“Tourism response to climate change challenges ”

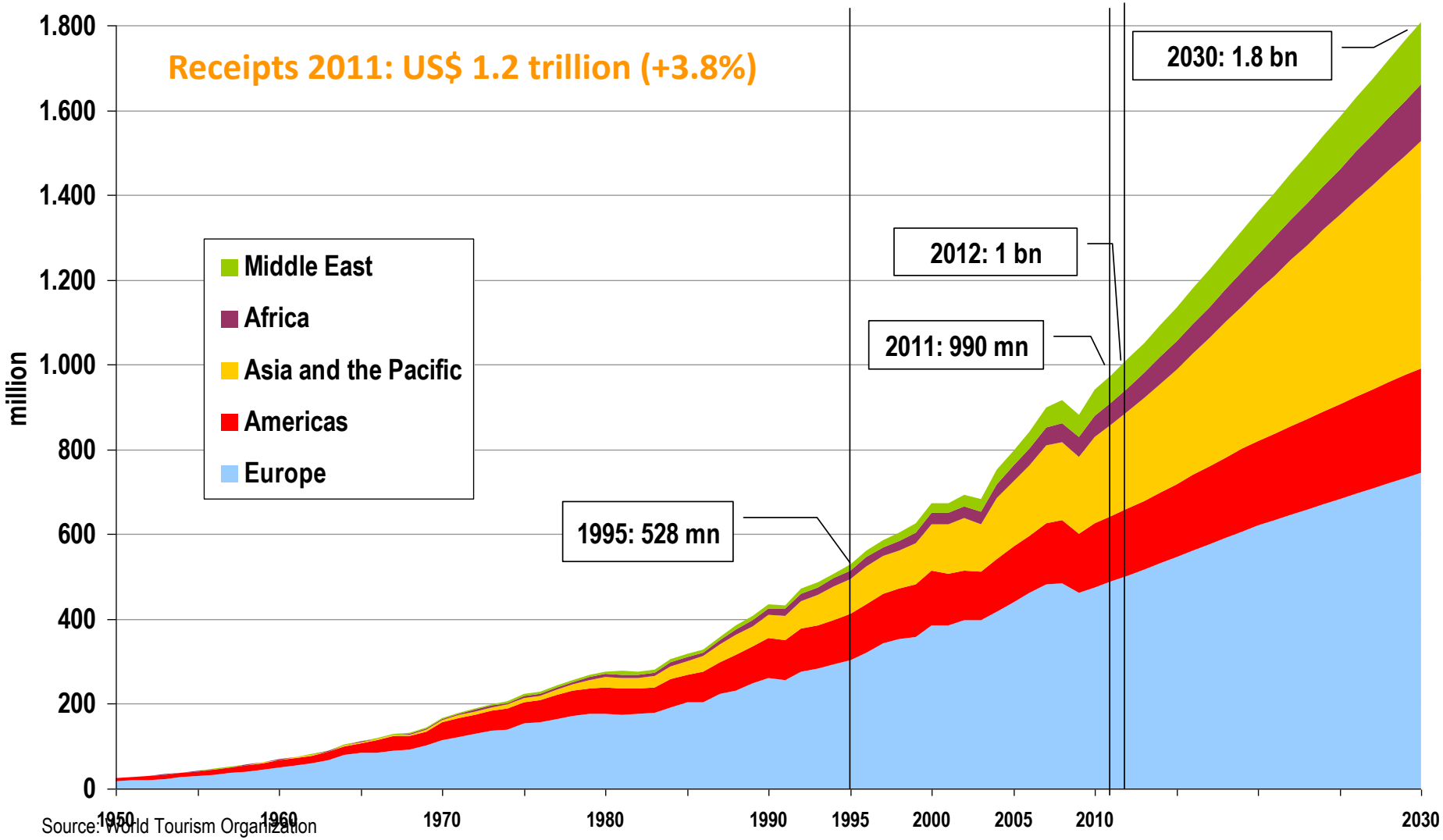
The Tourism Sector Response to Climate Change: Mitigation and Adaptation Initiatives and Strategies

