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## One Planet Network Indicators of Success Annual Programme Reporting 2021

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- The HLPF/ECOSOC Annual Progress Report on the Implementation of the 10YFP is a reporting requirement for the 10YFP/One Planet Network.
- 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 ([www.oneplanetnetwork.org](http://www.oneplanetnetwork.org)).
  - A narrative highlighting overall programme achievement: template below.
  - 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 and/or communication needs of the One Planet Network – the information will not necessarily be included in the reports in its entirety and may be used as part of aggregated reporting.
- Suggested *maximum* response length per section is included in the template below. Most responses will be aggregated, so brief responses are appreciated. Kindly submit your responses as word documents.

**Deadline: 15<sup>th</sup> of February 2022** – to be sent to [fabienne.pierre@un.org](mailto:fabienne.pierre@un.org) and [hala.razian@un.org](mailto:hala.razian@un.org).

<b>Title of One Planet Network Programme</b>	<b>One Planet Sustainable Tourism Programme</b>
<b>Reporting period</b>	2021
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### I. PROGRAMME ACHIEVEMENTS 2021

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

- *Please highlight the overall progress/achievements for the programme in 2021.*
- *Please identify 1-2 main achievements within your programme in 2021.*

*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 online under your programmes (e.g. numbers, aggregations, etc.) and will be reviewed and aligned if needed.*

❖ **The Glasgow Declaration on Climate Action in Tourism was launched at UNFCCC COP26 with the objective to raise the climate ambition of tourism stakeholders and welcomed more than 450 signatories**



The [Glasgow Declaration](#) was officially launched [at COP26](#) in November 2021 with the objective to raise the climate ambition of tourism stakeholders. The launch took place in the Blue Zone during a side-[event](#) organized by the One Planet Sustainable Tourism Programme which featured a panel discussion with contributions from the President of the Federated States of Micronesia, the Minister of Tourism of Panama, the Minister of Trade and Industry of Norway, the European Commission, the World Travel and Tourism Council, the Sustainable Hospitality Alliance, Intrepid Group, Tourism Declares and UNFCCC and UNWTO. The event was well attended and covered by over 400 news articles with a combined reach of 560 million. It was followed by a signing ceremony. At the launch, the Declaration counted 300 [launch partners and signatories](#) continued to grow up to 482 before the end of 2021. Signatories include tourism destinations such as Visit Scotland or Kiribati, businesses such as Skyscanner and The Travel Corporation and supporting organizations such as The Long Run or the European Tourism Association. Among the signatories, there are many tour operators (25% of signatories) and accommodation businesses and associations are also numerous (9% and 14% of signatories respectively). Destination Management Organizations and Destination Management Companies represent 5% and 6% of the total signatories. Organizations are requested to make the following commitments to become signatories: to support the global commitment to halve emissions by 2030 and achieve net zero by 2050 at the latest; to deliver climate action plans (or update existing plans) within 12 months from becoming signatories and implement them; to align their plans with five pathways, namely: measure, decarbonize, regenerate, collaborate and finance; to report publicly on progress made implementing those commitments; and to work on a collaborative spirit. The drafting of the Glasgow Declaration started in March 2021 following a participatory approach, which was supported by UNEP and that involved consultations with stakeholders. In September, two [information sessions](#) were delivered to explain how the voluntary commitment of the Glasgow Declaration was structured and to guide those willing to engage to make their commitments. The implementation of the Glasgow Declaration is led by UNWTO in collaboration with the Travel Foundation and Tourism Declares, within the framework of the One Planet Sustainable Tourism Programme.

