

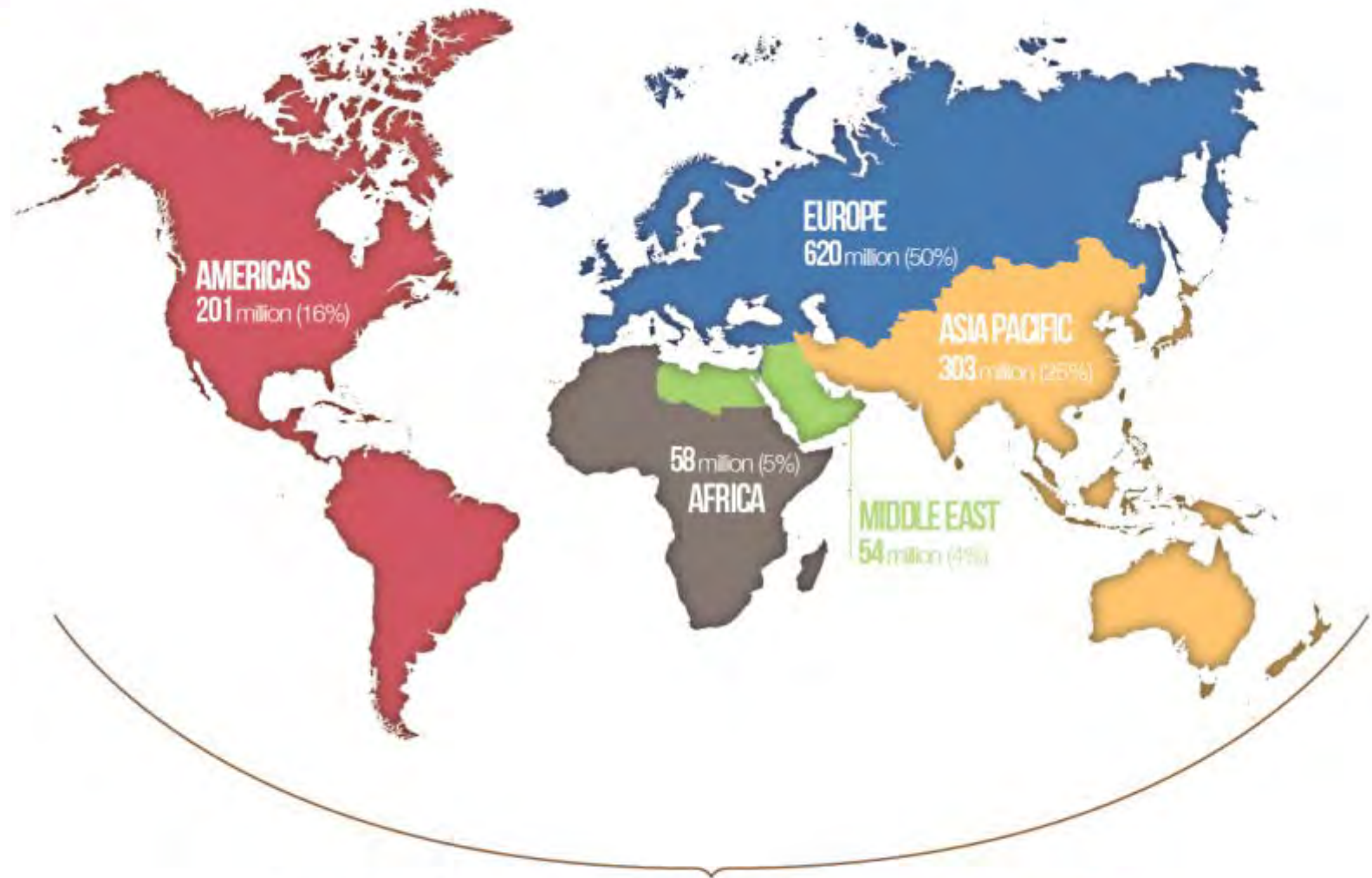


The Future of Tourism and Sustainable & Inclusive Development

**Sustainable Development
and Circular Economy**
Papeete, French Polynesia
20-21 November 2017



International tourist arrivals by region, 2016



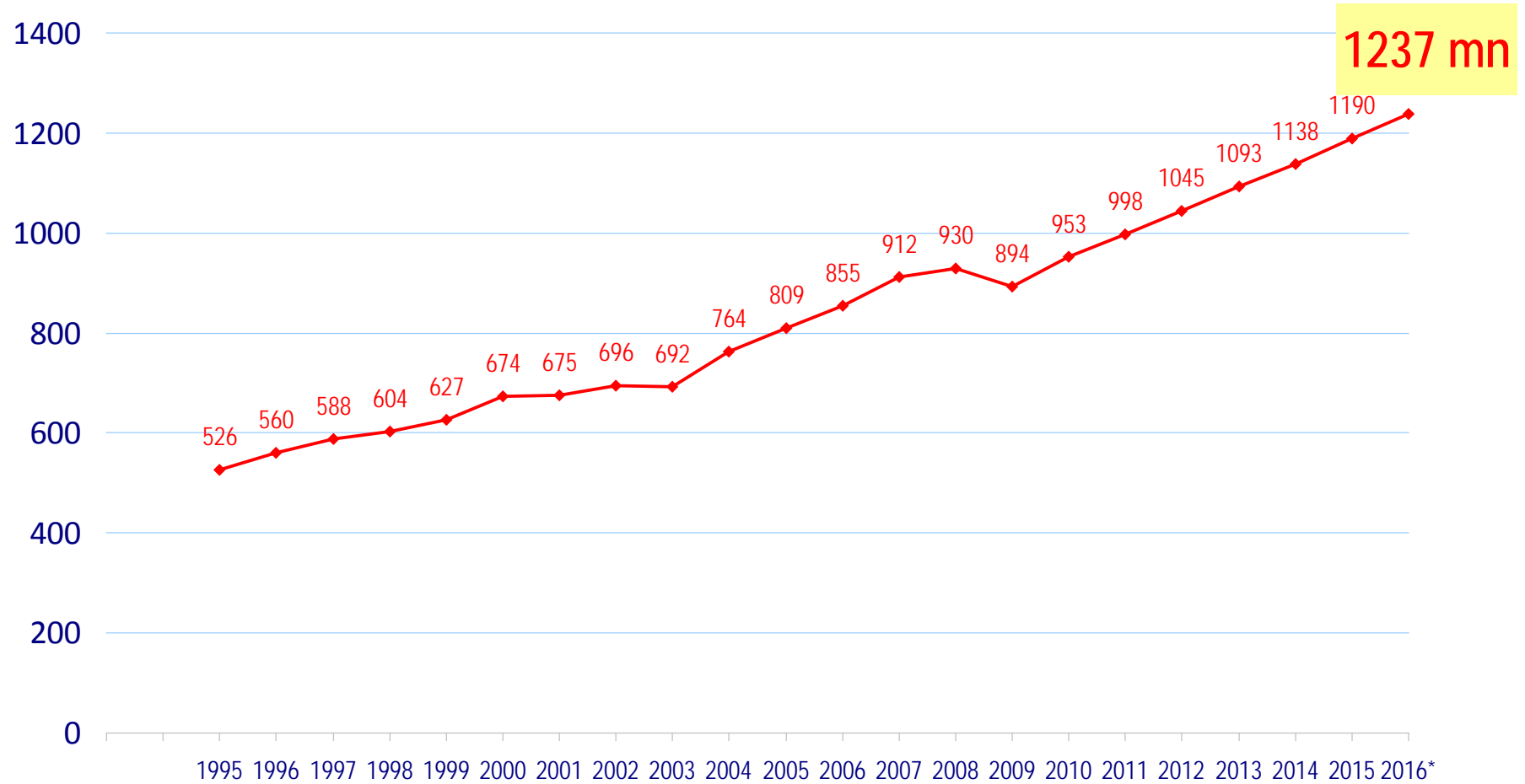
WORLD: 1,235 MILLION

Tourism as generator of wealth



Inbound tourism in the world

International tourist arrivals (million)

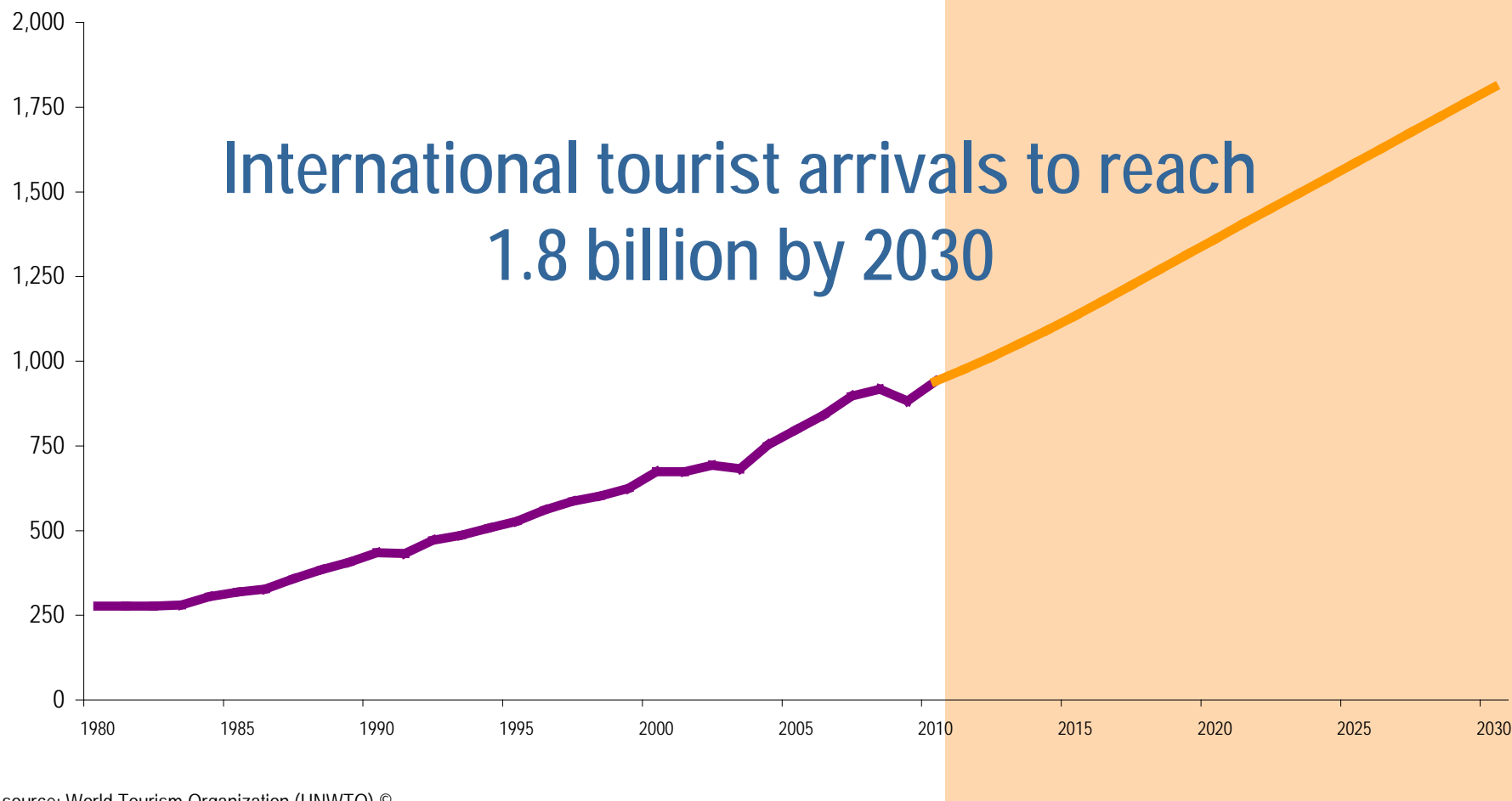


Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)

