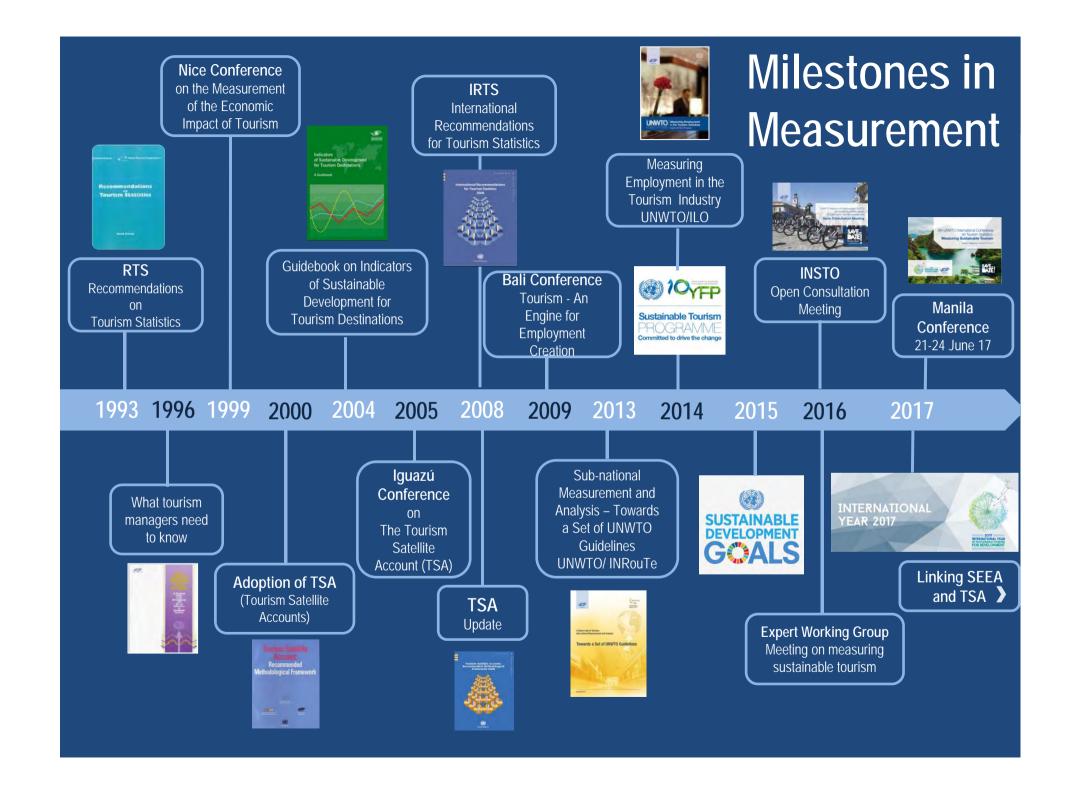


Creating
Trust
Through
Evidence

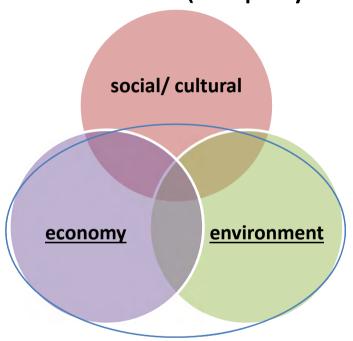
Clear **Evidence** about the positive and negative impacts of tourism, in order to support decision-makers effectively.

- Creation of strong foundations -



Scope MST statistical framework

First: mostly economic-environmental, some social (employment). Why?