SIDE EVENT WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF COP18

29 November 2012
Doha, Qatar

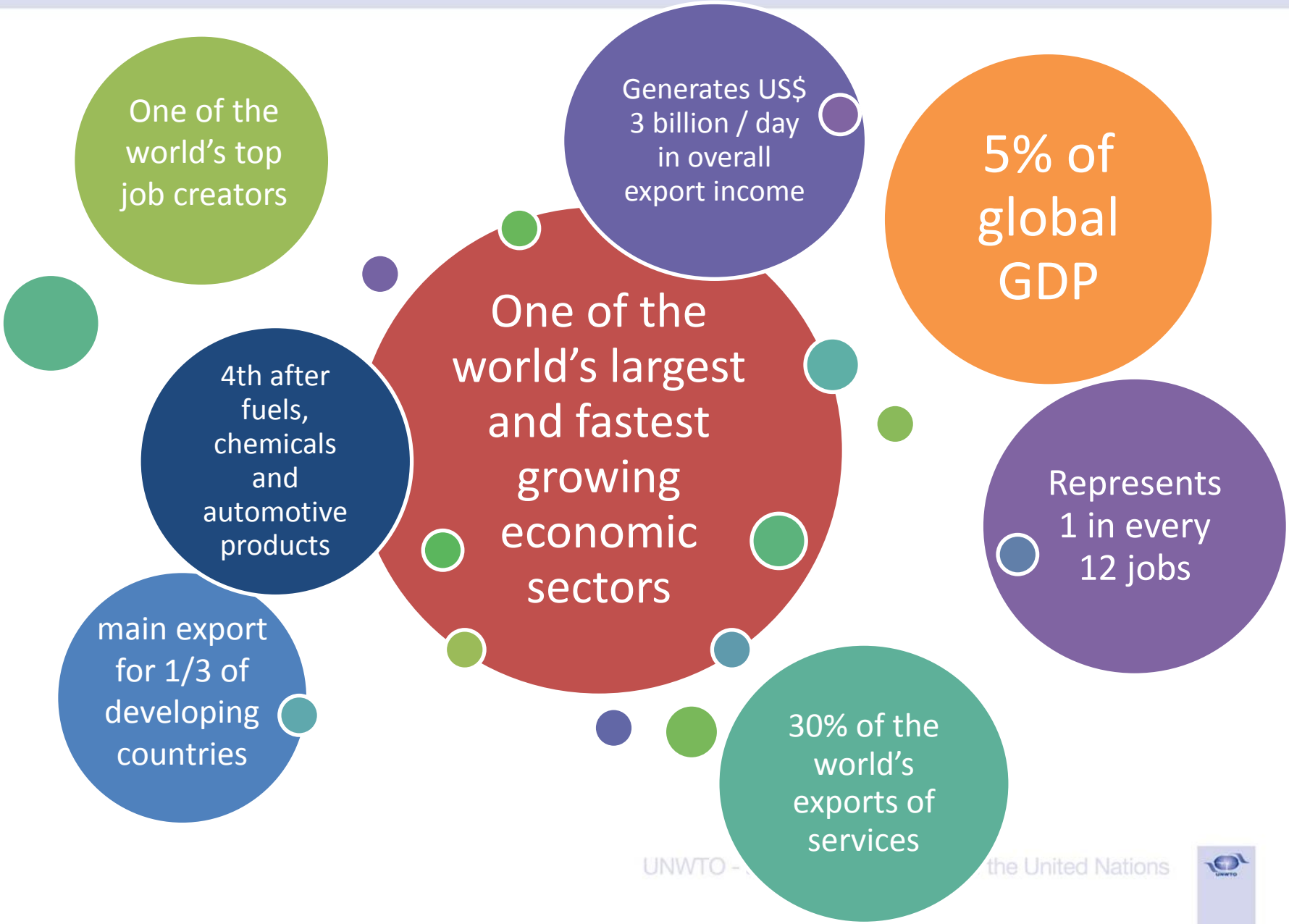
International Tourist Arrivals, 1950-2030

Current situation and forecasts UNWTO Tourism 2030 Vision



Source: World Tourism Organization

Tourism


One of the world's top job creators
Generates US$ 3 billion / day in overall export income
5% of global GDP
One of the world's largest and fastest growing economic sectors
4th after fuels, chemicals and automotive products
Represents 1 in every 12 jobs
main export for 1/3 of developing countries
30% of the world's exports of services