UNWTO - a Specialized Agency of the United Nations

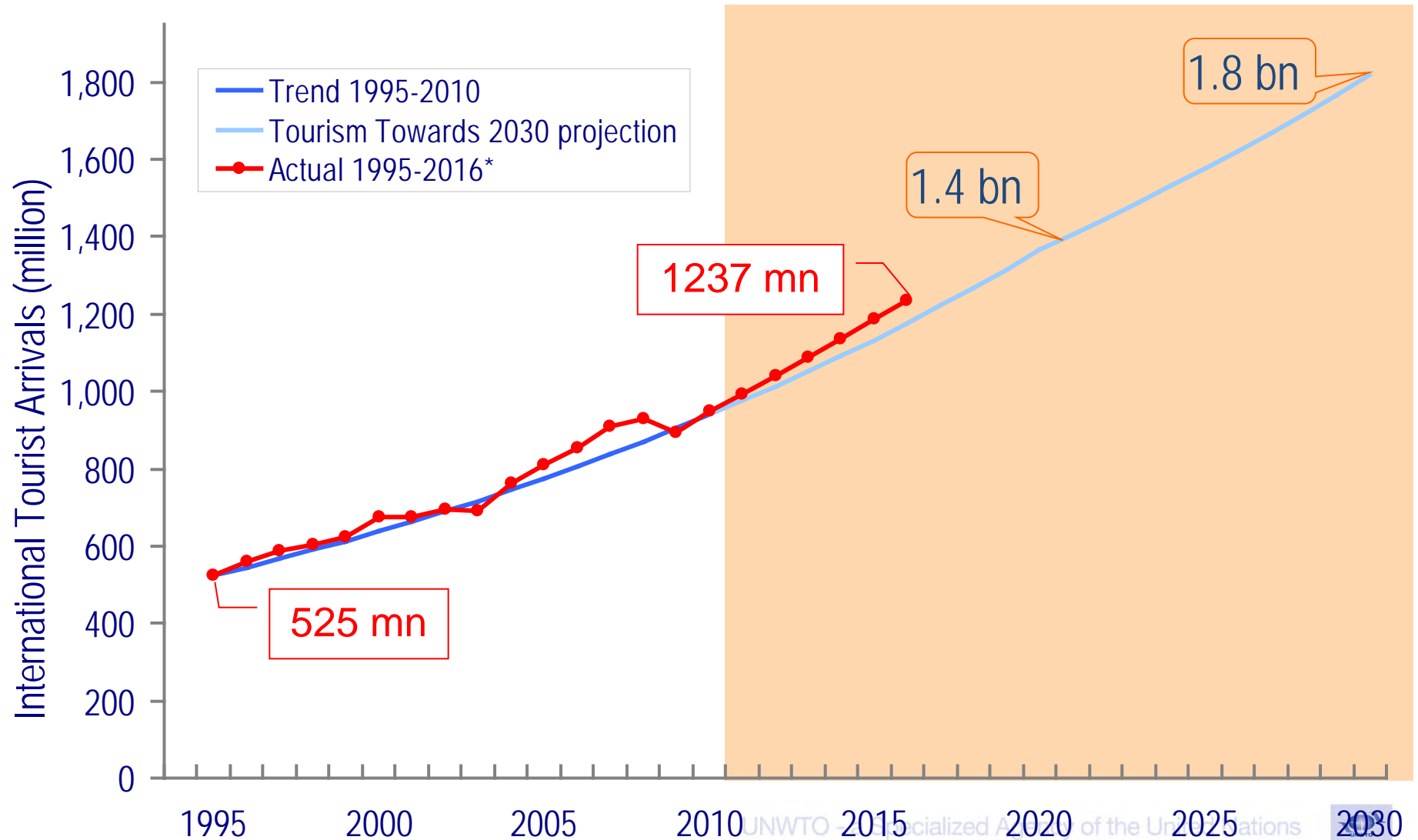


International tourism, World



source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

Actual Trend vs. Tourism Towards 2030 projection World



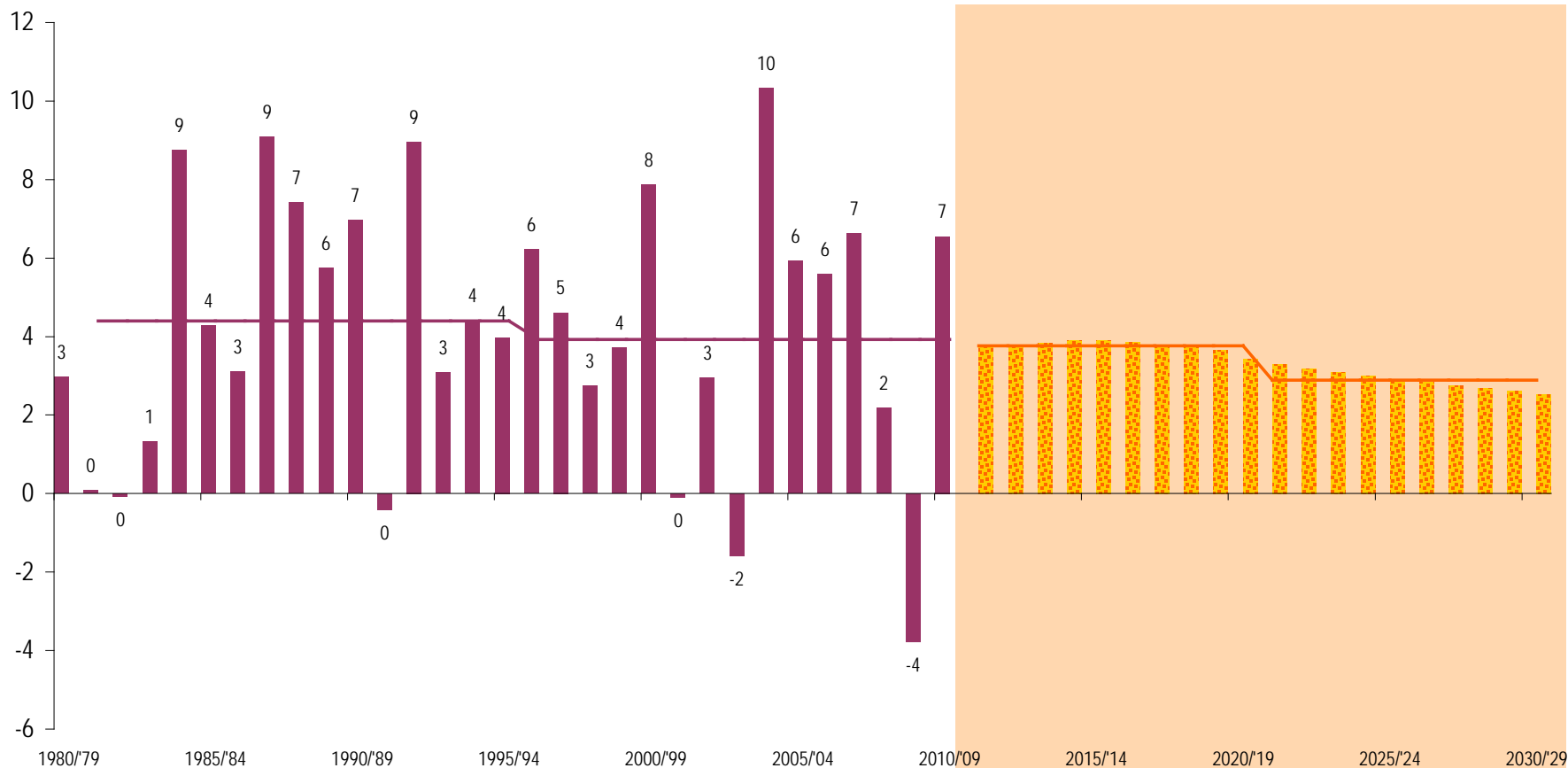
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)

World's Top Tourism Destinations by International Tourist Arrivals

Rank	1950	World Share	1980	World Share	2000	World Share	2015	World Share
1	United States	71%	France	40%	France	37%	France	28%
2	Canada		United States		United States		United States	
3	Italy		Spain		Spain		Spain	
4	France		Italy		Italy		China	
5	Switzerland		Austria		China		Italy	
6	Ireland	17%	Mexico	20%	United Kingdom	15%	Turkey	14%
7	Austria		Canada		Mexico		Germany	
8	Spain		United Kingdom		Canada		United Kingdom	
9	Germany		Germany		Russian Federation		Mexico	
10	United Kingdom		Switzerland		Germany		Russian Federation	
11	Norway	9%	Yugoslav SFR	10%	Austria	10%	Thailand	11%
12	Argentina		Poland		Poland		Austria	
13	Mexico		Former U.S.S.R.		Greece		Hong Kong (China)	
14	Netherlands		Former Czechoslovakia		Hungary		Malaysia	
15	Denmark		Hungary		Malaysia		Greece	
	Others	3%	Others	30%	Others	38%	Others	46%
Total	25 million		277 million		674 million		1.190 million	

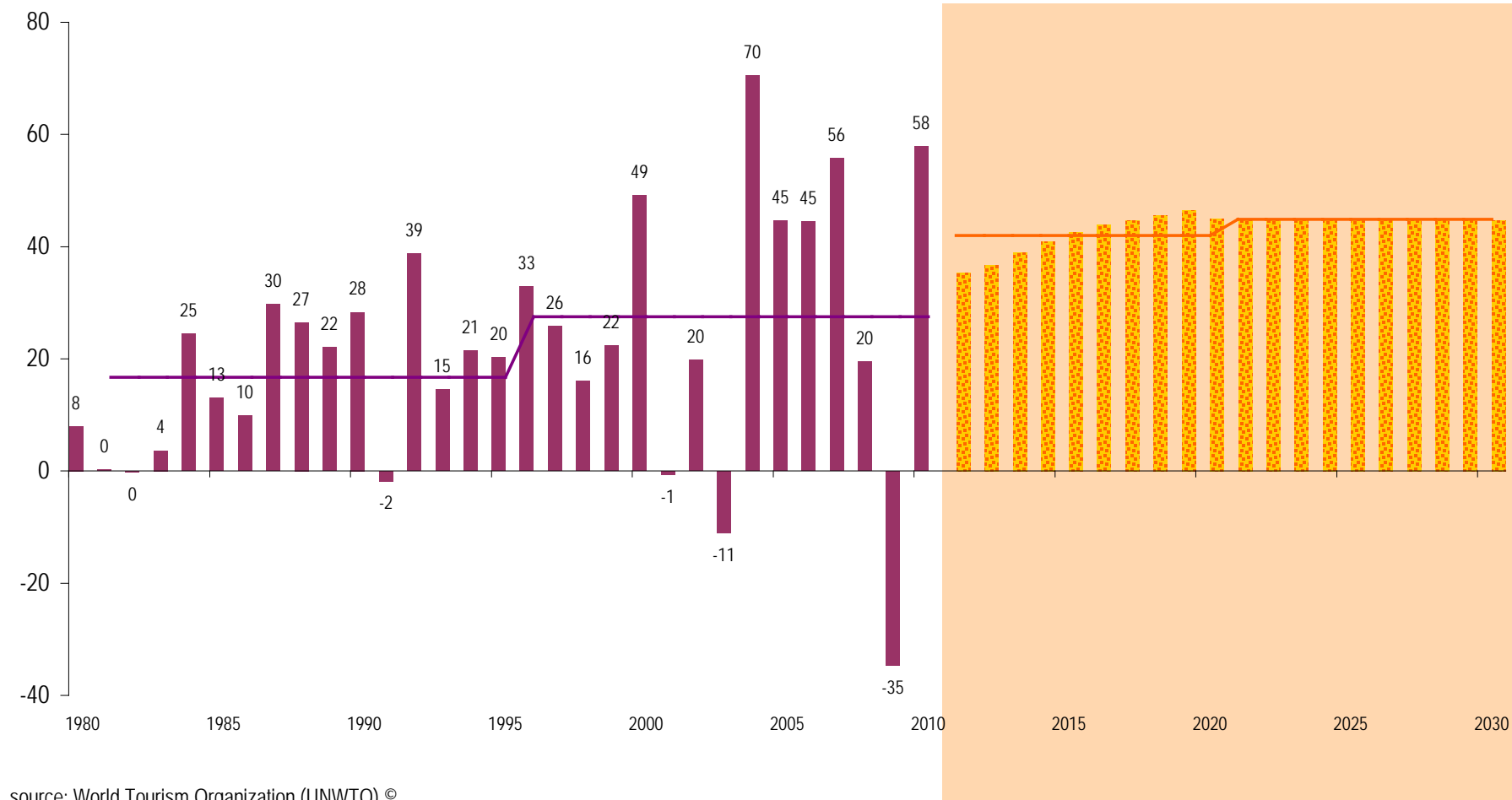
Source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