- Tourism measurement has a particularly significant gap in relation to the environment, and yet so much policy interest (degradation/conservation)
- 2. Relatively more progress on economicenvironmental integration
- 3. These integrated frameworks are extendable to measurement at multiple scales, very important in tourism

In time: social/cultural

- e.g. UNESCO's work on Culture Satellite Accounts
- Social/cultural indicators can be considered, but it is acknowledged these will not yet be sourced from an integrated framework

SEEA-TSA: topics to be considered

TSA

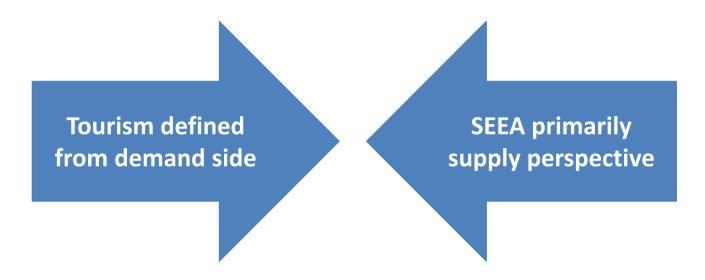
- Inbound, domestic, outbound tourism consumption
- Production by tourism industries
- Direct tourism GVA,
 GDP
- Employment in tourism industries



SEEA

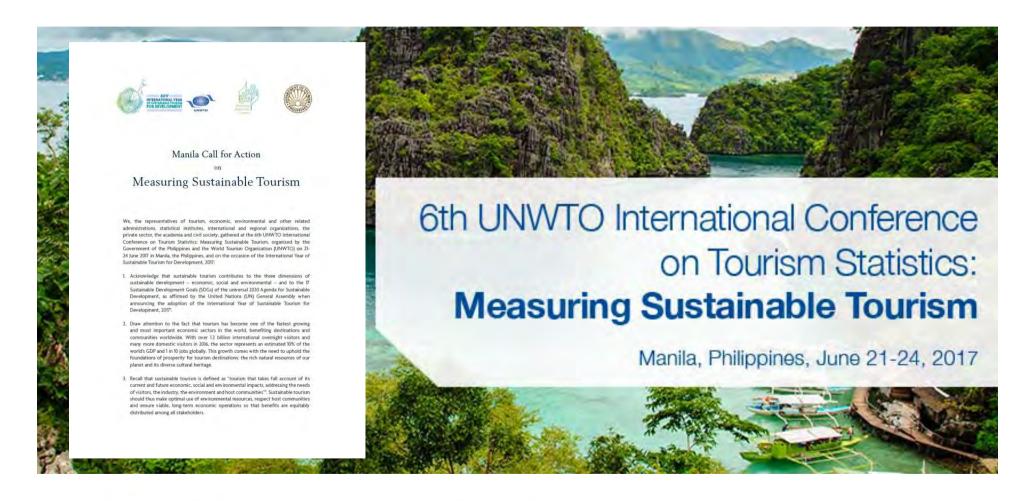
- Physical flows: water, energy, emissions, waste
- Stock (depletion) of resources: water, land, fish, timber
- Expenditures on the environment
- Ecosystems condition & services (ie spatially-based data accounts)
- ➤ Environmental impacts of tourism: GHG emissions, solid waste, wastewater, disruption of ecosystems and biodiversity
- Dependency of tourism on the environment: healthy and good quality ecosystems (beaches, reefs, forrests), water and energy requirements to meet visitor consumption
- > Environmental protection expenditure, environmental taxes
- Some socio-economic impacts & dependencies of tourism: employment,...