Potential for addressing local development and poverty reduction

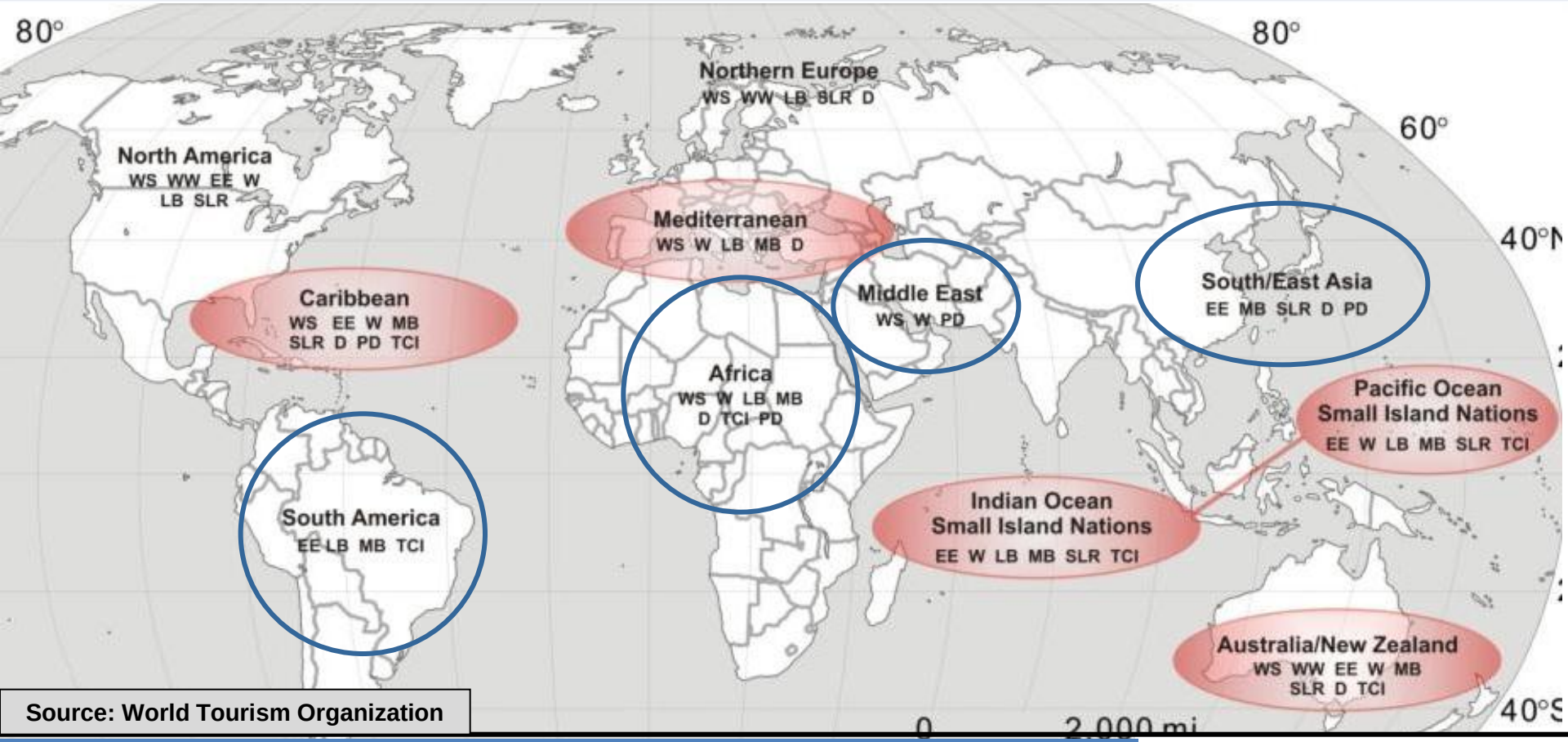
International Tourism Receipts (in billion US$)

	1990	2000	2010	Growth rate
World	262	475	928	254 %
High income Countries	207	336	588	184 %
Developing Countries	55	139	340	518 %
48 LDCs	1.1	2.9	9.9	800 %

Source: UNWTO

- First source of foreign exchange earnings in most of the 48 LDCs (excluding oil)
- UNWTO ST-EP initiative promotes poverty reduction projects in developing countries
- Three countries have graduated from LDC status, thanks in part to the contribution of tourism: **Botswana** (1994), **Cape Verde** (2007) and the **Maldives** (2011).