International tourism, World



source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

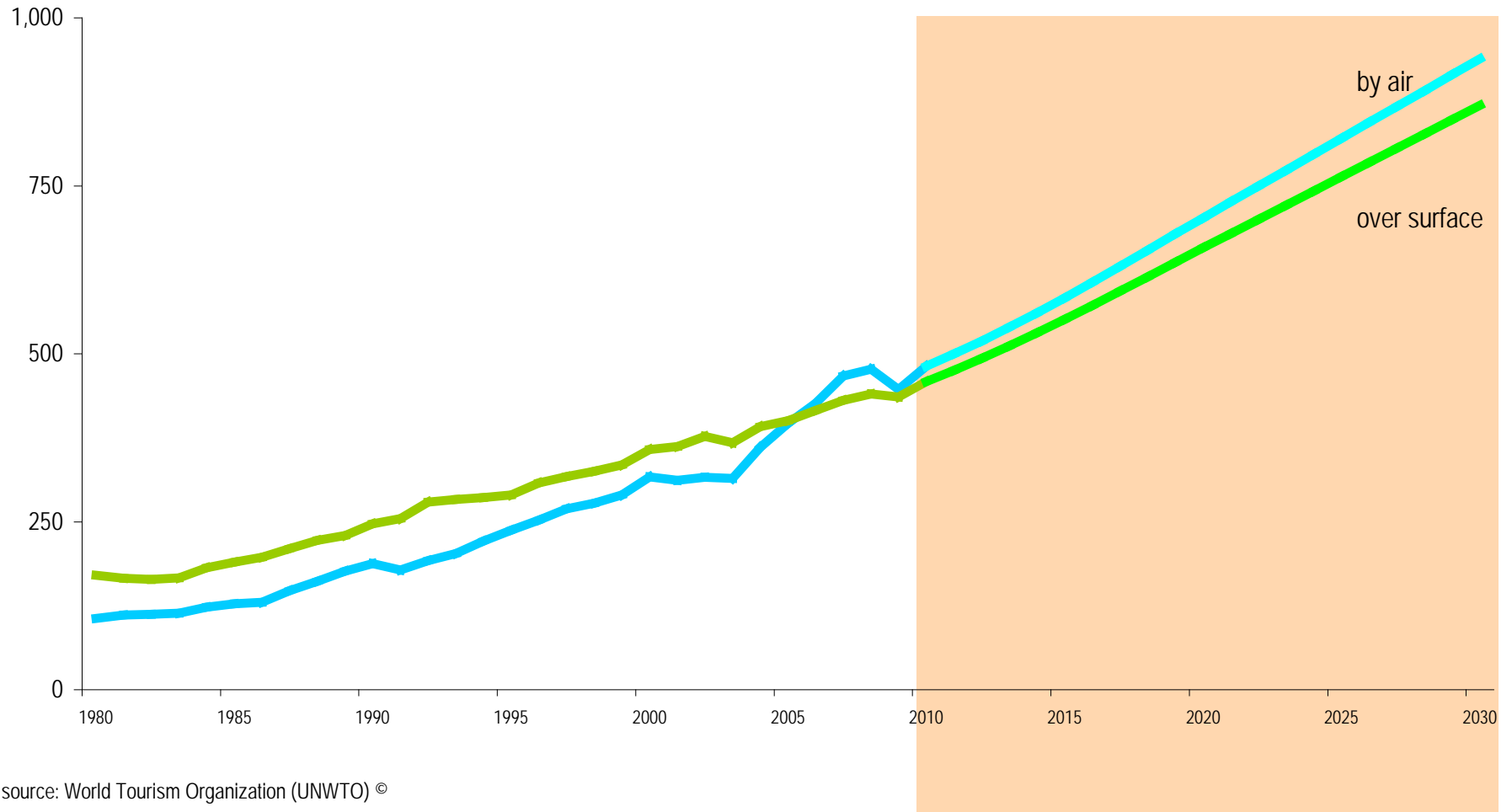
International tourism, World



The importance of air transportation

International tourism by means of transport

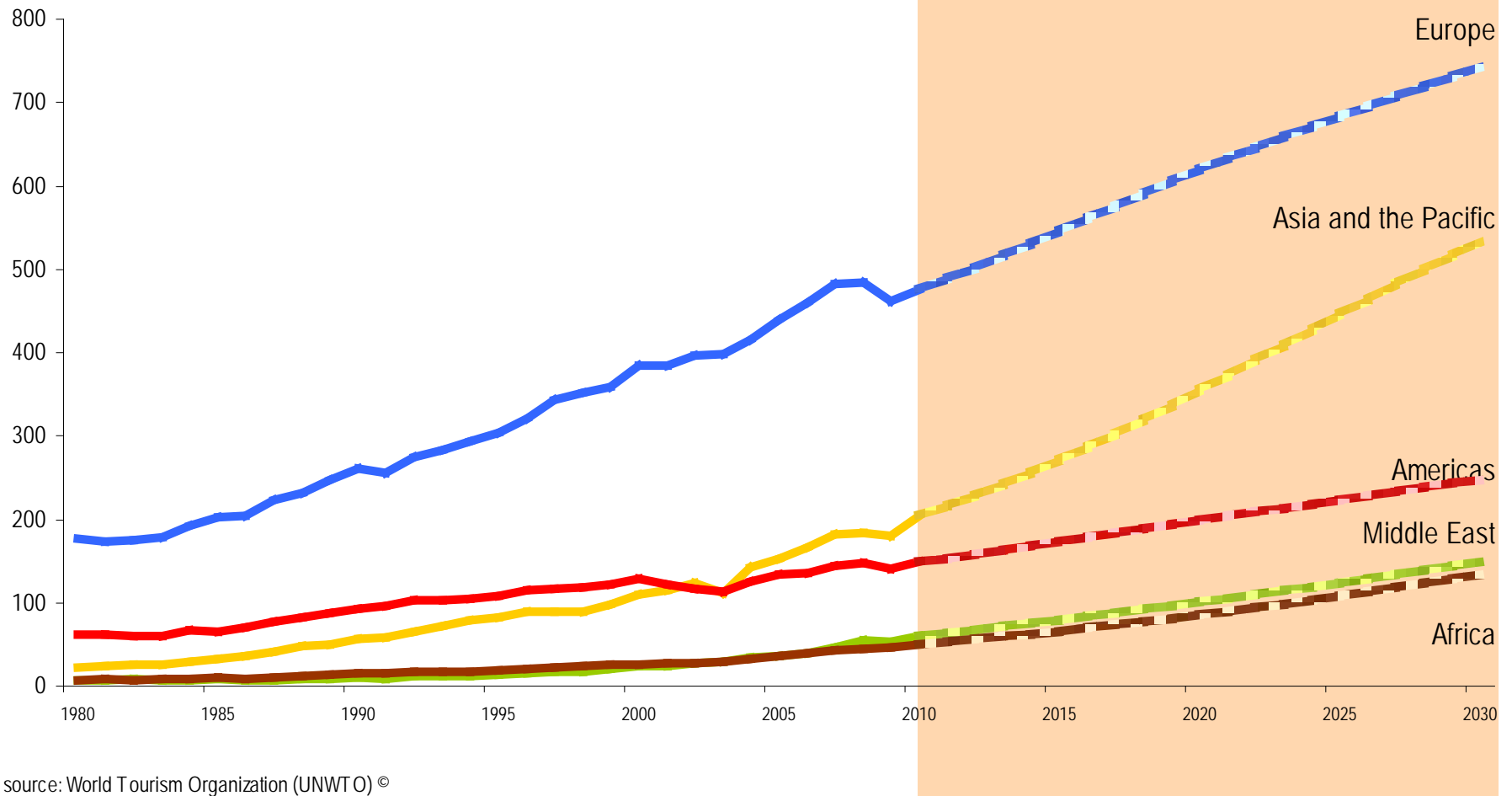
International Tourist Arrivals, million



source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

Asia and the Pacific will gain most of the new arrivals

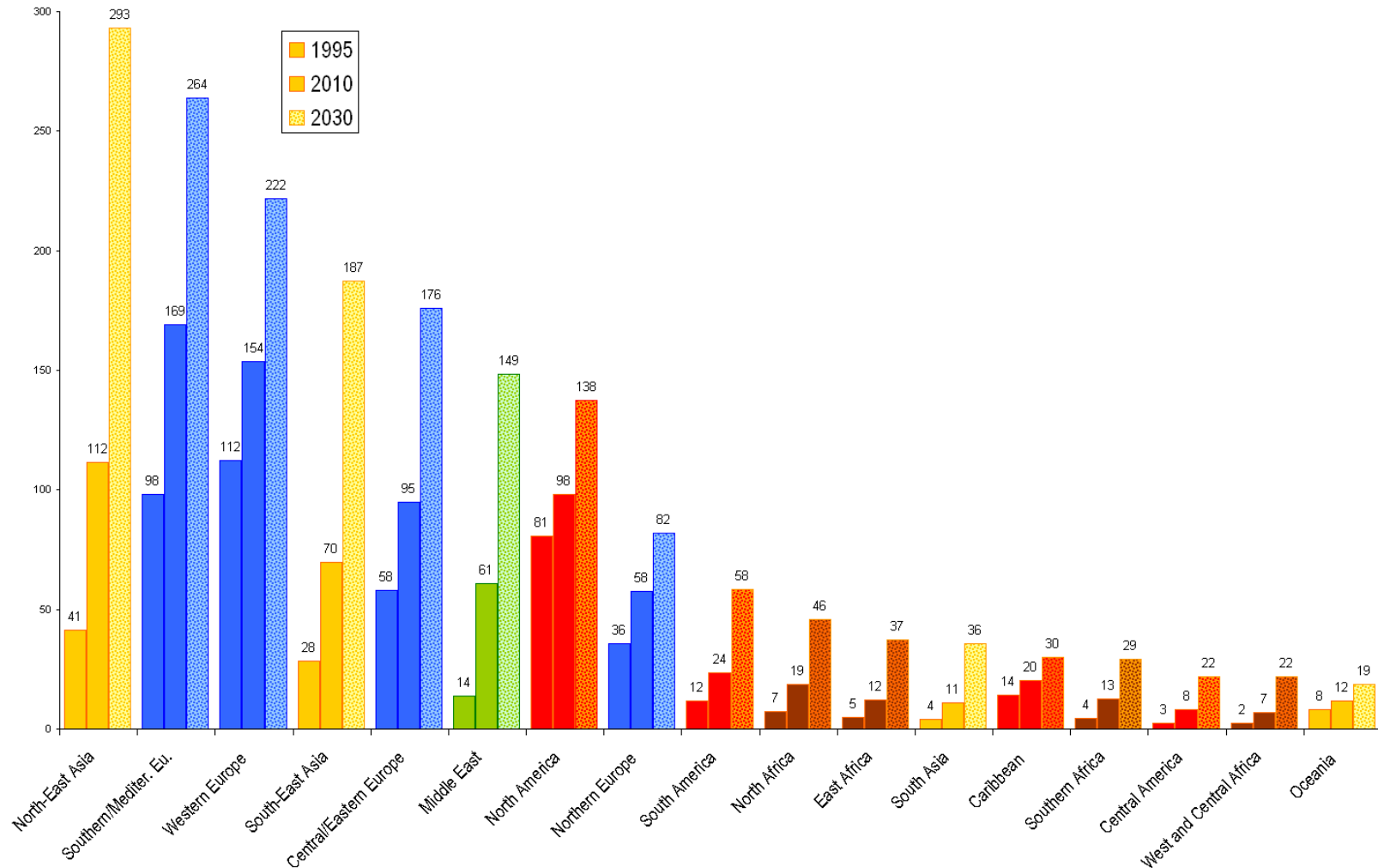
Inbound tourism by region of destination



North-East Asia will be the most visited subregion in 2030

International tourism by (sub)region of destination

International tourist arrivals, million

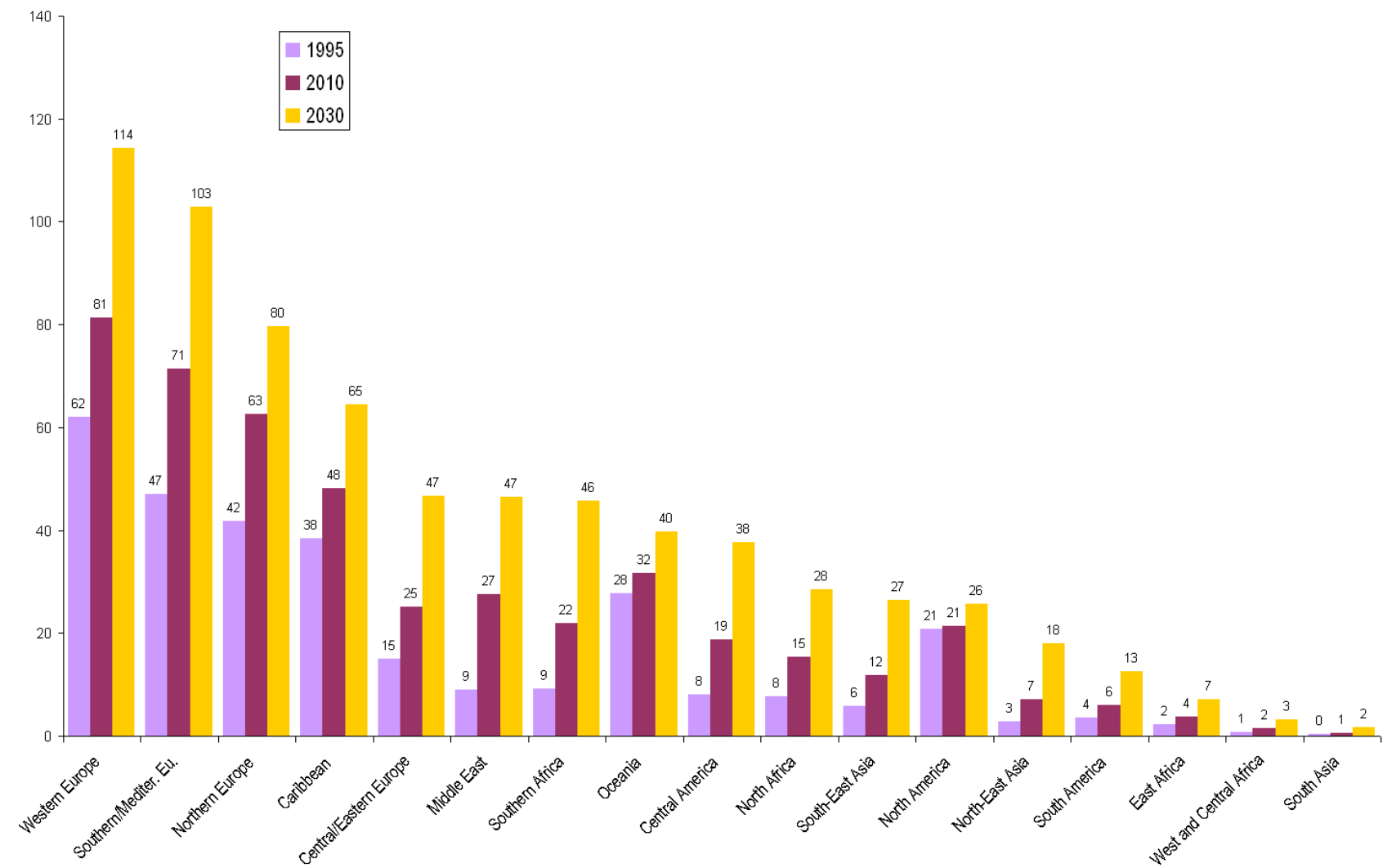


source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

Europe continues to lead in international arrivals received per 100 of population

