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AUTORIDAD DE TURISMO DE PANAMÁ













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CEO, Tourism Cares

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RETHINKING SUSTAINABLE TOURISM

Graham Miller

Professor of Sustainability in Business, University of Surrey g.miller@surrey.ac.uk

THREE TYPES OF LEARNING

Learn Something New

Change your Mind

Change yourself

REFLECTIONS

What did I learn from the session?

What questions did it raise for me?

What will I do differently when I return to my organisation?

SESSION OBJECTIVES

- To review the progress made over the last 12 months
- To understand the scale of the climate challenge in front of us
- To question the potential of carbon offsets as a fix for tourism
- To consider Regenerative Tourism as an advance on Sustainable Tourism
- To introduce Transformational Experiences as the basis for our learning

GLASGOW DECLARATION CLIMATE ACTION IN TOURISM

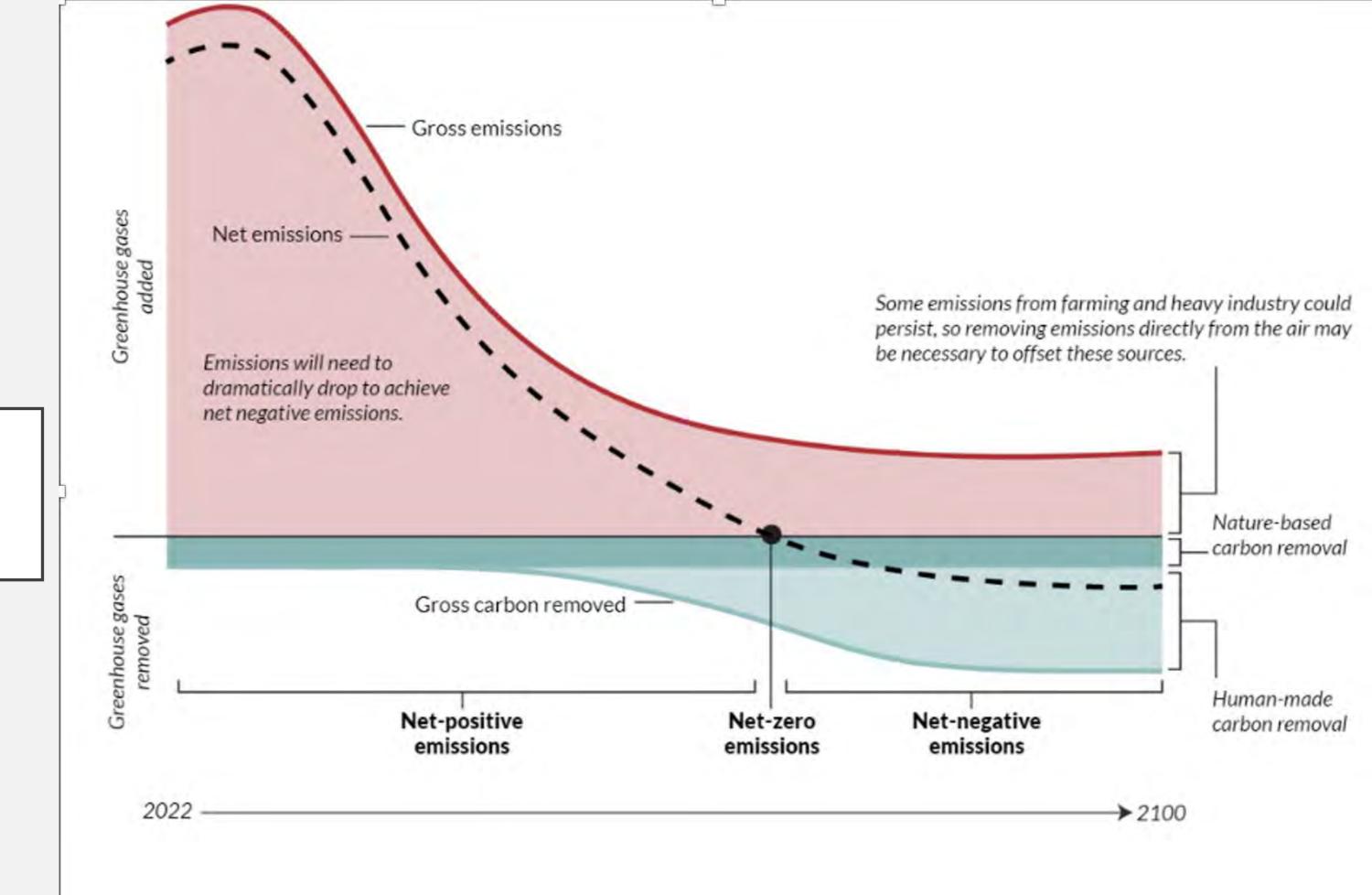
- Measure: Measure and disclose all travel-related emissions.
- Decarbonise: Set and deliver science-based targets to accelerate tourism's decarbonisation.
- Regenerate: Restore and protect ecosystems, supporting nature's ability to draw down carbon, as well as safeguarding biodiversity, food security, and water supply.
- Collaborate: Share evidence of risks and solutions with all stakeholders and customers, and work together to ensure that plans are as effective and coordinated as possible.
- **Finance**: Ensure that sufficient resource, budget and capacity is dedicated to meeting the objectives outlined in the climate plans.

GLASGOW DECLARATION CONTD.

The Declaration is asking its signatories to commit to:

- Halve emissions by 2030 and reach Net Zero as soon as possible before 2050
- Deliver climate action plans within 12 months from becoming a signatory
- Align plans with the five pathways of the Declaration (Measure, Decarbonize, Regenerate, Collaborate, Finance)
- Report publicly on an annual basis on progress against targets
- Work in a collaborative spirit, sharing good practices and solutions

NET AND GROSS EMISSIONS



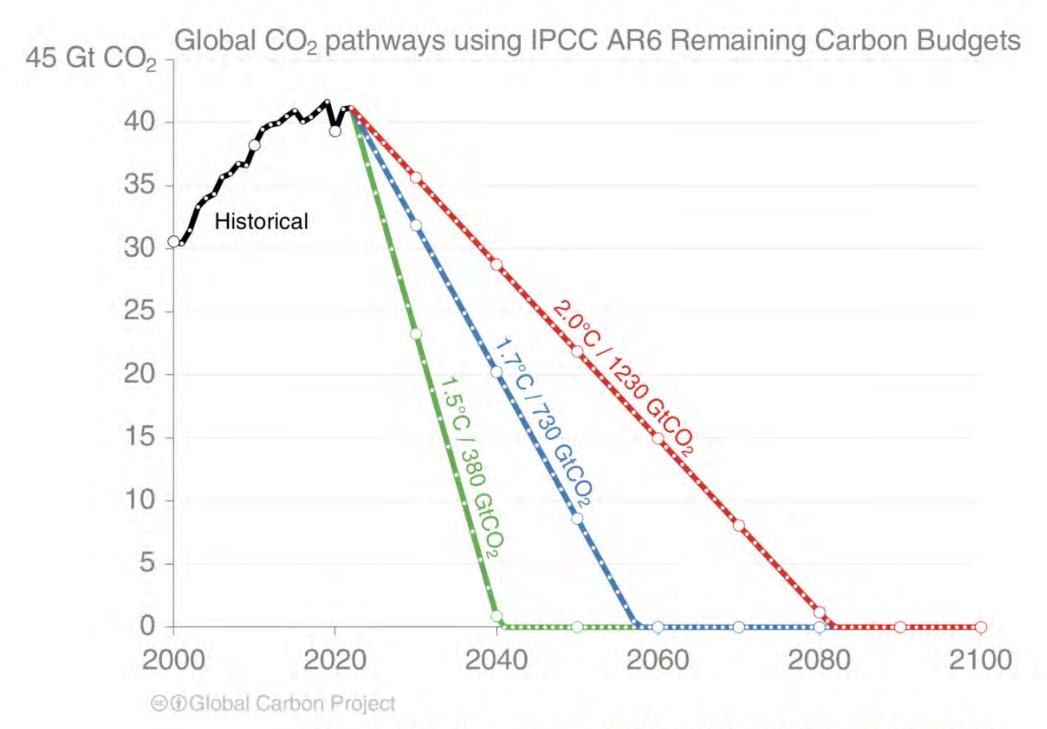
Source: Graphic based on Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Working Group III report.



Remaining carbon budget

Global CO₂ emissions must reach net zero to limit global warming.

