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## One Planet Network Indicators of Success Annual Programme Reporting 2020

- The HLPF/ECOSOC is a reporting requirement for the 10YFP/One Planet Network overall.
- 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 2021** – 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	2020
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### PROGRAMME ACHIEVEMENTS 2020

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

- *Please highlight the overall progress/achievements for the programme in 2020.*
- *Please identify 1-2 main achievements within your programme in 2020.*

#### One Planet Vision for a Responsible Recovery of the Tourism Sector from COVID-19

The tourism sector is going through the worst crisis in its history with international tourist arrivals having dropped by 74% in 2020 given the widespread of travel restrictions and socio-economic challenges caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, which all in all represent an estimated loss of USD 1.3 trillion in export revenues with 120 million direct jobs at risk. In June 2020, the One Planet Sustainable Tourism Programme released the One Planet Vision for a Responsible Recovery of the Tourism Sector, calling for a recovery which is founded on sustainability to underpin the resilience of the tourism sector. The One Planet Vision reflects the collective views of the members of the One Planet Sustainable Tourism Programme and calls for the transformation of the sector to better balance the needs of people, planet and prosperity. The Vision served as a resource for the preparation of the Secretary-General's Policy Brief on Tourism and COVID-19 released in August 2020. The Vision was also considered for the formulation of the Resolution 75/229 on the “Promotion of sustainable tourism, including ecotourism, for poverty eradication and environmental protection” which was adopted by UNGA on 30 December 2020 with sponsorship from 84 countries. The Repository of Tools, Initiatives and Strategic Thinking is showcasing examples of how the Vision is being transformed into action.



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### Integrating circularity in the tourism value chain

The COVID-19 crisis has raised awareness of the importance of local supply chains and the need to rethink how goods and services are produced and consumed, both key elements of a circular economy. The One Planet Sustainable Tourism Programme has been supporting the integration of circularity in the tourism value chain through two major work streams:

1. **Global Tourism Plastics Initiative:** The Initiative was launched in January 2020 and provides a global framework for action structured around a common vision and commitments to drive the tourism sector towards a circular economy for plastics. As of December 2020, 46 signatories have committed to concrete targets around elimination, reuse and value chain collaboration. Signatories include accommodation providers (which range from large and well-known companies such as Accor, a hospitality group with more than 5000 hotels and residences across 110 destinations, to SMEs, such as Tiger Mountain Pokhara Lodge in Nepal that offers responsible conservation and regenerative tourism through conscious luxury travel); suppliers of guest amenities (deSter, a Gate Group member and Guava Amenities); waste-management platforms (Indonesian Waste Platform and Green Worms Eco solutions); leading online platforms (such as Booking.com with more than 29 million reported listings across more than 141,000 global destinations and Hostelworld with over 17,700 hostel properties across more than 179 countries); and tour operators (such as Tour Operators society of Kenya). The diversity of signatories demonstrates the initiative's ambition to work across tourism value chains and shows its potential to scale up solutions on industry level.
2. **Global Roadmap on Food Loss and Waste Reduction:** The Programme has embarked on the development of the Global Roadmap on Food Loss and Waste reduction and prevention in the tourism sector. The Roadmap aims to set a common vision for the tourism sector to address Food Loss and Waste (FLW) reduction and prevention. The Roadmap will help prioritizing most impactful actions and policies to address FLW across tourism value chains considering geographical specificities and following a systemic approach, which also encompasses recommendations on procurement, sustainable diets and the integration of sustainable food management in tourism policies. The Roadmap is currently in the process of development through a consultative and pre-competitive process jointly with representatives from tourism companies (such as TUI, ClubMed and Disney), national governments (France, Spain and Croatia), UN (UNWTO, UNEP, UNDP, FAO), major NGOs working on the topic of food waste (including WWF US and The Travel Foundation) as well as business associations (Sustainable Hospitality Alliance) and certification schemes (GSTC). The roadmap will be the baseline for the launch the Global Tourism Food Waste Initiative in mid-2021, which objective will be to jointly work with tourism sector stakeholders (companies, business associations, NGOs and governments) globally on the implementation of the Roadmap.

