AN EMPIRICAL PERSPECTIVE ON TOURISM AND THE SDGs

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Measuring Sustainability in Tourism -Opportunities and Limitations
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2030 Sustainable Development Agenda

UNEA 3 & 4
4 - 6 December 2017
11 - 15 March 2019, Nairobi

COP 22
7 November – 18 December 2016, Marrakech

COP 21
30 November – 3 December 2015, Paris

SDG Metrics
March 2016

UN Summit to adopt the post-2015 development agenda
26-27 September, 2015, NY

4th ICCM
28 September – 2 October 2015, Geneva

ADP
31 August – 4 September, Bonn

World Forestry Congress
7-11 September 2015 Durban

Our common future
7 – 10 July 2015

World Water Week
23-28 August, Stockholm

High-Level Event on Climate Change
29 June 2015, NY

Financing for Development
13-16 July 2015, Addis Ababa

2

Commitments from conferences

ADDIS ABABA ACTION AGENDA	• A global framework for financing sustainable development • technology, science, innovation, trade and capacity building
2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT	• 17 goals • 169 Targets • **3 tourism targets**
PARIS AGREEMENT	• WTTC announced to cut CO2 emissions by 50% from 2005 to 2035. • International aviation not covered, only domestic aviation was included • Public listed companies need to report on emissions to meet regulations
UNEA 4	• Reduce single-use plastic products by 2030 • Waste management, reducing waste generation, reuse and recycling • Sustainability criteria in the infrastructure development process • Sustainable business practices using LCA, innovation, circular economy

SDGs and Tourism

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

Goal 8.9: By 2030, **devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products**

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

Goal 12.b: Develop and implement **tools to monitor** sustainable development impacts for **sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products**

14 LIFE BELOW WATER

Goal 14.7: By 2030, increase the **economic benefits to small island developing states and least developed countries** from the sustainable use of marine resources, including **through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism**
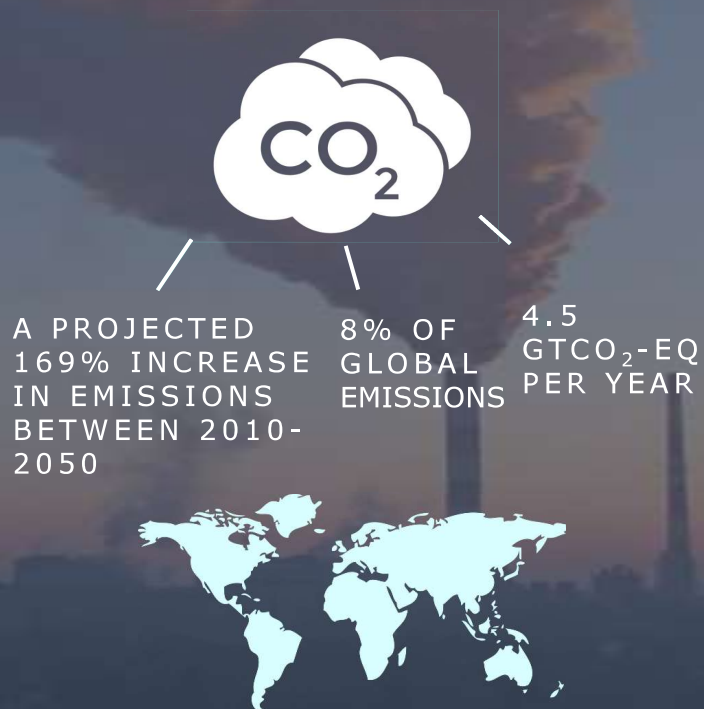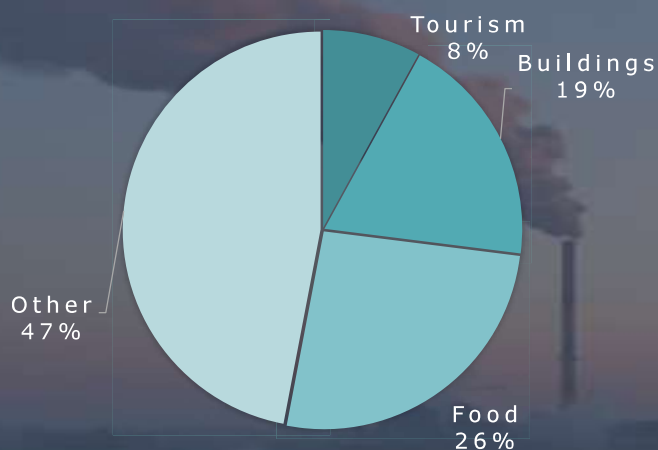
4