❖ **In 2021, the Global Tourism Plastics Initiative continued gaining recognition as a framework to transition to a circular economy of plastics and increased its number of signatories by 250%**

The [Global Tourism Plastics Initiative \(GTPI\)](#) is led by UNEP and UNWTO, in collaboration with the Ellen MacArthur Foundation. It involves a growing number of tourism businesses and organizations (current members have a combined estimated annual revenue of over USD43 billion) that have joined forces to take up the challenge of plastic pollution. The Initiative works across the tourism value chain with relevant stakeholders including suppliers and waste management platforms, accommodation (large multinational companies and SMEs), tour operators, cruise lines, and online booking platforms. The GTPI is aligned with the New Plastics Economy Global Commitment and operates as its tourism sector interface. In 2021, the GTPI was officially endorsed by the UNWTO Executive Council, which called upon UNWTO Member States to join the Initiative.

The Initiative operates following three complementary approaches:

- Fostering that tourism companies, suppliers, as well as relevant national and local authorities are committing to a set of ambitious and actionable targets around



elimination of unnecessary and problematic plastics, introduction of reuse models and collaboration on value chain level to increase recycling rates and recycled content;

- Ensuring that organizations and companies are annually disclosing their progress of implementation; and,
- Supporting the implementation of the targets and commitments through the provision of guidance and technical recommendations (around procurement, measurement and monitoring as well as implementation of solutions within the context of the COVID-19 crisis).

In 2021, the number of signatories increased by 250%, from 46 to 115, showing increased visibility and attractiveness of the initiative. The split of signatory types has remained consistent except for a significant increase in tour operator, travel agent, and platform signatories. The categorisation of overall signatories at the end of 2021 is as follows:

- 35% Accommodation Providers and Cruise Lines
- 18% Tour Operators, Travel Agents, and Platforms
- 44% Supporting Organisations
- 2% Suppliers
- 1% Destinations

The majority of GTPI signatories (32%) are organizations with global operations, followed by Asia Pacific and the Middle East with 28%, and Europe with 18%. 12% of signatories operate in Latin America and the Caribbean, 6% in Africa, 3% in North America, and 1% in Oceania.

To support GTPI implementation, UNEP and WTTC issued a joint report *Rethinking Single Use Plastic Products in Tourism: Impacts, Management Practices and Recommendations*. The report maps single use plastic products across the travel & tourism value chain, identifying hotspots for environmental leakages and providing practical and strategic recommendations for businesses, policy makers and other Travel & Tourism value chain actors.

The UNWTO initiative “[Students League](#)” engaged youth to develop circular solutions to tackle the issue plastics pollution. The competition took place between March and September 2021 and involved middle school and high school children as well as undergraduates and master students. The following organizations contributed to the implementation of the plastics pollution challenge, many of which are signatories or advisors to the GTPI: Bharhka Countryside Cottage Resorts, Chumbe Island Coral Park Zanzibar, Cyprus Sustainable Tourism Initiative, Dark Sky Association, El Rio Foundation, Ellen MacArthur Foundation, EXO Travel, Global Sustainable Tourism Council (GSTC), Fundación Banco Santander, GUAVA Amenities, Hostelworld Group, Iberia, Indonesian Waste Platform, NH Hotels, Positive Impact Forever, ProAmpac-RAP packaging solutions, Radisson Hotels, Sustainable First, Sustainable Hospitality Alliance, Trees4Humanity, University of Tasmania, UNEP and UNWTO.

To facilitate the access to resources and tools and provide to GTPI signatories inspiring best practices, the [newsletter of the GTPI](#) was launched in summer 2021 with 3 consecutive editions featuring among other resources interviews from GTPI signatories. To further support the effective implementation of the commitments, STP curated a database of [resources and tools](#). 32 tools, methodologies and reports have been uploaded so far.



