

Both ENDS

Information Package

Nr. 3

TOURISM

Both ENDS is an NGO which, among other activities, provides services to NGOs in Africa, Latin America, Asia and Eastern Europe, who are working on environment, development and social justice. As one of the services Both ENDS provides access to information that is of interest to NGOs.

Through Both ENDS' contact and collaboration with hundreds of organisations worldwide, we receive much useful information and documents on specific issues. To provide access to part of this information Both ENDS has decided to compose information packages on some of these issues.

These information packages have been written mainly for Southern NGOs. They contain a brief introduction to the subject, give insight into activities, points of view and ideas of some NGOs and institutions which have developed specific expertise on the subject. Most of them will be able to provide more specific information. In addition, the information packages include suggestions for further reading and for those who have access to internet we also include some addresses of relevant Websites.

As these packages provide a compilation of part of the information available, NGOs can always contact our organisation for additional information or contact one of the other organisations mentioned in this document. If you have any suggestions or comments related to this information package, please get in touch with us.

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The information packages can be obtained free of charge by Southern NGOs

The information will be updated from time to time to include newly available information.

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The following Information Packages are available at Both ENDS:

1. Desertification
2. Energy (in preparation)
3. Tourism
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5. Oil
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7. Mining
8. Gender, Environment and Development
9. Trade and Environment
10. Local Forest Management
11. Multilateral Financial Institutions
12. Analog Forestry
13. River Management
14. Biotechnology

INTRODUCTION ON TOURISM AND ECO-TOURISM

*'Tourism takes place in the context of great inequality, both of wealth and power'
(Nina Rao)*

Between 1970 and 1990 world tourism grew by nearly 300%, which makes tourism the fastest growing industry in the world. In 1990 an estimated 425 million tourists travelled internationally. This is nearly 8% of the world's population. Domestic tours occur on an even larger scale; according to estimates, domestic tourism is ten times larger than international tourism.

More recent figures show that world tourism keeps growing. The year 1996 marked an acceleration in the growth rate of international tourism with arrivals and receipts reaching new records. There were close to 592 million arrivals, an increase of 4.5 % over the preceding year and the respective figure for receipts was US\$ 423 billion, a 7.6 % growth over 1995. Little or no slowdown is anticipated in the rate of expansion of international tourism over the period to 2010.

Two factors will combine to create a steady pace of growth of 4 % a year, or slightly higher:

- the acceleration of multiple, relatively short duration trips on the part of the travellers of industrialised countries.
- the strong uptake of foreign travel by the populations of the developing countries.

An estimated 7% of the global capital investment is related to tourism. In 1994 the tourism- and travel-industry generated employment for 204 million people worldwide. It is estimated that in 2005, 348 million people will be employed by the tourism-industry or related activities, with a total industrial output of \$ 7.9 trillion. In 1994, 10,1% of the GDP came from tourism. (UNEP, 1992, WTTC, 1994, The Wetland Group 1995).

Table 1. Arrivals and receipts in 1996 and the change in comparison with 1995 in percentages

	arrivals	change	receipts	change
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	millions	%	billion US\$	%
World	591.8	4.5	423.0	7.6
Africa	19.5	2.9	7.6	9.2
Americas	115.5	4.3	106.3	6.1
EastAsia & Pacific	89.7	7.9	82.2	13.0
Europe	347.3	3.6	214.6	6.0
Middle East	15.1	10.3	8.2	14.7
South Asia	4.4	4.0	3.9	8.4

Source: Preliminary highlights of tourist arrivals; WTO, 1996

The annual arrivals in the world increased from 339 million in 1986 to 592 million in 1996. The annual receipts in the world increased from 142 billion in 1986 to 423 billion in 1996 (Table 1).

Travelling to Third World countries has become quite popular and tourist business for these areas of the world is booming. Consequently, is a potential main source of income for many countries.

Unfortunately, tourism holds both promises and perils. Locations with a rich and attractive natural and/or cultural environment benefit from tourism as a major economic activity and generator of income and employment. However, at the same time tourism is a significant cause of several unwanted social and environmental developments, such as erosion, pollution, extinction of animal and plant species, overcrowding, delinquency, prostitution and other forms of economic and social exploitation. Next to the overall growth of tourism there is a phenomenal rise of so-called eco-tourism. The World Tourism Organisation describes eco-tourism as "tourism which is characterised

Costa Rica

Tourism in Costa Rica generated \$ 336 million in 1991, second only to banana exports as an earner of foreign exchange. Nearly 80 percent of those who visit Costa Rica come to enjoy the country's natural attractions: its miles of beaches and expanses of dense rainforest, misty cloudforest, and dry tropical forest, which protect five percent of all plants and animal species on earth. The business of bringing visitors to see such wonders of nature has been dubbed 'eco-tourism', and many conservationists claim that it can actually save natural areas, as dollar-wielding tourists give environmental political leverage to protect biologically important regions. Conservationist and several tour operators in Costa Rica worry, however, that in their rush to take advantage of the country's natural bounty, some developers are disregarding the spirit of eco-tourism. In an attempt to control tourism, the Costa Rica Audubon Society has developed a set of environmental guidelines. They recommend to visitors only those hotels or tour companies that comply with the regulations.