### Supporting climate action in tourism for resilience

Despite the devastating impacts of COVID-19 in the tourism sector, there is a growing consensus among tourism stakeholders as to how the future resilience of tourism will depend on the sector's ability to embrace a resource efficient, low carbon pathway. Supported by Tourism Declares, a total of 193 tourism organizations, including tour operators, travel agents and OTAs, accommodation providers, civil society, media, etc. and members of the Sustainable Tourism Programme (The Long Run, Thompson Okanagan Tourism Association, Asian Ecotourism Network, Global Sustainable Tourism Council, My Green Butler, Sustainable Travel & Tourism Agenda, Travel Foundation, EXO



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Travel, Ecollective, Griffith University, University of Surrey, Training Aid, etc.), have agreed to develop climate action plans within 12 months, share their commitments and progress publicly, cut carbon emissions, work together and advocate for change. In parallel, the destination of Machu Picchu in Peru has committed to become carbon neutral by 2050 in collaboration with Green Initiative and Inkaterra and the city of Valencia has measured and verified its CO2 emissions from tourism. Within the context of ADAPTUR project in Mexico, the first Guide for Climate Proof Tourism Investments has been released with support from BMU. The Ministry of Tourism of Bahamas conducted a survey with small hotels in Andros to assess the knowledge gap of climate change adaptation and mitigation in order to provide tailored support.

#### Trainings and advisory in times of COVID-19

Programme members such as the Global Sustainable Tourism Council (GSTC) continued ensuring promotion of sustainable tourism through online trainings (for tourism stakeholders and policy makers from Jordan, Japan, Bahamas, Norway, Timor Leste, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Fiji, Tonga, Kiribati and the Federated States of Micronesia) that focussed on how the GSTC Criteria can be applied to support the tourism industry to reduce the negative impacts of COVID-19 and aid the sustainable recovery of tourism. IUCN Tourism and Protected Areas Specialist Group and The Long Run also provided remarkable support to their members via research, exchanges and trainings.

*In 2020, a total of 56 new partners joined the programme (39 businesses; 1 local government; 14 civil society organizations; 2 scientific and technical organizations) bringing the total members up to 251.*

#### **SDG 12 UNDER REVIEW – IDENTIFICATION OF BEST PRACTICES THAT CAN CONTRIBUTE TO THE REVIEW OF SDG 12**

*At the High-Level Political Forum for Sustainable Development (HLPF) this year, the focus will be on reviewing the progress of implementation on SDG 12 in particular. This is a key opportunity to showcase the role and solutions of the One Planet network as the implementation mechanism for the Goal. Please highlight 3-4 activities/initiatives from your programme's One Planet Network annual reporting, to be considered as contributions of the One Planet Network to the implementation of SDG 12 for the HLPF review of SDG 12 and related communications material.*

#### UNGA Resolution 75/229 on the “Promotion of sustainable tourism, including ecotourism, for poverty eradication and environmental protection”

UNWTO supported the drafting and negotiations of the new operational paragraph included to the official text of the Resolution on 30 December 2020 with facilitation by Morocco. The inclusion is aligned with SDG Targets 12.1 and 12.2. as it calls for support from all stakeholders “to ensure inclusive processes when devising recovery plans and policy responses to the COVID-19 pandemic, ..., to strengthen approaches that reduce greenhouse gas emissions, ensuring sustainable consumption and production patterns, all of which have the potential to drive innovation in tourism towards sustainability and, besides mitigating its climate and environmental impacts, can result in sustainable management of scarce natural resources and fragile ecosystems...”.

