethics, CCA, X b)
Governments	Sustainable tourism (in SIDS) will require a change in mentality of all stakeholders in tourism development and management. It is thus essential that awareness campaigns and educational programmes be developed to reach the various stakeholders. (International Conference on Sustainable Tourism in Small Island Developing States, Part I, 2)
Tourism Sector	Travel & Tourism companies are ideally placed to communicate the importance of environmental issues to staff, customers, and the communities within which they operate. If the lessons learnt are put into action at home, the benefits of programs adopted by Travel & Tourism companies will be multiplied. (Agenda 21 for the T & T, II P 8)
All	All involved in tourism including the industry itself, national and local government, local communities and consumers should be made aware of the positive and negative impacts of tourism, encouraged to adopt more sustainable approaches, and to support conservation efforts through their activities. (WWF Principles for Sustainable Tourism)
All	The promotion of social awareness-raising campaigns regarding STD among all sectors and players directly and indirectly involved in tourism, is an indispensable requirement for tackling the cultural change it requires. These campaigns should be coordinated and disseminated in line with the characteristics of their specific audiences: tourism entrepreneurs, visitors, workers, general public, training centres. (International Conference on Sustainable Tourism in Small Island Developing States, Part II, 34)
All	Work to increase awareness among tourists of the environmental impact of tourism, such as excessive consumption of water and energy, and to improve the environmental standards of the industry itself, including promoting clean technologies and adopting responsible marketing. (WWF Principles for Sustainable Tourism)
All	To support appropriate measures to better inform tourists about cultural, ecological and other values and provide accurate information on the safety of tourist destinations, so as to enable consumers to make informed choices (CSD-7 Work Programme 31)
All	To encourage more responsible behaviour among tourists through ensuring respect for national laws, cultural values, social norms and tradition as well as by increasing public awareness, in addition to other measures (CSD-7 Work Programme 5c)
All	contribute to education, awareness raising, and technical capacity development and, where feasible, <u>to the development and distribution of educational and training materials.</u> (WWF Principles for Sustainable Tourism)

Tour operators	We wish to create awareness and active involvement among our customers towards the natural, social and cultural environment of the places they visit. We further wish to encourage host communities and our customers to develop a better understanding and mutual respect for one another. We will endeavour in our public communication and advertising to promote behaviour and activities compatible with the principles of sustainable development and management of tourism. (TOI 3.1)
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Annex**List of documents**

Document	Organization	Target Group	Focus
Code of Ethics for Tourists	CCA, Penang, 1975	Tourists	Guidelines for tourists behaviour
Manila Declaration	CCA, Manila, 1980	General	Analysis of negative impacts of tourism
Manila Declaration on World Tourism	WTO, Manila, 1980		Positive aspects of tourism
TEN Declaration	TEN Stuttgart, 1984	Commitment	Action plan for tourism (view of the north)
Tourism Bill of Rights and Tourist Code	WTO, Sofia, 1985	Countries; Tourists	Planning and support of tourism; Tourist Code on behaviour
The Bad Boll Statement	ECTWT, TEN, WCC Bad Boll 1986		Ecumenical approach to Third World Tourism
Beyond the Green Horizon: Principles for Sustainable Tourism	Tourism Concern (published by World Wide Fund for Nature), 1992	Tourism sector; Governments; International institutions; Local Communities, Experts; Practitioners	Principles, Guidelines and Measures
Mission Statement on Third World Tourism	ECTWT Hongkong 1993		General Statement
Charter for Sustainable Tourism	Lanzarote, 1995	Countries, Institutions, Decision makers, Experts, Organizations, Tourists	General Principles
The European Charter for Sustainable Tourism	Federation of Nature and Natural Parks of Europe, 1997	Protected Areas, European Community, Tourists	General Principles focused on protected areas
World Congress Against the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children - Agenda for Action	Stockholm, 1996	Countries; Civil Society; national, regional and international Organizations	Call for Action, (Combat Child Prostitution)
Workshop on Sustainable Development in the East African Region	Seychelles, October 1996	Countries and the Advisory Committee of the Protection of the Sea	Recommendations to East African Regions
Manila Declaration on the Social Impact of Tourism	WTO, Manila, 1997	Commitment of 'World Tourism Leaders' Meeting'	Social impacts of tourism, with highlighting of positive aspects