Challenges in SEEA-TSA

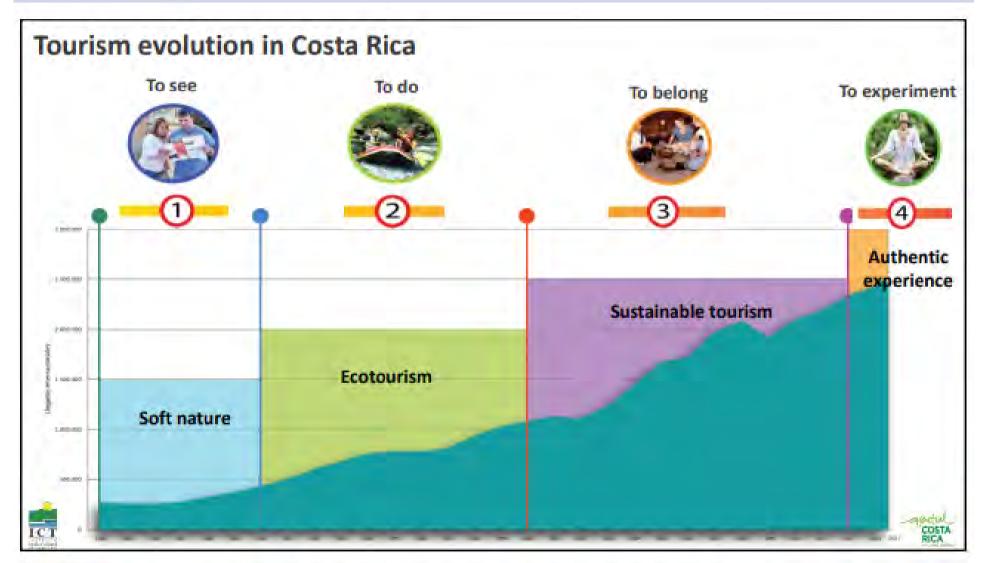


Tourism characteristic products (CPC based)	Tourism characteristic industries (ISIC based)
1. Accommodation services	1. Accommodation
2. Food and beverage serving service	ving activities
3 6. Passenger transport servi - Not 100% const	umed by visitors vices (rail, road, water, air)
7. Transport equipment rental se Other industries also cater to visitors	
8. Travel agencies and reservation ser	8. Travel agencies rvation activities
9. Cultural services	9. Cultural activites
10. Sports and recreational services	10. Sports and recreational activities
11. Country-specific tourism characteristic goods	11. Retail trade of country-specific tourism charac. goods
12. Country-specific tourism characteristic services	12. Other country-specific tourism characteristic activities

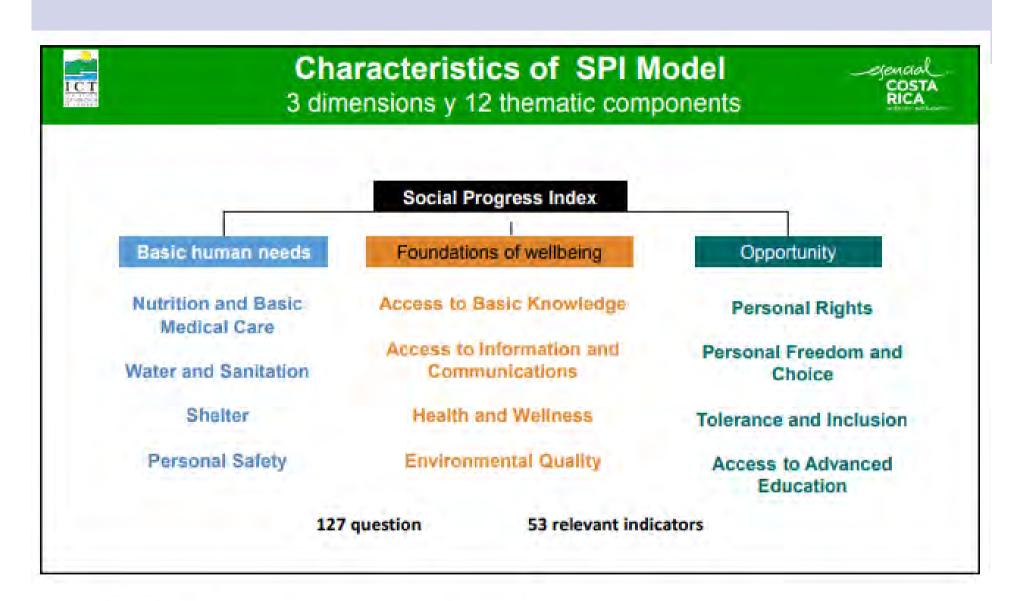
Manila Call for Action

















The UNWTO International Network of Sustainable Tourism Observatories (INSTO) is a network of tourism observatories monitoring the economic, environmental and social impact of the tourism at destination level. The initiative is based on UNWTO's long-standing commitment to support sustainable and resilient growth of the sector through measurement and monitoring, fostering the evidence-based management of tourism

MISSION

INSTO strives to support and connect destinations that are committed to the regular monitoring of economic, environmental and social tourism impacts to unlock the power of evidence-based decision making at destination-level, fostering sustainable tourism practices locally and globally.

