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## One Planet Network Indicators of Success Annual Programme Reporting 2018

- The HLPF/ECOSOC is a reporting requirement for the 10YFP/One Planet Network overall. The theme of [HLPF 2019](#) is “Empowering people and ensuring inclusiveness and equality” with a specific focus on the review of and progress towards SDG 8.
- The programme reporting is composed of:
  - Reporting according to the indicators and methodology defined in the “Indicators of Success framework: principles, process and methodology”: online reporting through the One Planet Network website ([oneplanetnetwork.org](http://oneplanetnetwork.org)).
  - A narrative highlighting overall programme achievement: template below. Suggested length: approximately 2000 words or 4-5 pages.
  - An updated list of programme partners: separate Excel template, to be submitted together with the narrative report.
- The information provided will be used as a basis for the annual progress reporting to HLPF and any other reporting needs of the One Planet Network – the information will not necessarily be included in the reports in its entirety

**Deadline: 15<sup>th</sup> of February 2019** – to be sent to [cecilia.lopezyroyo@un.org](mailto:cecilia.lopezyroyo@un.org) and [gina.torregroza@un.org](mailto:gina.torregroza@un.org).

|                                       |   |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| Title of One Planet Network Programme | <b>Sustainable Tourism Programme</b>  |
| Reporting period                      | 2018  |
| Key contact submitting the report     | Virginia Fernández- Trapa<br>Programme Officer<br>Sustainable Development of Tourism<br>UNWTO<br><a href="mailto:vftrapa@unwto.org">vftrapa@unwto.org</a> |

### PROGRAMME ACHIEVEMENTS 2018

*Overview of the overall progress of the programme (800 words max.)*

- Please highlight the overall progress/achievements for the programme in 2018.
- Please identify 1-2 main achievements within your programme in 2018.

*Please note, that the answers to the above will be your main programme contribution to inform the more substantive programme sections (approx. 3 short paragraphs per programme) of the HLPF report.*

*The achievements should be aligned with the data reported under your programmes (e.g. numbers, aggregations, etc.) and will be reviewed and aligned if needed.*

#### An effective implementation mechanism for Goal 12

The Sustainable Tourism Programme has continued raising the international visibility of governments, civil society and academia working on the implementation of SDG12 through advocacy materials and events. The third issue of the [Annual Magazine](#) titled “Lead.Innovate.Finance.Empower” was released by the Coordination Desk with support from



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UNWTO and the Republic of Korea in June and features a selection of inspiring and innovative cases connected to a shared goal: decoupling tourism growth from the increased use of natural resources. An official side-[event](#) was organized by UNWTO on 18 July during the celebrations of the High Level Political Forum at the UN Headquarters in New York on the theme “Tourism and Construction: Circular Economy Solutions for SDG12” and in collaboration with the Sustainable Buildings and Construction Programme. The side-event allowed government representatives from Bhutan, Botswana, Finland and Mexico to showcase their ongoing action to accelerate the shift to SCP while contributing to sustainable and resilient societies. Additional outreach activities were organized by network members to disseminate the Kasane Call to Action on SCP in Tourism, such as the Global Sustainable Tourism Conference of GSTC; to highlight the connection of the tourism sector with wildlife protection, such as the High Level Side Event organized by WTTC at the Illegal Wildlife Trade Conference; or to recognize best practices and generate multiplier effects, such as the Palmes du Tourisme Durable awards in France by Acteurs du Tourisme Durable.

#### Provide tools and solutions for the shift to SCP

The Sustainable Tourism Programme has also continued tacking stock and raising awareness of ongoing projects, tools and solutions to accelerate SCP in the tourism sector. In 2018, over 250 initiatives and resources were connected to the [programme’s online portfolio](#) covering a variety of topics such as local economic development in Turkey (Future is in Tourism project by UNDP Turkey), the inclusion of women’s groups in Botswana (Trash for Treasure by Travel for Impact), creating linkages with MSMEs in the tourism supply chain in Mauritius and China (Agrisud project by Club Med), sustainable resource use (Destination Water Risk Index by the International Tourism Partnership) or sustainable destination management (Sustainable Tourism Alliance for the Americas by the Ministry of Tourism of Bahamas). As part of the ongoing [webinar series](#), the Coordination Desk with support from UN Environment and the French government organized three additional sessions on 28 March, 6 June and 28 November with the following titles: “Sustainable business models on circularity in the built environment”, “Circular economy – exploring an innovative approach for the tourism sector” and “Circularity in sports events”. Moreover, UN Environment, in collaboration with the French government and the International Climate Initiative of the German Government organized a [workshop](#) in Paris to discuss how best to leverage procurement practices in the tourism sector in order to reduce GHG emissions and improve resource efficiency with participation of 45 corporate procurement professionals from companies such as Pierre Vacances, Disneyland, Hyatt, Radisson or Sodexo to name a few.