The Costa Rica Audubon Societies Code of Environmental Ethics for Eco-tourism states that wildlife and habitats should not be needlessly disturbed. Waste should be disposed properly. Tourism should be a positive influence on local communities. It should be managed and sustainable and culturally sensitive. Wildlife, wildlife products and plants should not be bought. Tourism should strengthen conservation efforts and enhance the natural integrity of places visited.

Source: Tropical Conservation Newsbureau 1992

by low tourist density, environmental awareness and compensation for the local population". This concept has been criticised by people who feel that this concept has been misused by many travel agencies who use this concept to promote their trips to areas of natural scenic beauty. These trips have little to do with environmental responsibility and

do not take into account the impacts of the voyages. In some cases tourism has become a major economic factor in conservation and wildlife protection projects. Key players in the international community such as the World Bank and the US-AID, in alliance with international non-government organisations and businesses, are spreading its promotion. Some commentators allege that eco-tourism forms a range of initiatives from debt-for-nature swaps to environmental conditions on loans which form a kind of eco-structural adjustment programme. The World Bank has developed a specific policy on eco-tourism. A spokesman said that it does not yet have the inhouse expertise, nor the means to deliver small funds to low impact projects. However, it is likely that under the Global Environment Facility (GEF), set up in 1990 by UN agencies and the World Bank to fund projects tackling global environment problems, biodiversity projects will incorporate eco-tourism schemes. (Source: Terra, Monthly briefing on Tourism, Development & Environmental Briefings, Jan. '97)

The precedent has already been set in Uganda, where the GEF recently committed US\$ 4 million to the conservation of the Bwindi Forest Gorilla Reserve. In 1996 the World Bank, in contrast to the above mentioned spokesman, approved an eco-development project in India. The aim of project is to set up wildlife sanctuaries, displace the people living in that area and open up the area for tourism.

Faced by fierce competition in the tourism industry, business is keen to open up the eco-tourism market. As it exploits the environment as a product, the natural habitat and wildlife become commodities that need to be protected as future investments. This has driven some independent tour operators to manage private conservation areas in developing countries.

The damaging effect to the environment plus the fact that most of the money earned does not ultimately benefit the host country, not to mention the local

population, are two of the most heard critiques. Furthermore, what kind of image do we obtain of the host country and what impact does such a visit have on the local population?

Promotional material of the tourism-industry is replete with images of a 'frontier' industry, new vistas of 'paradise', 'virgin' beaches and 'untouched' landscapes. Indeed, the imagery is that of exploration, conquest and domination. For the people of the Third World, whose natural, human and cultural resources provide raw material for this industry, it is no imagery, but a reality (YDC seminar 1993; Contours Nov. '93).

The development of any kind of tourism will have an impact on the economic, ecological and socio-cultural spheres. Any form of sustainable tourism, however, could generate some benefits for the local population although it still requires the sacrifice of economic, ecological and socio-cultural resources. A compromise between benefits and sacrifices therefore seems unavoidable. Viable options for sustainable tourism can be identified and assessed through pilot projects, participation of local interest groups and research. Local people's involvement in the identification of destination areas, decision making, planning and development is a prerequisite for any form of sustainable tourism. Local people need empowerment in order to be able to participate in this process on an equal level with other tourism interests.

The process of empowering local people can be subdivided in three categories:

1. economic empowerment through creating jobs, income and control over the 'production process';
2. social empowerment through education, strengthening cultural values and capacity-building;
3. political empowerment by building relations between groups and clarifying political power structures.

Discussion on eco-tourism leaves enough space to consider whether tourism or eco-tourism are complementary or alternatives. Since the concept of

alternative or sustainable tourism is becoming very popular among tourists, the need for social and environmental impact assessment for these forms of tourism is growing. The name 'eco-tourism', is being misused by many tour-operators: they sell trips to nature-reserves and ecological fragile areas on a massive scale.

In order to distinguish genuine forms of sustainable tourism and to formulate guidelines and criteria for 'environmentally and socially friendly' tourism, some concepts and definitions will be discussed.

SUSTAINABLE TOURISM

The term 'Sustainable Tourism' is very often equated with 'eco-tourism'. But sustainable tourism is not only about ecological resources, it is also about social, cultural and economic resources. Therefore it is not only about tourism in nature but it can also take place in cities, on cultural sites or at the beach. (Retour Foundation, Projects in Responsible Tourism)

The organisation PRRM, a rural organisation in the Philippines, defines sustainable tourism as follows:

Sustainable Tourism means provision for the needs of both visitor and host while protecting and enhancing opportunities for the future (SNV document).

Sustainable tourism is envisaged as leading to management of all resources in such a way that economic, social and aesthetic needs can be fulfilled while maintaining cultural integrity, essential ecological processes, biological diversity and life support systems'.