The impact of tourism

A PROJECTED 169% INCREASE IN EMISSIONS BETWEEN 2010-2050

8% OF GLOBAL EMISSIONS

4.5 GTCO$_2$-EQ PER YEAR

Tourism 8%

Buildings 19%

Food 26%

Other 47%

Figure : Contribution of tourism, buildings and food to global CO$_2$-eq emissions
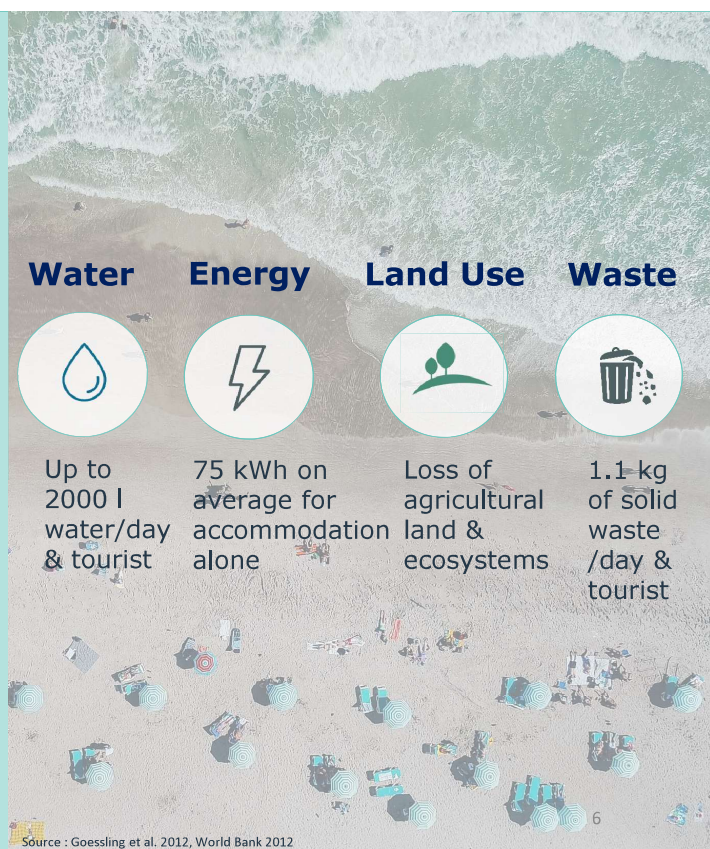Source: Lenzen et al. 2018; Lucon et al. 2014; Poore and Nemecek 2018

5

Tourism at the individual level

Sector contributions to climate change	Tourism	Food	Buildings
Individual emissions	6 t CO$_2$-eq (24%)	3 t CO$_2$-eq (12%)	4 t CO$_2$-eq (16%)

Source: UN Environment, 2019

Water — Up to 2000 l water/day & tourist

Energy — 75 kWh on average for accommodation alone

Land Use — Loss of agricultural land & ecosystems

Waste — 1.1 kg of solid waste /day & tourist
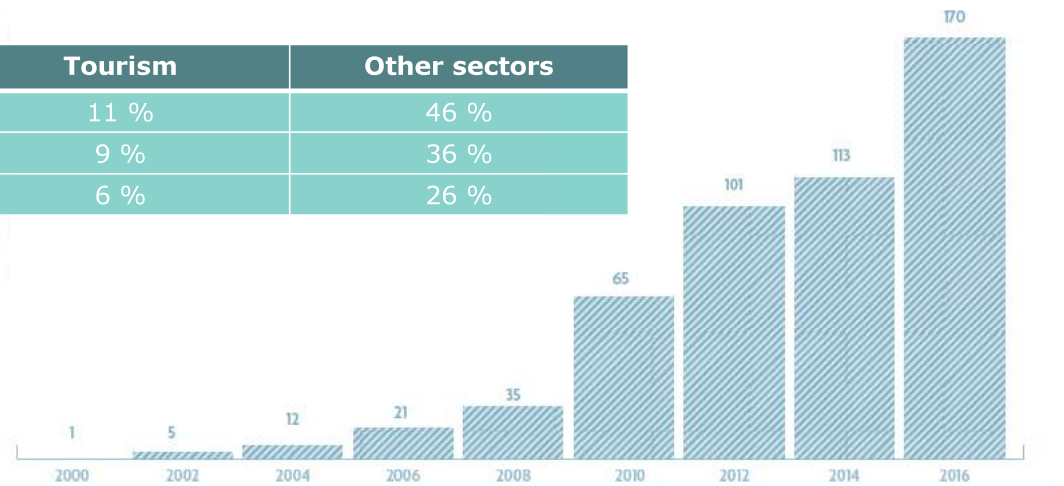
Source : Goessling et al. 2012, World Bank 2012

6

How is the industry reporting on its efforts?