Tourism Vulnerability 'Hotspots'



Source: World Tourism Organization

WS = Warmer Summers
WW = Warmer Winters
EE = increase in extreme events
SLR = Sea Level Rise
TCI = Travel Cost Increase from mitigation policy

LB = Land Biodiversity loss
MB = Marine Biodiversity loss
D = increase in Disease outbreaks
PD = Political Destabilization
W = Water scarcity

Regional Knowledge Gaps

Hotspot

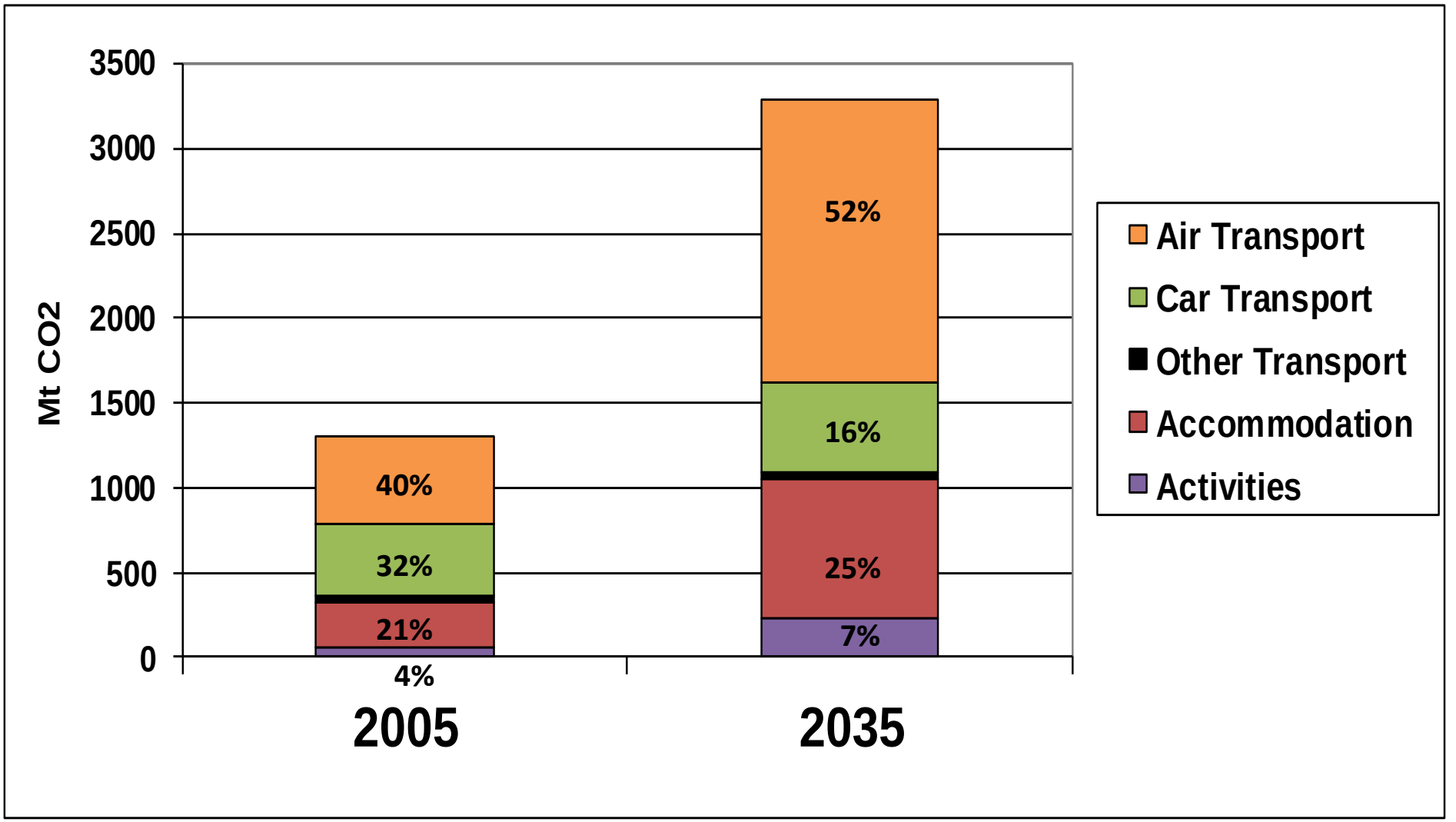
Global Tourism Emissions in 2005: CO2 Only