The definition of sustainable tourism given by the European Centre for Eco Agro Tourism (ECEAT) is; tourism which is *just*; yielding benefits that are fairly distributed, which is *participatory*; involving residents in its development and management, and which is *sustainable*; putting the long-term social and environmental health of holiday areas before short-term gain

Organisations engaged in development co-operation call tourism sustainable if it contributes to sustainable development. Organisations engaged in tourism

operations are looking for ways to make tourism more sustainable from a perspective of sustainable entrepreneurship. This kind of tourism is also called sustainable tourism. These two described forms of sustainable tourism are not necessarily the same. The crucial difference is that if the sustainability of tourism refers to sustainable development, then a project should not only be economically, ecologically and socio-culturally sound, but it should also be subservient to and supportive of the sustainable development process in general. Defined this way, tourism is not necessarily sustainable in the sense that it should have a long life. It could well be a temporary activity aimed at empowering the target groups in organising sustainable activities in non-tourism sectors.

RESPONSIBLE TOURISM

The concept that goes beyond all the previous concepts is 'responsible tourism' which implies more than just awareness of the environment. Apart from the natural environment, there are also social, cultural and political aspects involved. It is not just the natural scenic beauty of the country concerned which is important, but also the people who live there. Responsible tourism is not merely about product, it also addresses production relationships, e.g. the attitude of the tour operator towards the local people, small-scale activities, involvement of local staff in management and gender relations. (SNV document).

AGRO-TOURISM

Finally, several organisations promote trips in the field of 'Agro-tourism'. This is a special segment of rural tourism. Especially in areas with a small-scale, sensitive but attractive environment this type of tourism disperses tourists over decentralised accommodation, addressing the need to be in touch with nature, while generating a necessary additional income for farmers and rural communities as a whole. Agro-tourism is not strictly

limited to farms. Small communities can also venture in this direction. (ECEAT).

Ten tips for environmentally conscious visitors to Aruba

1. *When you see litter, pick it up! Please do not contribute to it. Take part in beach cleanups and support recycling programs.*
2. *Respect the property of others. "Souvenirs" should never be taken from historical sites, natural areas and the sea, which include artefacts, shells, plants, and animals.*
3. *Do not buy products made from endangered or protected plants and animals. Turtles, iguanas and conch shells are protected in Aruba.*
4. *Always follow designated trails. Do not disturb animals, plants and their natural habitats, particularly if you are using off-road vehicles such as motor bikes and jeeps.*
5. *When snorkelling or diving, never touch or stand on coral. When boating, never anchor on coral - use mooring buoys whenever available.*
6. *At the supermarket buy products packaged in recyclable materials. When dining request to be served on environmentally friendly material therefore limiting the use of disposable paper and plastics.*
7. *Walk or utilise environmentally-sound methods of transportation whenever possible. Encourage drivers of public vehicles to stop engines when parked.*
8. *Encourage by speaking out to airlines, resorts, cruise lines, tour and water sports operators, merchants and restaurants that you patronise to be environmentally conscious. Consider their impact on energy consumption, water, air, trash generation, noise levels, and local culture.*
9. *Respect the privacy of others. Inquire before photographing people and their lifestyles. Learn about local customs, manners, and culture which may be different from yours.*

10. Remember that you are a guest !
Respect our community, culture and
environment. Learn

11. about and support local efforts to
preserve these entities.

Source: *Acción Ambiental, P.O. Box 1154,
Oranjestad, Aruba, Dutch Caribbean*

ORGANISATIONS WORKING IN THE FIELD OF TOURISM AND ENVIRONMENT

The Netherlands

There are several organisations in the Netherlands working on the issue of tourism. Some of which are mentioned below.

ECEAT - European Centre for Eco Agro Tourism

P.O. Box 10899
1001 EW Amsterdam
Phone: 31-20-6681030
Fax: 31-20-6650166
E-mail: eceat.nk@antenna.nl
www.eceat.nl

ECEAT is a focal point for persons and organisations which want to participate in the development towards Sustainable Tourism on Ecological Farms. ECEAT has, in co-operation with local farmers, taken the initiative to create possibilities for tourists at organic farms. Through a network of farmers and their organisations, they can offer a simple and environmentally-friendly kind of tourism. They published several guides, each with 20 to 60 addresses per country. At this moment there are guides available for Poland, Czechia & Slovakia, Hungary & Slovenia, The Baltic States, Romania & Bulgaria, Eastern Germany and Portugal. ECEAT formulated 'Normas y criterios para emplazamiento del camping y alojamientos de ECEAT para 1997'.