VISION

Nurturing a dynamic network of partners that strive together towards creating healthy places for tourists and the host communities, leaving resilient destinations to future generations.

INSTO at the destination level

- Integrated approach to monitoring the use of resources
- Performance measurement of the implementation of (sustainable) development plans, policies and management actions
- Enables stakeholders to analyze risks, costs, impacts, limits and opportunities
- Helps to identify investment opportunities
- Greater public accountability, better communication
- Provides a strong basis for evidence-based decision making
- Ensures continuous improvement

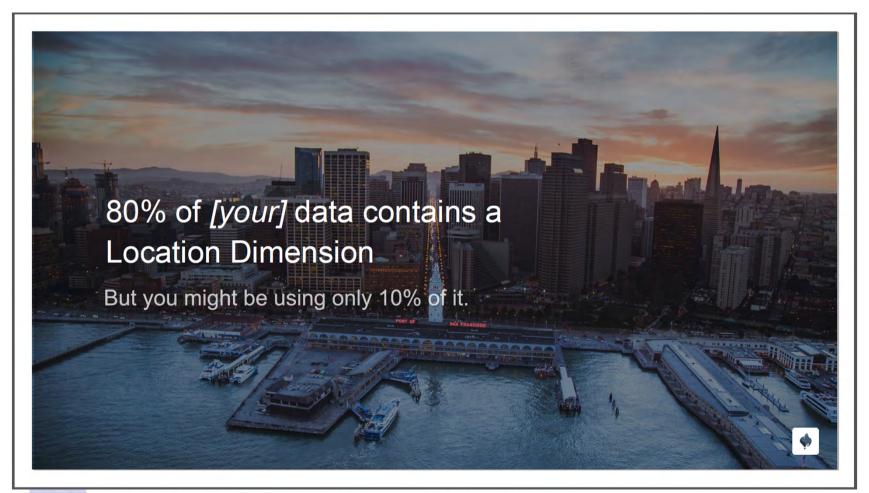


Standard set of baseline issues

- Local satisfaction with tourism
- 2. Destination economic benefits
- 3. Employment
- 4. Tourism seasonality
- 5. Energy management
- 6. Water management
- 7. Sewage treatment
- 8. Solid waste management
- 9. Development control

Methodology in constant development to provide further guidance to Observatories and including annual exchanges among the members of the network