Sub-Sectors	CO_2 (Mt)	
Air transport *	**522**	2%
Car transport	**418**	1.7%
Other transport	**39**	0.1%
Accommodation	**274**	1%
Activities	**52**	0.2%
TOTAL	**1,307**	**5%**
Total World (IPCC 2007)	**26,400**	**100%**

Tourism Contribution

* - does not include non-CO2 emissions and impact on climate

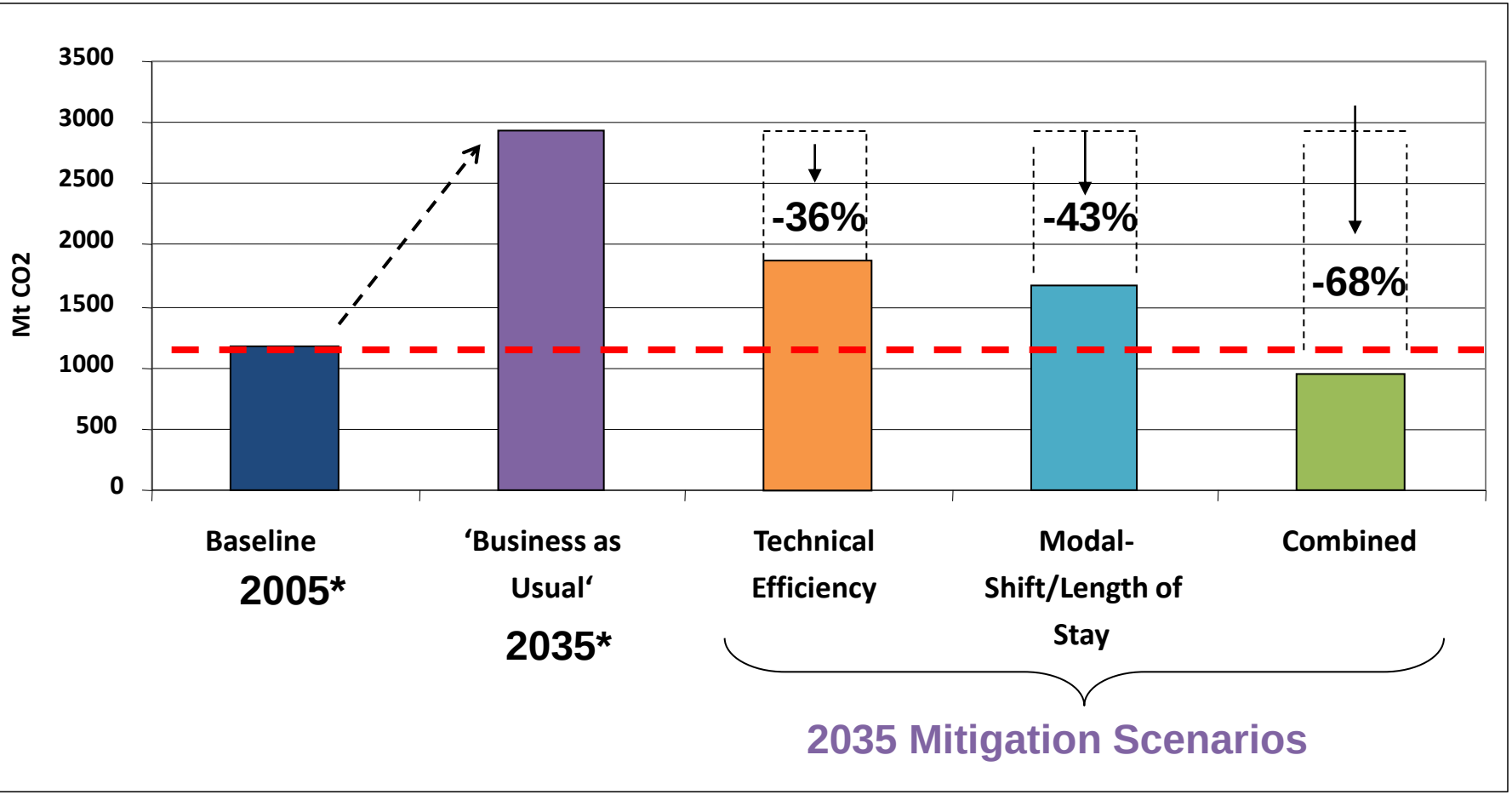
‘Business as Usual’ Projection of Future CO2 Emissions from Tourism*