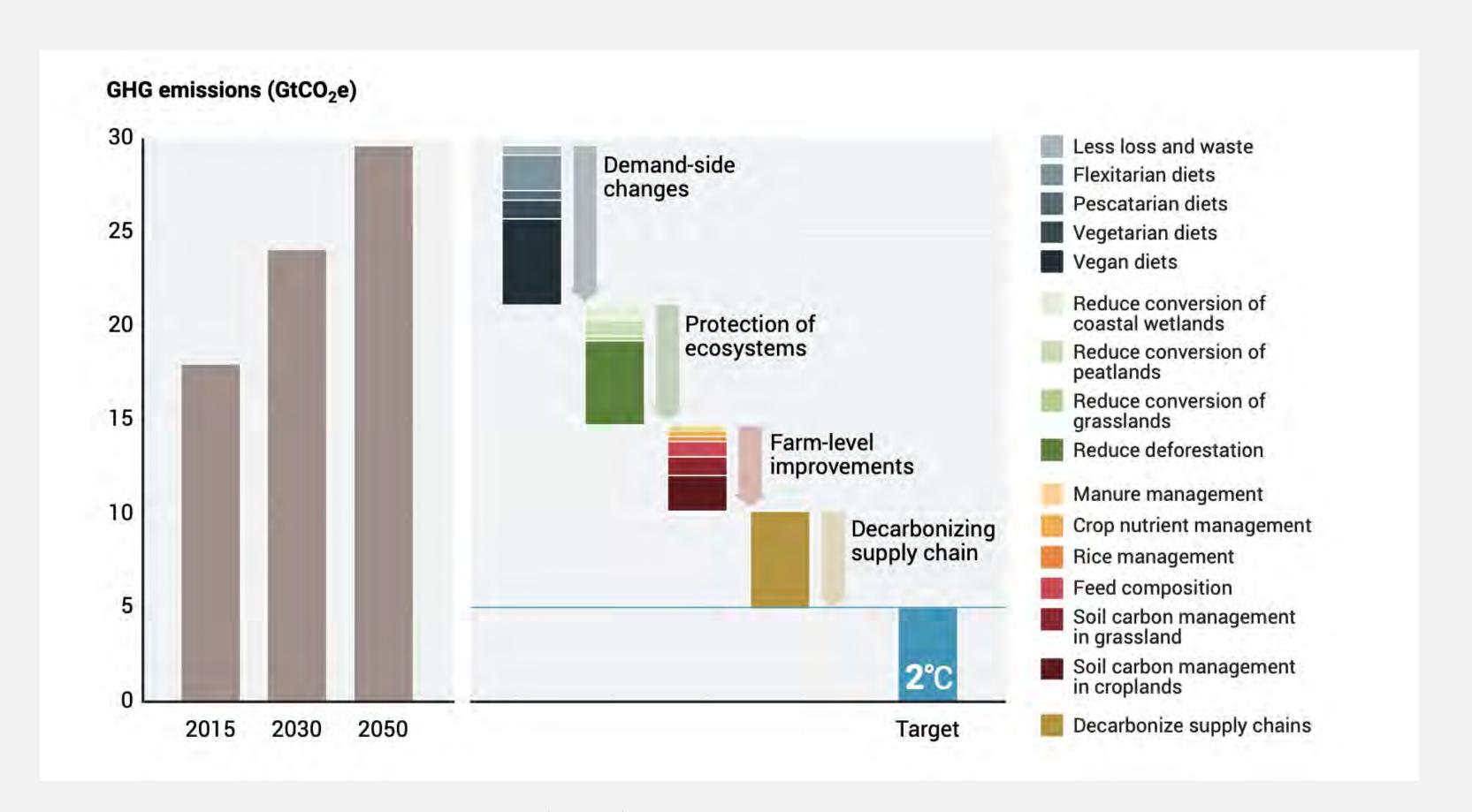
Reaching net zero CO₂ emissions by 2050 would require a decrease of about 1.4 GtCO₂ each year, comparable to the COVID-related 2020 fall.



Source: Friedlingstein et al 2022; Global Carbon Project 2022

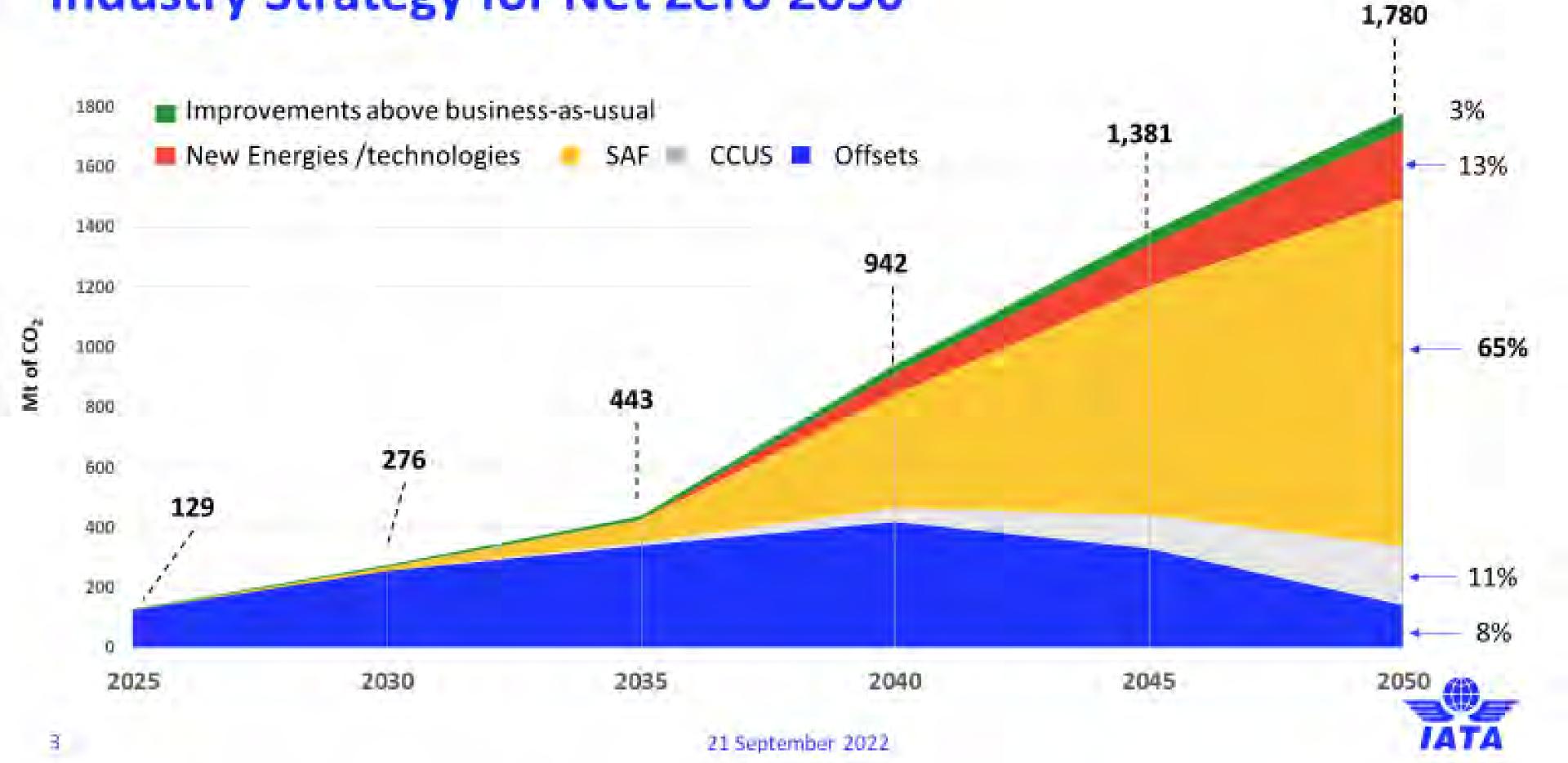
COP15

- Conserve and manage over 30% of the world's land, coastal areas and oceans.
- Restore 30% of terrestrial and marine ecosystems
- Halve global food waste
- Promise of significant public and private flows of funding
- Requiring transnational companies to monitor, assess, and transparently disclose risks and impacts on biodiversity through their operations, portfolios, supply and value chains



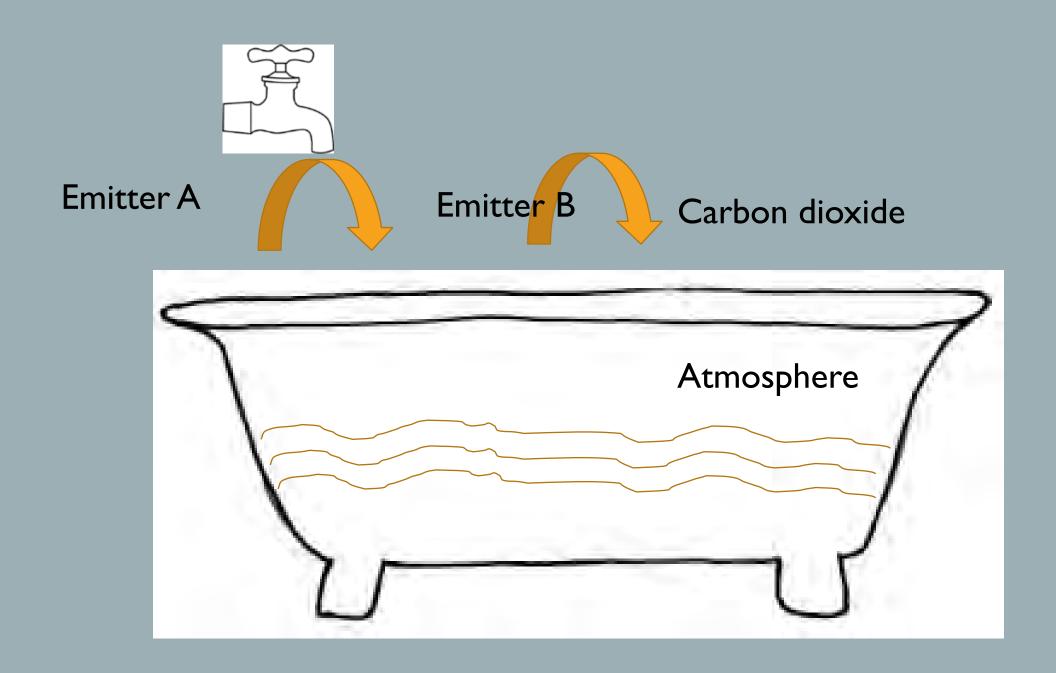
United Nations Environment Programme (2022). *Emissions Gap Report 2022: The Closing Window — Climate crisis calls for rapid transformation of societies.* Nairobi. https://www.unep.org/emissions-gap-report-2022