## **II. BUILDING BACK BETTER FROM THE CORONAVIRUS DISEASE (COVID-19) WHILE ADVANCING THE FULL IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

*At the High-Level Political Forum for Sustainable Development (HLPF) in 2022, the focus will be on 'Building back better from the Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) while advancing the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development'. We know that implementing SCP is a key component of a sustainable recovery and is integral to achieving the overall SDGs. This section gives you the opportunity to demonstrate how your Programme has developed and/or implemented works that can support a sustainable, equitable and just recovery from the pandemic that delivers on the SDGs.*

*The Goals under in-depth review at the 2022 HLPF will be SDGs 4 on quality education, 5 on gender equality, 14 on life below water, 15 on life on land, and 17 on partnerships for the Goals. We encourage you to highlight any linkages to those goals, as well as any others that are relevant to your Programme works.*

*Please highlight 3-4 activities/initiatives (**±250 words/ ½ page per activity**) from your programme's One Planet Network annual reporting in relation to the theme, to be considered as case studies for the HLPF report, and related communications materials.*

- *Which activity/initiative? (name of activity/initiative, partners)*
- *Brief summary of the activity/initiative.*
- *Why is this activity/initiative a good case study providing/guiding concrete solutions for Building Back Better from COVID-19 and achieving the SDGs in full?*
- *Which of the SDGs does this activity also contribute to?*
- *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 also be reported through online reporting.*

### **❖ One Planet Vision for a Responsible Recovery of the Tourism Sector from COVID-19 led to the adoption by G20 Tourism Ministers of the UNWTO Recommendations for the Transition to a Green Travel and Tourism Economy**

Tourism is one of the hardest hit sectors by the COVID-19 pandemic. While the impacts are unprecedented, there is currently a growing consensus among tourism stakeholders as to how the future resilience of tourism will depend on the sector's ability to balance the needs of people, planet and prosperity. People, Planet and Prosperity are the overarching priorities of Italy's G20 Presidency in 2021 and reflect the commitment to steer the inclusive transformation of tourism improving the impact tourism has on local communities, with particular focus on environmental sustainability.

In May 2021, upon the request of the Italian Presidency for the G20, the One Planet Vision was presented to the G20 Ministers in the form of [UNWTO Recommendations for the Transition to a Green Travel and Tourism Economy](#). The One Planet Vision emerged from extensive consultations with a wide variety of organizations, mainly One Planet partners, and was released in June 2020. The Vision called for a recovery of tourism from COVID-19 which is anchored on sustainability and supports the transformation of the sector to better balance



the needs of people, planet and prosperity. The Vision led to the development of UNWTO Recommendations for the Transition to a Green Travel and Tourism Economy, with the latter being identified as a key resource to support the policy area of “Green Transformation” in the Rome Communiqué. The recommendations are structured across six lines of action which represent several key elements capable of guiding a responsible recovery, namely: biodiversity conservation, climate action, circular economy, governance and finance, public health and social inclusion. The recommendations showcase initiatives of destinations, tourism businesses and civil society which are leading by example integrating sustainability in their recovery plans and strategies. Examples such as investments in nature-based blue carbon offsets through mangrove restoration in Mexico by **Iberostar Group**, the implementation of a roadmap for tourism decarbonization by **Visit Valencia** in Spain, the development of an innovative marine permaculture initiative aiming at regenerating kelp forests by **Intrepid Group** in Australia, the grants scheme developed by the **Indigenous Tourism Association of Canada** to support local performers and tourism operators throughout the crises, of the food security scheme established by **Grootbos private nature reserve** to support communities in Cape Floral Kingdom South Africa, among other examples, are considered to be providing proof of concept for the transition to a green travel and tourism economy to be recognized as the pathway for sustainable and resilient growth.

❖ **The Global Tourism Plastics Initiative continues to provide practical guidance for tourism stakeholders to tackle plastic pollution in the context of the COVID-19 crisis**

With 80 per cent of all tourism taking place in coastal areas, plastic pollution from tourism can easily end up in oceans and waterways. The COVID-19 pandemic has only increased the complexity of this challenge as plastic was often considered critical in the COVID-19 emergency response, including in the tourism sector. Responses to the pandemic implemented have in a majority of cases not adopted a sustainability lens and have not considered their environmental impact.