	Tourism	Other sectors
Set a GHG target	11 %	46 %
Set a water target	9 %	36 %
Set an energy target	6 %	26 %

Source: WTTC, 2017

Number of sustainability reports in travel and tourism

Source: WTTC, 2017

How committed is the industry to the SDGs?

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

„In 2016, we reviewed our activities against the SDGs and intend to use them as a benchmark in future to assess the relevance of our initiatives."

"The Hilton Foundation recognizes the universality of the SDGs and sees them as an opportunity to leverage not only our international, but also our domestic grantmaking efforts."

"Marriott is working to address a set of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to end poverty, fight inequality and injustice, and tackle climate change by 2030."

only 5 hospitality companies worldwide have set science-based targets

Source: sciencebasedtargets.org

Source: WTTC, 2017

The Transforming Tourism Value Chains Project

MISSION

To transform tourism value chains in four countries, by reducing greenhouse gas emissions and improve resource efficiency through a science-based approach, clear policies, monitoring and reporting tools, and the sharing of knowledge and experience.

Assessment & Reporting
- Analysis of hotspots
- Indicators
- Monitoring
- Case Studies

Technical assistance
- Capacity Building Sessions
- Procurement and Industry Guidelines
- Stakeholder coordination
- Sectoral Roadmap

Networking & Outreach
- Campaigns
- Regional and Global events
- Communication Platform

Dominican Republic
St. Lucia
Mauritius
Philippines

www.oneplanetnetwork.org/transforming-tourism

Supported by:

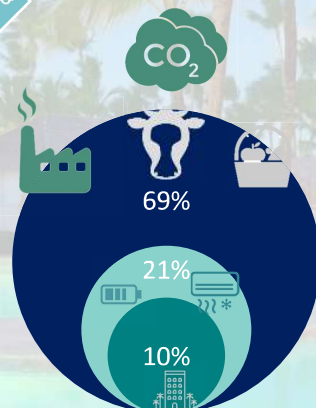Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety

based on a decision of the German Bundestag

Assessing tourism's environmental footprint in Dominican Republic
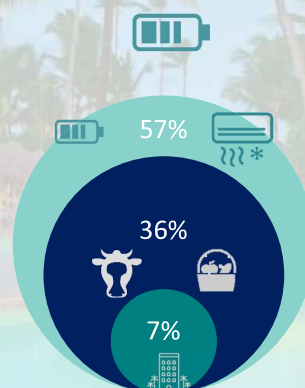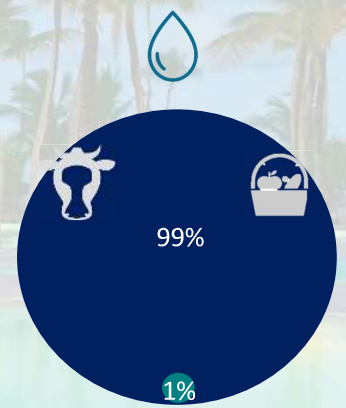
A value chain approach

GHG Emissions

CO_2

69%
21%
10%

Energy Consumption

57%
36%
7%

Water Footprint

99%
1%

Scope 1   Scope 2   Scope 3

10

Potential savings for the Caribbean (refrigerators, air conditioners, fans and lighting)

Reduce electricity use

✓ → by over 4.4 TWh

✓ → nearly 11% of current electricity use

...equivalent to **8** power plants (100MW)