#### Lead the shift to SCP

A total of 21 new partners joined the Sustainable Tourism Programme in 2018 (6 NGO; 5 industry associations; 4 business; 3 academia; 1 government and 1 international organization) bringing the total of members up to 161, out of which 61 have participated in the annual reporting exercise, almost maintaining the engagement levels of the previous year (78 organizations joined the reporting in 2017). With the adoption of the [Resolution A/RES/73/245](#) on the Promotion of Sustainable tourism by the United Nations General Assembly on 20 December, which is based on a report prepared by UNWTO and includes an explicit invitation for Member States and stakeholders to join the Sustainable Tourism Programme, it is expected that proactive organizations will soon join the efforts of current



members to lead the shift to SCP. In 2018, the Ministry of Tourism, Transport and Marine Economy of Cabo Verde adopted a national policy for sustainable tourism development in line with the SDGs and including the commitment for the tourism sector to use 50% of renewable energy by 2030. The Secretary of State of Portugal started implementing the Tourism Strategy 2027 which had been launched in 2017 and dedicated 120 million EUR to support tourism SMEs to improve energy and water efficiency in order to advance towards the goal to have 90% of tourism businesses operating efficiently in terms of water, waste and energy management by 2030. HOTREC, the umbrella association of hotels, restaurants, bars and cafes in Europe which involves 43 national associations in 30 countries, released the Charter for Promoting the use of sustainable energy and improving energy efficiency in the hospitality sector.

#### Demonstrate the impacts of SCP

The majority of the portfolio activities of the Sustainable Tourism Programme have a focus on biodiversity protection (22%), followed by GHG emissions reduction (21%) and energy efficiency (15%) and waste reduction (14%) but the quantification of impacts remains a challenge. In 2018, initiatives such as the counting of wildlife and other conservation data by ≠Khoadi //Hôas conservancy in Namibia within the framework of the Namibian Association for Community-based Natural Resource Management Support Organizations (NACSO) as reported by Utopia Consulting, the sustainability profile for the Caribbean tourism sector developed by the Association of Caribbean States or the INSTO observatory of South Tyrol in Italy have measured achievements. To continue bringing added value and providing guidance on strategic approaches for SCP in tourism in connection with sound measurement of impacts, the Coordination Desk launched in the month of November the Working Group on Tourism and the Circular Economy involving 12 partner organizations and 11 external experts as a participatory platform to formulate recommendations for tourism stakeholders to embrace circular economy principles.

#### ACTIVITY HIGHLIGHTS ON THIS YEAR'S THEME: FOOD

*Please highlight 3-4 activities/initiatives from your programme's One Planet Network annual reporting in relation to this year's crosscutting theme of **Food**, to be considered as case studies for the HLPF report and communications material*

- *Which activity/initiative? (name of activity/initiative, partners)*
- *Why is this activity/initiative a good case study in relation to this year's crosscutting theme?*
- *What has been/is the expected impact of this activity/initiative? (qualitative description in relation to the SCP impact indicators in the "Indicators of Success")*

*Please note that any activities highlighted in this section should be reported through online reporting.*

Food is a competitive advantage for tourism destinations and an essential ingredient of the tourism experience. Gastronomy is a key element of destination marketing and provides the opportunity to discover local values and tradition while creating local economic development. All in all, food is a resource on which tourism depends as over 70 million tourist meals are served a year. In line with SDG Target 12.3., the tourism sector is also taking action to protect such precious resource through a variety of initiatives on food loss and waste reduction.



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The Pacific Asia Travel Association (PATA) launched the [BUFFET](#) (Building an Understanding For Food Excess in Tourism) campaign as an initiative geared towards the tourism industry in Asia Pacific; a region which has been outperforming all world regions in growth in international tourism arrivals since 2005. The campaign includes an info hub online where a toolkit can be accessed with recommendations to solve main challenges, as well as a directory of food banks and redistribution organizations, legislation related to food waste worldwide and a food waste management checklist. Within the framework of the campaign, PATA is partnering with a local food collection and redistribution organization, Scholars of Sustenance (SOS), to reduce Bangkok hotels' food waste to landfill. SOS has been working with PATA Bangkok hotel members to apply the BUFFET toolkit and audit their food waste, provide training and collecting their edible food waste for donation. Nine participating hotels made changes in management, procurement, storage and inventory, cooking and menu planning, service and presentation and nearly USD 200,000 and over 77,000 kg of food were saved in the first half of 2018.