Document	Organization	Target Group	Focus
Malé Declaration on Sustainable Tourism Development	Asia-Pacific Ministers Conference, WTO, Malé 1997	Countries; Civil Society; national, regional and international Organizations	General Guidelines for Sustainable Development of Tourism
Calviá Declaration on Tourism and Sustainable Development in the Mediterranean	Mediterranean States, 1997	Declaration	Mediterranean Authorities and tour operators
Berlin Declaration	Countries, EU, UNEP, GEF, WTO, IUCN, DFV, DNR, DRV, Forum U&E Berlin 1997	Commitment	Biodiversity and sustainable tourism
Proposal of Global Guidelines for Sustainable Tourism and Biodiversity to the CBD/COP IV	BMU, Bratislava, May 1998	Countries (Parties of the Convention)	Biodiversity and sustainable tourism
Position Paper on the Global Code of Ethics	TEN, ECTWT, Equations Stuttgart 1998		Contribution to the WTO – Code of Ethics for Tourism
International Conference on sustainable tourism in Small Islands Developing States (SIDS) and other islands	Lanzarote, Spain October 1998	Countries AOSIS, UNEP, WTO	Programme of Action for Sustainable Tourism in SIDS
Position paper Tourism and Sustainable Development to the CSD-7	Forum Development & Environment, November 1998	UN-Commission on Sustainable Development	Objectives, measures, actors for a sustainable tourism
Agenda 21 for the Travel & Tourism Industry	WTTC, WTO / OMT, Earth Council 1998	Commitment Tourism Industry	Objectives, measures, presentation of best practice
Working Programme for Sustainable Tourism	Commission on Sustainable Development, 1999	All stakeholders	Measures, Objectives, Policies
Global Code of Ethics for Tourism	WTO, 1999	Actors in tourism, Tourists	Guidelines for the behaviour of tourists in destinations
Position Paper on tourism, poverty and sustainable development to CSD-7	UK NGOs working on tourism, 1999	Authorities, Tourism Industry,	Measures, Objectives, Policies, Actors
Principles for the implementation of sustainable tourism	UNEP, 2000	Authorities, Tourism Industry,	Measures, Objectives, Policies
Position paper on tourism	WWF-International, 2000	Authorities, Tourism Industry,	Principles and Guidelines

Document	Organization	Target Group	Focus
Statement “Tourism & Biodiversity”	Ad-hoc work group “tourism” – German NGO Forum Development & Environment, 2000	To the Parties of the Convention on Biological Diversity	Principles and Policies
Statement of Commitment	Tour Operators' Initiative for Sustainable Tourism Development, 2000	Tourism Industry	Measures, Objectives, Policies
Open Letter from the Conference “Mission Perspective in Tourism”	ECTWT Penang, Malaysia 2001		Principles
Draft Guidelines for the Conduct of Tourism in Territories Traditionally Occupied or Used by Indigenous and Local Communities	Internal CBD Document	Parties of the Convention on Biological Diversity	Guidelines

DOCUMENTS CATEGORIZED INTO DIFFERENT SECTORS OF IMPORTANCE AND SELECTION OF THE MOST RELEVANT PAPERS FOR FURTHER ANALYSIS (BOLD):

Biodiversity and Tourism (all different actors)

Berlin Declaration	Countries, EU, UNEP, GEF, WTO, IUCN, DFV, DNR, DRV, Forum U&E Berlin 1997	Commitment	Biodiversity and sustainable tourism
Position paper Tourism and Sustainable Development to the CSD-7	Forum Development & Environment, November 1998	UN-Commission on Sustainable Development	Objectives, measures, actors for a sustainable tourism
Proposal of Global Guidelines for Sustainable Tourism and Biodiversity to the CBD/COP IV	BMU, Bratislava, May 1998	Countries (Parties of the Convention)	Biodiversity and sustainable tourism
Work Programme for Sustainable Tourism	Commission on Sustainable Development, 1999	All stakeholders	Measures, Objectives, Policies
Principles for the implementation of sustainable tourism	UNEP, 2000	Authorities, Tourism Industry,	Measures, Objectives, Policies