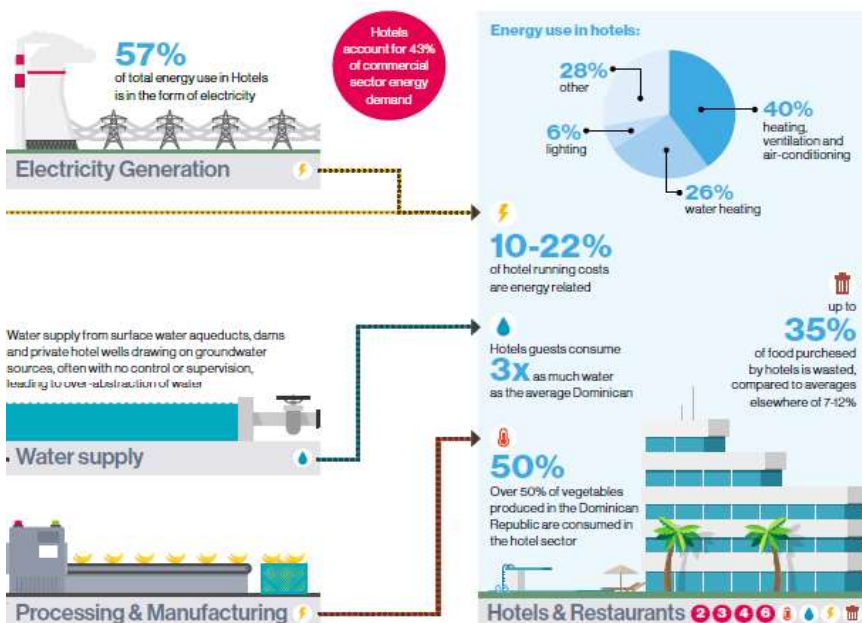Save **700 million US$** on electricity bills

Reduce CO_2 emissions by **3.1 million tonnes**

...equivalent to **1,700,000 passenger cars**

The roadmap for low carbon & resource-efficient tourism: Adopting Sustainable Cooling

57% of total energy use in Hotels is in the form of electricity

Electricity Generation

Hotels account for 43% of commercial sector energy demand

Water supply from surface water aqueducts, dams and private hotel wells drawing on groundwater sources, often with no control or supervision, leading to over-abstraction of water

Water supply

Processing & Manufacturing

Energy use in hotels:

- 28% other
- 6% lighting
- 40% heating, ventilation and air-conditioning
- 26% water heating

10-22% of hotel running costs are energy related

Hotels guests consume **3X** as much water as the average Dominican

up to **35%** of food purchased by hotels is wasted, compared to averages elsewhere of 7-12%

50% Over 50% of vegetables produced in the Dominican Republic are consumed in the hotel sector

Hotels & Restaurants

Goals and Targets

✓ A green cooling program for hotels is established

Actions for a systemic solution

✓ Establish a national strategy in cooperation with government agencies, private sector, and other value chain businesses to build political will to adopt sustainable cooling

✓ Update and/or upgrade equipment, maintenance and define minimum levels of performance and standards

✓ A financial scheme for high efficient cooling equipment's

✓ Build technical capacity on efficient and climate-friendly technologies

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

13 CLIMATE ACTION

Wave After Wave of Garbage Hits the Dominican Republic
New York Times (July, 2018)

The roadmap for low carbon & resource-efficient tourism: Beating Plastic Pollution from the Accommodation Sector
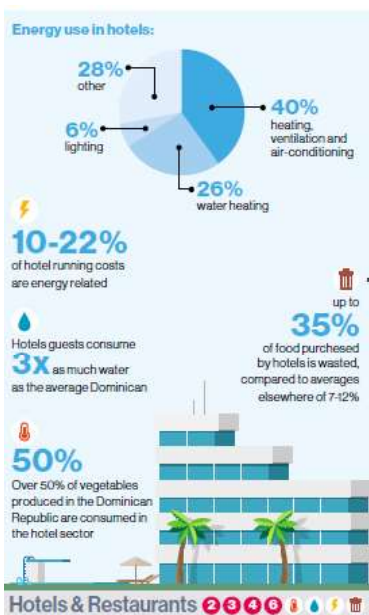
Goals and Targets

✓ Alternatives to single use plastics are available, 50% of hotels involved in the project start removing single use

✓ Iconic plastic items are replaced with reusable items

✓ Zero single use plastics by 2030

✓ 100% of all-inclusive resorts are certified by 2020

Actions for a systemic solution

✓ Develop a coalition of private public sector actors to eliminate single use plastics by hotels by 2030

✓ Harmonise certifications schemes to integrate key environmental indicators, plastic targets and monitoring systems in place

15

Case study: Virtual agricultural clearing house programme to ease local food procurement in Saint Lucia

SLHTA

60 % - 70 % of sourced products imported

Food waste

GHG emissions

Goal: to bridge the gap between producers and consumers of agricultural produce in Saint Lucia

