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1. Overall structure and framing of SF-MST

Key questions for consideration

- 1.1. Does the introduction provide appropriate context and explanation of the role of the SF-MST? Are there other topics and issues that should be included in the introduction? Is the structure/logic of the introduction appropriate?
- 1.2. Are you happy with the conceptual framing of the SF-MST using a multiple capitals-based approach to the organisation of data on the different dimensions of tourism activity?
- 1.3. Across chapters 2, 3 and 4 covering the economic, environmental and social dimensions, are there significant missing topics or themes?

I think it is important to insert a distinction of indicators for the different geographical areas, especially for the coastal areas considering that:

- *Approximately 50 per cent of all international tourists travel to coastal areas (with high flows concentrated spatially and temporally). In some developing countries, notably Small Island Development States, tourism accounts for over 25 per cent of GDP.*
- *More than 600 million people (around 10 per cent of the world's population) live in coastal areas that are less than 10 meters above sea level. Nearly 2.4 billion people (about 40 per cent of the world's population) live within 100 km (60 miles) of the coast.*
- *Climate change, and the consequent geohydrological and coastal risk, will hit above all those areas that have a high anthropic vulnerability*

- 1.4. This draft includes a new chapter, chapter 6, on indicators and analysis. Is this inclusion appropriate?

Yes, I think it is necessary a deepening on which indicators (main and optional) will be considered, as well as deepen the method of calculation and data available.

- 1.5. Any other comments or questions on the overall coverage and structure of the draft SF-MST?

I believe it is necessary to speed up and impose a TSA action bonds, which will stimulate and allow the deadline of 2020 to be maintained.

2. Employment aspects in measuring the sustainability of tourism

- 2.1. What are the key aspects concerning employment that are relevant in measuring the sustainability of tourism? You may wish to consider the [main issues identified by the sub-group on Employment](#) as well as the individual contributions of three experts to the Working Group meeting on this topic:

- [Canada](#)
- [Cardiff Business School](#)
- [GJASD International](#)

- *Labour additions of Tourism Satellite Account (TSA) to understand the efficiency of the resources involved in employment and how to process inputs and outputs on decent jobs for the evaluation of green labour.*

- *Working environment is a part of any green job assessment. Resource efficiency is important for local prosperity, for example in a rural context.*
- *A good starting point would be to link jobs in characteristic establishments of tourism, es. Hotel or restaurant. Much of the work to protect environmental resources that are important for tourism and used by tourists is outside tourism facilities, especially in the public sector, which has an important role to play in protecting natural resources.*
- *The employment aspects of sustainable tourism:*
 - *Definitions of work-related decency to be agreed / standardized*
 - *Access to basic rights such as sickness pay, social security - basic protection for employment.*
 - *Human capital → the most problematic issues in terms of decent work include a measure of the appropriate use of a person's intellectual abilities*
 - *Must be considered references to local prosperity and economic development*
 - *Endogenous growth → We do not want tourism-dependent economies to always be dependent on tourism (which requires more and more input from the outside to protect jobs and increase GDP). Some measures and practices are necessary to start defining green jobs, decent jobs. Some international classifications are needed to understand how to define green jobs, in order to start thinking about how to measure them.*

2.2. What aspects of the concept of decent work are of most importance for policy and to what extent are they measurable?

2.3. In practice, what do you see as the main challenges in collecting additional detail on employment in tourism industries?

3. Measuring the environmental sustainability of tourism

3.1. Does the chapter on the environment dimension cover all of the relevant areas for the measuring the environmental sustainability of tourism?

Important to consider impact indicators on habitats, biodiversity and ecosystem services, but also the direct environmental impacts on the population, to what extent the pressures exerted by the tourist activity affect the local population.

3.2. Does the chapter appropriately describe the link between tourism activity and environmental assets?

3.3. What role do you see for ecosystem accounting approaches in the SF-MST?

3.4. In practice, what do you see as the main challenges in collecting environmental data in relation to tourism activity?

4. Measuring the social sustainability of tourism

4.1. Does the limited text describing the chapter on the social dimension cover all of the relevant approaches and aspects for the measuring the social sustainability of tourism? You may wish to consider the *main issues identified by the sub-group on the social dimension*: [“Statistical Tools to Measure Tourism from a Social Focus”](#) as well as the individual contributions of three experts to the Working Group meeting on this topic:

- [Argentina](#)
- [Italy](#)
- [Visit Flanders](#)

4.2. What are the most important perspectives to consider in assessing the social dimension?

4.3. Establishing standard measures of social capital will be challenging in the short term. Is it sufficient for the SF-MST to focus on framing the measurement of the social dimension in terms of selected indicators?

4.4. In practice, what do you see as the main challenges in collecting social data in relation to tourism activity?

5. Defining spatial areas for tourism measurement

5.1. The SF-MST proposed 6 spatial scales from global to local levels. Is this appropriate and is the labelling of these levels suitable?

5.2. Are there particular themes that should be the focus of measurement at sub-national level?

5.3. The approach to defining spatial areas is based on establishing principles for measurement based on the idea of tourism concentrations. Is this an appropriate approach?

I think we should also consider the geographical and target type criteria. As explained in the previous question 1.3, there are specific characteristics and problems to be analysed for different types of destinations and geographical areas. I think it is necessary to consider this, because in a series of generic indicators there may not be very important indicators for the different characteristics.

5.4. In practice, what do you see as the main challenges in collecting sub-national data in relation to tourism activity?

6. MST connections to sustainable development indicators

6.1. Are the UN SDGs a good, useful or sufficient framing for determining a set of indicators on the sustainability of tourism?

6.2. What are the priority themes for the development of indicators?

6.3. What are the main barriers to the collection of data to derive indicators and what needs to be put in place to support the use of indicators in decision making processes?

7. Other comments

7.1. Do you have any other comments on the SF-MST at this stage?