The Seychelles Sustainable Tourism Foundation officially launched its “Don’t Waste Eat!” Food Waste Reduction Programme in cooperation with Betterfly Tourism. Seychelles is heavily dependent on imported food products and has a low rate of composting of organic products with 48% of landfill made up of the latter. As over 50% of the country’s GDP comes from tourism, the project seeks to promote synergies between the tourism industry and local food production stakeholders such as farmers, fishermen, food processing industry and other organizations. The programme serves to equip hotel staff with necessary skills to measure and monitor food waste, provides hotels with a platform (Betterfly’s software called EDGAR) that facilitates monitoring of cost savings and food waste reduction. Earlier in 2018, Betterfly Tourism piloted this tool in 20 restaurants in Brittany, France, which resulted in 20% reduction in food waste in these restaurants.

WRAP released the report “[The business case for reducing food loss and waste: Hotels](#)” prepared on behalf of Champions 12.3. and in collaboration with the World Resources Institute which demonstrates how reducing food waste in hotels can be a large financial opportunity to reduce costs, increase revenues and engage staff and customers. The report presents a first-of-its-kind analysis of 42 hotels in 15 countries and has found that hotels had saved USD 7 for every USD 1 invested in reducing food waste over three years. It also indicates that 90% of sites were able to keep their total investment below USD 20,000 and that 70% had recouped their investment within one year; 95% within two years. The report calls upon hotel owners and managers to “target, measure and act” and highlights five types of action for achieving successful reduction programmes, as follows: Measure to generate a food waste inventory that enables to identify how much and where food is wasted; Engage staff as they want to help prevent food waste, but need more guidance from leadership; Rethink the buffet as these are a large source of food waste but simple strategies like replacing pans with individual dishes can help; Reduce overproduction as often, at least one menu item is consistently under-consumed and can be produced in smaller quantities without negatively impacting customer experience; and Repurpose excess food using it in other dishes to generate revenue from potential waste.



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In 2018 Costa Cruises launched the [4GOODFOOD program](#) with the ambitious goal to halve food waste across its fleet of 15 ships by 2020. In 2017, Costa initiated a partnership with Winnow the innovative technological solution for food waste reduction and applied it in one of the ships, Costa Diadema. The piloting involved several steps, for instance the review of internal food service processes and remodelling of the food experience; training and engagement of staff; communication campaign towards guests with the motto “Taste don’t waste” and recovery and management of surplus through a food bank. Within one year, Costa Diadema has already succeeded to halve food waste levels and curbed over 1,189 tonnes of CO2 (equal to removing 231 cars from the road for a year). This initiative is now under full implementation in Costa’s entire fleet and being the first-of-its-kind in the cruise industry it could be an example to follow for a segment that receives approximately 25 million tourists a year and is growing faster than the global average for tourism.

#### KEY CHANGES IN PRACTICES IN 2018

*Shifting to SCP requires changing or adopting new practices. These may include:*

- *Implementing: new technologies, changes to transportation, changes to the supply chain, or zero waste initiatives;*
- *Increasing: the share of sustainable products, supplier diversity, or recycling/reuse;*
- *Decreasing: the use of plastics;*
- *Changing materials; and*
- *Improving designs.*

*The adoption of new or improved practices offers tangible solutions for the shift to SCP that address both environmental and social impacts. Identifying and promoting successful changes in practices for SCP is key to supporting policy implementation.*

*Please identify and describe key **changes in practices** reported by your programme partners and the expected and/or achieved impacts of these changes.*

- *Please provide 3-4 concrete examples of changes in practices implemented by your partners or changes that have occurred as a result of activities/initiatives of your partners.*

*Please note that any changes in practices highlighted in this section should be reported through online reporting.*

[My Green Butler](#) won in 2018 the prestigious Banksia Foundation Award for Small Business for their work on resource conservation through behavioural change. My Green Butler is a sustainability management programme which enables tourist accommodation businesses to reduce consumption and cut carbon emissions and pollution by engaging guests and staff to conserve resources. The programme is rooted on the idea that green investments and eco-technology will only be able to achieve optimal results with the right engagement from guests and staff and therefore provides powerful analytics and eco-feedback which have succeeded persuading behavioural change. Over 1000 guests participated in the programme during the pilot phase in 2016 in Australia which lasted 17 months and achieved tangible impacts such as 21% water savings, 38% less firewood used, 33% electricity savings and 20% of gas savings when compared to other guests staying at the same accommodation in the same season that did not join the programme. My Green Butler guests were also more likely to separate their waste, recycle and control food waste than the control group guests. All in all,



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the project achieved 20% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions and most importantly, it proved that a majority of guests were glad to engage in the programme and receive feedback and actually felt the learning experience resulted in better holiday memories. The programme has been subsequently expanded and over 16,000 guests have participated in it. In 2018, the programme was being tested also in three additional countries.