The publication [Addressing pollution from single-use plastic products: A Life Cycle Approach – Key messages for tourism businesses](#) was released in July 2021 to support GTPI signatories to continue introducing reuse models in the context of the COVID-19 crisis. The publication summarises, from the perspective of the tourism sector, the key findings of a series of meta-analyses of LCA studies on single-use plastic products and their alternatives carried out by UNEP and builds on the [Recommendations for the tourism sector to continue taking action on plastic pollution during COVID-19 recovery](#) which had been released in 2020 and are available in English, French, Spanish, Arabic, Chinese and Russian.

Throughout 2021, STP continued promoting the Recommendations through a series of [webinars and trainings](#). UNWTO led 2 webinars from the series “ELIMINATE. INNOVATE. CIRCULATE.”, while UNEP organized under the umbrella of the “Transforming Tourism project” 2 webinars with focus on Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean. Additionally, GTPI trainings were organized in partnership with MVO Netherlands and the University of Tasmania and their members and partners. **Booking.com** also used the Recommendations to develop a series of infographics that were distributed among its partners to support them put the Recommendations into practice.



Moreover, 9 GTPI signatories were interviewed to demonstrate through short cases how actions to tackle plastic pollution can continue in the context of sanitary crisis: **CHAO Hotel in China** demonstrated competitive advantage of elimination of single-use plastics; **Tiger Mountain Pokhara Lodge from Nepal** showcased collaboration on local level to improve recycling rates; **Jade Mountain Resorts from St. Lucia** showed how ambitious actions can be taken in the context of an island; **La Bicicleta Hostel in Nicaragua** demonstrated how they decreased their plastic consumption by about 90% through a closer relationship with providers and customers; **Chumbe Island Coral Park in Tanzania** demonstrated that the work with local producers isn't only most sustainable but also a most cost-effective choice; the Travel Agent **Hostelworld** demonstrated how a committed supporting organization can create a strong multiplier effect and promote GTPI and its solution among its member hostels. **Guava Amenities** demonstrated how suppliers can support the implementation of a circular economy of plastics. **Considerate Group** explained how they have been supporting hotels in implementation of circular strategies during the crisis, while **Jaya House Hotels based in Cambodia** provided multiple inspiring examples of work with procurers and local communities towards 100% plastic-free operations.

In addition, within the framework of One Ocean Summit that took place in Brest between 9 and 11 of Feb. 2022, the One Planet Sustainable Tourism Programme partnered with the French government for the organization of a high-level workshop on the role of the tourism sector in protection of oceans. Governmental representatives from Seychelles, Colombia, Kenya and Palau demonstrated concrete policy responses to prevent marine litter, while GTPI business signatories (TUI, Accor, PONANT, ClubMed and Iberostar) presented solutions that they have been implementing within the framework of GTPI since the beginning of the crisis.

### III. GLOBAL STRATEGIC INITIATIVES

*Please highlight the most prominent ways the programme has contributed, as relevant, 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*

*Please note that activities mentioned in this section should also be reported through online reporting.*

**Network-wide initiative on plastics:** The One Planet STP participated in the cross-programme One Planet plastics initiative and promoted the work undertaken within the framework of GTPI, including through an intervention during the General Assembly of the European Plastics Pact and UNEP-wide coordination group of experts working on the topic of plastic pollution. In addition, the programme initiated a collaboration with SPP programme and is currently finalizing guidance on procurement solutions to tackle plastic pollution in the tourism sector. STP has also promoted among signatories of the GTPI tools and recommendations related to a circular economy of plastics developed by SLE and CI One Planet network programmes.



**Food Value Chains and Tourism:** STP is developing a Global Roadmap on Food Waste Reduction in Tourism following a participatory approach that involves consultations with an Advisory Group and members of STP. For instance, Accor, Booking.com, GSTC, Sustainable Hospitality Alliance, WWF, UNEP and FAO, are participating in those exchanges among other entities. To support the development of the Global Roadmap a mapping of resources was carried out which resulted in the creation of a repository in OPN website which currently contains over 30 resources. The development of the Global Roadmap is taking place within the framework of the project “Promoting sustainable food consumption and production patterns through integrated tools, advocacy and multi-stakeholder action” which is funded by MPTF for SDG12 and for which UNWTO is leading the tourism components.