Retour Foundation

P.O. Box 1570
6501 BN Nijmegen
Phone/Fax: 31- (0)24-3606224
E-mail: retour@do.nl
www.do.nl/retour

The Retour Foundation is engaged in stimulating and developing responsible

tourism projects, as well as raising awareness of non-responsible forms of tourism and discouraging them. Retour is member of national and international networks active in tourism and sustainable

development, such as TEN, a European network which is linked to ECTWT, the third world network on tourism to developing countries. In the Netherlands, Retour is a partner in the ECPAT coalition and a member of the Studygroup on Tourism of DOV (Sustainable Development Treaty). They publish a newsletter called 'Montezuma' in English and Dutch

YDC - Youth for Development & Cooperation

Rijswijkstraat 141 G
1062 ES Amsterdam
Phone: 31-20-6142510
Fax: 31-20-6175545
Email: YDC@xs4all.nl

One of the programmes of YDC is called "Stranger than Paradise" which educates young travellers on how their travels can be beneficial to themselves as well as the communities they visit, and tries to promote alternative forms of tourism for young people, that take into account the impact tourism has on the hosting communities. The objectives of the programme is to inform young people on the possibilities and perils of mass tourism for developing countries.

YDC published a "Stranger than Paradise" Information and Action Pack, with concise information on the economic, environmental and social effects of tourism on the hosting communities.

Foundation REISbeWIJS

Demer 38
5611 AS Eindhoven
The Netherlands
Phone: 31-40-2443063
Fax: 040-2451668.
E-mail: reisbewijs@ddh.nl

www.ddh.nl/duurzaam/toerisme/rbw/index.htm

REISbeWIJS is an organisation specialised in providing critical information on travel activities towards different destinations. They provide information packages on sustainable tourism in India, Indonesia

and Vietnam. REISbeWIJS also organises an information centre which contains travel guides, magazines and maps, the information centre organises a travel-fair on travel possibilities and the cultural backgrounds of the country of destination twice a year.

SNV - Netherlands Development Organisation

Department International Dimension
Bezuidenhoutseweg 1 II
2594 AB Den Haag
The Netherlands
Phone: 31 70 344 01 39
Fax: 31 70 385 55 31
www.snv.nl

SNV is a Dutch development organisation working for a better position of people living under marginal conditions in 30 countries in Latin America, Africa and Asia. SNV is working on sustainable development towards men and women. They are using tourism as a possibility for regional development, not by implementing large scale and luxurious mass-tourism but by sustainable low profile regional tourism. Currently they are working in Albania and Tanzania. In Tanzania they are working with NOVIB (development organisation from the Netherlands).

Tourist and Environment

Tourism is an environmentally dependent industry if for no other reason than that, by definition, the tourist must have a host community and the traveller a physical destination to which he arrives. To the extent therefore that the tourist destroys either the social or the physical fabric of the society that hosts him, to that extent, he is destroying the tourism activity itself. There is a view held by some environmentalists that this self-destruction is an inevitable result of the interaction between tourist and environment.

Source: Jean Holder, article reader YDC

Multatuli Travel
Max Euweplein 24

1017 MB Amsterdam
Phone: 31-(0)20-6277707
Fax: 31-(0)20-6274886
E-mail: travel@multatuli.nl

Aims of Multatuli Travel are to optimising the positive effects of tourism; minimising the negative effects; offer tours to tourists who want to travel responsibly and/or who are interested in the people they visit and their daily lives; offer Third World based tour operators a distribution channel in the Netherlands; generate profit and operate self sufficiently, not being dependent on grants. Multatuli is closely working together with local organisations in Indonesia, Philippines, Nepal, South Africa, Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia.

Europe

English Tourist Board

24 Grosvenor Gardens
London SW1W OET
England

They published 'The Green Light', A Guide to Sustainable Tourism' and organised a Conference on Tourism and the Environment, Challenges and Choices for the 90's, in 1992, of which they published the Conference Proceedings.

Ecotrans e.V.

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www.ecotrans.org

ECOTRANS e.V. is a European network of experts and organisations in tourism, environment and regional development, who are seeking to promote good practice in the field of sustainable tourism. Members of ECOTRANS are representing non governmental organisations (NGOs) and consultancies from 9 countries at present:

Austria, Belgium, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, The Netherlands, Spain, Sweden and France. ECOTRANS members are committed to establishing and promoting

clear principles for sustainable tourism development in Europe.

Green Globe Office

20 Grosvenor Place
London SW1X 7TT
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Green Globe provides a wide range of training programmes, available through experienced trainers or self-delivery mechanisms. Programmes are tailored to meet the individual needs of a company or destination and range from introductory courses on the environment as a business issues to detailed coverage of individual technological solutions, such as combined heat and power units. All courses are designed to help staff take immediate action to improve environmental performance.

International Federation of Tour Operators

170, High Street
Lewes, East Sussex
UK BN7 1YE
Phone: 44-1273-477722

Tourism Watch

Nikolaus-Otto-Str. 13
70771 Leinfelden-Echterdingen
Germany
Tel.: 0049-(0)711/ 7989-281, -282
Fax: 49-711-7989283
www.tourism-watch.org/home_gb/index.html

Tourism Watch was established in 1975 by the Church Development Service of the Protestant Church in Germany as a worldwide Special Desk for Tourism. As a branch of the Overseas Service, it is involved in training programmes and in solidarity initiatives surrounding the issue of "Third-World" tourism, and it promotes socially and environmentally responsible developments in tourism. Against a background of numerous negative consequences resulting from tourism, TOURISM WATCH questions the assumption that "tourism equals development".