#### Global Tourism Plastics Initiative

Led by UNEP and UNWTO in collaboration with the Ellen MacArthur Foundation, this initiative is implemented within the framework of the Sustainable Tourism Programme and therefore it relates to SDG Target 12.1. The initiative is a sectoral interface of the New Plastics Economy Global Commitment and has been at the forefront of providing guidance to the sector on the use of plastics in times of



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COVID-19, therefore connecting to SDG Target 12.4. in relation to the plastic waste provisions of the Basel Convention. With regards to SDG Target 12.5., the Initiative sets a series of requirements on circular economy of plastics for tourism businesses and destinations. Tourism sector actors define specific targets for the elimination of single use items and packaging, so as for implementation of reuse models when elimination is not possible. The initiative also requests signatories to work on recycled content of plastics that they purchase and recycling and composting rates of plastics. The commitments are defined within signatory packs that are tailored for each sub-sector and type of actor. To track the progress annually, signatory commit to annually report on progress achieved against targets that were set. Guidance on procurement is also under development. Therefore, the Initiative also connects to SDG Targets 12.6. and 12.7.

To implement these commitments the Programme provides direct support to signatories by developing tools and methodologies and by sharing information about existing tools. Since the beginning of the COVID-19 crisis, an increased use of single use plastic was observed globally. Due to incorrect disposal and waste management, plastic products such as gloves, masks and hand sanitizer bottles have already been found in the natural environments of major tourism destinations. To support signatories in continuing implementing their ambitious commitments despite the context of increased demand for single use, the Programme developed jointly with UNEP, UNWTO, Ellen MacArthur Foundation and major tourism stakeholders that are part of Initiative's Advisory Group, Recommendations for the Tourism Sector to Continue Taking Action on Plastic Pollution during COVID-19 Recovery. The Recommendations build on the latest guidance from World Health Organization, UNEP and health authorities of some governments. They provide guidance on safe and environmentally sound processes to ensure hygiene standards of reusable schemes (target 12.4). The Recommendations are available in 6 official UN languages (English, French, Spanish, Arabic, Chinese and Russian).

In addition, signatories of the Initiative and members of its Advisory Group requested the programme to develop sustainable procurement recommendations on circular economy of plastics. The programme partnered with the SPP programme and has embarked in the process of development of this guidance expected to be issued in October 2021 (target 12.7).

#### Global Tools and Approach for Sustainable Food Management in the Tourism Sector

The systems analysis of the food value chain considers the drivers of food systems and demonstrates that, while the majority of natural resource use and environmental impacts is taking place at the primary production stage, primary producers have a limited ability to shape food systems and change their production practices. Comparatively, the actors along the middle stage value chain do not use the majority of resources, yet they can have relevant impacts on both ends of the value chain, contributing to shape what food farmers produce and sell and what food consumers buy and eat. Tourism food-related operations, being positioned in the middle and end stages of food value chains, play an important role, primarily with regards to food service (including sourcing and preparation), individual consumption<sup>3</sup> and waste and disposal, but also have potential to influence other stages such as packaging, logistics and production. SDG target 12.3 aims to “by 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains (including post-harvest losses).” Currently, several international frameworks and organizations are working on advancing target 12.3 globally across global food value chains targeting major producers and retailers. Nevertheless, despite importance of food value chains in tourism activities, there is no clear pathway ensuring tourism businesses are advancing in sufficiently impactful manner



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to contribute to the 12.3 and more broadly sustainability and circularity of food value chains.

The One Planet Sustainable Tourism Programme has embarked on the development of the Global Roadmap on Food Loss and Waste reduction and prevention in the tourism sector. The Roadmap aims to set a common vision for the tourism sector to address Food Loss and Waste (FWL) reduction and prevention. The Roadmap will set targets and yearly milestones by 2030 for the tourism sector to reach SDG12.3, including guidance to monitor progress globally and per company/ organization/ destination on an annual basis. The Roadmap will help prioritizing most impactful actions and policies to address FLW across tourism value chains considering geographical specificities and following a systemic approach, which also encompasses recommendations on procurement, sustainable diets and the integration of sustainable food management in tourism policies. This work stream is implemented within the framework of the Multi-partner Trust Fund for SDG12 project on “Promoting sustainable food consumption and production patterns through integrated tools, advocacy and multi-stakeholder action”, and is directly related to SDG Targets 12.2, 12.3.