International tourism by (sub)region of destination

International tourist arrivals received per 100 of population



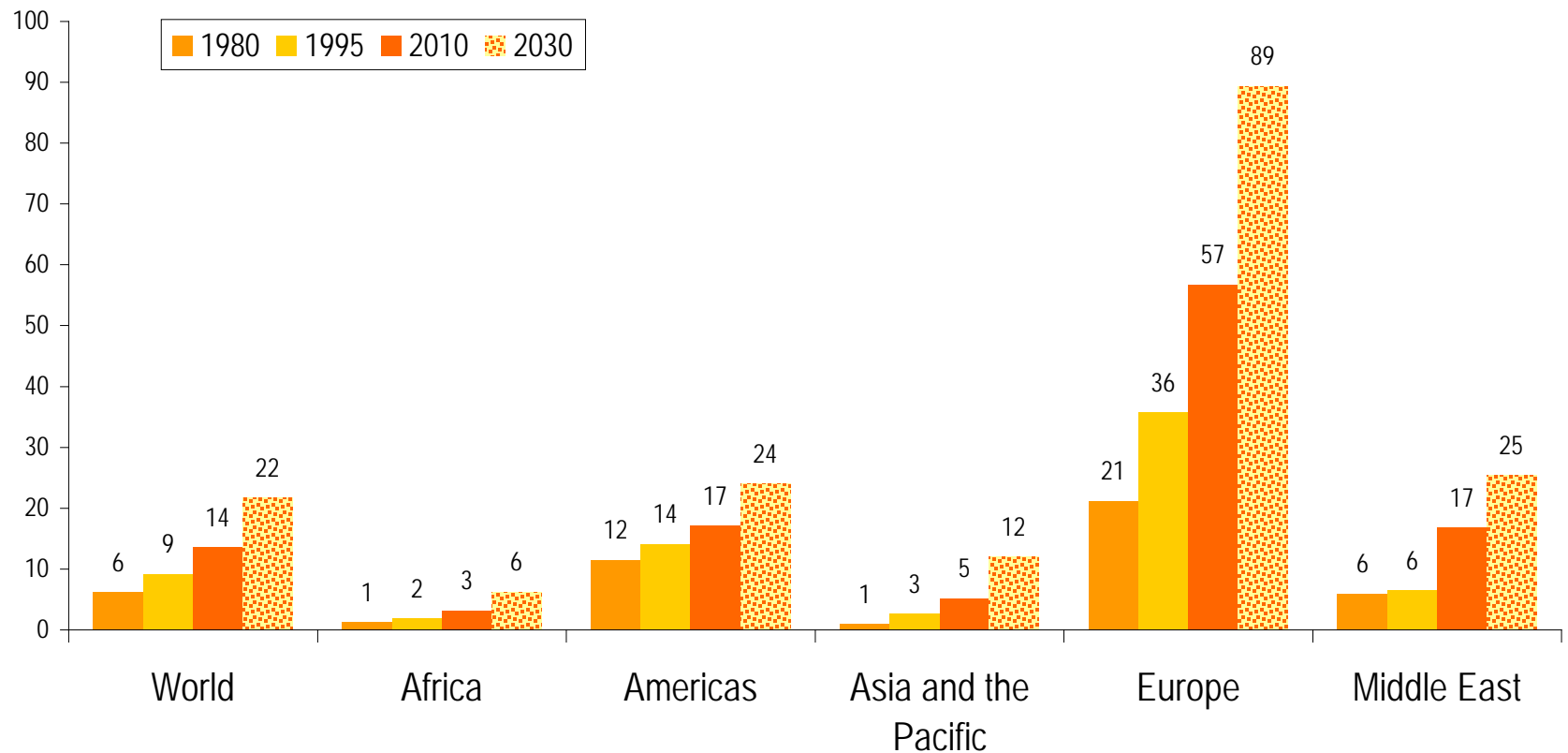
source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©



Outbound tourism participation is highest in Europe and still low in Asia and the Pacific

Outbound tourism by region of origin

International Tourist Arrivals generated per 100 population



source: World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) ©

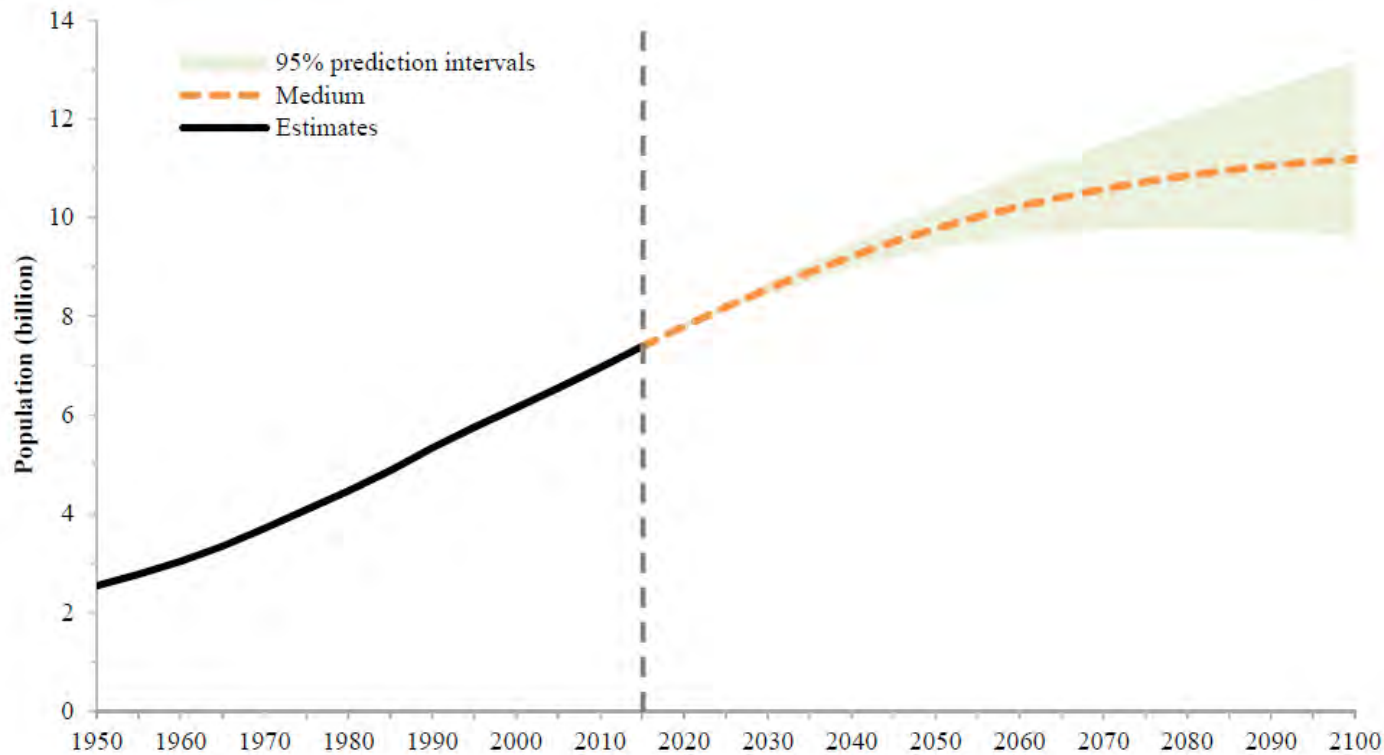
Growth & Potential

- In 2030, while reaching the 1.8 billion International Tourist Arrivals, these are only 22 per 100
- In 2030, Europe will generate 89 per 100 (outbound)
- In 2030, Western Europe will receive 114 per 100 (inbound)

Projected growth of the global population

The world's population is projected to increase by slightly more than one billion people over the next 13 years, reaching 8.6 billion in 2030, and to increase further to 9.8 billion in 2050 and 11.2 billion by 2100

Population of the world: estimates, 1950-2015, and medium-variant projection with 95% prediction intervals, 2015-2100

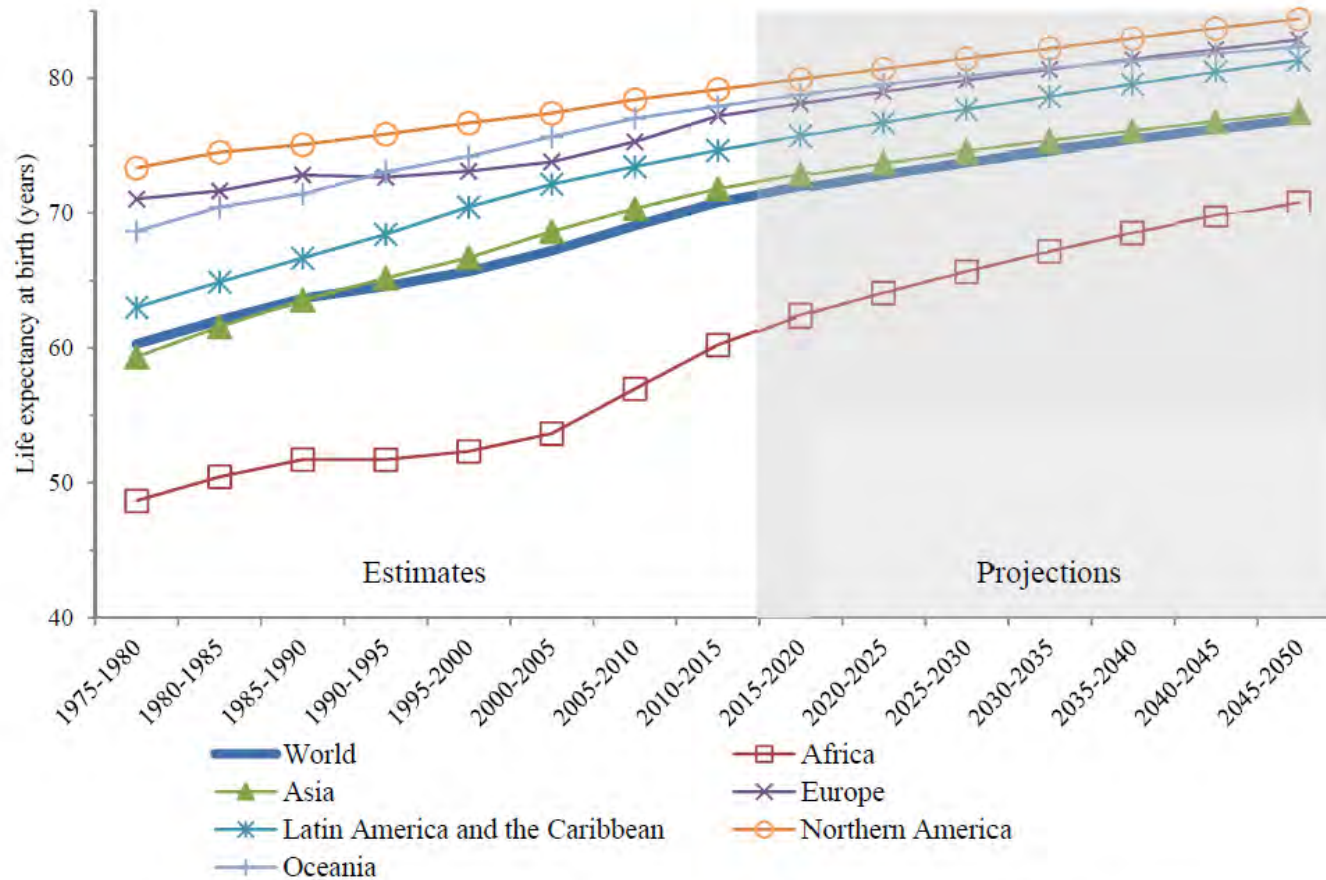


The size of the world's population is virtually certain to rise over the next few decades. Later in the century there is roughly a 27% chance that could stabilize or even begin to fall sometimes before 2100.

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017).
World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision. New York: United Nations.

Increasing longevity around the world

Globally, life expectancy at birth is projected to rise from 71 years old in 2010-2015 to 77 years in 2045-2050.