Source: United Nations Environment Programme (2018)

IMPACTS

- ✓ **15% reduced imports**
- ✓ **800,000 USD worth of produce traded**
- ✓ **Food waste reduced by 15%**
- ✓ **Increased diversity of local produce**
- ✓ **400 farmers with increased income**
- ✓ **Real time data**

16

Case study: Embedding circularity in the procurement of linen and towels in France

Betterfly Tourism

470,000 tons / year

10 million m³/ year

15,000 tons / year

Source: Betterfly Tourism Estimate 2013

Goal: identify and collectively implement an innovative sourcing solution to reduce negative lifecycle impacts and costs of linen and towels

IMPACTS

- ✓ **GHG emissions reduced by 32%**
- ✓ **37% less non-renewable resources required**
- ✓ **28% reduction of water consumption**
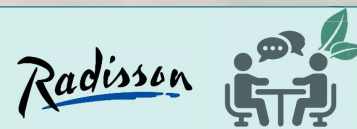- ✓ **42% reduction of energy consumption**
- ✓ **Increased textile lifespan**
- ✓ **Guest satisfaction**

17

Case study: Phasing out single-use plastics in meetings and events operations

Radisson

IMPACTS

6,300 tonnes of end of life plastics worldwide

9 % of plastics waste recycled

12 % incinerated

Goal: to ban single-use plastics in meetings and events by 2020, and raise awareness among corporate guests and inspire similar initiatives around the world

Source: United Nations Environment Programme (2018)

✓ **162 hotels with filtered water systems**

✓ **3.2 tons of CO2 saved**

✓ **A drop in plastic straw use of 90%**

✓ **Global implementation due to change in brand standards**

18

Working with Businesses - Lessons Learned

Measurement leads to better strategies and practices

Standards and regulations drive reporting

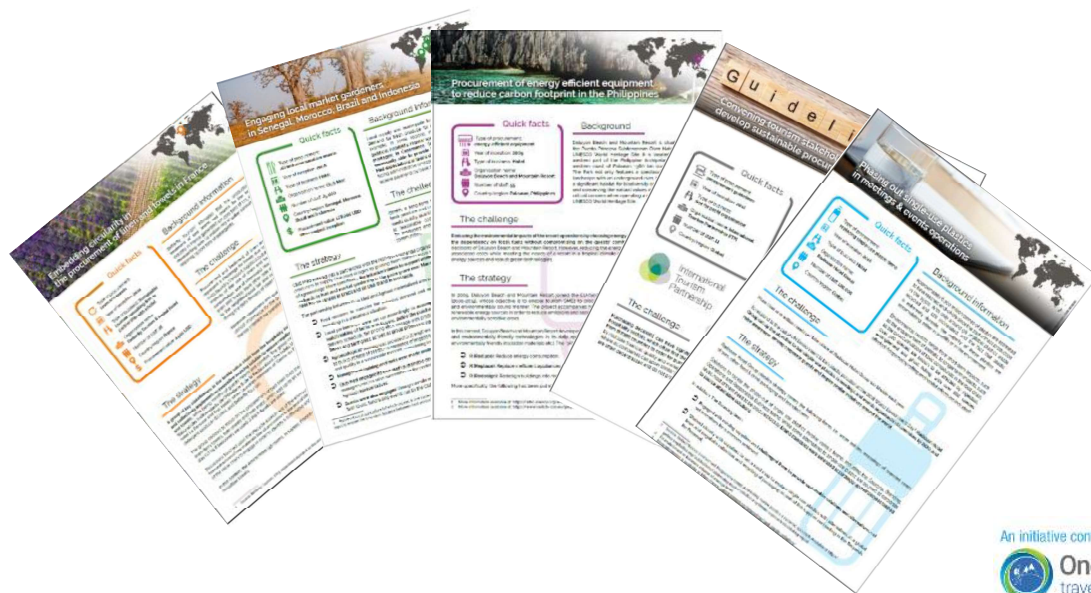Sustainability business cases are not documented and reported

Concerns with data confidentiality

Multiple un-harmonized reporting mechanisms

Download the 16 case studies at
http://www.oneplanetnetwork.org/leveraging-sustainable-procurement-transform-tourism-case-studies

An initiative contributing to the network:

One planet travel with care

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Measuring and reporting impacts will enable tourism stakeholders to **better plan and manage** tourism and meet SDGs goals and targets

Thank you!

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