Statement “Tourism & Biodiversity”	Ad-hoc work group “tourism” – German NGO Forum Development & Environment, 2000	To the Parties of the Convention on Biological Diversity	Principles and Policies
Draft Guidelines for the Conduct of Tourism in Territories Traditionally Occupied or Used by Indigenous and Local Communities (Internal CBD-Document)			

Sustainable Development as documents of intergovernmental agreements

Charter for Sustainable Tourism	Lanzarote, 1995	Countries, Institutions, Decision makers, Experts, Organizations, Tourists	General Principles
Workshop on Sustainable Development in the East African Region	Seychelles, October 1996	Countries and the Advisory Committee of the Protection of the Sea	Recommendations to East African Regions
Malé Declaration on Sustainable Tourism Development	Asia-Pacific Ministers Conference, WTO, Malé 1997	Countries; Civil Society; national, regional and international Organizations	General Guidelines for Sustainable Development of Tourism
The European Charter for Sustainable Tourism	Federation of Nature and Natural Parks of Europe, 1997	Protected Areas, European Community, Tourists	General Principles focused on protected areas
Calviá Declaration on Tourism and Sustainable Development in the Mediterranean	Mediterranean States, 1997	Declaration	Mediterranean Authorities and tour operators
International Conference on sustainable tourism in Small Islands Developing States (SIDS) and other islands	Lanzarote, Spain October 1998	Countries AOSIS, UNEP, WTO	Programme of Action for Sustainable Tourism in SIDS

Documents related to the tourism sector, especially WTO

Manila Declaration on World Tourism	WTO, Manila, 1980		Positive aspects of tourism
Tourism Bill of Rights and Tourist Code	WTO, Sofia, 1985	Countries; Tourists	Planning and support of tourism; Tourist Code on behaviour

Manila Declaration on the Social Impact of Tourism	WTO, Manila, 1997	Commitment of 'World Tourism Leaders' Meeting'	Social impacts of tourism, with highlighting of positive aspects
Agenda 21 for the Travel & Tourism Industry	WTTC, WTO / OMT, Earth Council 1998	Commitment Tourism Industry	Objectives, measures, presentation of best practice
Global Code of Ethics for Tourism	WTO, 1999	Actors in tourism, Tourists	Guidelines for the behaviour of tourists in destinations
Statement of Commitment	Tour Operators' Initiative for Sustainable Tourism Development, 2000	Tourism Industry	Measures, Objectives, Policies

Documents related to initiatives of Non-Governmental Organizations

Code of Ethics for Tourists	CCA, Penang, 1975	Tourists	Guidelines for tourists behaviour
Manila Declaration	CCA, Manila, 1980	General	Analysis of negative impacts of tourism
TEN Declaration	Stuttgart, 1984	Commitment	Action plan for tourism (view of the north)
The Bad Boll Statement	Bad Boll 1986	ECTWT, TEN, WCC	Churches approach to Third World Tourism
Mission Statement on Third World Tourism	Hong Kong 1993	ECTWT	General Statement
Position Paper on the Global Code of Ethics	Stuttgart 1998	TEN, ECTWT, Equations	Contribution to the WTO – Code of Ethics for Tourism
World Congress Against the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children - Agenda for Action	Stockholm, 1996	Countries; Civil Society; national, regional and international Organizations	Call for Action, (Combat Child Prostitution)
Position paper on tourism	WWF-International, 2000	Authorities, Tourism Industry,	Principles and Guidelines
Open Letter from the Conference “Mission Perspective in Tourism”	ECTWT Penang, Malaysia 2001		Principles