Life expectancy at birth (years) by region: estimates 1975-2015 and projections 2015-2050

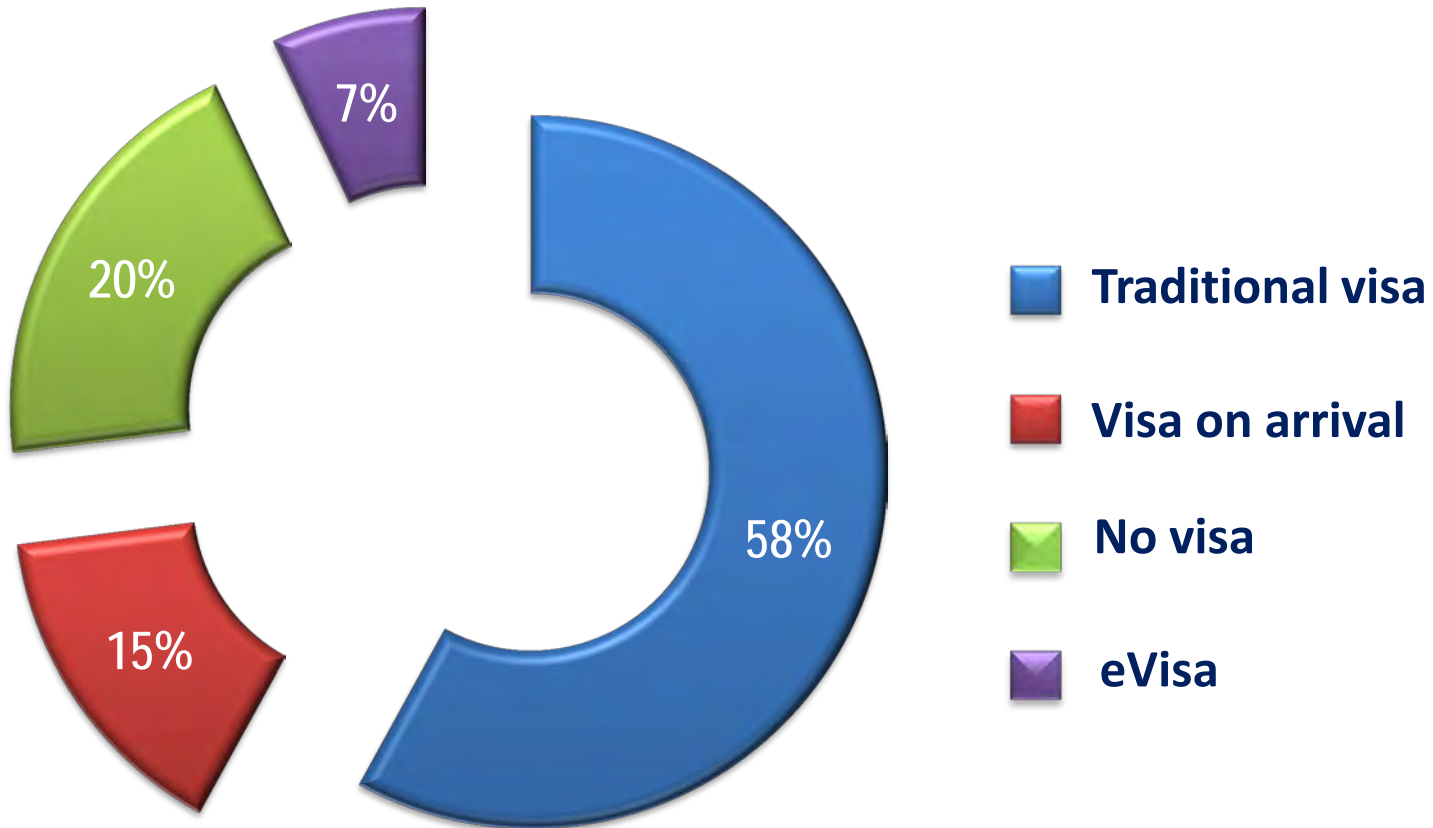
Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017).
World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision. New York: United Nations.

Visa Openness Report 2016

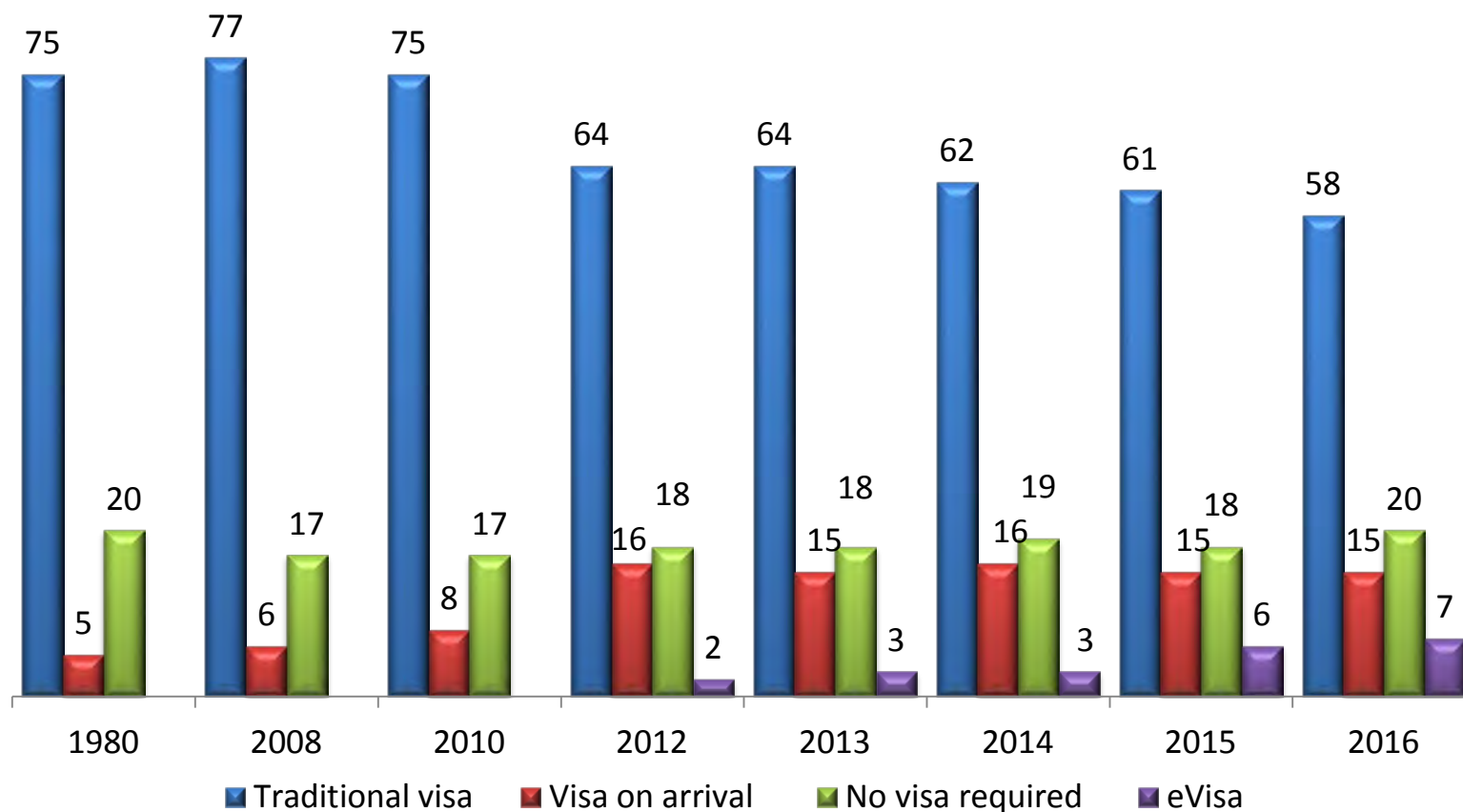


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World population affected, 2016



World population affected, 1980-2016 (%)