**Collaboration with CI programme:** STP supported the work carried out by the “Working Group Biodiversity Communication” led by CI. In particular, support was provided for the following outputs:

1. The Good Practice examples of biodiversity communication. Contribution of examples from the tourism sector were made through participation in the meetings and collecting the case studies from the STP members such as Six Senses Hotels Resorts Spas, GLP Films (via The Pacific Asia Travel Association - PATA), Diamond Resorts, Diamond Resorts, PIERRE & VACANCES - CENTER PARCS GROUP, The Long Run, Castelo Vendom, TUI Care Foundation, TUI Group and BMU. The Protect Maldives Seagrass campaign (Six Senses Hotels Resorts Spas) was presented as a case study during the Working Group meeting on 29 April 2021.
2. The development of the Sustainable Consumption for Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services and Communication Guide for linking Consumption with Biodiversity through inputs from the STP coordination team, University of Surrey and IUCN.

**Collaboration with SLE programme:** STP contributed to the work carried out by SLE on the Lifestyles impacts on Biodiversity and Nature on the section related to tourism.

#### **IV. KEY CHANGES IN PRACTICES IN 2021**

*Shifting to SCP requires changing or adopting new practices. These may include improving processes; changing materials / sourcing; changing hardware / infrastructure; and changing behaviours / perceptions.*

- *Please provide 3-4 concrete examples (**±250 words each**) of changes in practices implemented by your partners or changes that have occurred as a result of activities/initiatives of your partners.*
- *What are the expected and/or achieved impacts of these changes?*
- *Please indicate the stage(s) of the value chain that these concrete examples address<sup>1</sup>.*

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

<sup>1</sup> These stages of the value chain 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; or Not targeting a specific step of the value chain.



❖ **The innovative character of the Global Tourism Plastics Initiative has accelerated changes of practices in terms of plastic consumption in the tourism sector for the past 2 years**

The Global Tourism Plastics Initiative is anchored on the following innovative aspects which have supported catalysing changes in practices across tourism stakeholders:

- Being a sectoral interface of a wider movement on circular economy of plastics (the New Plastics Economy Global Commitment led by Ellen Mac Arthur Foundation and UNEP that mobilized over 450 signatories representing 20% of all plastic packaging produced globally), allows a better coordination in terms of development and implementation of responses across global plastic value chain.
- Development and implementation of solutions at value chain level and coordination with all relevant actors including suppliers, accommodation providers, destinations and waste management platforms (to lever solutions that can't be implemented by a stand-alone company or organization).
- In-depth collaboration with the tourism private sector representatives: GTPI commitments and targets were developed in a consultative manner in collaboration with industry representatives (to ensure those targets respond to the reality of the sector and to ensure that private companies feel the ownership of this collective work and effectively implement actions towards commonly set targets).
- Paradigm shift from a simple "pledging" mechanism to an Initiative that requires its signatories to commit to concrete measurable targets and annually report on those to track implementation progress.
- Plastic pollution is closely interlinked with the climate and biodiversity crises. Procurement guidelines and tools developed by GTPI make the linkages of plastic consumption with impacts on nature and climate.
- The initiative also builds on knowledge generated by other UNEP's initiatives, for example the LCA messages on single-use plastic products that has been adapted for specific use of the tourism sector.

❖ **In December 2021, the Global Tourism Plastics Initiative released its first [Annual Report](#) showcasing the progress achieved by large accommodation businesses and a supplier company implementing commitments to transition to a circular economy of plastics**

In 2021, GTPI set in motion its first pilot reporting for large companies (accommodation and supplier) that joined the Initiative in 2020 and for which annual reporting is mandatory as part of their commitments to the GTPI. Six accommodation providers (Accor, Club Med, Hong-Kong and Shanghai Hotels, Iberostar, Melco, Six Senses) and one supplier (deSter, member of gategroup) participated in the reporting exercise.