* Excluding same-day visitors

Future CO2 Emissions from Global Tourism

Scenarios of Mitigation Potential in 2035



* Excludes same-day tourists

Mitigation Measures

Air Transport

- Acceleration of fleet renewal with more fuel efficient planes.
- R&D innovation to develop new long-term technology.
- Reduce infrastructure inefficiencies in airspace management.
- Alternative Fuels

Land Transport

- Development of more efficient vehicles.
- Cleaner fuels.
- Changes to consumer behaviour

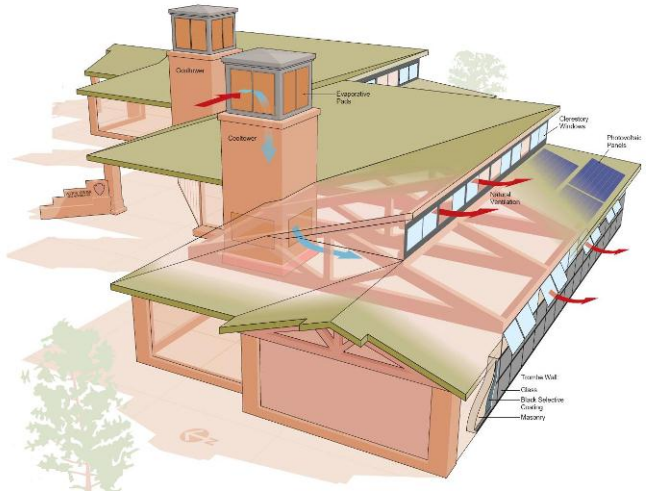
Water Transport

- Operation & technical measures to reduce energy use
- Change of energy source to power cruise lines

Mitigation Measures

Accommodation

- **Operational & technical measures to reduce energy use**
  - ***Insulation***
  - ***Building design for new buildings***
  - ***Building Energy Management System***
  - ***Change in room temperature***
- **Change in energy source**
  - ***Solar***
  - ***Biomass / Bio-fuel***
  - ***Combined heat Power***
- **Change in consumer behaviour**
  - ***Increased energy awareness:***
  - ***Incentives for customers:***



Zion National Park Visitor Centre

Investments on Energy Efficiency and Energy Savings

Accommodation

Major hotel chains and SMEs in the accommodation sector undertake energy reduction plans, with a short term investment recovery.

Measures:

- *LED lighting technology*
- *Biomass absorption chillers*
- *Quantum heat recovery system*
- *Improvements in insulation and cladding*
- *Presence detection lighting and climate systems in rooms*
- *Replacement of chillers and boilers and use on mini chillers systems*
- *Global water cycle: Desalination, grey water recycling and sewage treatment*

HOTEL ENERGY SOLUTIONS e-toolkit

- **Hotel Energy Solutions** (HES) is a UNWTO-initiated project that delivers information, technical support & training to help such enterprises to achieve these results.