Industry Strategy for Net Zero 2050

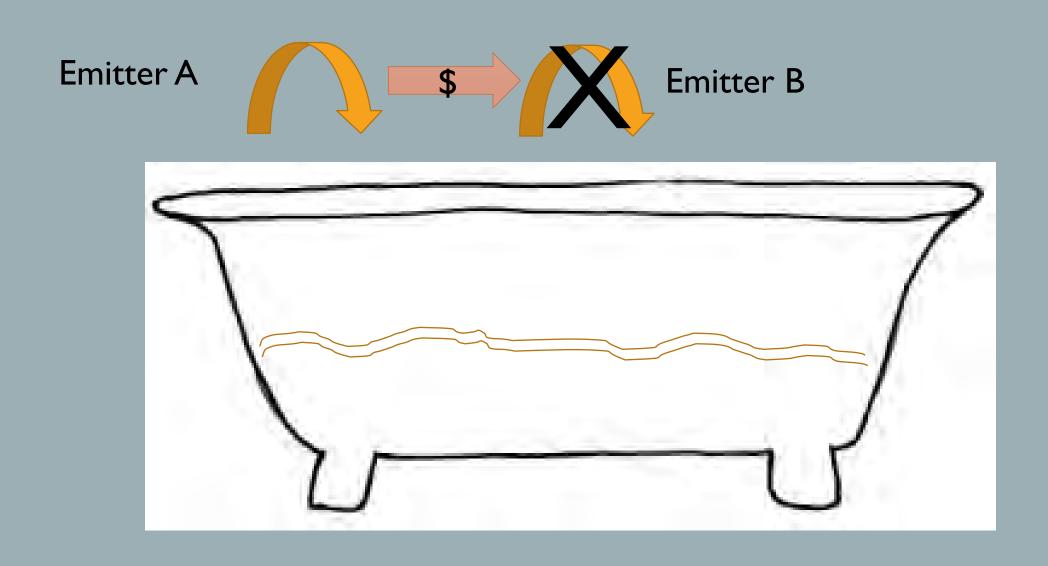


CARBON OFFSETS

CARBON EMISSIONS

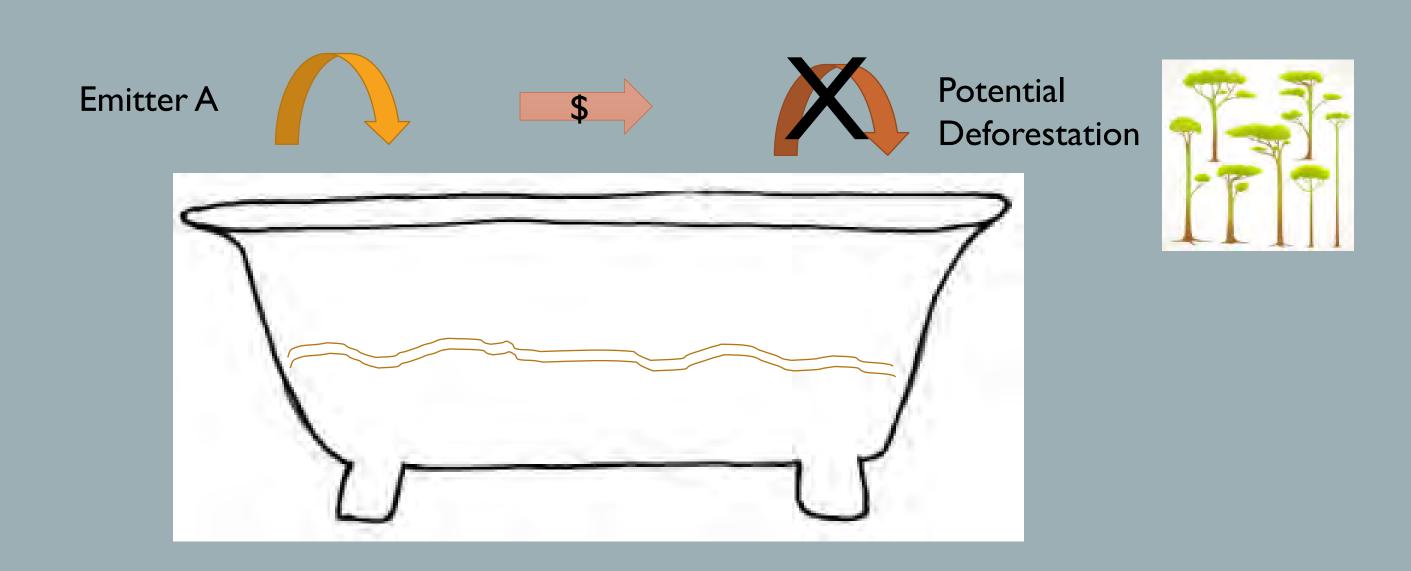


CARBON OFFSET: AVOIDANCE CREDITS

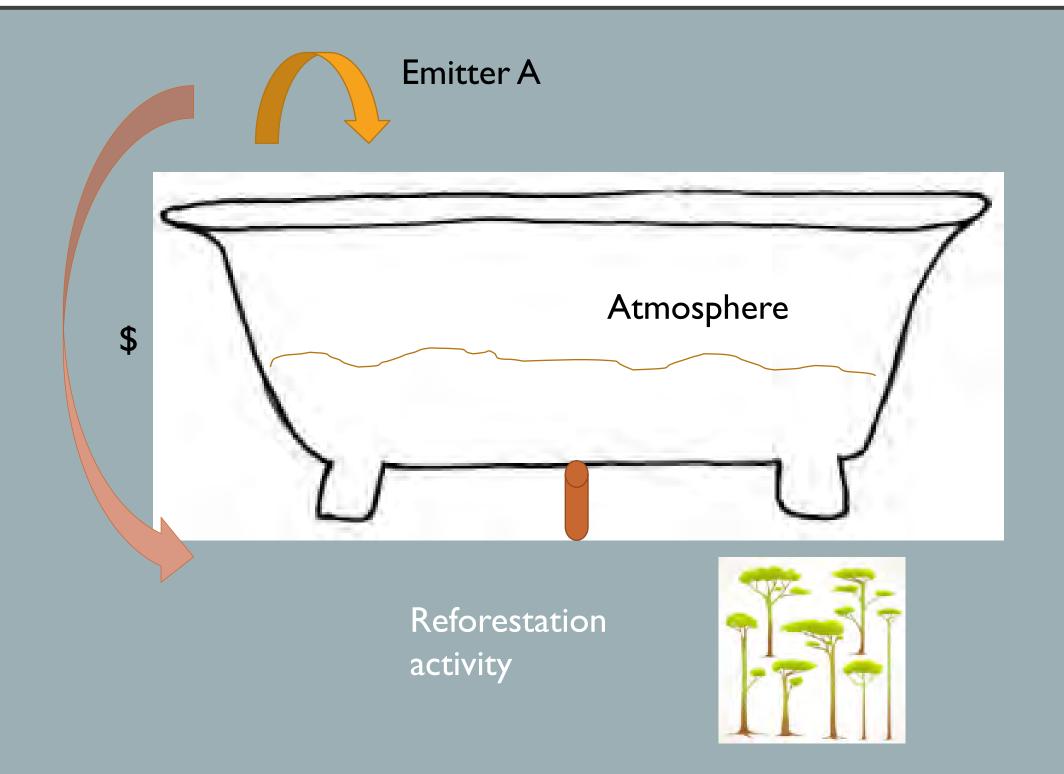


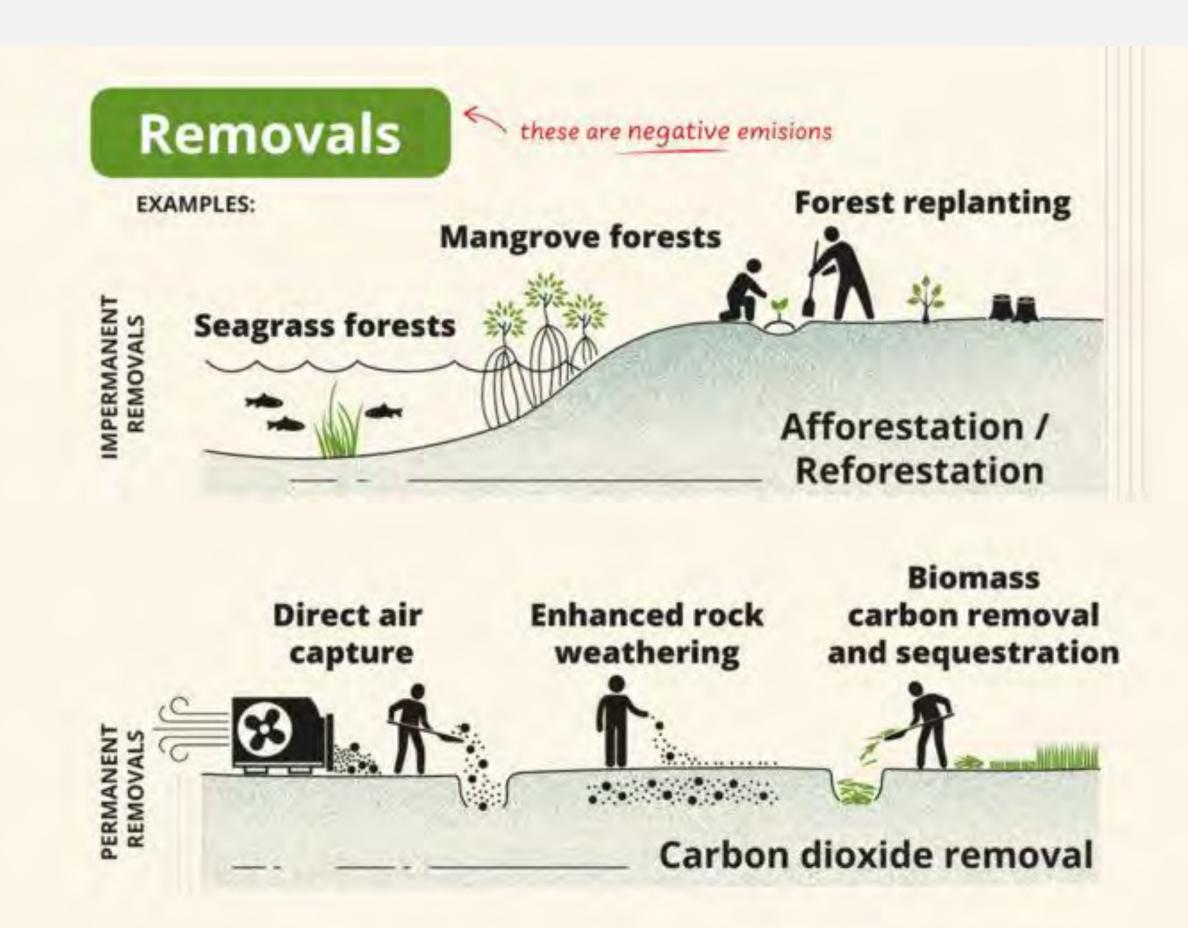
CARBON OFFSET: REDD

REDUCING EMISSIONS FROM DEFORESTATION AND FOREST DEGRADATION



INCREASING CARBON SINKS: REMOVAL CREDITS





The Land Gap Report

The total area of land needed to meet projected biological carbon removal in national climate pledges is almost 1.2 billion hectares – equivalent to current global cropland. Countries' climate pledges rely on unrealistic amounts of land-based carbon removal.