Key insights from accommodation providers reporting (**Accor, Club Med, Hong-Kong and Shanghai Hotels, Iberostar, Melco, Six Senses**) are:

- Despite the challenges posed by the COVID-19 crisis, accommodation businesses have continued pursuing efforts to advance towards a circular economy of plastics.
- **Over 108 million plastic items and packaging have been eliminated in 2020 across the reporting businesses.**
- Plastic items and packaging eliminated in 2020 represent a weight of **804 metric tonnes, which is equivalent to 27 large shipping containers.**





- Promising progress has been made, especially in the **elimination of unnecessary and/or problematic plastic items and packaging in food and beverage services, where about 34 million plastic items and packaging (>352 metric tonnes) were eliminated; and in bathrooms, with about 74 million of eliminated plastic items and packaging (>451 metric tonnes)**. Positive efforts are also ongoing to eliminate plastic items and packaging in service areas and rooms.
- Hotel chains are implementing measures to replace plastic items and packaging with reuse models. Their efforts have been targeting food and beverage services followed by bathrooms, service areas, and kitchens. One hotel chain also reported replacing plastic items and packaging in cleaning services.

Key insights from suppliers reporting (**deSter**) are:

- deSter has identified 7 single-use types of plastic used in the food and beverage services to be gradually eliminate by 2025 and have ceased the launch of new products with non-recyclable materials in 2020.
- The company has created a dedicated Sustainable Development team, as well as a closed loop recycling team. In line with this, deSter has worked on fiber based technologies, on closed loop recycling pilots and implemented closed loop programs of products with customers.
- New reusable designs were developed, and their production was piloted.
- deSter invested in and tested novel renewable materials for recycling, as well as recycled material which can withstand oven temperatures.

## V. DECADE IN REVIEW: 2012 - 2022

2022 marks the final year of the first phase of the 10YFP (2012 - 2022). While the mandate of the 10YFP has been extended by [GA Resolution](#)<sup>2</sup> up to 31 December 2030, the passing of the first decade of the Framework provides an opportunity to reflect on and identify 'game-changing' solutions that the Programmes have developed and/or implemented over the years.

In this section, we invite you to identify 3-4 of the most impactful changes your programme has made over the past decade (±500 words each). We would like to hear from you which activities you feel have shifted the needle on global SCP, and made an impactful (and, where possible measurable) change.

The Secretariat is especially interested to learn about efforts that have helped to change the way we think, act and share/inform about SCP.

These activities will be used to demonstrate the impact of the 10YFP over the past decade, also in relation to the SDGs, and where appropriate, as an indication of the type of actions that the framework should encourage and support in its next phase.

Please limit your description to ±500 words per activity described.

- *Which activity/initiative? (name of activity/initiative, partners)*
- *Why is this activity/initiative a game changer / high-impact for SCP patterns?*

<sup>2</sup> <https://undocs.org/pdf?symbol=en/A/76/533/ADD.1>



- *What has been/is the expected impact of this activity/initiative? Does the activity change the way we think, act and/or share/inform about SCP?*
- *Looking back, what are the lessons learnt from implementation that can guide future endeavours?*
- *Looking forward, how can this activity be scaled up or replicated to support a global movement on SCP?*

❖ **STP pioneered innovative processes and initiatives to bring added value to its members and the whole One Planet network**