Tourism Concern
Southlands College

Wimbledon Parkside
London SW19 5NN
United Kingdom
Phone: 44-81-9440464
Fax: 44 1717533331
Email: tourconcern@gn.apc.org

WTO-World Tourism Organisation

Capitan Haya 42
28020 Madrid
Spain
Phone: 34-1-5710628
Fax: 34-1-5713733
Email: omtweb@world-tourism.org
www.world-tourism.org/

The World Tourism Organization is the leading international organization in the field of travel and tourism. It serves as a global forum for tourism policy issues and a practical source of tourism know-how.

WTTC - World Travel and Tourism Council

20 Grosvenor Place
London SW1X 7TT
UK
Phone: 44-171-2221955
Fax: 44-171-2224983
Email: enquiries@wttc.org
www.wttc.org/

In 1990 the tourism industry organised itself in the WTTC, a global coalition of Chief Executive Officers from all sectors of the Travel and Tourism industry, including transportation, accommodation, catering, recreation and travel-related service. Its goals are to convince governments of the economic and strategic importance of Travel and Tourism, to promote environmentally compatible development and to eliminate barriers to growth of the industry. The WTTC has established Environmental Guidelines and commends them to companies and governments to take them into account in policy formulation. Also a so-called Green Globe programme has been developed, a global environmental management improvement and public awareness program for the industry. Green Globe will encourage companies to incorporate environmental improvement into their management systems and will provide comprehensive support through a central database and world wide network of advisers.

WTTC environmental guidelines:

1. Travel and tourist companies should state their commitment to environmentally compatible growth.
2. Targets to improvements should be established and monitored.
3. Environmental commitment should be company wide.
4. Environmental improvement programmes should be systematic and comprehensive.

Improvement programmes should aim to:

1. Identify and minimise product and operational environmental problems, paying particular attention to new projects.
2. Pay due regard to environmental concerns in design, planning, construction and implementation.
3. Be sensitive to conservation of environmentally protected or threatened areas, species and scenic aesthetics, achieving landscape enhancement where possible.
4. Practice energy conservation.
5. Reduce and recycle waste.
6. Practice freshwater management and control sewage disposal.
7. Control and diminish air emissions and pollutants.
8. Monitor, control and reduce noise levels.
9. Control, reduce and eliminate environmental unfriendly products, such as asbestos, CFCs, pesticides and toxic corrosive, infectious, explosive or flammable materials.
10. Respect and support historic or religious objects and sites.
11. Exercise due regard for the interests of local populations, including their history, traditions and culture and future development.
12. Consider environmental issues as a key factor in the overall development of travel and tourism destinations.

UNEP Division of Technology, Industry and Economics

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DTIE publishes tourism newsletter ("Tourism Focus") biannually in which you may find accounts of interesting experiences from all over the world on tourism management and environmental protection. Order form can be found on the internet site.

The Institute for Integrative Tourism and Leisure Research

Diefenbachgasse 36/3, A-1150
Wien
Email: IITF@EUnet.at
www.nfi.at/iitf/index-en.html

The Institute for Integrative Tourism and Leisure Research (IITF) is a non-university institution for research- and education. Its work is focused on questions of sustainability, tourism and regional development.

Naturfreunde Internationale

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www.nfi.at

With 600,000 members organised in approximately 3,500 groups, with 39 full-fledged offices and about 35,000 voluntary workers, the Friends of Nature are among the biggest non-profit and non-governmental organisations worldwide. Apart from seminars and information material they provide environmentally sound leisure-time and travel programmes for their members and run over 1,000 Nature Friends Houses in Europe and overseas. The International

Friends of Nature (IFN), based in Vienna, is the umbrella organisation of the national Friends of Nature federations.

The World Travel & Tourism Council

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Email: enquiries@wttc.org

www.wttc.org/default.htm

The World Travel & Tourism Council (WTTC) is the Global Business Leaders Forum for Travel & Tourism. Its Members are from all sectors of the industry, including accommodation, catering, entertainment, recreation, transportation and other travel-related services. Its central goal is to work with governments to realise the full economic impact of the world's largest generator of wealth and jobs - Travel & Tourism. Founded in April 1990, WTTC policies are set and implemented by a 15 Member Executive Committee, a President and a small staff in London, with representative offices in Central & South America, Asia/Pacific and Central & Eastern Europe.

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STT publishes a journal called *Sustainable Travel and Tourism International* which identifies companies who recognise the issue of sustainable tourism. It also identifies communities and countries who are committed to upholding sustainable travel and tourism.

United States

The Eco-tourism Society

P.O. 755

N. Bennington VT 05257

USA

Phone: 802-4472121

Fax: 802-4472122

The Ecotourism Society operates training programmes for operators in the Ecotourism sector. Training courses offered during summer, for example, included 'Sustainable Hotel and Resort Project Investment and Finance', 'Ec lodge Planning and Sustainable Design', and 'Operating an Ec lodge'.