#### UNWTO International Network of Sustainable Tourism Observatories (INSTO)

The initiative is directly connected to SDG Target 12.b. as the observatories monitor the economic, environmental and social impact of tourism at the destination level. The network currently has 30 destinations members with the latest addition being the Canary Islands in Spain, confirming a growing trend to support the timely measurement of impacts. The Croatian Observatory of Sustainable Tourism reported in 2020 an increase of municipalities undertaking monitoring from 6 to 22 destinations. According to the data reported, from 2016 to 2018, there had been an increase of 3.4% in water consumption, 13% increase in energy consumption and 15.5% increase in waste production per tourist night compared to general population. The Ministry of Tourism of Croatia has initiated the development of a Sustainable Tourism Development Strategy 2030 and a 2021-27 National Sustainable Tourism Development Plan as long-term frameworks for tourism development. A Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) for the future strategy will be conducted to assess potential significant environmental impacts that may arise from the implementation of the strategy.

#### **GLOBAL STRATEGIC INITIATIVES**

*Please highlight the most prominent ways the programme has contributed to*

- *The network-wide initiative on plastics (responding to UNEA4 Resolution 6)*
- *Strengthening the science-policy interface (responding to UNEA4 Resolution 1)*
- *Engaging with initiatives addressing priority value chains of food, construction and textiles (responding to UNEA4 Resolution 1)*
- *The delivery of other resolutions (UNGA and other international commitments)*
- *Cross-programme collaboration that clearly illustrate the leveraging of complementary expertise between programmes*

STP is part of the network-wide initiative on plastics (responding to UNEA4 Resolution 6) and has actively participated in development of common narrative and its operationalization on Programme level through implementation of the Global Tourism Plastics Initiative. In addition, this cross-programme coordination framework supported establishment of STP collaboration with SPP on development of sustainable procurement recommendations on circular economy of plastics in the tourism sector.

Within the framework of the Multi-partner Trust Fund for SDG12 project on “Promoting sustainable



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food consumption and production patterns through integrated tools, advocacy and multi-stakeholder action” STP collaborated with UNWTO, UNEP, FAO, UNDP in setting programme priorities of work on the topic of sustainable food value chains and defining common vision for the tourism sector to prevent and reduce food waste and loss.

STP is participating in the Biodiversity Communications working group led by the Consumer Information Programme. Comprehensive feedback was provided for the Sustainable Consumption for Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services discussion paper, with regards to the sections on tourism. Programme partners such as the IUCN Tourism and Protected Areas Specialist Group and the University of Surrey provided feedback as well. SDT also provided feedback to the Sustainable Lifestyles and Education Programme for the preparation of a presentation on the Anatomy of Action to UNEP-Go4SDGs initiative, as well as the desktop research on COVID-19 impacts on lifestyles.

#### KEY CHANGES IN PRACTICES IN 2020

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

- *Improving processes*
- *Changing materials / sourcing*
- *Changing hardware / infrastructure*
- *Changing behaviours / perceptions*

*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 link these concrete examples to the stage(s) of the value chain that they address. These stages are: Finance / investment; Policy / regulation; Product / service design and planning; Research and development / Innovation; Extraction / production of raw materials; Processing of raw materials and making of product parts & components; Production / manufacturing / construction; Packaging; Transportation; Distribution / retail; Service; Use / consumption; Disposal / treatment of waste / Recycling; Not targeting a specific step of the value chain*

#### **Green Worms supporting solid waste management in Southern India**

*Disposal/ Treatment of waste/ Recycling*

Green Worms, signatory of the Global Tourism Plastics Initiative, is a social impact-oriented waste management organization. Its objective is to protect regions more vulnerable to climate change, particularly coastal regions through sustainable solid waste management practices with more emphasis on mitigation of oceanic plastic pollution. To achieve this end, Green Worms collaborate with government bodies, local communities and businesses. Currently organization manages 60-70 tones of solid waste per day and has worked with 80 villages panchayats & municipalities in Southern India and diverted 27,000 tons of plastics waste from dump. In addition to positive environmental impacts, this work supports local communities and created dignified job opportunities for 320 low-income women in the last five years.