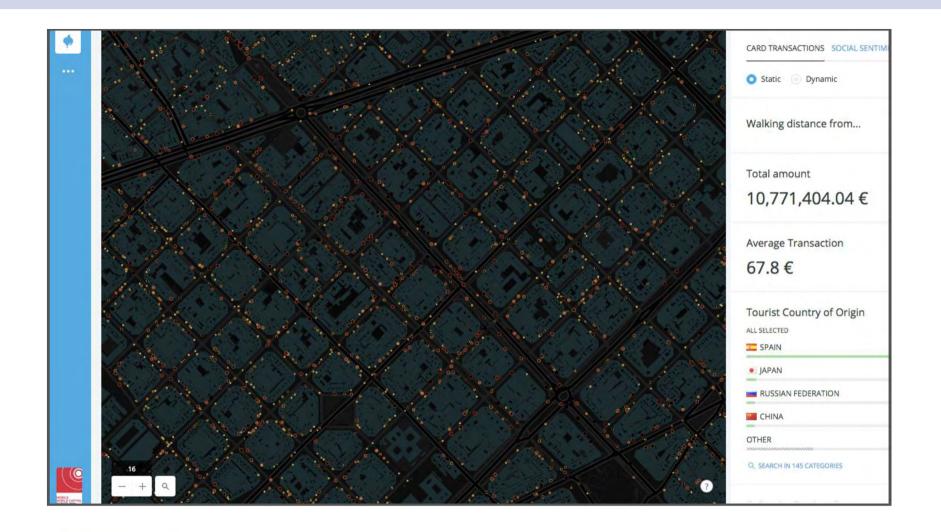




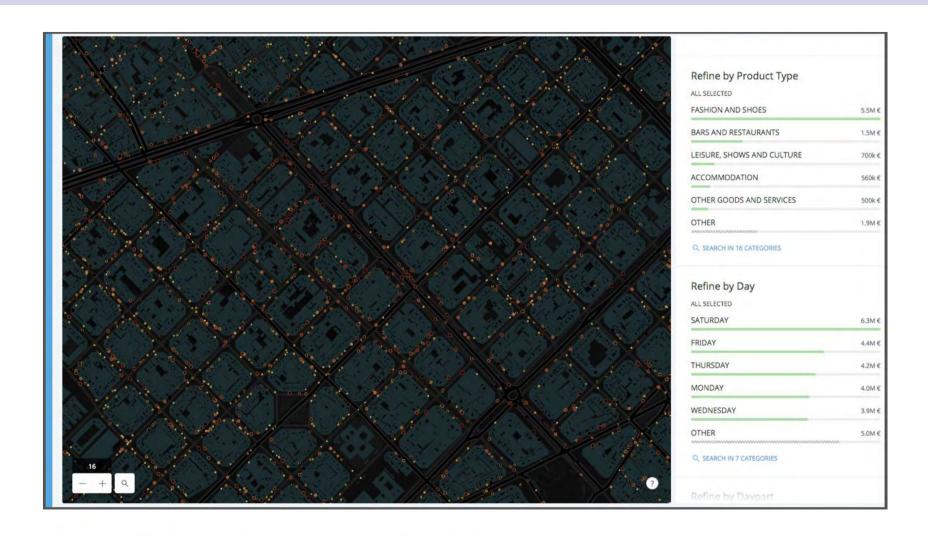




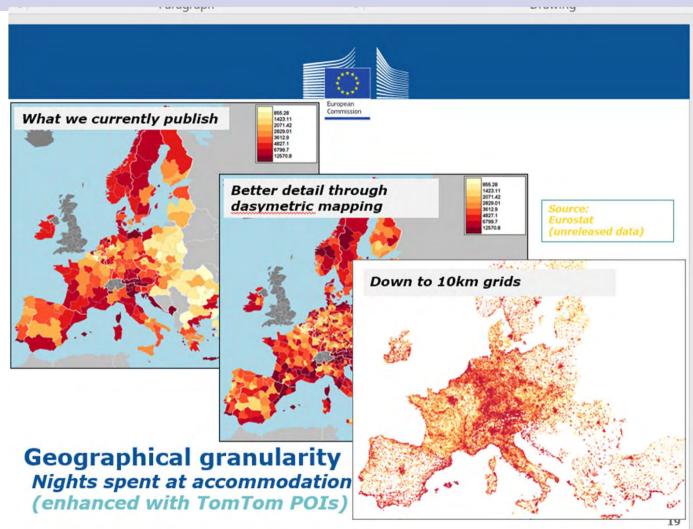












Source: Eurostat, 'Environmental dimension of sustainability in the European tourism statistics / latest relevant developments in tourism statistics, , C. Demunter, 2017





New sources and methods

Increased use of new, 'big' data sources

Potential benefits (all are relevant for measuring sustainability!):

- ⇒ Better timeliness (and overall quality?)
- Better geographical granularity
- ⇒ Better temporal granularity
- ⇒ New indicators previously unavailable
- Synergies with other fields of statistics (multi-source + multi-purpose)