The International Ecotourism Society (TIES)

Box 668

VT 05402

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Email: ecomail@ecotourism.org

www.ecotourism.org

P.O.

Burlington,

USA

TIES was founded in 1990 to foster a sense of synergy between outdoor travel entrepreneurs, researchers and conservationists. The organisation works to assist the many professionals around the world working to make ecotourism a tool for conservation and sustainable development.

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Founded in Hawaii in 1951, the Pacific Asia Travel Association, better known as PATA, is a not-for-profit travel industry association which promotes the Pacific Asia area's travel and tourism destinations, products, services and the interests of its members.

In Asia many organisations are trying to reduce the several negative impacts of tourism. In Latin America and Africa an increasing number of organisations focus on sustainable and responsible tourism as an income generating activity in natural areas that should benefit the local population instead of foreign investors. PATA published 'The PATA Code for Environmentally Responsible Tourism', which can be found on their Website.

HVS Eco Services

Christopher Balfe

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www.hvsecoservices.com/about.htm
HVS Eco Services helps to increase the value of hospitality companies through innovative environmental programs and management. Since 1994, HVS has custom designed environmental programs to meet hospitality companies' special needs, such as complex government compliance issues, environmental education programs, and marketing.
The Hospitality Waste Management System program has been designed to reduce solid waste operating costs by 30% or more. The ECOTEL Certification is an environmental certification program trusted by hoteliers and travelers.

Partners in Responsible Tourism

(PIRT) P.O. Box 237, San Francisco, California 94104-0237
Phone (415) 675-0420
email info@pirt.org
www.pirt.org

Partners in Responsible Tourism is a network of individuals and representatives of tourism companies who are concerned about the impact of tourism and tourism development on local environments and cultures, particularly those of indigenous peoples. PIRT believes that responsible tourism promotes positive cultural and environmental ethics and practices: PIRT promotes travel which supports these goals. Partners in Responsible Tourism has held educational seminars on tourism, the environment, and opportunities for alternative forms of travel.

Among the members of Partners in Responsible Tourism are travel agents and travel industry associations, tour operators, educational and service-providing non-profit organisations.

Mesoamerica Communications

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ECTWT/Contours (Ecumenical Coalition on Third World Tourism)

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Thailand
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Fax: 66-2-5122124
E-mail: contours@ksc.net.th
ECTWT is a Third World organisation, founded in 1982. Their mission is to enable:

- Solidarity with the grassroots struggle of people at the local level.
- Empowerment of people's local struggles through networking and political advocacy at the national level.
- Representation, advocacy and lobbying for political changes and responsibility at the international level.
- Research and information sharing in order better to understand the impact of tourism and to empower those who are affected by it.
- Reflection and analysis in order to strengthen both vision and action.
- The provision of constructive professional services in order to enable communities of people to participate in decision-making relating to tourism and in order to seek a tourism which contributes positively to the quality of people's lives.

ECPAT international

Information Centre
Bangkok, Thailand
Fax: 66 2 21 58272
E-mail: ecpatbkk@ksc15.th.com
www.ecpat.net/ecpat1/index2.htm

ECTWT/Contours publishes a quarterly publication with focuses on tourism and the effect it has on the lives of people, especially in the Third World; encourages awareness of the role of tourism in

development models; provides opportunities for poor people affected by tourism to express their views and hopes; denounces unfair practices in tourism, and stimulates and enables relevant research and action for justice in tourism. ECTWT/Contours also has audio visual resources and several publications.

Equations - Equitable Tourism Options

168, 8th Main Road
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Bangalore
India

Phone: 91-80-5282313
Fax: 91-80-5282627 (Attn 20)
E-mail: equations@indiatap.tool.nl

Equations is a non-profit organisation established for research, training and the promotion of holistic tourism. They work towards transforming the inherently exploitative nature of mass commercial tourism. They question the real benefits of tourism to the host communities as well as its socio-cultural and economic impacts. Their activities include documentation, publications, research, seminars and the investigation of alternative tourism policies and structures.

Equations publishes ANLetter, a quarterly newsletter on Third World Tourism, Critique and Response. They also published an operations manual for Third World groups called 'Alternative Tourism'.

GAG'M Global Anti-Golf Movement

c/o Asia-Pacific Peoples' Environmental Network
19, Kelawai Road
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Fax: 60-4-375705

GAG'M published updates with numerous materials focusing on resort and golf course development in specific countries world-wide.

Thai Volunteer Service (TVS)

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The TVS is an NGO working on social development. Together with other Thai NGOs they have implemented a Responsible Ecological Social Tour Project. Their aim is to provide travellers a touch of nature and villagers lifestyle through visiting villages and become a part of social and community development work carried out by NGOs.

Towards Ecological Recovery and Regional Alliance (TERRA)

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Terra publishes "New Frontiers", which is a monthly briefing on Tourism, Development and Environment Issues in the Mekong Subregion.