Bioregional and [Singita Grumeti](#), a tourism venture in Northern Tanzania sited next to the Serengeti National Park, issued in 2018 the report on results of the implementation of the action plan based on One Planet Living framework (by Bioregional) which highlights how wildlife conservation can support local employment and promote resource efficient tourism. The objective of the venture, along with offering exceptional low-impact luxury tourism experiences (120 guests can be accommodated in 5 lodges) is the conservation of one of the world's most iconic wildlife spaces (350,000 acres are protected), while supporting local communities (more than 800 local people are employed). In 5 years of implementation, the tourism venture reduced plastic bottle waste by 90% by using reusable bottles and installing UV water treatment facilities; developed local recycling, reuse and composting options for the major waste streams – glass, metals, paper, plastic food and cooking oil; reduced water use by more than 20% through increased monitoring of leaks and use of rainwater; increased rainwater collection with 800 cubic meters of storage capacity on site; reduced building energy use by 11.5% through increased energy efficiency and better energy management; and reduced vehicle fuel use by more than 30% in two years. Singita made important investments in photovoltaic panels generating electricity from sunlight, which resulted in cutting CO2 emissions by 500 tonnes. The Singita Grumeti Fund's anti-poaching team completed 4,842 patrols, resulting in 475 arrests and 1,197 snares removed. More than 1,300 local schoolchildren were educated about the local wealth of wildlife and key conservation issues at the Environmental Education Center. By implementing Bioregional's action plan, Singita Grumeti provided support for a local food growers' cooperative which helped to create a 70% increase in revenue. In addition, more than 140 new jobs have been created for local people.

Iberostar Group launched the movement [“Wave of Change”](#) which includes three pillars: reducing pollution through eliminating and replacing single-use plastic elements; promotion of sustainable consumption of fish and sustainable fisheries; and the conservation and protection of marine ecosystems. The implementation of the first component has already achieved significant results in 2018 and by the end of the year, all the company's hotels in Spain have replaced plastic bottles with glass alternatives – which represents a saving of 43,800 kilos of plastic; the plastic bags in wastebaskets have also been replaced by others made from potato starch-based materials – thus avoiding the use of 134,619 kilograms of plastic. In addition, the redesign of amenities and accessories has cut down the plastic generated by additional 3000 kilos. The Group is also working on the disposal of plastics in other areas of hotels for instance replacing plastic plates, glasses and cutlery with bamboo or other natural materials – which has saved additional 21,200 kilograms. New bracelets are made of organic fabric plastic containers have been substituted for other recycled and recyclable of the highest quality and certification and other measures put in place at the same time with the objective to favour the circular economy. Iberostar Group is the first hotel chain to have all its rooms free of single-use plastic elements in Spain in 2018. The Group is committed to expand this reality to all Iberostar hotels in the world in 2019.



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#### OTHER COMMENTS OR OBSERVATIONS

*Please include any other information that you deem relevant. Examples include:*

- *What has been the programme's contribution to SDG indicator 8.4 (which will be up for review at HLPF 2019). [SDG 8.4](#): "improve progressively through 2030 global resource efficiency in consumption and production, and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation in accordance with the 10-year framework of programs on sustainable consumption and production with developed countries taking the lead"*
- *Challenges, new opportunities*

The Baseline Report on the Integration of Sustainable Consumption and Production into Tourism Policies was finalized in 2018 by UNWTO and UN Environment as a contribution to the portfolio of the One Planet Sustainable Tourism Programme. The research studied the national tourism policies of 101 countries with a view to substantiating the progress towards the implementation of SDG 12, notably SDG 12.b. which is, together with targets 8.9. and 14.7, one of the three targets that explicitly refers to the tourism sector within the Agenda 2030. Given the connection of the tourism sector with SDG Goal 8 on decent growth and economic work, the research found out that 67% of the national policies reviewed include references to resource efficiency. Also, for those tourism policies which make comprehensive references to sustainability or follow a more holistic approach to sustainability (55%), the references to resource efficiency are almost always present (90%). Therefore, there is a good level of awareness of the need to advance resource efficiency for the sustainable development of tourism as well as a baseline set which will allow measuring progress.