More than half of the total land area pledged for carbon removal – 633 million hectares – involves reforestation, putting potential pressure on ecosystems, food security and indigenous peoples' rights. Restoring degraded lands and ecosystems account for 551 million hectares pledged.

Evidence shows that indigenous peoples and local communities with secure land rights vastly outperform both governments and private landholders in preventing deforestation, conserving biodiversity, and producing food sustainably.

Agroecology promotes socioecological resilience by restoring ecosystem functions and services through biologically diverse agricultural and food systems, also a key approach to the realization of human rights in the context of climate change.

The Land Gap Report (2022) https://www.landgap.org/

• 'Race to Zero' puts pressure on limited land resources, food prices, climate justice and indigenous land rights

• Offsets and current technology can't reduce emissions to the level necessary in the time available

Need to reduce gross emissions



FROM EXTRACTION TO REGENERATION

Extractive	Sustainable	Restorative	Regenerative
Take	Do no harm	Repair	Self-renewal
Business-as-usual	Weak	Strong	Ideal

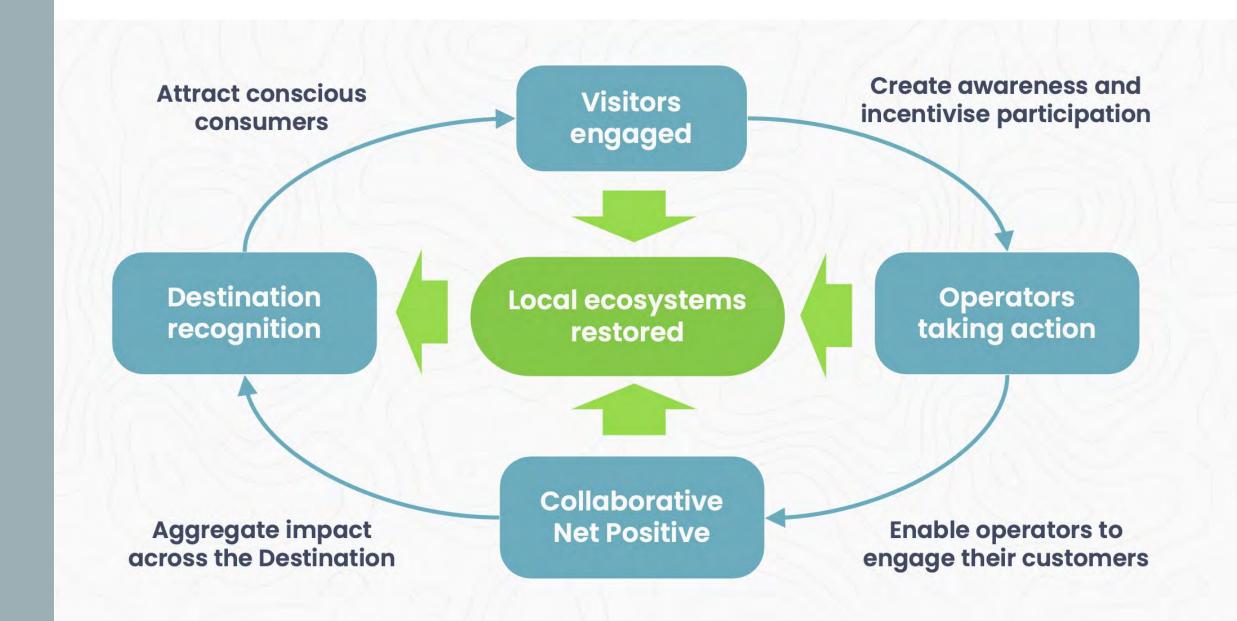
Focus of current approach is on:

- Technical solutions
- Efficiency
- Focus on parts of the system
- 'Green growth'
- Humans 'manage' or control natural resources

Focus of future approach needs to be on:

- Invest in nature and system health, and do this collaboratively
- Understand systemic effects, including feedback loops, and keep learning
- Take a long-term perspective and understand the unique past, present and future of a place
- Increase human consciousness of being part of nature

REFOREST EXAMPLE









Paula Vlamings

Chief Impact Officer, Tourism Cares

Malia Asfour

Managing Director, Jordan Tourism Board North America

Timo Shaw

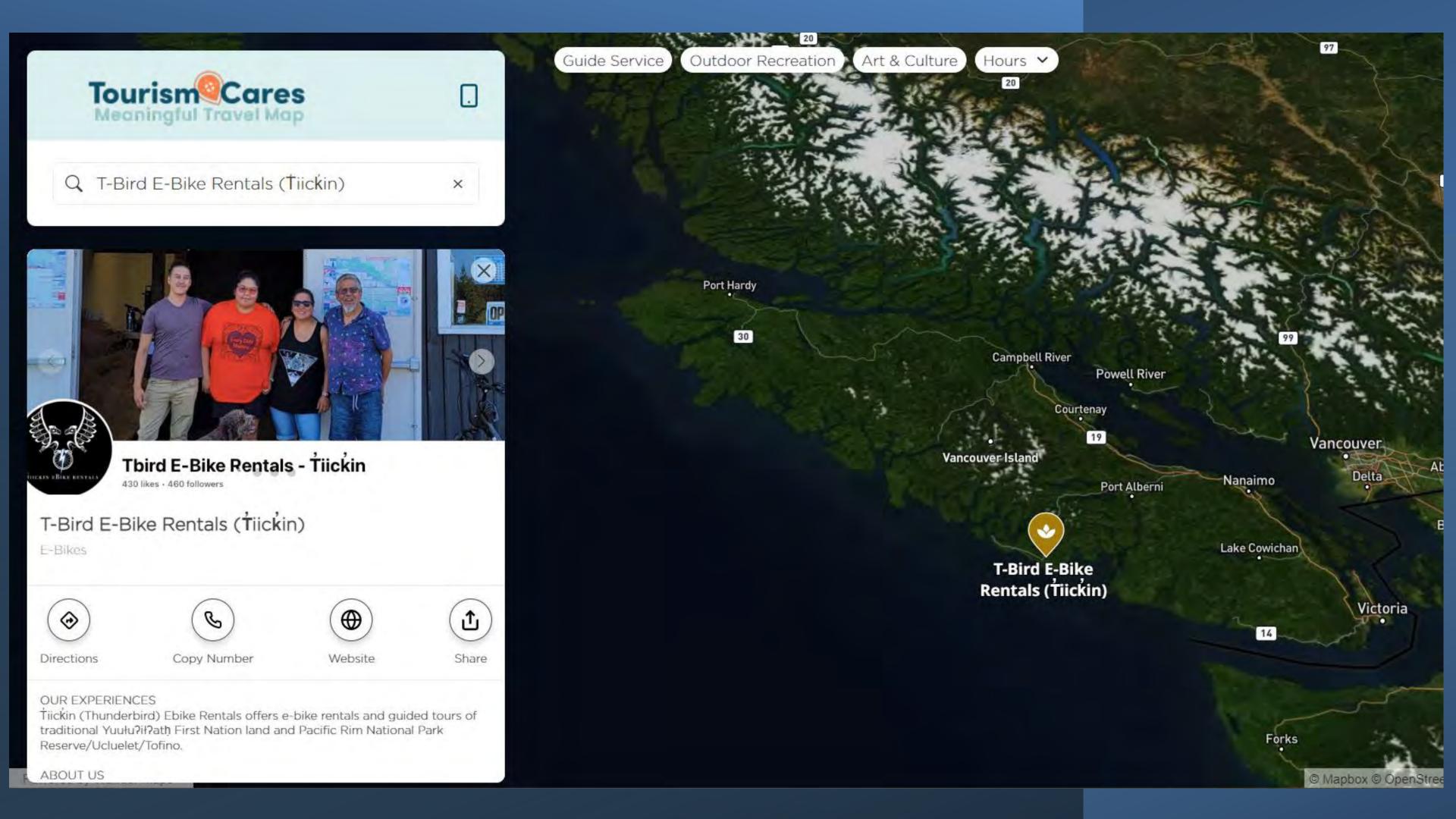
Country Walkers & VBT Bicycling Vacations

Shannon Guihan

Chief Sustainability Officer, The Travel Corporation

Knut Perander

Head of Tourism Development, Innovation Norway





Knut Perander

Kati Paasi

Ivan Eskilden

Rachel Loh





MAKING

SUSTAINABILITY HAPPEN

Graham Miller

Professor of Sustainability in Business, University of Surrey



TABLE 1

How can we reduce carbon emissions from the tourism product?

TABLE 2

How can we drive greater positive impact for the destination community?

TABLE 3

How can we create sustainable supply chains?

TABLE 4

How do we market sustainability to consumers?

TABLE 5

Does a corporate foundation help or hurt sustainability efforts?

TABLE 6

How do we measure the impact of our activities?

TABLE 7

How can we create an internal culture of sustainability?





Andre Pettersen

VP of Hurtigruten Operations, Hurtigruten





Graham Miller

Professor of Sustainability in Business, University of Surrey

Tudor Morgan
VP of Sustainability and Industry Relations, Hurtigruten Expeditions





TOURISM IN A FRAGILE ENVIRONMENT: RESPONDING TO CLIMATE RISKS

Tudor Morgan

VP of Sustainability and Industry Relations, Hurtigruten Expeditions

Trond Øverås

Head of Visit Northern Norway

Gaute Svensson

Associate Professor, Department of Tourism and Northern Studies, University of Norway







DESIGNING TOURISM FOR LOCAL COMMUNITIES: A CASE STUDY WITH THE SAMI PEOPLE

Sandra Márjá West – Sami Council

Johan Isak Turi Oskal- Tromsø Arctic Reindeer

Britt Kramvig - Professor, The Arctic University of Norway

Frida Omma – Ph. D Student, The Arctic University of Norway

Knut Perander – Head of Destination Development, Visit Norway

Silje Hovdenak – Sami Parliament

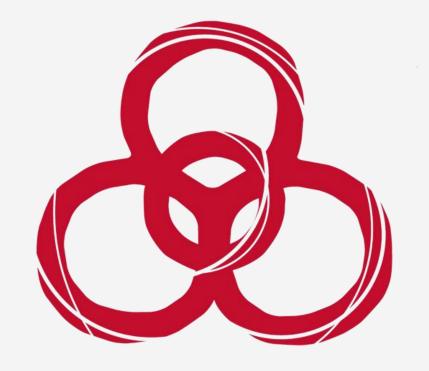




TOURISM IN SÁPMI

Sandra Márjá West, The Saami Council Project manager Sámi Trademarks





THE SAAMI COUNCIL

- A Sámi NGO with Sámi member organisations in Finland, Russia, Norway and Sweden.
- Founded in 1956.
- Works with Sámi policy tasks within culture, international cooperation, EU, climate/environment and human rights.