- STP was the first programme of the network which developed a Portfolio of Initiatives. Aware of the need to bring scalability to its operations and create multiplier effects, STP piloted the concept of affiliated activities, offering its members to connect their work with the overall objectives of the programme. Such approach was then adopted by the whole network and subsequently led to the creation of the Knowledge Center.
- STP also engaged in the preparation of Annual Magazines to showcase the work of its members since 2016 ([Annual Magazine for 2015- Setting the Foundations for Collective Impact](#)), inspiring the creation of the inter-programme magazine. Additional issues were released in 2017 ([Annual Magazine 2016/2017 – Advancing Towards a Clear North](#)) and 2018 ([Annual Magazine 2017/2018 . Lead.Innovate.Finance.Empower](#)).
- STP also pioneered the development of [webinar series](#) (pre-pandemic) that involved members and guest speakers on panel discussions on a variety of topics between 2016 and 2019, with more than 15 webinars implemented.

❖ **STP translated the complexity of SCP into actionable areas for tourism stakeholders and identified circularity as a key enabler**

- Building on the extensive reporting exercises undertaken by STP which collected numerous activities from programme members, it was possible to gain a better understanding of the key impact areas of SCP for tourism stakeholders.
- As part of its legacy for the United Nations International Year of Sustainable Tourism for Development, STP released in 2017 the "[Kasane Call to Action on Sustainable Tourism - The Tourism We Want](#)" providing practical guidance to address the key impact areas of SCP, notably nature, climate, water, waste and communities.
- In 2019, STP supported the development of the [Baseline Report on the Integration of Sustainable Consumption and Production into Tourism Policies](#) which was led by UNWTO and UNEP. The report was based on the review of 101 national tourism policies and presented the first global assessment of SCP policy instruments in tourism. The report provided the basis for the [Sustainable Tourism Policy Talks](#) with Tourism Ministers. As part of its conclusions, the report recommends embracing circularity as an SCP enabler.
- In June 2020, STP released the [One Planet Vision for a Responsible Recovery from COVID-19](#) which has been a reference document throughout the pandemic and guided the development of recovery plans towards a tourism development which is capable to balance the needs of people, planet and prosperity.

❖ **STP transitioned into a more targeted approach to advance SCP through voluntary commitments around three priority areas: climate action, food waste reduction and plastic pollution reduction**



- Building on the One Plan for One Planet as well as on the experiences gained, STP followed a consultative process to define its [Strategy 2020-2022](#) which is articulated in three areas: building a circular economy of plastics in tourism, integrating SCP in tourism value chains, and; accelerating climate action in tourism.
  - In January 2020, the [Global Tourism Plastics Initiative](#) was launched proposing a common vision and commitments for tourism stakeholders to transition to a circular economy of plastics. The initiative currently counts 115 signatories and has already released its first Annual Report presenting the progress achieved by signatories implementing their commitments.
  - In December 2021, the [Glasgow Declaration on Climate Action in Tourism](#) was launched proposing a consistent approach to climate action in tourism and concrete commitments. The initiative currently has 482 signatories.
  - It is expected to be able to launch a third initiative on food waste in the course of 2022 (note: depending on resources available), also building on the approach of voluntary commitments which has proven to be successful mobilizing tourism stakeholders to accelerate the implementation of SCP.
- ❖ **STP positioned SCP patterns as key strategy to accelerate climate action in tourism:**
- Since its launch in November 2015, STP has been advancing towards positioning SCP patterns as a key strategy for the tourism sector to accelerate climate action. Back in 2016, the programme already hosted a conference titled "[Advancing sustainable tourism in a changing climate](#)" during UNFCCC COP22 in Marrakech. In 2019, STP organized an official side-event at UNFCCC COP25 in Madrid with the title "[Transforming Tourism for Climate Action](#)". As a result of continuous efforts, this process culminated at UNFCCC COP26 with the "[Launch of the Glasgow Declaration on Climate Action in Tourism](#)", ensuring that climate action would be a primary work stream for STP in the years to come.

#### **VI. OTHER COMMENTS OR OBSERVATIONS**

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

- *Challenges and lessons learnt from the last year and the last decade; new opportunities, priorities for the next phase of the 10YFP.*