Compendium of Good Practices in Sustainable Tourism
Sustainable tourism

Tourism is one of the world's fastest growing industries and an important source of foreign exchange and employment for many developing countries. In reviewing the first five years' implementation of Agenda 21 in 1997 at its nineteenth Special Session, the General Assembly indicated the need to give further consideration to the importance of tourism in the context of Agenda 21. In 2002, the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg addressed sustainable tourism in Chapter IV, paragraph 43 of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation.

Tourism that focuses on natural environments is a large and growing part of the tourism industry. While it can contribute in a positive manner to socioeconomic development and environmental protection, uncontrolled tourism growth can also cause environmental degradation, destruction of fragile ecosystems, and social and cultural conflict, undermining the basis of tourism.


As announced at the Johannesburg Summit, the World Tourism Organization, in collaboration with UNCTAD, launched the Sustainable Tourism-Eliminating Poverty (ST-EP) initiative to develop sustainable tourism as a force for poverty alleviation.

The UN Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) last reviewed the issue of sustainable tourism in 2001, when it was acting as the Preparatory Committee for the Johannesburg Summit. In its current work programme, the CSD will next take up the issue of sustainable tourism.
Compendium of Best Practices in Sustainable Tourism

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Prepared for
United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
Conservation
Addressing issues related to biodiversity and ecosystem.

Commerce
Building the capacity to provide a stable source of income to the local.

Community
Enhancing the well-being of communities: fair working conditions, social welfare,

Culture
Safeguarding cultural heritage while raising awareness of cultural diversity.

4Cs Criteria
- the Zeitz Foundation
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Incredible India
We decided to engage these people assuming we could show them alternative sources of income, so that they could stay away from the destructive way of living.

That was the beginning of 'Thoni cruise', still in demand travel experience after 7 years.

- Founded in 2004 under the Nila Foundation
- Use tourism as a tool to save the River Nila in State Kerala, India
  - Music Trail & Folk Art
  - Bell-Metal & Pottery Workshop
  - Thoni Cruise
  - Traveller's Forest
- In 2011, The Blue Yonder launched in South Africa.
• Established in 2005, PLAN4theLAND is a non-governmental non-profit organization.

• MOTTO: Seeking a better plan for the homeland, Iran. (through the conservation of wildlife and biodiversity)
MEANS:

- Publication & outreach, raising awareness on environmental issues, both in urban and rural areas.
- Youth educational programs (educational trips).
- Ecotourism projects under the Supervision of UNDP: Capacity Building and Ecotourism Development in Khafr.
- Supporter of 3 local wildlife organizations
- “Luangwa Conservation & Community Fund”
- “Charity Begins at Home” scheme
Hidden Valley Inn Reserve - Belize

- Hidden Valley Inn is classified as an IUCN Category 6 "Managed Resource" protected area.
- Achieved economic viability while benefitting the local communities.

FOR LOVE OF THE WILD.
A luxury vacation in the sanctuary of nature.

Hidden Valley Inn & Reserve
Established through partnership between EcoHotels and the Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature (RSCN), a Jordanian NGO devoted to the protection of the Kingdom’s natural landscapes.
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• Dana ReServe: 79,000 acre; 800+ plant species; 400+ animal species.

• 100% Solar photovoltaic (PV) power and Solar heating for hot water needs.

• Waste separation/recycle initiative in Bedouin Community.
Kingdom of natural landscapes.
Over 80 families from the local community directly benefit from the Ecolodge. (e.g. candle-making, leather workshop, transportation)
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Sustainable Tourism Good Practice Input Form

Project Name

Location(s)

Organizer(s)/Owner(s)/Operator(s)

Project ownership [public, private, NGO, public and private partnership, etc.]

Brief Description:

Importance/Contribution in terms of 4Cs

Conservation - safeguarding biodiversity and the integrity of the ecosystem.

Community - the right of every person to have their basic needs met and enhancing the well-being of communities is a fundamental obligation of all.

Culture - drawing on the uniqueness, enriching each other and contributing to a greater common good.

Commerce - central to the development of civilizations, commerce has to be conducted in a holistic and sustainable way.