CHALLENGES TODAY

- cultural appropriation
- exotification and misrepresentation
- disturbance of traditional livelihoods
- negative impact on climate and nature
- do we present what we want to or what is expected of us?

WHAT WOULD THE IDEAL TOURISM BE?

TOURISM FOR SÁMIS

- Spreads knowledge and awareness about the Sámi people and society
- Supports us in living on our land and upholding our traditions
- A tourism initiative based on Sámi values with Sámis in leadership

HOW DO WE GET THERE?

- 1. Education
- 2. Standards for tourism in Sápmi
- 3. Give value back to sámi society



SÁMI TRADEMARKS

- guides buyers to genuine products
- enhances the competetiveness of Sámi businesses
- standards are set by the sámi people



UIT

THE ARCTIC
UNIVERSITY
OF NORWAY



Cares Romsa/Tromsø

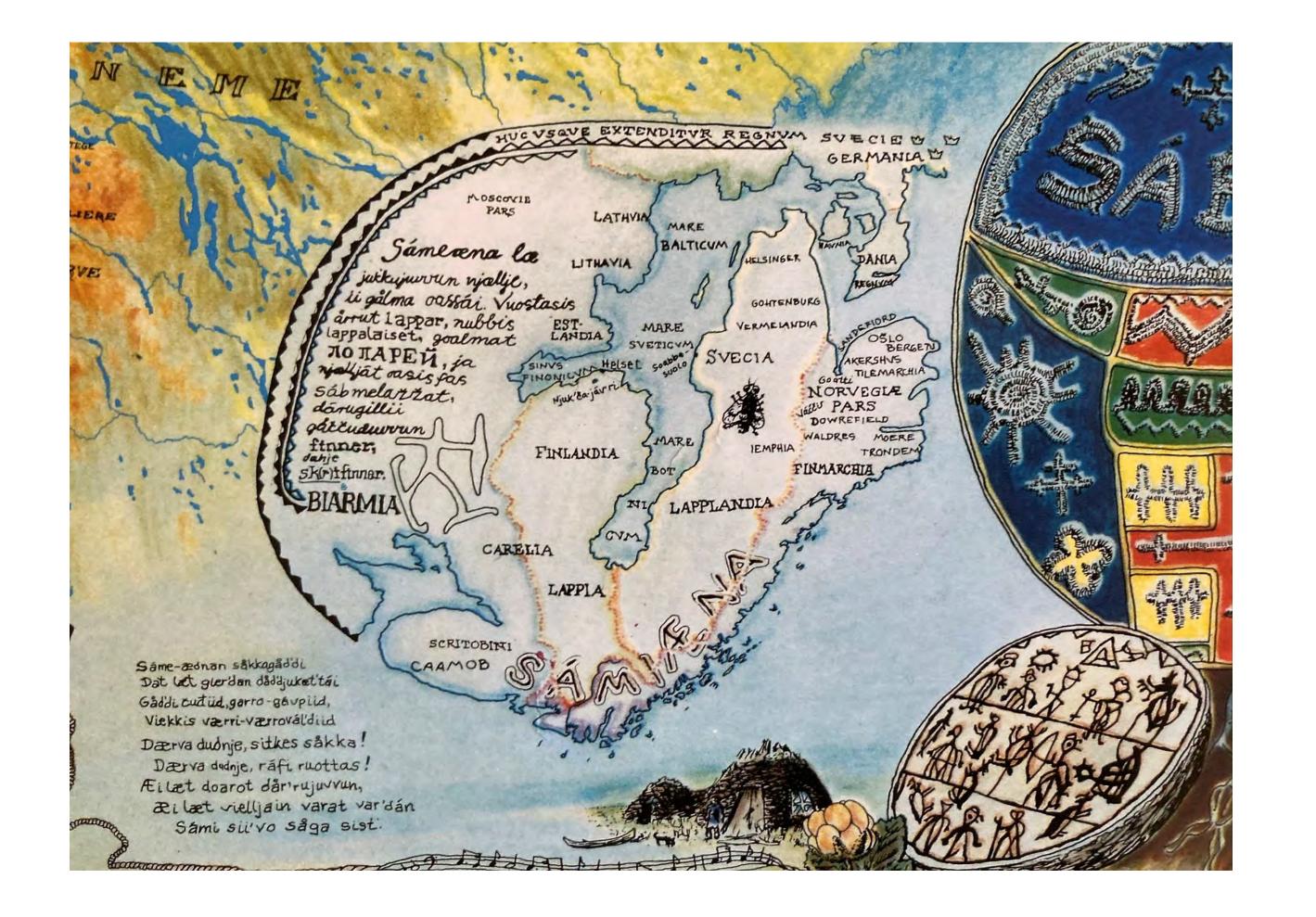
Professor Britt Kramvig

Department for Tourism and Northern studies/ Mátkkoštanealáhusa ja davvi oahpuid instituhtta

UiT The Arctic University of Norway/ Norgga árktalaš universitehta









Willem Barentsz (1550–1597), expeditions to Ultima Thule foundation

INDEPENDENT TOURS, 1892.

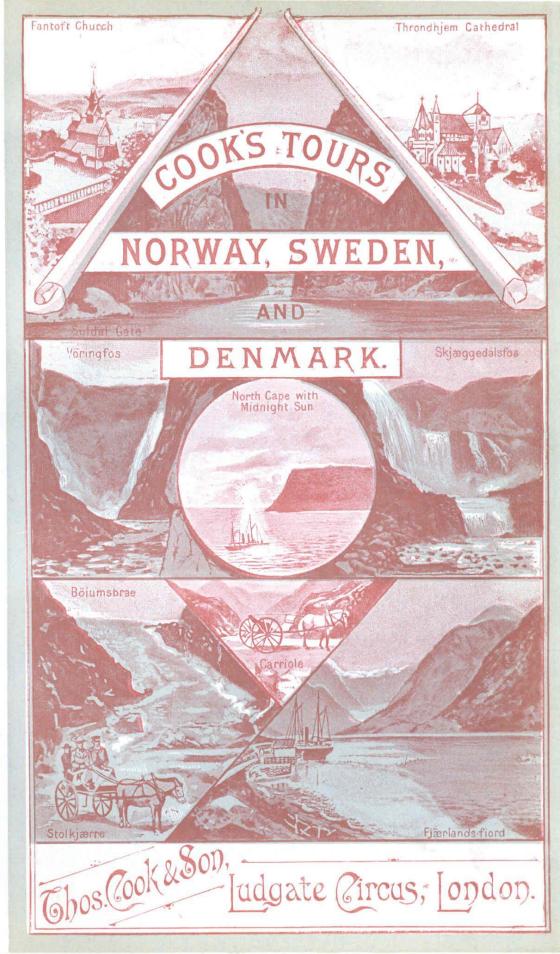


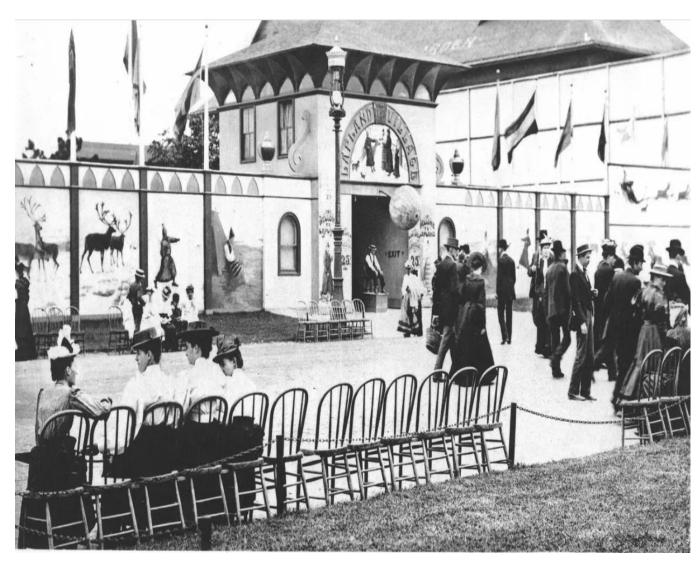


Fig. 1. "Mr. Bullock's Exhibition of Laplanders". Trykk: Thomas Rowlandson. Kilde: Nasjonalbiblioteket, Oslo.

Fig. 5. Omreisende museum? Utstillingsgruppe fra Frostviken ca. 1890. Kilde: Tromsø Museum – Universitetsmuseet.



Sámi tourist exhibition Photo: Tromsø Museum



The Lapland Village fra verdensutstillingen i Chicago i 1893. Photo: C.D. Arnold via Wikimedia Commons



Nils Henriksen Omma with two of his sons, together with tourists and crew from the ship Olaf Kyrre visiting Tromsø:Romsa and Sálašvággi (álaščohkka) between 1887 og 1893

Photo: Tromsø Museum













Nils Somby and Gabba: North Cape tourism attraction





The Guovdageaidnu/Kautokeino gákti.

Photo: Tromsø Museum'.