End Child Prostitution in Asian Tourism (ECPAT)

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www.ecpat.net/

ECPAT is a global network of organisations and individuals working together for the elimination of child prostitution, child pornography and the trafficking of children for sexual purposes. It seeks to encourage the world community to ensure that children everywhere enjoy their fundamental rights free and secure from all forms of commercial sexual exploitation.

The Netherlands & Costa Rica

In 1994, the Dutch government signed a Bilateral Agreement on Sustainable Development (BASD) with three countries in the South: Benin (Africa), Bhutan (Asia) and Costa Rica (Latin America). The agreements are based on the recognition that South and North should help each other in order to achieve sustainability and can learn from each

other's experiences. The leading principles behind the agreement are *equity, reciprocity* and *participation*, involving all segments of society.

Within the framework of the BASD between the Netherlands and Costa Rica, sustainable tourism is chosen as one of the main themes.

In 1995 the ITC (International Institute for Aerospace Survey and Earth Sciences) organised a seminar on sustainable tourism in San José, Costa Rica. The seminar was attended by representatives of government, universities, NGOs and enterprises from the Netherlands and Costa Rica. Together they discussed the needs and possibilities to achieve sustainable tourism in Costa Rica. Another important issue was how to establish a bilateral co-operation based on the principles of the Agreement. As a result of the seminar, a technical committee was formed in each of the countries involving relevant actors and stake-holders. Both committees agreed on the importance of designing a framework to assure a coherent policy according to which individual projects could be judged. During a process of intensive communication and consultation, they formulated a Bilateral Program on Sustainable Tourism.

In September 1996, a second bilateral seminar was organised by the Agricultural University of Wageningen, the Netherlands. During this seminar three main topics for co-operation were defined and discussed, i.e. criteria and accreditation, tourism as an instrument of community development, and

professionalisation of the tourism sector. The themes were chosen for their importance in the development of sustainable tourism in Costa Rica. Another important criterion was the possibility of setting up reciprocal activities, mainly in the field of exchange of information. The final version of the Program Sustainable Tourism was presented in May 1997.

Over the past years several projects have been financed and implemented in and between both countries.

The process of formulating the Program has not always been easy. As different sectors of society were involved, with different interests, sometimes compromises had to be made in order to reach a consensus. Nevertheless, the experience of working together to bridge the different interests and points of view, national as well as bilateral, has been a rich one.

Africa

Successful cancellation of a tourism project in Kribi, Cameroun

South of Kribi, near the famous Lobj Waterfalls, a German ex-GTZ expert planned the construction of several luxurious hotels. A holiday resort with some 800 beds had been planned on one of the most beautiful beaches of the African Atlantic coast a holiday resort. The officials in Cameroun welcomed the prestige project. Environmental and development experts feared the severe impact for the very fragile ecosystem and the local population who mainly depend on fishery. With the support of the German organisation

'Arbeitskreises Tourismus und Entwicklung' they succeeded in convincing the main potential investors, among them the Swiss travel agency Hotelplan, to cancel this project.

The Environmental 2000 Foundation

PO Box A639, Avondale

Harare

Zimbabwe

Phone/Fax: 2634 339691

The Environment 2000 Foundation endorses the concept of environmentally sustainable tourism (EST) for the planning and operation of tourist attractions and facilities in Zimbabwe. EST relates to the full spectrum of the environment impacted by and supporting tourism including bio-physical features, historical, socio-cultural and heritage values, traditions of people and even lifestyles. The Environment 2000 Foundation proposes a concept of environmentally

sustainable tourism for endorsement by the tourist industry and urges them to subscribe to the "Green Rhino Programme" of environmentally sustainable tourism.

Bali

On the tiny island of Bali, Indonesia's most popular tourist destination, a whole range of luxury holiday resorts has been established during the last few decades. The five-star hotels, many of which are linked to members of President Suharto's family, are now the target

of protests from Balinese villagers who believe their land and traditional way of life is quickly disappearing under swimming pools and golf courses. On the 50th anniversary of Indonesian independence (August 17th 1995) two more luxury resorts will open their doors. More than 20 new golf courses which are also planned. Some of the consequences:

Villagers are suffering from water shortages because resorts and golf courses are consuming so much. The famous terraced rice fields are being deprived of proper irrigation. Agricultural land is diminishing due to the high number of resorts;

local farmers have been displaced and being forced to take up menial jobs in the tourism

industry to make a living. Developers are mining coral reefs for hotel foundations while causing massive soil erosion. Thousands of turtles will die if a plan to develop a resort on Turtle Island goes ahead. The Balinese are denied any compensation for the loss of their land and livelihood. Furthermore, the multi-million dollar profits do not filter down to the local Balinese but go directly to the pockets of the Jakarta based conglomerates.

A call from the Balinese people to try to stop further construction of new resorts is getting more and more international attention.

International environmental groups such as Greenpeace have already called for tourists to boycott the holiday resorts, favourite destinations for tens of thousands of West

Australians, because of the irreparable damage which is done to the Balinese environment.