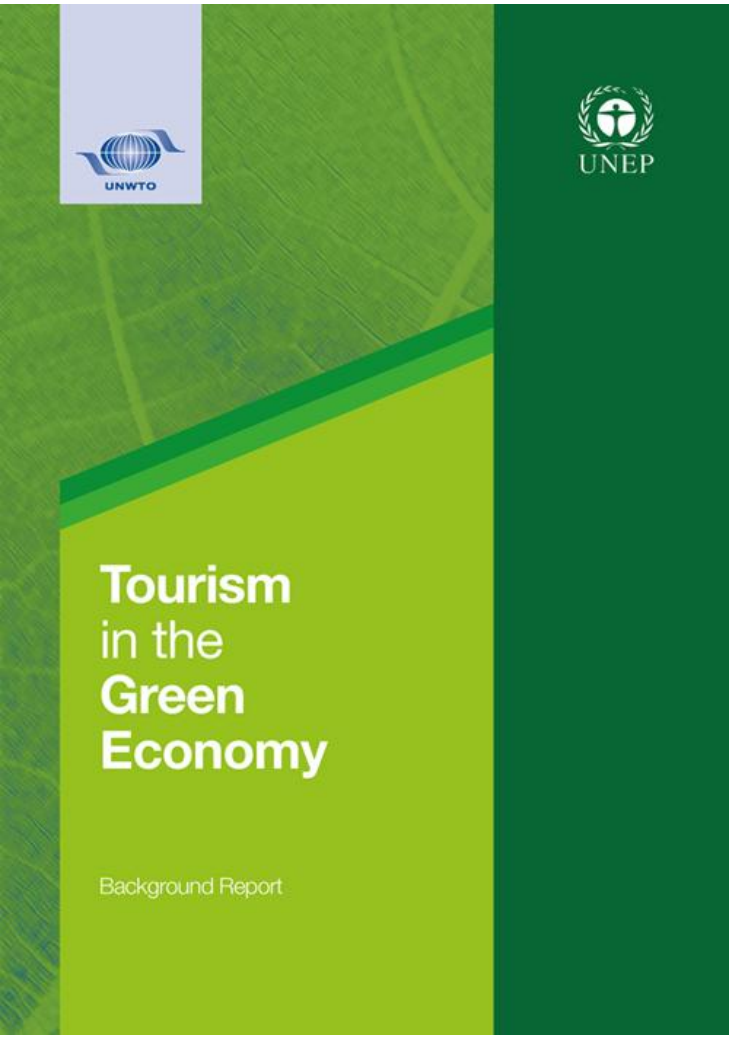
Tourism for tomorrow

- **One** of WTTC's **three strategic priorities**
- Tourism as a growth industry which balances the needs of "people, planet and profits"
- Includes human resources and technology as well as environmental sustainability

Hotel carbon measurement initiative

- Developed out of 2009 "Leading the Challenge on Climate Change" report
- More than 20 hotel chains working together with WTTC and International Tourism Partnership
- Developing a common industry methodology for calculating and reporting carbon emissions
- First iteration launched in June 2012

Tourism in the Green Economy - Background Report



- **Tourism Background Report - launched today at COP 18**
- Aims to demonstrate that concerted “greener” policies can steer the growth of the sector toward a more sustainable path.
- Compared with a BAU scenario, it shows how a green investment scenario would allow the sector to continue to expand steadily over the coming decades while ensuring significant environmental benefits.
- Aims at encouraging policy makers to support increased investment in greening the tourism sector.

Key Messages

- Green tourism has the potential to create new jobs
- Investing in greening of tourism can reduce costs
- Tourists are demanding the greening of tourism
- The private sector can, and must be mobilized to support green tourism
- The development of tourism is accompanied by significant **challenges:**

- energy and GHG emissions
- water consumption
- waste management
- loss of biological diversity
- effective management of cultural heritage

Investing in the greening of tourism

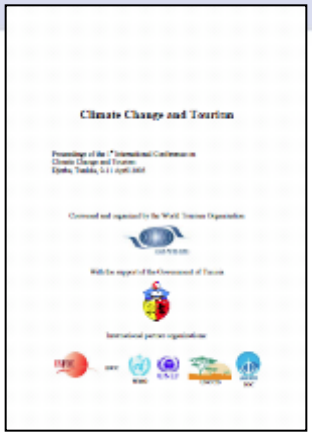
The Energy scenario

- **Total energy consumption** for tourism activities in **2050: 44% savings** in relation to BAU scenario thanks to:
  - A modal shift to less carbon intensive transport: **electrified train and coach**
  - Behavioral changes: **shorter-haul trips**
  - Better energy management: **setting targets and benchmarking for hotels**
  - Technological advances in fuel efficiency.