#### **ClubMed supporting local producers in Senegal**

*Extraction/Production of Raw Materials, Distribution/retail*

Club Med Villages generate many direct and indirect jobs. With the closure due to COVID crisis, the entire value chain linked to Club Med's activity is impacted and inevitably the local populations.



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Concretely, this is reflected in particular through the purchase of products from producers supported by Agrisud and ClubMed (that trained local farmers and supported development of local food supply chains). With the goal to continue to buy fresh produce from local farmers, a “two-tier donation” scheme was developed so that these products are distributed to local families most affected by the crisis. The scheme benefits market gardeners (180 gardeners) and the families of Cap Skirring. Market gardeners continue to earn an income, which also helps to maintain the dynamic of production, the pride in producing for oneself and for others and not simply to receive a subsidy. Each week from June 2020, 30 different families received a basket of around 15 kg of vegetables and fruits. 660 families from 22 districts of the municipality of Diembéring benefit from this action. Overall, the number of beneficiaries is estimated at 7,000 people (market gardeners and families). A similar project was also implemented in Bali and is currently being developed in Mauritius.

### **Recommendations on hygiene and plastics integrated in recovery strategies**

#### *Product/ Service design and planning, Service*

As reported in the survey to assess the impact of the recommendations, they were used by network members (ACCOR, Anse Chastanet & Jade Mountain Resorts, Bharhka countryside cottage resorts, Booking.com, Considerate Group, Global Sustainable Tourism Council (GSTC), GUAVA Amenities, Iberostar Group, Indonesian Waste Platform, Mekong Tourism Coordinating Office, Tiger Mountain Pokhara Lodge Tour Operators Society of Kenya and Travel Foundation) to define COVID-19 recovery plans and strategy, plastic reduction/management strategies, to update and revise standard operating procedures, and to raise awareness of staff and to engage suppliers and customers. In addition, 12 partner organizations (Red Rocks, Iberostar, Udyama, Wilderness Safaris, Tiger Mountain Pokhara, Greenview, Asian Ecotourism Network, GutundGut, Pousada Serra Verde, Chumbe Island, Accor, Chao) undertook the self-assessment of their plastic footprint as a starting point to develop their commitments to the GTPI.

### **Iberostar’s Wave of Change movement to integrate circularity**

#### *Product / service design and planning, Research and development / Innovation*

Through its Wave of Change movement, Iberostar Group is committed to embody a circular economy in all its operations. In 2020, it removed already single-use plastics from all rooms in 120 hotels globally across 19 countries and presented its own 2030 Agenda to eliminate waste, source responsible seafood, neutralize carbon emissions and improve the health of the ecosystems surrounding its hotels, among other objectives. Iberostar plans to reach carbon neutrality in its operations by 2030 and aims to offset at least 75% of emissions by protecting nature in its destinations. The Group’s carbon footprint in 2019 was 230,000 tonnes of greenhouse gases. While the company estimates emissions per hotel to decrease by 2030, through its work towards efficiency and by using renewable energy, Iberostar could be restoring up to 560,000 mangroves in its destinations to reach neutrality.

### **OTHER COMMENTS OR OBSERVATIONS**

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

- *Challenges, new opportunities, priorities for the next year*

The new Strategy of the programme Provides clear guidance for the implementation of tangible actions/initiatives that respond to the priorities of programme members. The Global Tourism Plastics Initiative will soon be complemented by the Global Tourism Food Waste Initiative and, in the area of climate, a Global Mapping of Climate Action in Tourism will soon be launched.