1996: Visit Burma Year?

Burma, once one of Asia's wealthiest nations, is today one of the poorest. Its extraordinary natural resources have been totally exploited by the SLORC (State Law and Order Restoration Council), the military junta. Because of its extraordinary natural beauty the country is very popular among tourists, who, however, are only allowed to travel to a limited amount of 'non-insurgent areas' in central Burma. 1996 has been declared by the SLORC as 'Visit Burma Year' and preparations started already some years ago. International investments on tourist projects are booming: Singapore companies dominate the hotel and tourism-industries: total investment US\$ 2.6 billion. Malaysian, Hong Kong and Thai hotelgroups investments for building new hotels: US\$ 780 million. International arrivals in 1995 mounted up to around 100,000; projected visitors for 1996: 500,000.

In order to speed up the construction of transport (road and railway system are in a state of near collapse) and hotel facilities, convicts and other local people are forced to work in shackles.

Burmese women and children are increasingly pushed into prostitution, not only across the border in Thailand but within Burma as well. As a result of this, Burma has the highest rate of increase of AIDS. Malaria, diarrhoea and other water-borne diseases are widespread. Hospitals are poorly staffed and maintained; there is a severe shortage of medicine and equipment. A recent poster of the Southeast Asian Network in Thailand reads: 'You are Sick to Go There; You'll be Sicker When You Leave'.

Thanks to the successful lobbying by human rights advocates, the Swiss Federation of Travel Agencies (SFTA) recommends that its members should refrain from expanding travel to Burma and ignore Visit Burma Year.

FURTHER READING

"The role of Non-Governmental Development Organisations (NGDOs) in the Development of Sustainable Tourism"
ProFound - Advisers in Development,
Henrike van Engelenburg, Alfons van
Duijvenbode, Utrecht-Lanzarote April
1995

This paper tries to add some discussion material in the field of management of sustainable tourism, particular in Southeast Asia, and the possible contribution of tourism to global sustainability. The development of sustainable tourism in several operating dimensions: economic, social, cultural, political and ecological. It is in all these dimensions that there has to be considered in which way the negative effects can be minimised and the positive effects can be maximised of tourism development. ProFound believes that the people in the receiving areas in particular will need to have a bigger say in planning and decision making and a bigger share of the profits of tourism development. Only then can tourism development be more sustainable and contribute to sustainable development.

To facilitate an active participation of the local people in the receiving communities, ProFound foresees an important role to be played by non-governmental development organisations. It is their belief that they, as representatives of the poorer segments of the local population and as actors in development, will need to take up positions and become partners in planning and implementation of tourism development with government and tour operators.

"Wise Use of Wetlands: Explorations on the Development of Sustainable Tourism", Marlies van Schooten, Ecotec Resource, January 1995, The Wetland Group

Uncontrolled tourism development leads to supply/demand-imbances and therefore to unsustainable tourism. The purpose of this document is to incorporate planning for sustainable tourism development in the wise use concept of managing wetlands. The relationship between tourism (demand)

and the natural environment (supply) is analysed and management arrangements which can prevent imbalances are proposed. Because tourism development depends on the characteristics of a specific wetland it is not possible to define one kind of tourism as being sustainable; mass-tourism may not always be undesirable or inappropriate, while small scale tourism may not always be sustainable. It must be noted that if properly integrated in planning for development of the whole region, tourism can be seen as an important factor in developing sustainable use of wetlands.

"Indochina Spotlight" Tourism and Tourism Related Developments in Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam from the International and Tai Press Perspective. (Contours, Thailand, December 1994)
Retour, Projects in Responsible Tourism, Contributions of Tourism to empowerment of local people.

A draft paper 'A quality standard for travel to the Third World' by Frans de Man, RETOUR Foundation, the Netherlands.

Agenda 21 for the Travel & Tourism Industry, Towards Environmental Sustainable Development, World Travel & Tourism Council, OMT, WTC, Earth Council, 1997

Ecotourism Guidelines for Nature Tour Operators, Ecotourism Society, Bennington, USA, 1994

Environmental Management for your Business: An Introductory Guide, Green Globe, London, UK, 1994

Understanding the Potential Environmental Impact of your Business, Green Globe, London, UK, 1994

Sustainable Tourism Development: A Guide for Local Planners, World Tourism Organisation, Madrid, Spain, 1994

Guidelines for the Development of National Parks and Protected Areas for Tourism, World Tourism Organisation and UNEP, Madrid, Spain, 1992

Websites

<http://www.waksberg.com/index.html>

This site is intended for use by tourism researchers, NOT travelers. It contains links to organisations which manage, consult, or research tourism, as well as tourism schools.

<http://www.waksberg.com/webring/>

The Tourism Research Webring is to link together tourism research Websites

currently scattered all over the Web. Members of the ring will be tourism researchers, university and college tourism programs (with a tourism research component), tourism research associations, as well as tourism-related Websites which may be of use to the tourism researcher. No travel websites will be featured.