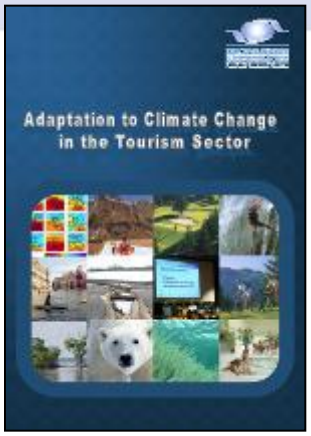
- **CO2 emissions** will descend **-52%** by **2050** in relation to BAU.
  - Back to 1,44 GT (2005 level) in 2050, or 7% of global emissions: projected GDP growth higher than average projected growth of global GDP.

- **Energy costs** in “Best practice” hotels are **reduced from 6% to 2.5%** of annual turnover.

The Davos Process on Climate Change and Tourism



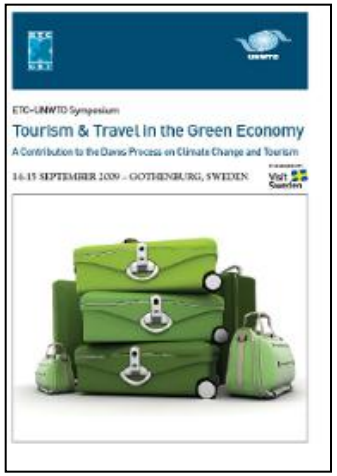
CC & Tourism. Djerba



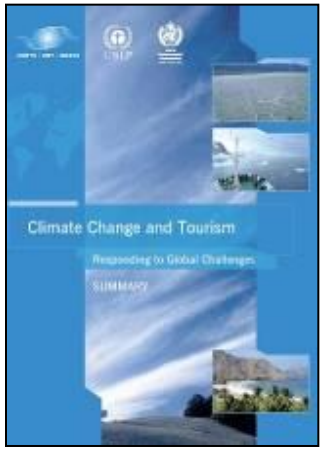
Adaptation to CC in the Tourism sector

From Davos to Bali

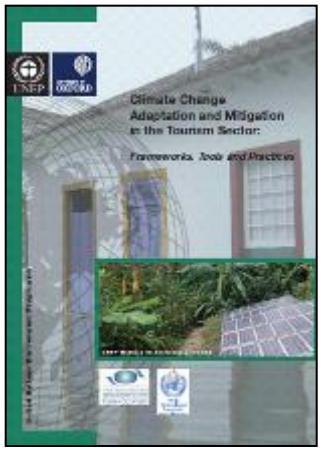
Low carbon travel



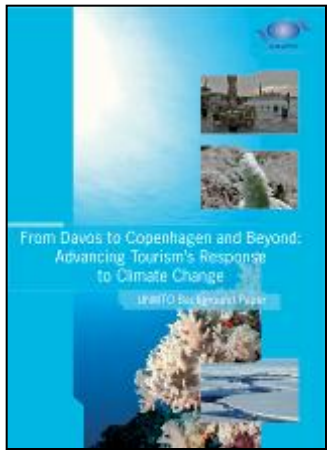
T&T in the Green Economy



CC and Tourism: Responding to Global Challenges



CC Adaptation & Mitigation



From Davos to Copenhagen and Beyond

Tourism
Responding to the Challenge of
Climate Change
www.unwto.org

2003 Djerba ⟹ 2007 Davos - Bali ⟹ 2009 Copenhagen ⟹ 2010 Cancun ⟹ 2011 Durban ⟹ 2012 Doha ⟹ 2020 ⟹ 2050

Conclusions / Key messages

- Tourism industry must play a strong role as a part of a broader response to climate change, but it should not be disadvantaged through the imposition of a disproportionate burden.
- Tourism generates wealth, creates jobs and contributes to the alleviation of poverty.
- No discrimination against developing countries, especially long-haul destinations, by creating obstacles to their economic development.
- Special consideration to LDCs and SIDS by providing financial, technical and training support.
- Mitigation measures in the context of a global concept of tourism considering social and economic costs and benefits.
- No duplication of emission rates for transport and other tourism-related activities.
- Assignment of all revenues from taxes and trade of emission permits to GHG mitigation activities.

Thank you!

Luigi Cabrini
Director,
Sustainable Development of Tourism - UNWTO

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