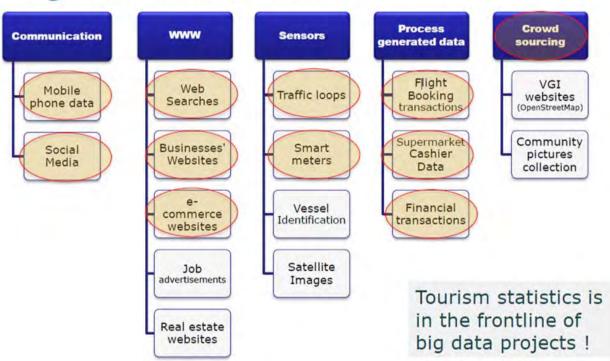
Source: Eurostat, 'Environmental dimension of sustainability in the European tourism statistics / latest relevant developments in tourism statistics, , C. Demunter, 2017



Tourism and the impact of non-traditional data sources



Big data - main sources



Source: Eurostat, 'Big Data: Opportunities and Challenges - Lessons drawn by the Task Force Big Data', C. Demunter, 2017

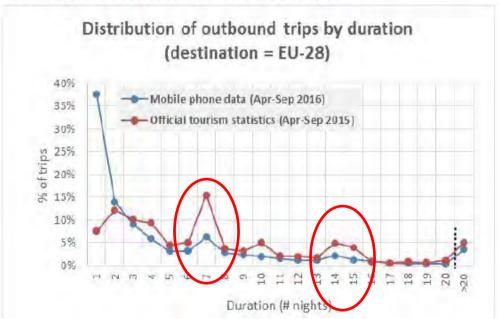


Example: analysis of mobile data in Belgium



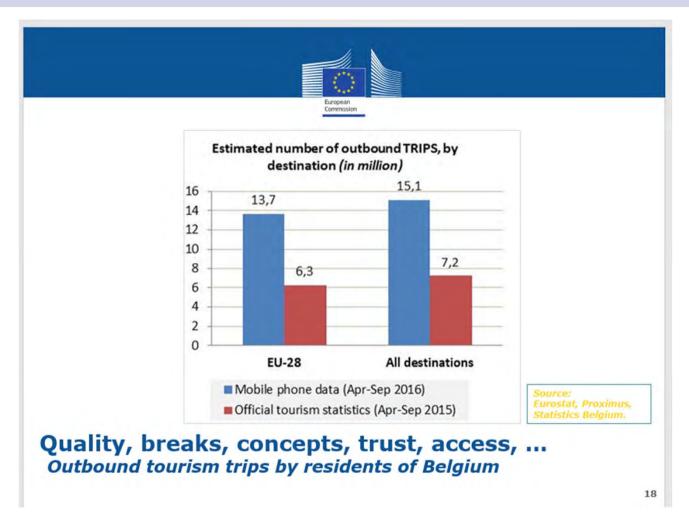
i. Outbound trips by duration: comparison

Comparison of the distribution of outbound trips from Belgium to other EU countries, by duration of the trips









Source: Eurostat, 'Environmental dimension of sustainability in the European tourism statistics / latest relevant developments in tourism statistics, , C. Demunter, 2017