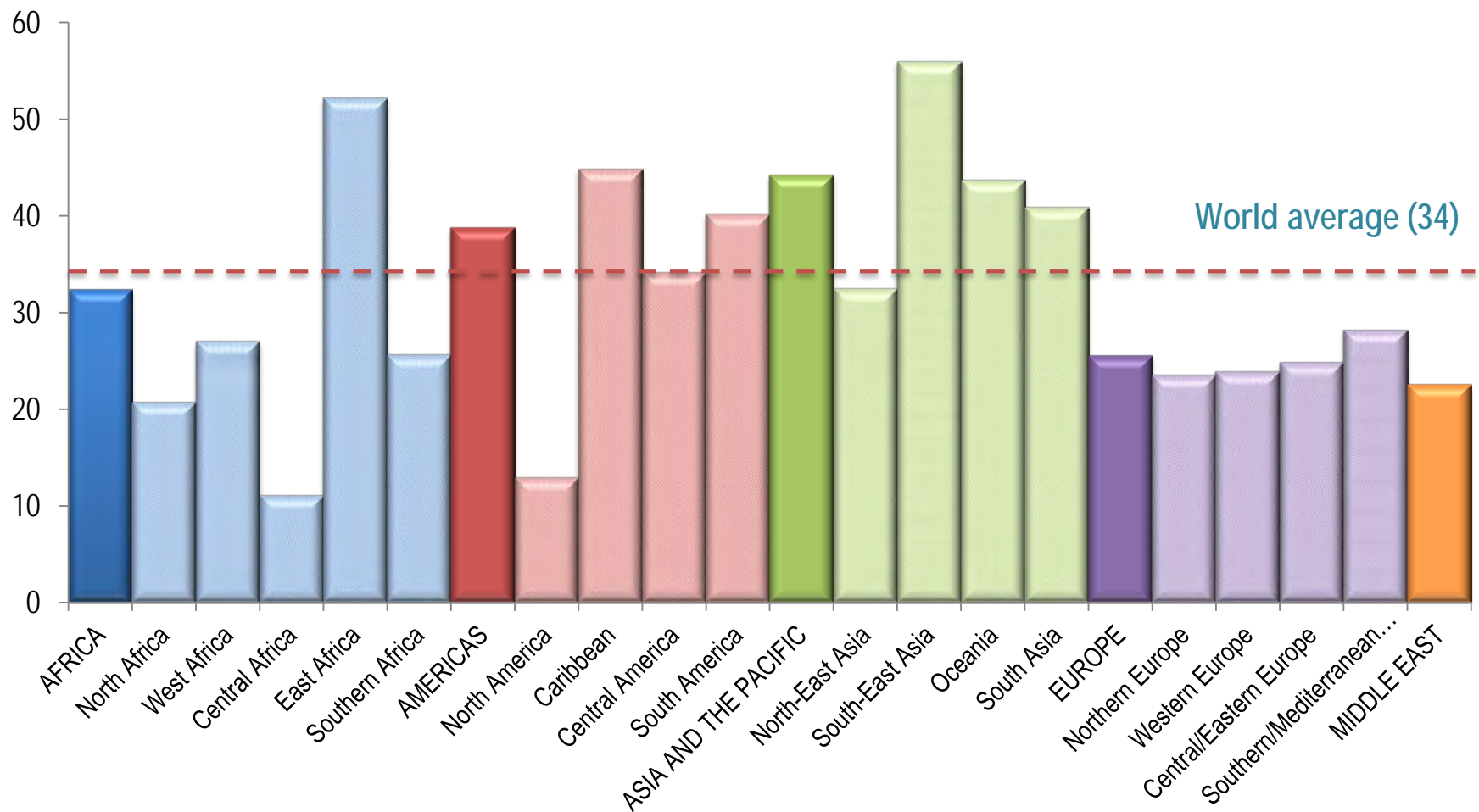


Tourism visa openness index 2016

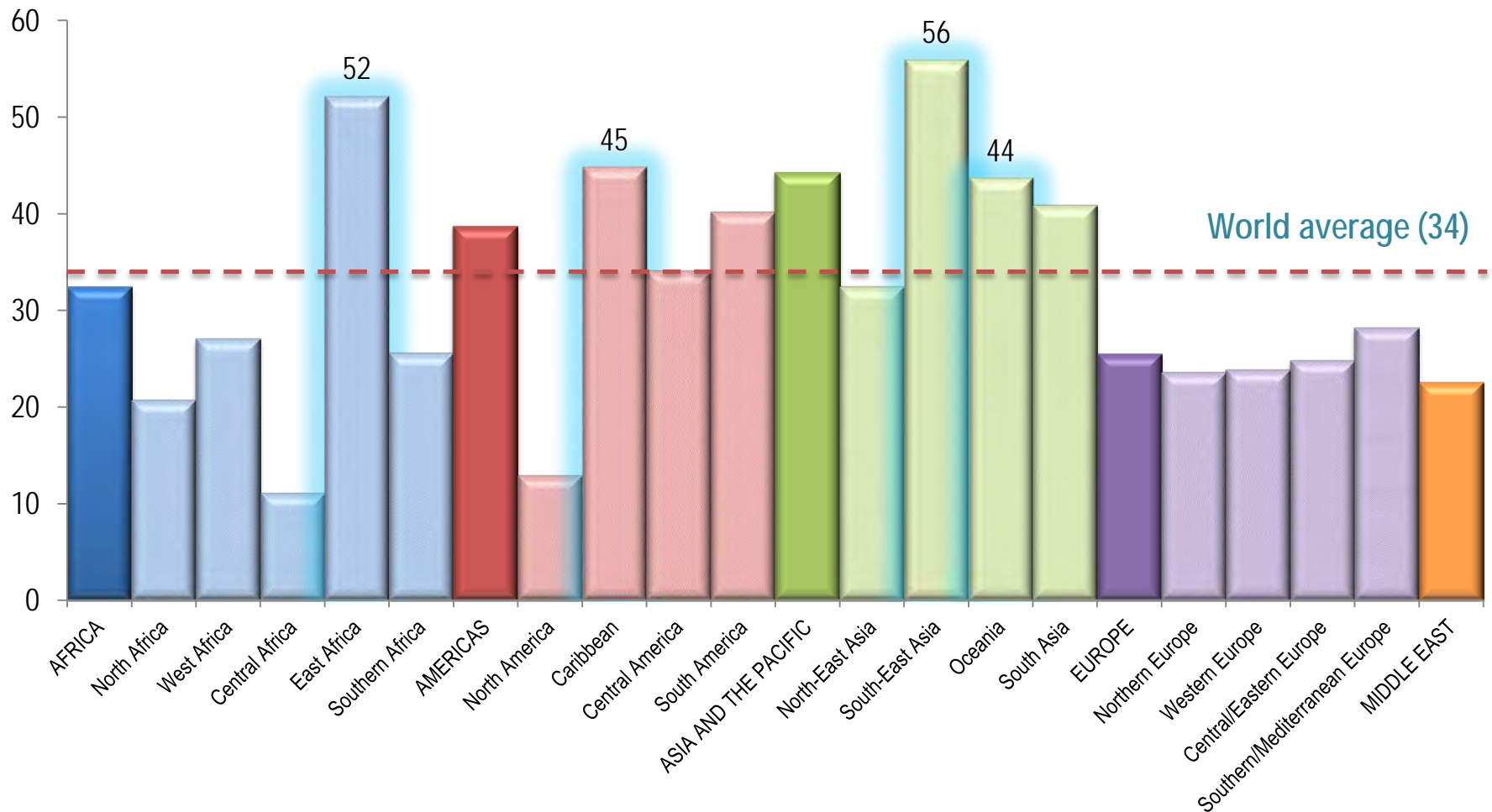


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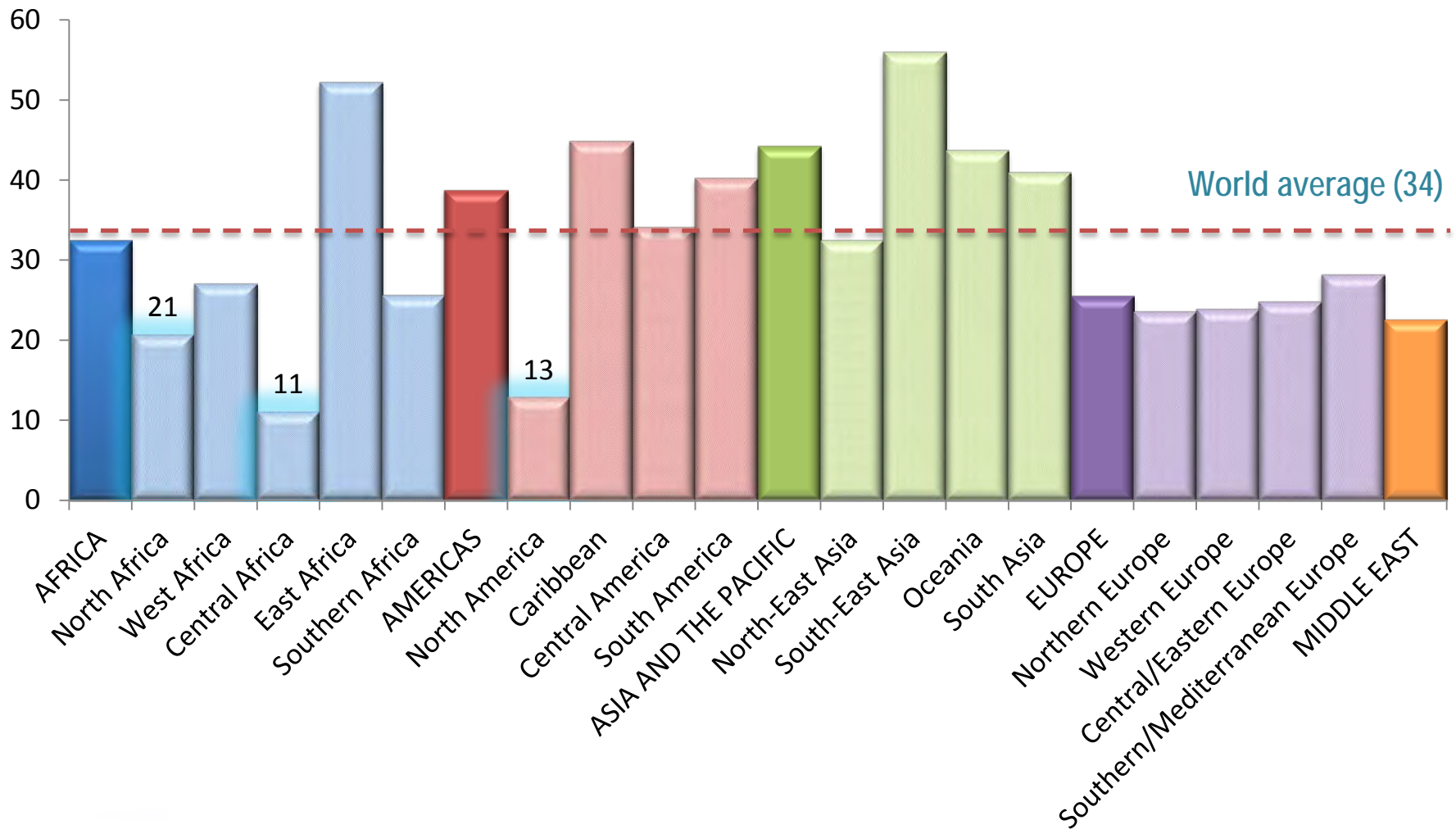
Openness score by region, 2016



Most open destinations, 2016



Most restrictive destinations, 2016

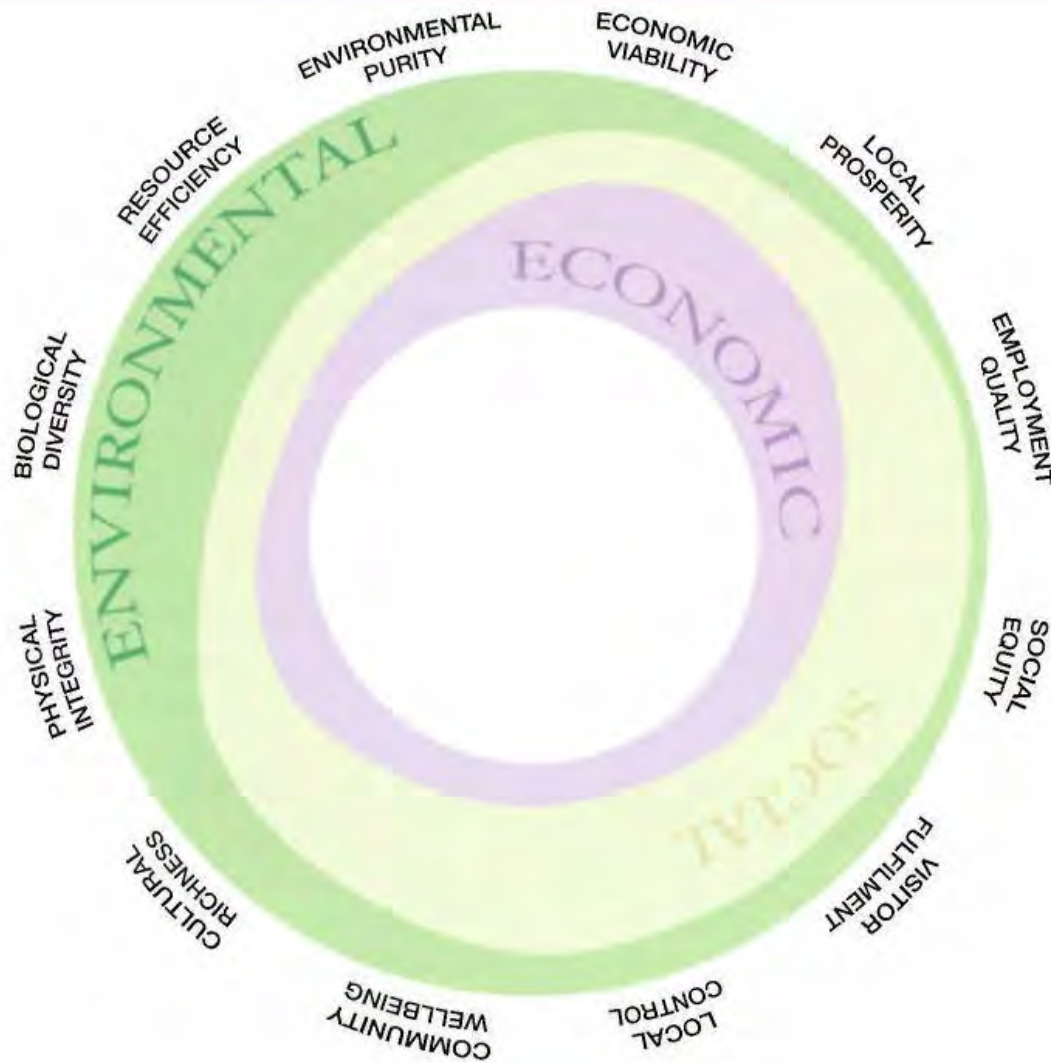


Sustainability & Inclusion



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Sustainable tourism



“Tourism that takes full account of its current and future economic, social and environmental impacts, addressing the needs of visitors, the industries, the environment and host communities”

“[...] is a continuous process and requires constant monitoring of impacts”

Sustainable Tourism Milestones

Rio+20

- 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production
- *'The future we want' – emphasis on the role of sustainable tourism as driver for change as well as the importance of measuring impacts for better well-informed decision making*

2017

UN Year on Sustainable Tourism for Development

2016 Resolution A/RES/71/240

2015
SDGs

2012

2002

The World Summit on Sustainable Development

- 10 Year Review of UNCED (Strategies and Implementation)
- Adoption JPOI and Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development
- Chapters on poverty eradication, SCP and SIDS

2000
MDGs

1992

The Earth Summit (Rio)

- UN Conference on Environment and Development
- Rio Declaration included 27 principles
- Agenda 21 – achieving sustainability in the 21st century

1983

Brundtland Commission

- World Commission on Environment and Development
- Independent body to formulate long-term agenda for action
- 1987 Outcome: Common Future

'Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs'

1972

Stockholm Conference

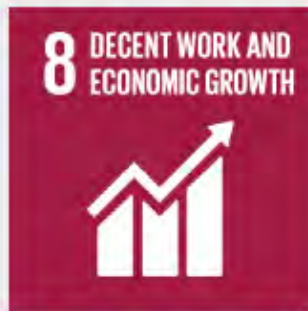
- First global environmental Meeting by UN
- The declaration included 26 basic principles and policy goals
- Establishment of UNEP

UNGA A/66/L.56 Sustainable tourism (07/12)

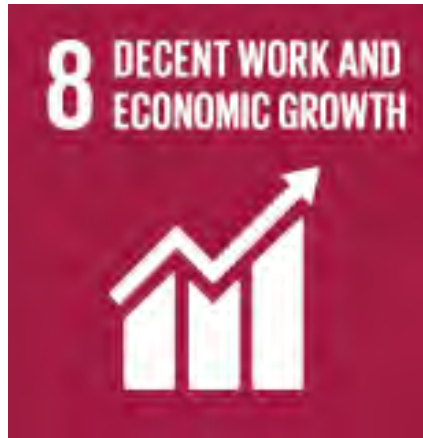
130. We emphasize that well-designed and managed tourism can make a significant contribution to the three dimensions of sustainable development, has close linkages to other sectors, and can create decent jobs and generate trade opportunities. We recognize the need to support sustainable tourism activities and relevant capacity building that promote environmental awareness, conserve and protect the environment, respect wildlife, flora, biodiversity, ecosystems and cultural diversity, and improve the welfare and livelihoods of local communities by supporting their local economies and the human and natural environment as a whole. We call for enhanced support for sustainable tourism activities and relevant capacity-building in developing countries in order to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development.

131. We encourage the promotion of investment in sustainable tourism, including eco-tourism and cultural tourism, which may include creating small and medium-sized enterprises and facilitating access to finance, including through microcredit initiatives for the poor, indigenous peoples and local communities in areas with high eco-tourism potential. In this regard, we underline the importance of establishing, where necessary, appropriate guidelines and regulations in accordance with national priorities and legislation for promoting and supporting sustainable tourism.

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



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



8.9

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





12.b

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



14.7

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



70th Session of UN General Assembly (2015)

The United
Nations decides
to proclaim 2017
the

*‘International
Year of
Sustainable
Tourism for
Development’*

A/RES/70/193 invites UNWTO to:

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





Key Areas



Inclusive and sustainable economic growth



Social inclusiveness, employment and poverty reduction



Resource efficiency, environmental protection and climate change



Cultural values, diversity and heritage



Mutual understanding, peace and security



2017
INTERNATIONAL YEAR
OF SUSTAINABLE TOURISM
FOR DEVELOPMENT

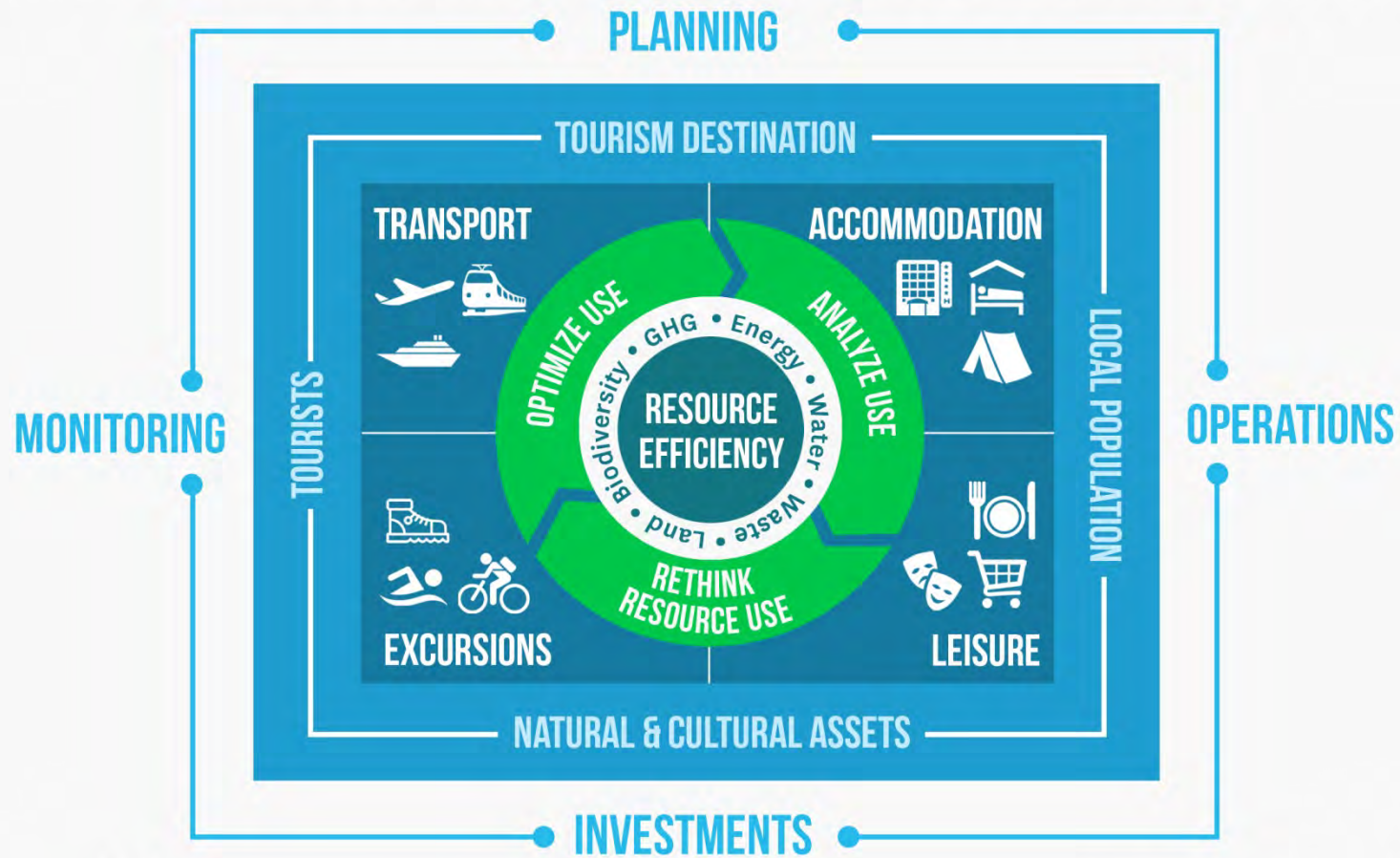
10YFP and the SCP



Sustainable Tourism
PROGRAMME
Committed to drive the change

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

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



LED BY:





**Sustainable Tourism
PROGRAMME**
Committed to drive the change



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

VISIBILITY AND AWARENESS

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

KNOWLEDGE SHARING

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

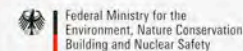
TECHNICAL SUPPORT

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

INDICATORS AND REPORTING

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

— SOME OF OUR MEMBERS ARE: —



Circularity & Evidence



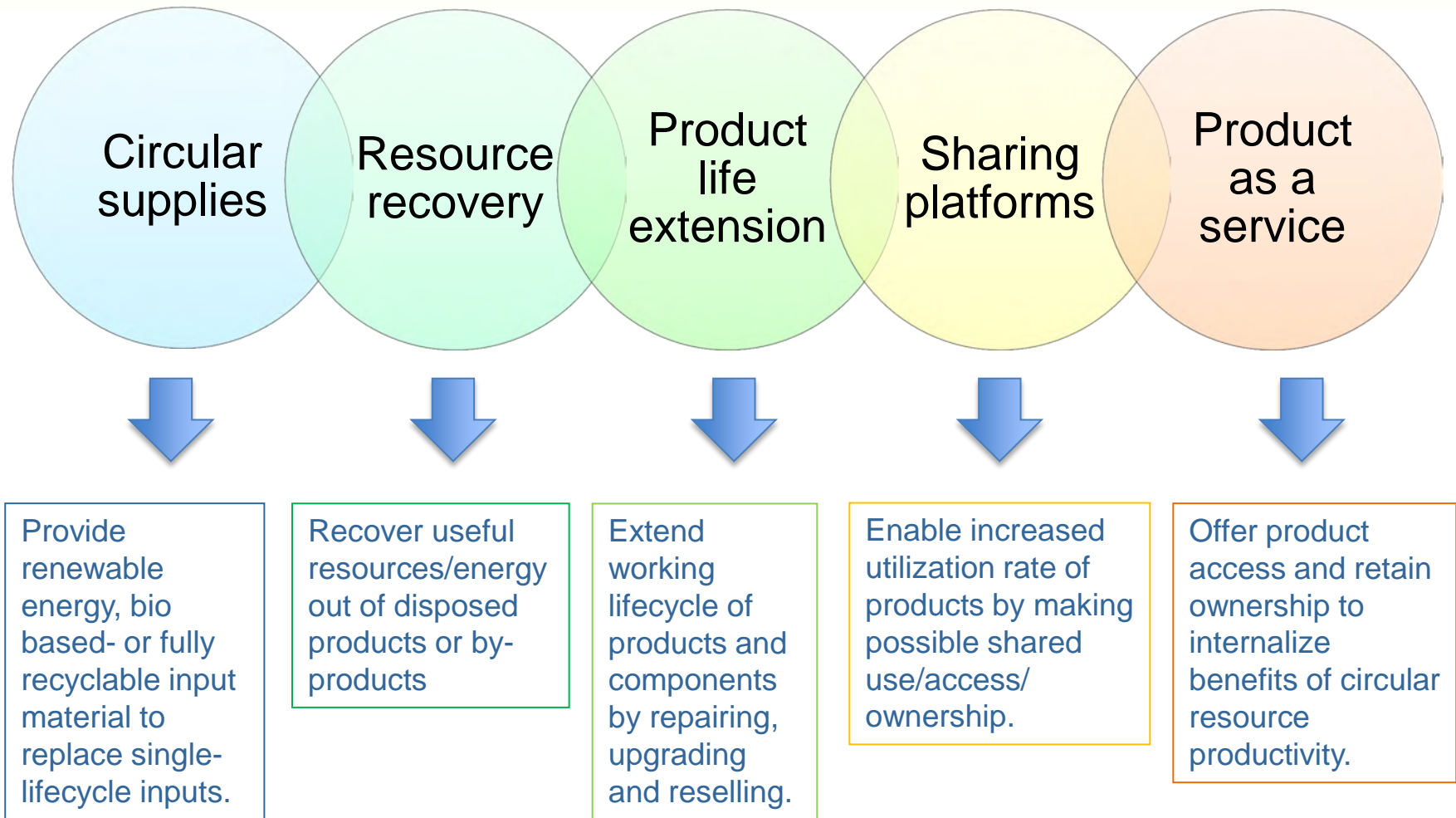
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Advancing CE thinking in tourism



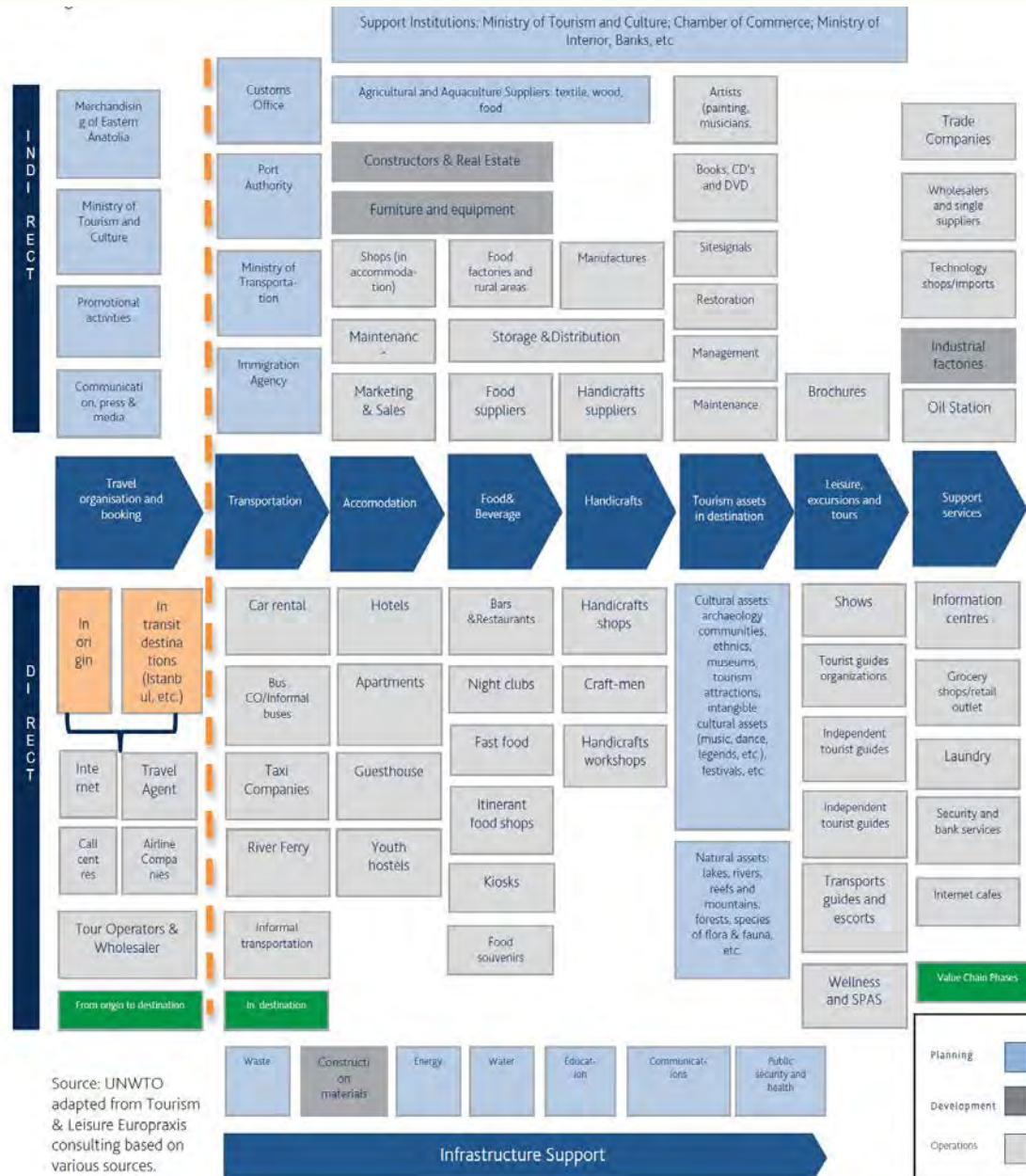
Source: French Ministry of Environment, Energy and Marine Affairs, 2017

Business models driving CE

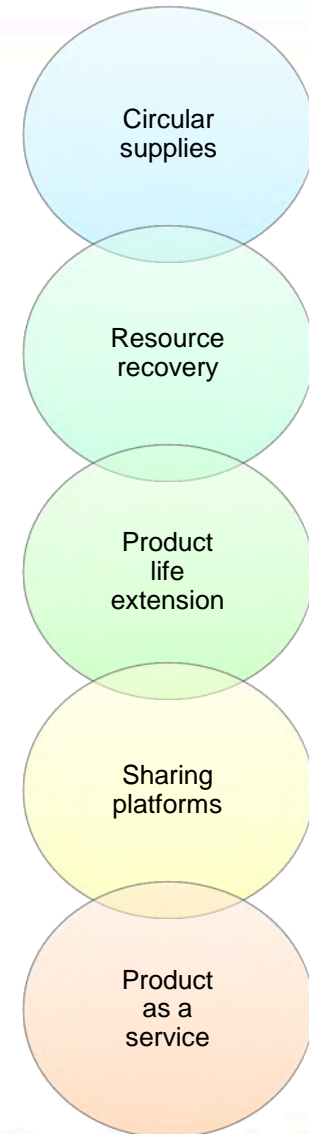


Source: Accenture, 2014

The tourism value chain



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



Tourism in Mallorca - 2016

Inhabitants: 861.430

Tourist arrivals: 10.921.567



BRAZIL

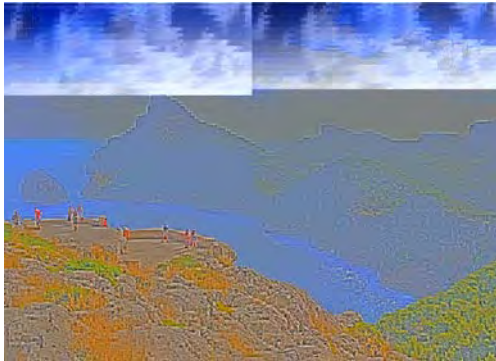
MALLORCA

6.578.000

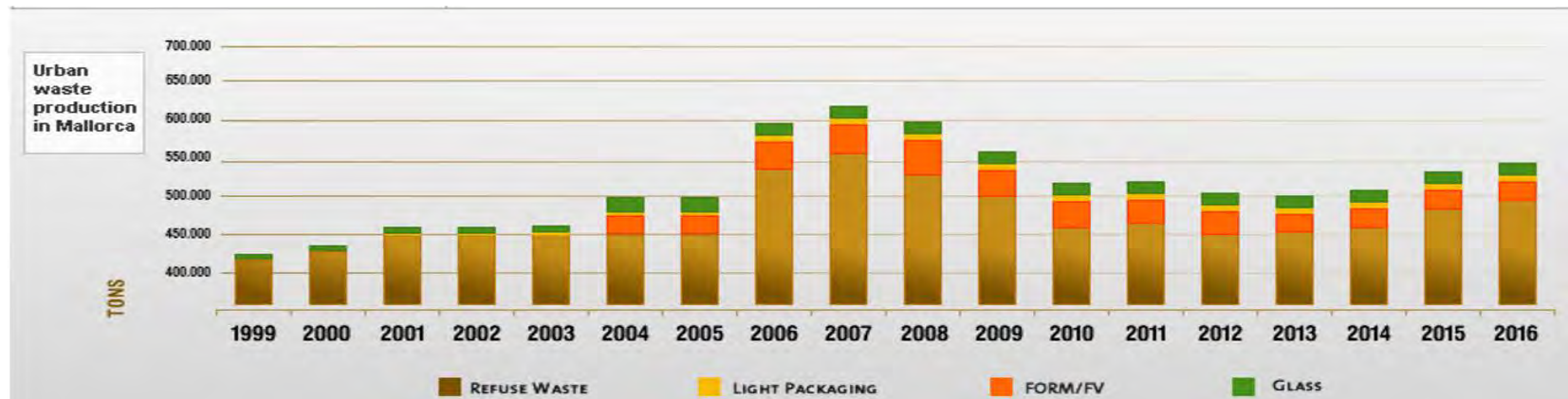
10.921.567

Waste management in Mallorca

For an island like Mallorca that lives from tourism, having a zero waste management model is not a whim, it is almost an obligation.