Luondu m in eallin

Nature is our culture



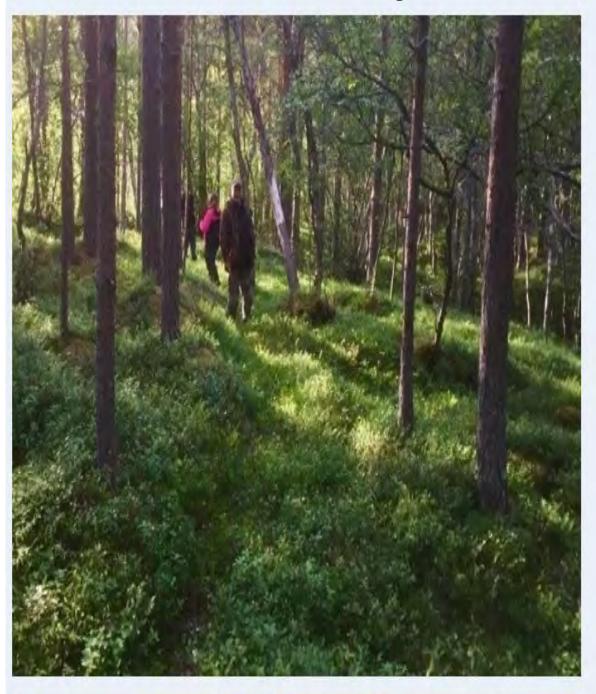






Sámi culture and spirituality in Tysfjord

Sámi Safari Camp





According to the Sámi world view, our lives – and all life – revolve around the forces of nature. And it is nature itself that lends power to our spiritual traditions. We hereby invite you to join us and explore our Sámi heritage and our understanding of the sacred "circle of life".



3-days Sámi healing retreat

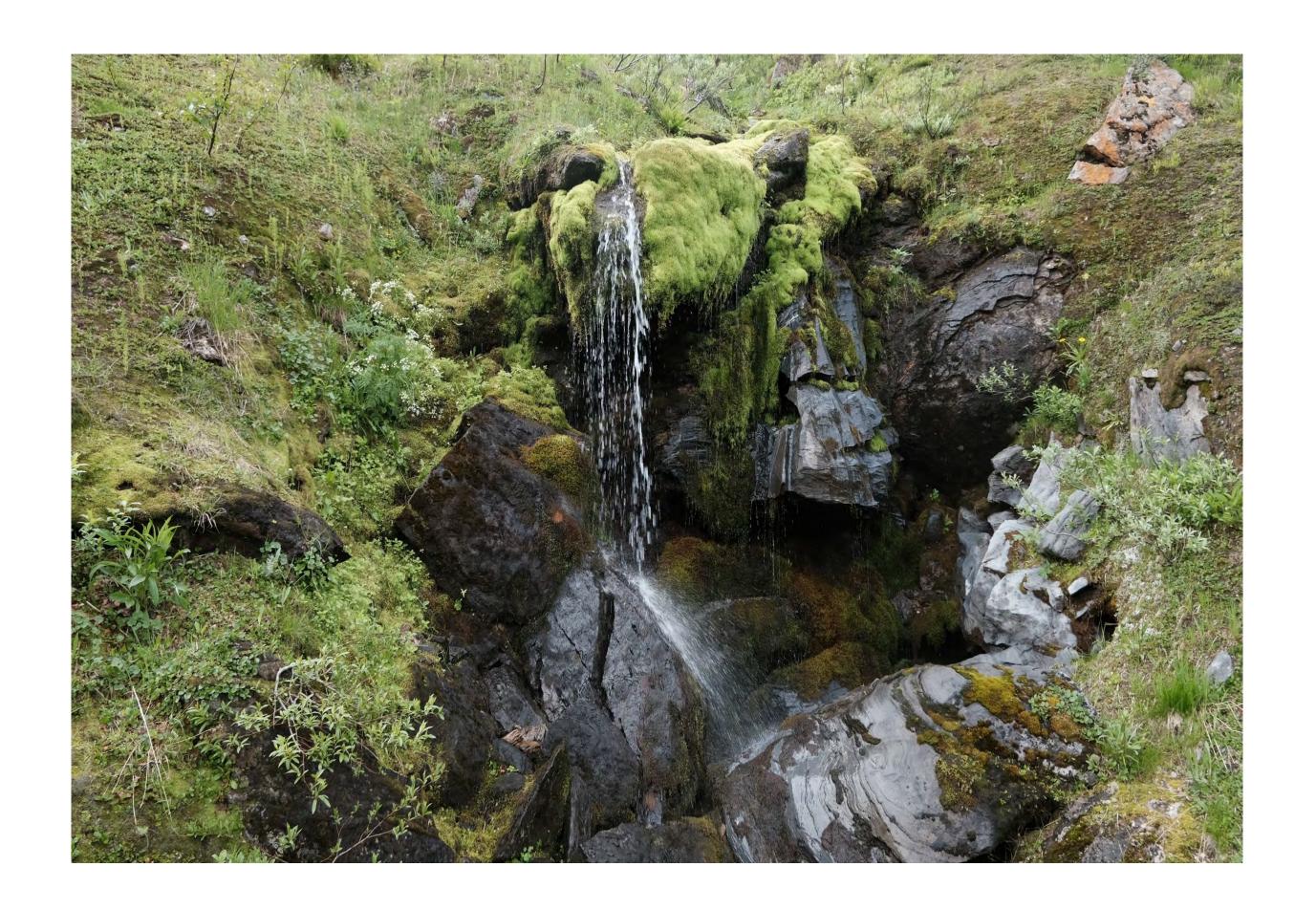


Photo: Alberto Palladino

I consider myself as more of a **storyteller** – my clothes tell something important. I **am still in the process of learning what they tel**l. In addition, how I work, where I work and the materials with which I work are expanding and are creating new openings. [These handmade collections of clothes are more than design objects; they are becoming performative art, enacted through dance performances, choreography – connected to other artistic articulations.

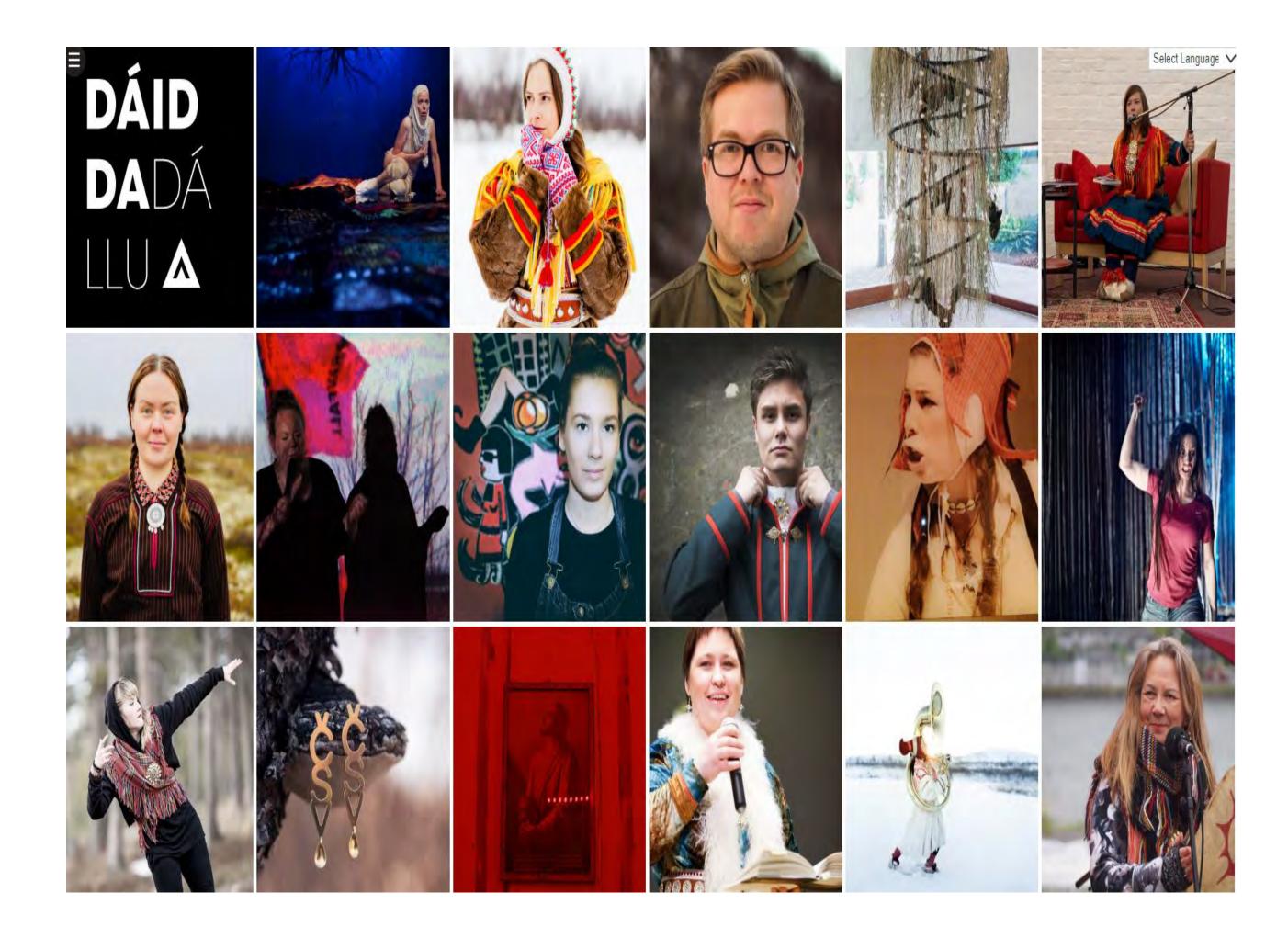
Therefore, the design collections are not about clothes. Maybe my design is a way of communicating, telling stories through materialities. It connects where I come from – my personal story – with the situation of this planet; it connects to the need to rethink sustainability and be critical toward consumption. The aesthetic and the material are woven together. For that reason, I want to start from materiality.

Ramona Salo Myrseth reflects on her award-winning collection, 'The Sámi half hour'.











tilbyr bedrifts- og utviklingsrådgining for nyetablerere og etablerte bedrifter i Nesseby, Tana, Karasjok, Porsanger og Kautokeino.

En gründer eller bedrift hos oss har alltid vårt team i ryggen og et stort nettverk. Et nettverk som vokser og vokser. Vi ønsker å gi det beste til våre gründere og målbedrifter, og bidra til næringsutviklingen i våre vertskommuner.

Velkommen til den gode samtalen!









GRATULERER MED DAGEN! LIHKKU BEIVVIIN!