Some conclusions on using big data

Target: regular data production using big data

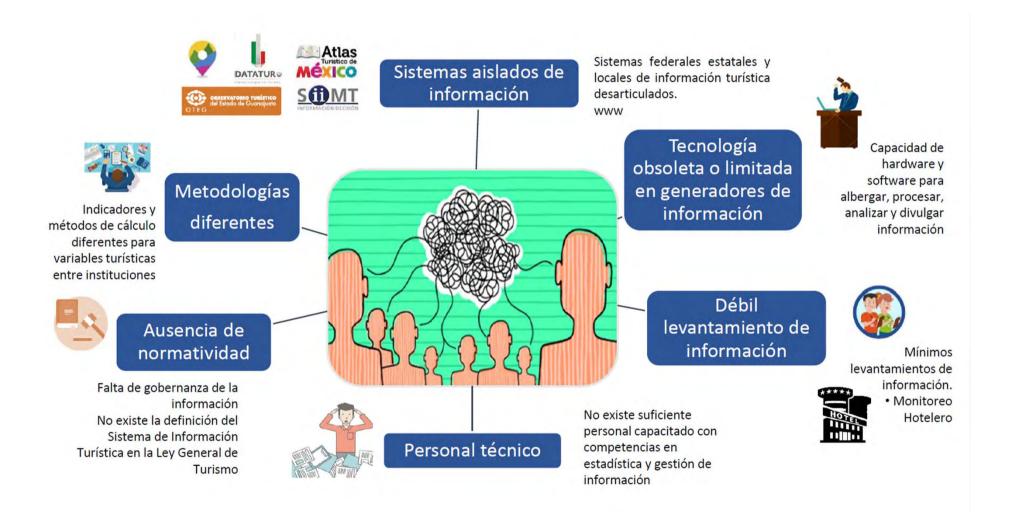
- ⇒ *first level:* exploring the feasibility of big data sources as **auxiliary information** for quality checks, calibration, etc.
- ⇒ second level: using big data to fill current **data gaps** and to produce experimental **'flash estimates'**
- third level: using big data to partially replace 'traditional' sources/surveys
- ⇒ fourth level: rethinking in a user-oriented way the system of tourism statistics, taking into account the opportunities offered by integrating big data

Essential conditions:

- ⇒ intensive cooperation (at all levels)
- ⇒ knowledge sharing

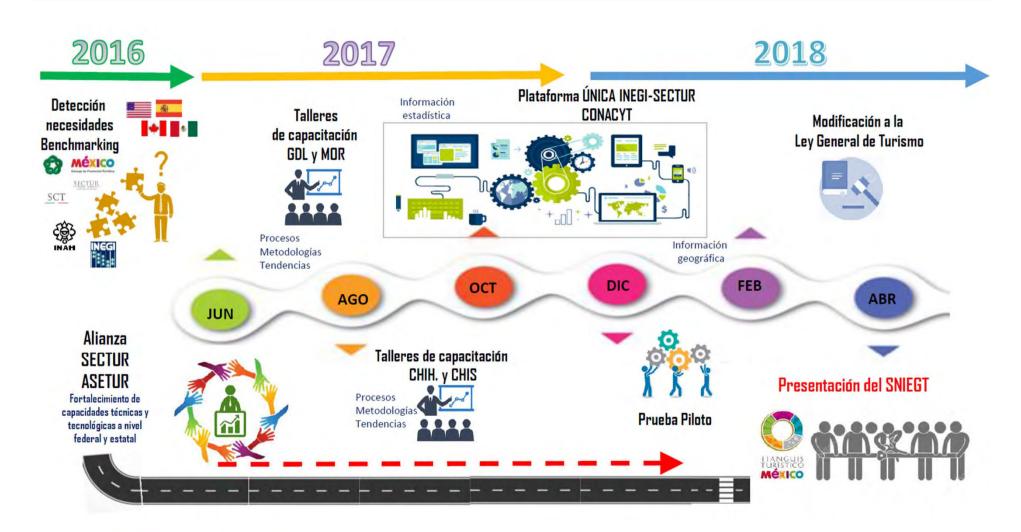


Observatories – The case of Mexico



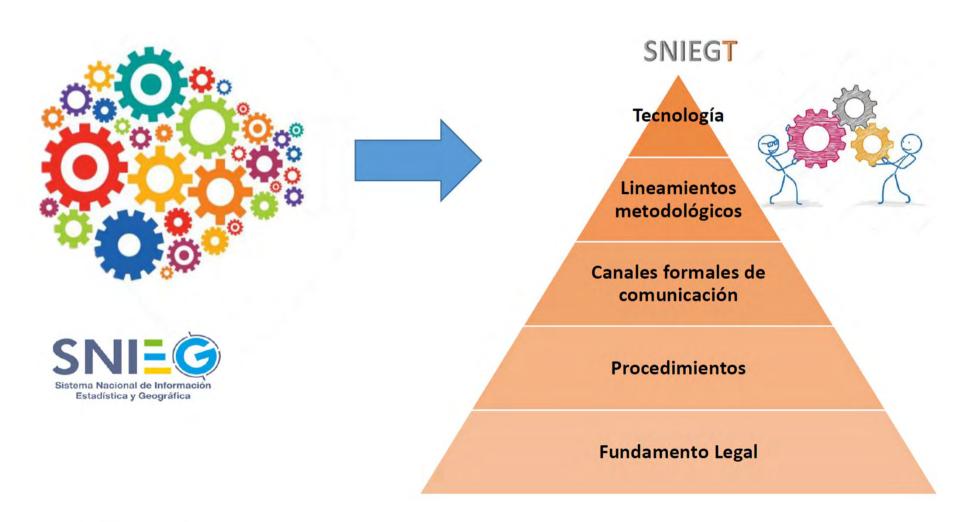


Process of change





Interpretation of observatories

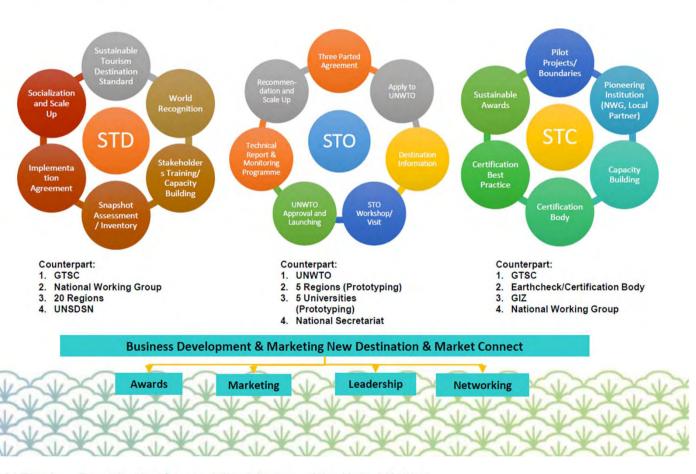




Observatories - The case of Indonesia



SUSTAINABLE TOURISM PROGRAMS





The case of Indonesia

wonderful indonesta

SUSTAINABLE TOURISM PROGRAM: Initiatives / Activities

SCOPING

STD

- National Guidelines on Sustainable Tourism Program
- Sustainable Tourism Strategy Platform
- ✓ Sustainable Tourism Master plan
- ✓ MoU and Destination Contract on Sustainable
- √ National and International Assessor Training Program
- ✓ Facilitator and Local Partner Training
- ✓ International Conference
- ✓ National Conference on STD.
- ✓ Prototyping 10 Priority Destination

STO

- ✓ National Guidelines on STO
- ✓ Prototyping 5 STOs
- ✓ STO:
 - ☐ Pre-Establishment
 - ☐ Acceptance Procedure
 - ☐ Stakeholder Engagement ☐ Developing Issues and Indicators
 - ☐ Monitoring and Reporting
 - ☐ Communication and information sharing

STC

- ✓ National Guidelines on STC
- ✓ Certification in Sustainable Destination
- ✓ Training for Assessors
- ✓ Cooperation with GIZ, Earthcheck
- ✓ Prototyping 3 destinations

KEY MEASURES

- ✓ Economic
 - Capacity Building Local Community
 - · Training for Trainers
- ✓ Community
 - Empowerment facilitators and local partners
- ✓ Environment
 - Climate Change Response

- Research
 - Field Research
 - Action Research
 - Reporting
 - National Conference on STO
 - Recommendations
 - National Conference on STO (Wonderful Indonesia Sustainable Tourism Observatory/WINSTO)
 - INST

- Assessment
 - Comprehensive and snapshot assessment
 - Accreditation
 - National Agency
 - Recommendation
 - Indonesia Sustainable Tourism Award
 - ASEAN Sustainable Tourism Award
 - Labelling



World Tourism Organization | a specialized Agency of the United Nations







Thank you

Dr. Dirk GlaesserDirectorSustainable Development of TourismWorld Tourism Organization (UNWTO)

sdt@unwto.org www.unwto.org