URBAN WASTE PRODUCTION IN MALORCA



Mallorca model



From: 100% dumpsite



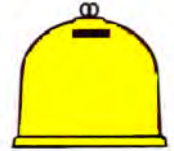
ORGANIC



PAPER



GLASS



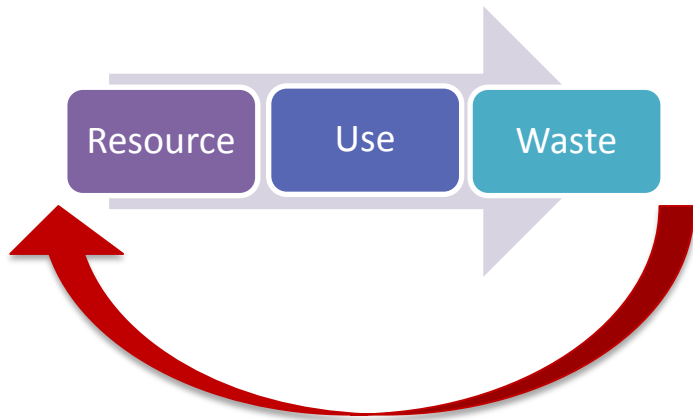
PACKAGING

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



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

Logic:



Implementation:



transfer station

A good organisation reduces costs and resources.



TRANSFER STATION



waste to energy

Every waste is a resource.



WASTE TO ENERGY



SOLAR DRYING



material valuation

A specific treatment for each waste.



SLAG



PACKAGING



METHANIZATION



COMPOSTING



elimination

Objective: zero dumping.



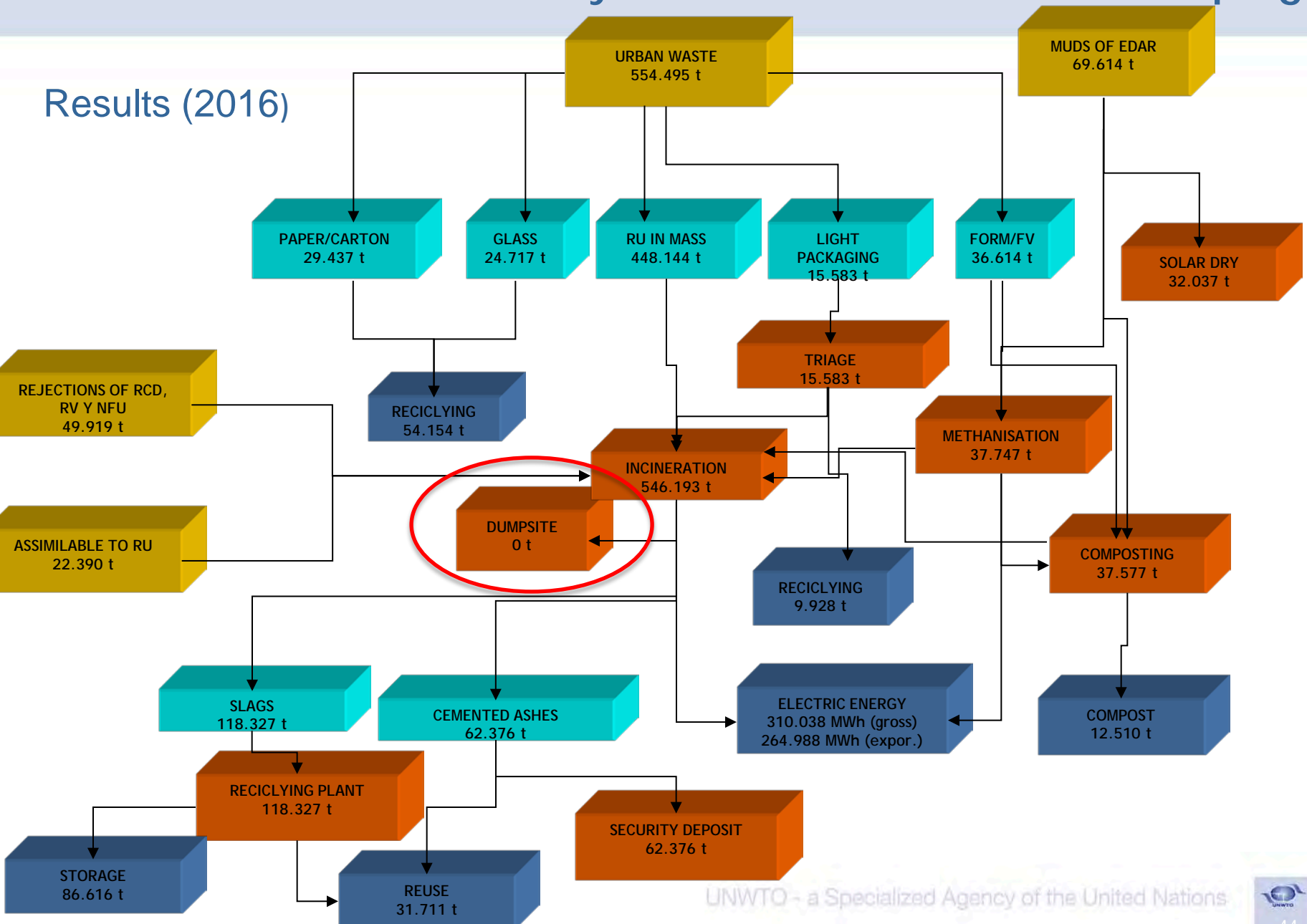
SECURITY DEPOSIT



REJECTS DEPOSIT

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

Results (2016)



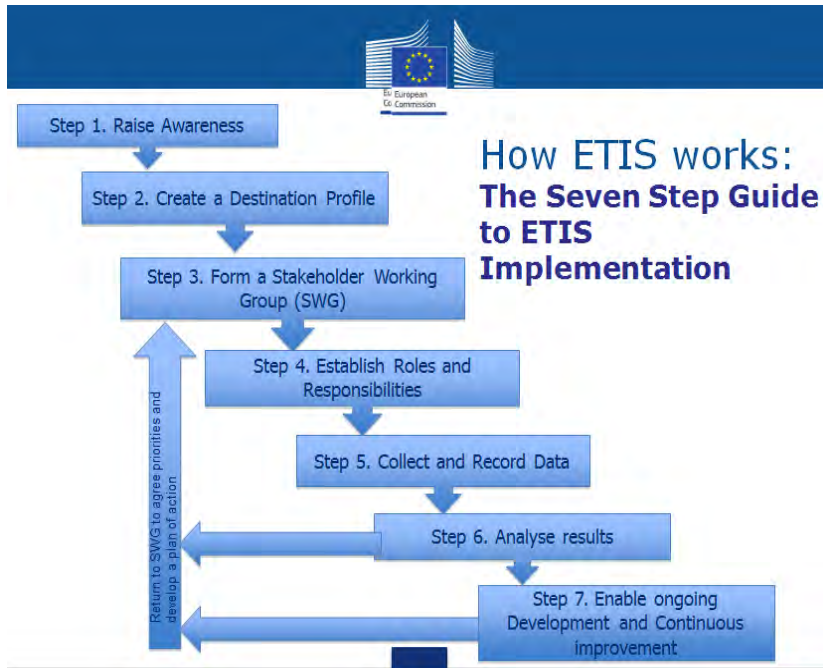
Participatory & Inclusive

The destination perspective



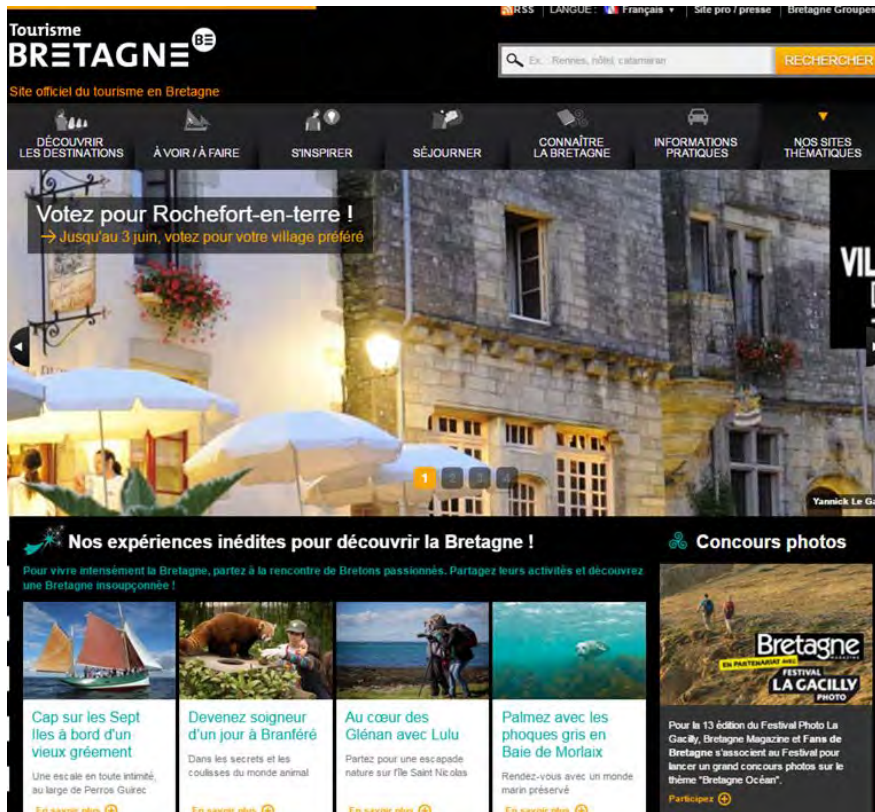
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Participatory and ETIS



The formal integration of multidisciplinary local stakeholders and their needs

Authentic products and local DNA



The promoted image of a destination must be in line with its desired identity as defined by local stakeholders



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Model in **crisis** ???



The socio-cultural dimension is considered to be the most important, yet still extremely complex to measure.

Rethinking the
Barcelona
tourism
destination
STRATEGIES



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Catalytic elements & function



RESEARCH



Elements of catalytic function



A unique opportunity

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

The catalytic function of the tourism sector

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



CBD



Convention on Biological Diversity

Distr.
GENERAL

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

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

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

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

Note by the Executive Secretary

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

UNEP/CBD/COP/13/24
Page 2

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

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

Declare that:

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

TRAVEL. ENJOY. RESPECT.

#TRAVELENJOYRESPECT



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Thank you!

Dr. Dirk Glaesser

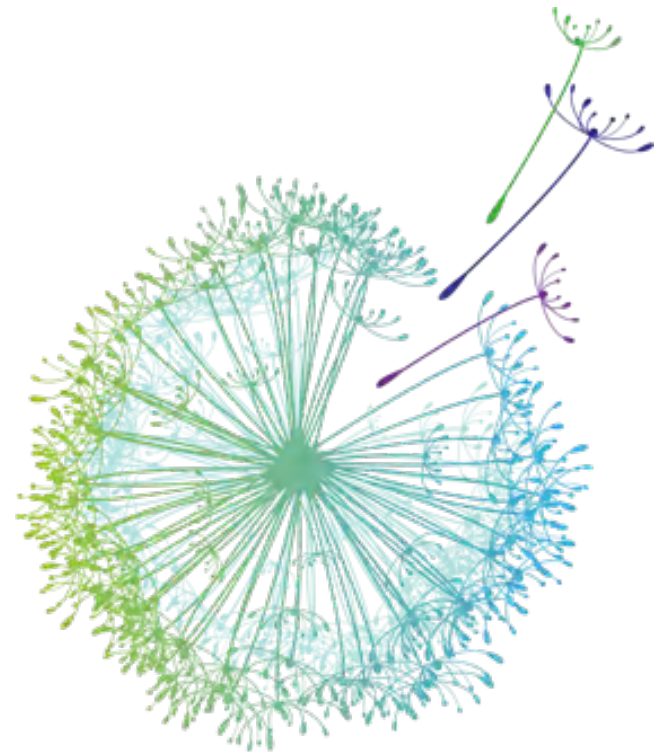
Director,

Sustainable Development of Tourism

World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)

dglaesser@unwto.org

Visit us at unwto.org



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