Vi utvikler levedyktige bedrifter i Sápmi

Såpmi Næringshage er her for bedriftene. Hvis du har planer om å starte egen bedrift eller vil utvikle din bedrift - ta kontakt med oss.

- (www.sapminh.no
- (f) sapminaringshage
- post@sapminh.no
- (a) sapminaeringshage



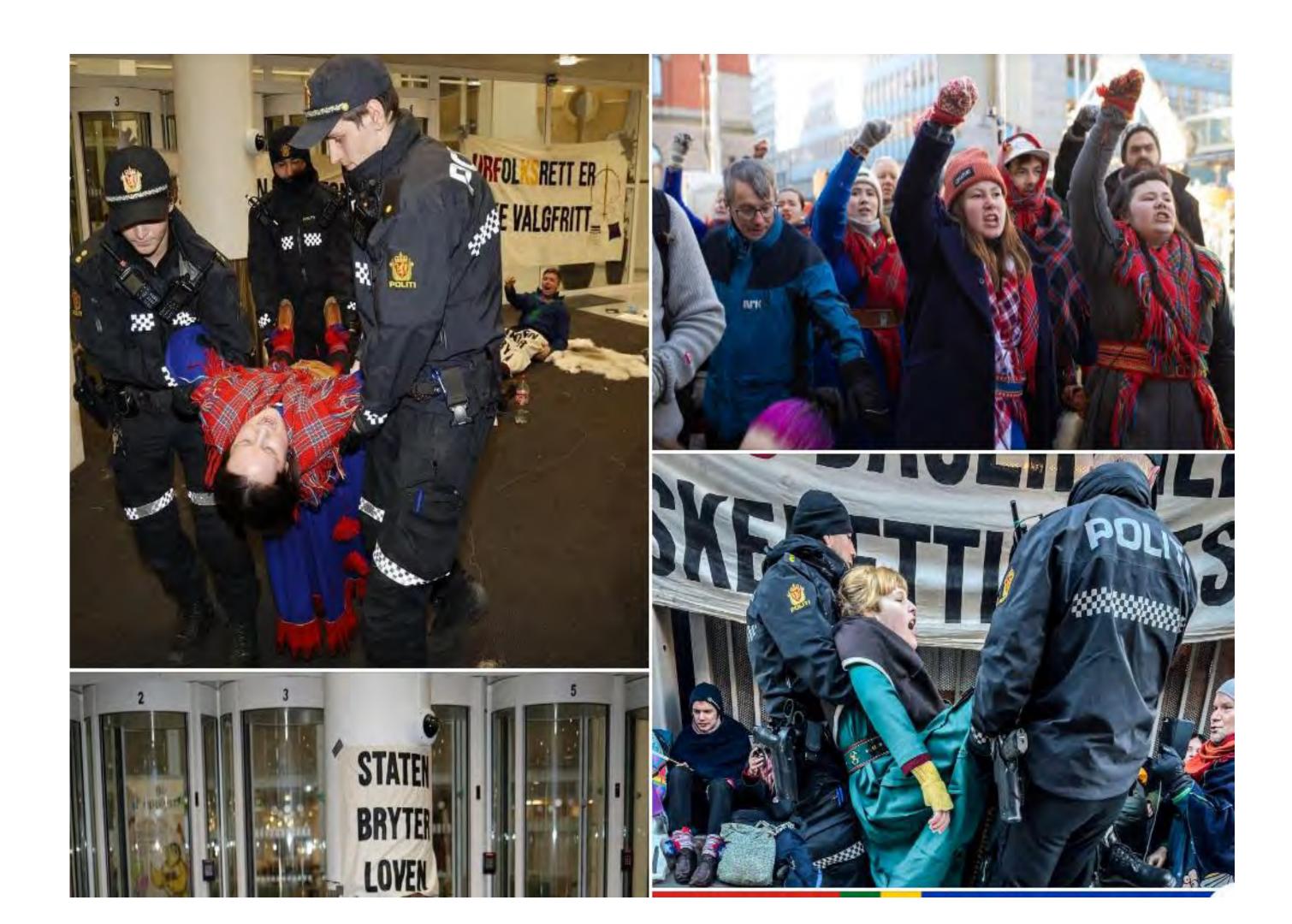


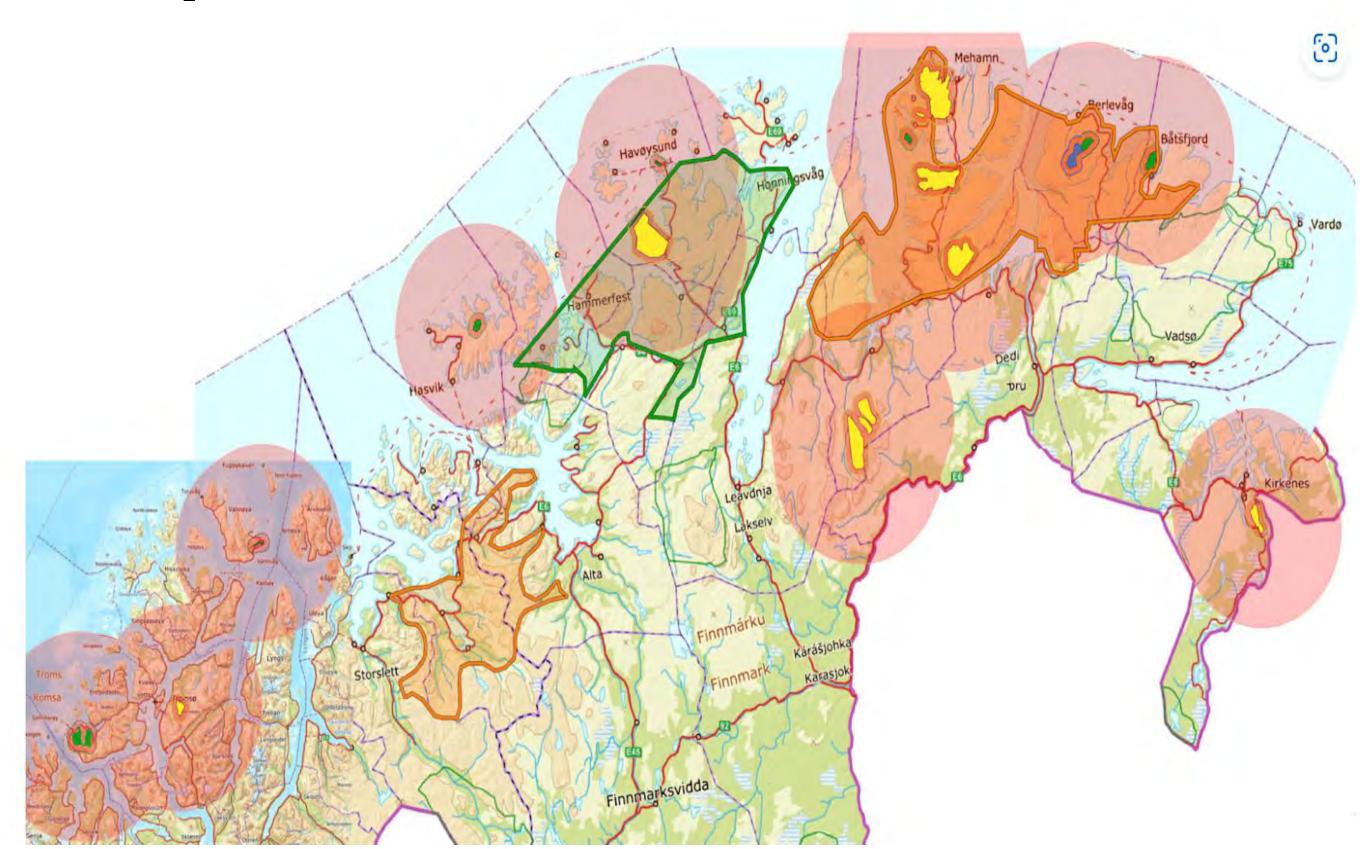














Britt.kramvig@uit.no +4799471101

2023 B. Kramvig, S. Joks, N. Hermansen, Ø. Steinlien, L. Østmo, A. **Notes on representation of Indigenous Sámi in research** in The International Encyclopedia of Anthropology

2023 D. Chartier, H. Guttorm, B. Kramvig, B. Kristoffersen, J. Riquet, and P. Steinberg Chapter **7 Decolonial Cartographies Countermapping in the Arctic**, In Mediated Arctic Geographies edited by Liisa-Rávná Finbog and Johannes Riquet

2023 B. Kramvig, M. Danbolt & C. Hætta (red.) **Art and Communities of friction in Sápmi**, Special Issue Dieđut.

2022 J. Henriksen, N. Doering, S. Dudeck, S. Elverum, C. Fisher, T. Herrmann, R. Laptander, B. Kramvig, J. Milton, E. Omma, G. Saxinger, A. Scheepstra, K. Wilson *Improving the relationships between Indigenous rights holders and researchers in the Arctic: an invitation for change in funding and collaboration*. Environmental Research Letters 2022; Volum 17 (6).

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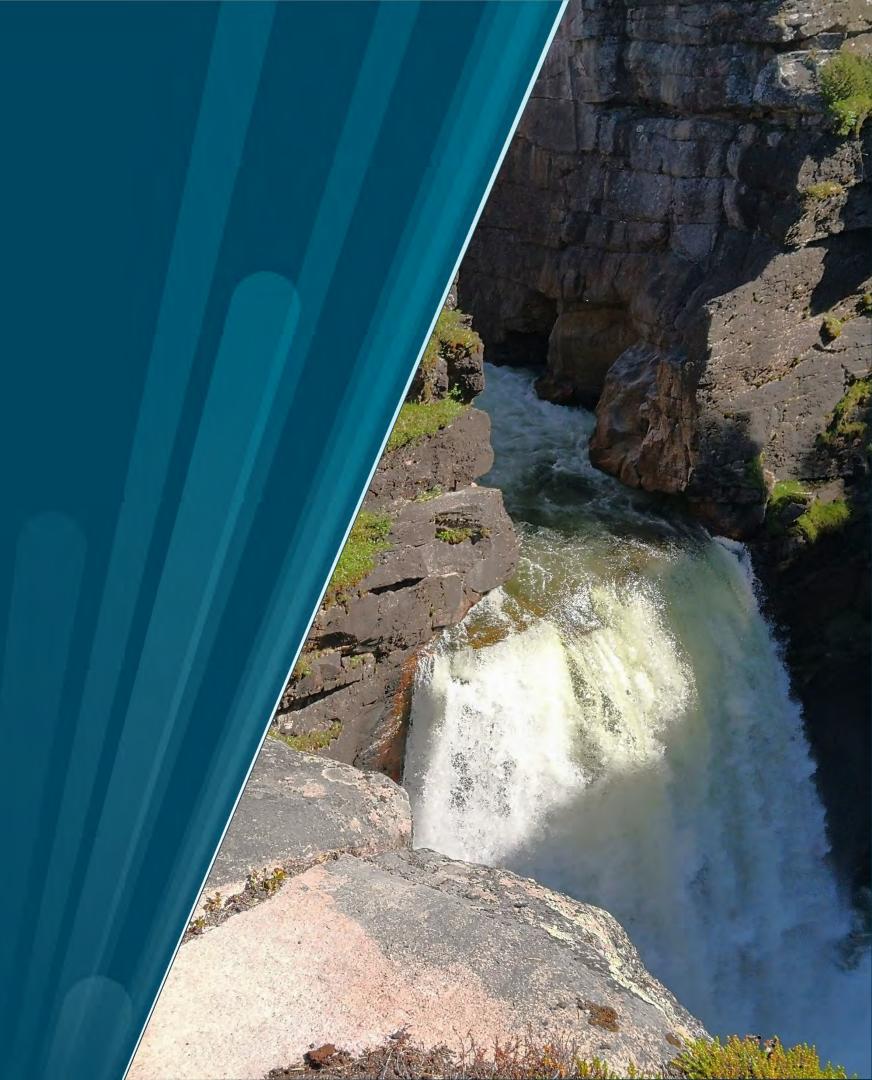
2020 B. Kramvig & A. Førde Stories of reconciliation enacted in the everyday lives of Sámi tourism entrepreneurs, Acta Borealia, 37:1-2, 27-42,



Guided nature-based experiences
Perspectives from guides and stakeholders in
Northern Troms

PhD Candidate Nature guiding and sustainable tourism

Frida Marie Omma Jørgensen frida.marie.jorgensen @uit.no



PHD PROJECT NATURE GUIDES AND SUSTAINABLE TOURISM

How can nature guides' expressions and practices contribute to ecological and sociocultural sustainability?



Article-based PhD thesis © Frida M O Jørgensen

Sustainable tourism and non-human ethics: animals in tourism

Nature guiding and sustainability

3. Regenerative tourism framework: NG and stakeholder perspectives

2. Traditional- and Local Ecological Knowledge: A tool for sustainable tourism futures?

Academia and responsibility



Outdoor recreation and sports public workshop



Panel discussion with the Truth and Reconciliation Commission



Nordic nature guide education:

outdoor recreation «friluftsliv»

- Slow adventure
- Learning in nature
- Philosophy of deep ecology



Sámi practices in nature meahcástallan

- Intangible meanings in the landscape
- A part of everyday life
- Sustainability norms
- More-than-human world



Photos by Lise Sundelin @Mainnas



THEMATIC FRAMEWORK OF NON-HUMAN ETHICS BY NATURE GUIDES

Care as relations

- Acknowledge their way of life
- Intrinsic value and agency
- Alternative term 'omsorg'
- Nature also cares for us

Respect in action

Not in a romantic way

- Ask critical questions; what is good or bad?
- Action; regulations are needed, volunteer research

Coexistence

- 'i pakt med' in agreement with
- Togetherness
- Co-habitation with other species

Climate change

- A driver for innovation
- Scarce financial resources
- Consequences for Sami livelihoods
- Negative effects for guided tours
- Environment adaptations for outdoor recreation infrastructure









Regenerative tourism framework for Northern Troms

Success factors:

Nature guide contribution



Potential outcomes:

Stakeholders perspectives

Traditional and Local Knowledge

Indigenous empowerment



Mountain bicycle guide, cultural heritage site

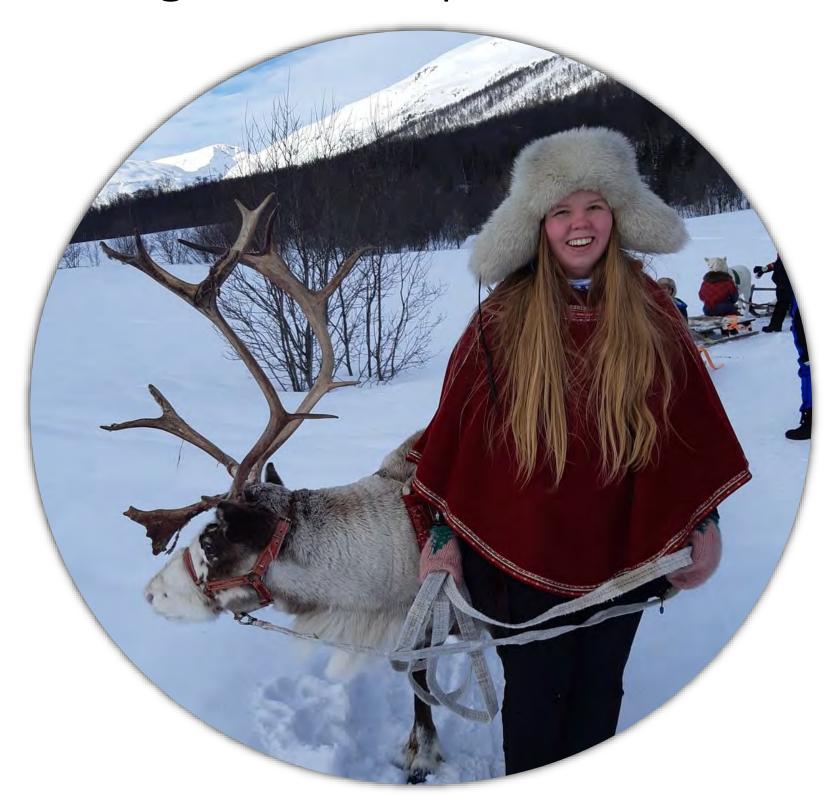


Photo courtesy of Lyngsfjord Alperein

Cultural representation



Community wellbeing



Fjærabuene in Birtavarre, traditional boat houses



The Riddu Riđđu festival, Manndalen

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WELCOME

Greg TakeharaCEO, Tourism Cares





THE FUTURE OF TOURISM IN SVALBARD

Sara Nordell Borchgrevink -

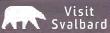
Sustainability Manager, Visit Svalbard

Dominique Callimanopulos - Founder & CEO, Elevate Destinations

Sarika Bansal- Editorial Director, Afar Media

SVALBARD THE SUSTAINABLE DESTINATION CASE





VISIT SVALBARD

Sara Nordell Borchgrevink - Sustainability coordinator





TOURISM TO SVALBARD (2019) - 2022

Land-based in Longyearbyen: (77 000) - 68 000 guests

Conventional cruises: (40 000) - 20 000 pax

Explorer cruises: (22 000) - 28 000 pax





CLIMATE MEASURES

In Svalbard:

- Reduction of coal power production
- Use of renewable energy
- Reduction of waste disposal
- Conservation of nature
- Sustainable tourism





CLIMATE MEASURES

In tourism:

- Length of stay
 - Activities
 - Climate adaption
 - Minimum
- Locally produced food and products
 - Member companies
 - Tourist information
- Knowledge
- Sustainable travel





ENVIRONMENTAL MEASURES

- The Svalbard Environmental Protection Act
- Responsible and safe
- Environmental certified companies
- Conventional cruise





VALUE CREATION

- Volume
- Whole-year tourism
- Local companies



THE SEASONS

On Svalbard we have five seasons. In addition to spring, summer and autumn, we experience both the dark and light sides of winter here in the Artic.



POLAR SUMMER

17th May - 30th September. Midnight sun, beautiful colours and contrasts provide the frames for glaciers, majestic mountain formations and endless artic tundra.

NORTHERN LIGHTS WINTER

Ist October - 28th February. In late October, the sun casts its last rays over the landscape this year, and Svalbard enters the polar night with darkness 27/7.

SUNNY WINTER

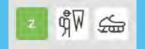
11th March - 16th May. As the light returns, the activity level and energy increases - you want to go out, to see and experience.





SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

- A good place to stay a good place to visit
- Well prepared guests
- Longyearbyen Community Guidelines
- Responsible marketing













RESPONSIBLE MARKETING

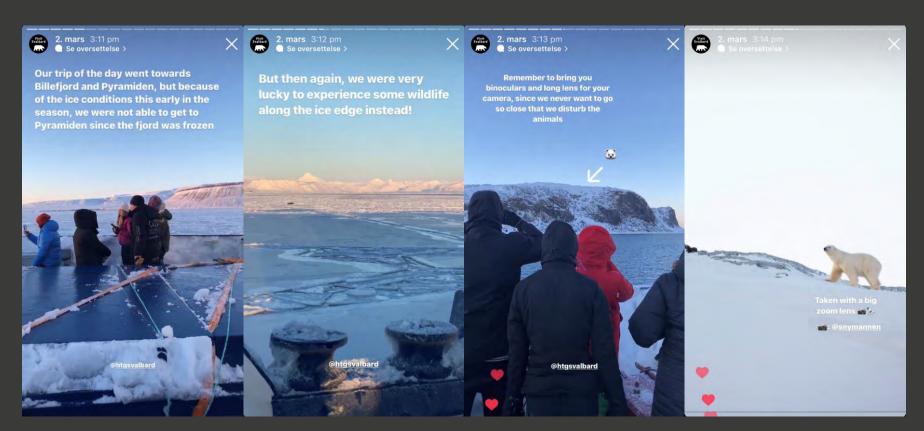
Case: Polar bear

- Distance
- Attention
- Situation

Case: Northern lights

- Photo editing
- Realistic
- Knowledge











Sustainable Destination

Local engagement in a long perspective





Graham Miller

Professor of Sustainability in Business, University of Surrey

Tourism Cares Team

THANK YOU SPONSORS















AUTORIDAD DE TURISMO DE PANAMÁ







