

Webinar Wadden-Sea-Tourism-Radar

Friday, 28. October 2022

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With table
section and
graphic tool
download

Wadden Sea Tourism Radar

Recognising boundaries – preserving values:
Developing sustainable tourism for
the Wadden Sea World Heritage Site

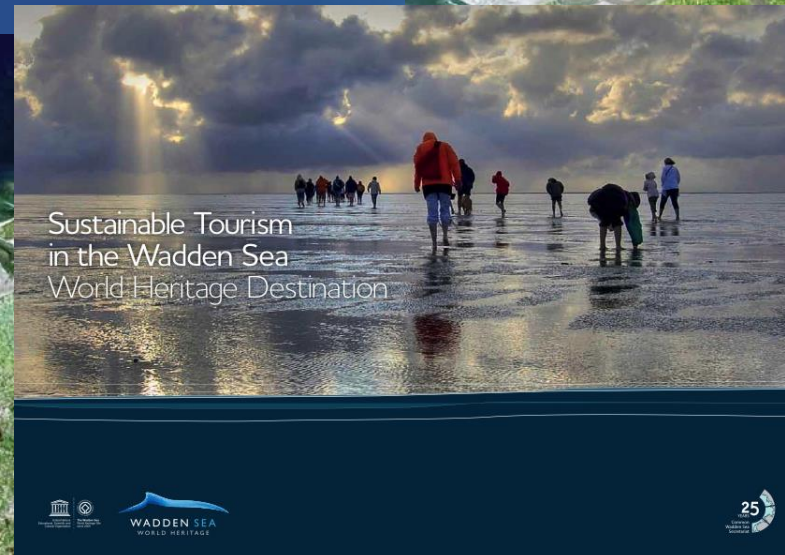
A guideline for destinations

Background for developing the radar



Sustainable Tourism Strategy

- Strategic framework for tourism development
- Describes how the WHS can benefit from tourism and vice versa
- Aims to develop tourism in a way that the „outstanding universal value“ of the Wadden Sea will be maintained and used in a sustainable way



How far can a sustainable tourism development go?

When are the limits for „People“, „Planet“ & „Profit“ reached?





How can nature conservation and business benefit from the potential of the natural heritage brand?

14 partners from Denmark, Germany, the Netherlands, Norway and Great Britain



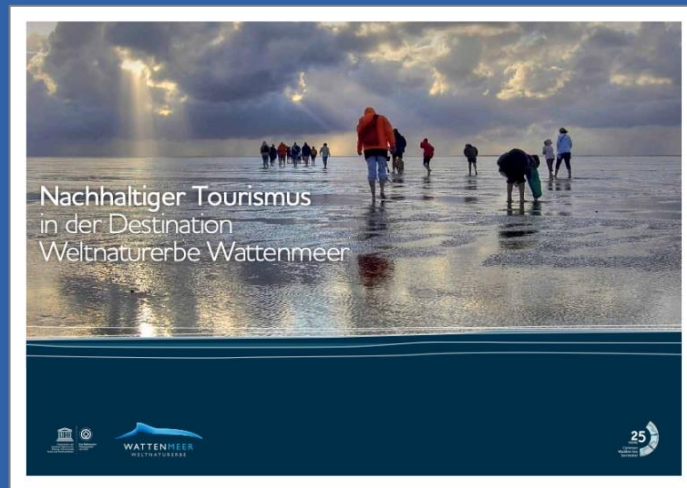


Tourism in the Wadden Sea World Heritage

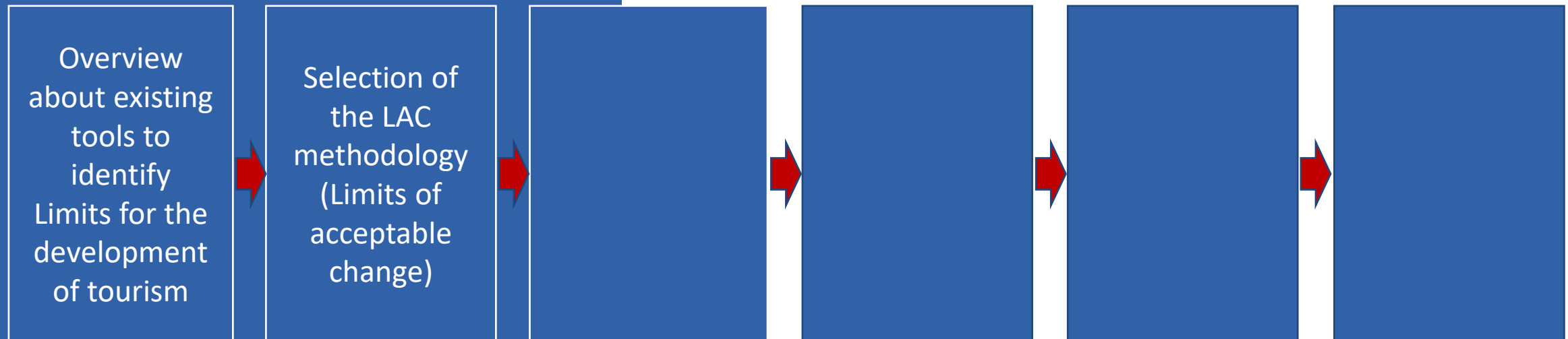
How can the Wadden Sea World Heritage
"brand" benefit tourism and vice versa?

How far can sustainable growth go without
endangering the World Heritage Site?

When are the limits reached for "planet",
"people" and "profit"?



How the radar was developed



Limits of acceptable change (LAC) for the Wadden Sea World Heritage



- Already used in other areas
- Question: Can we apply it for the Wadden Sea Region

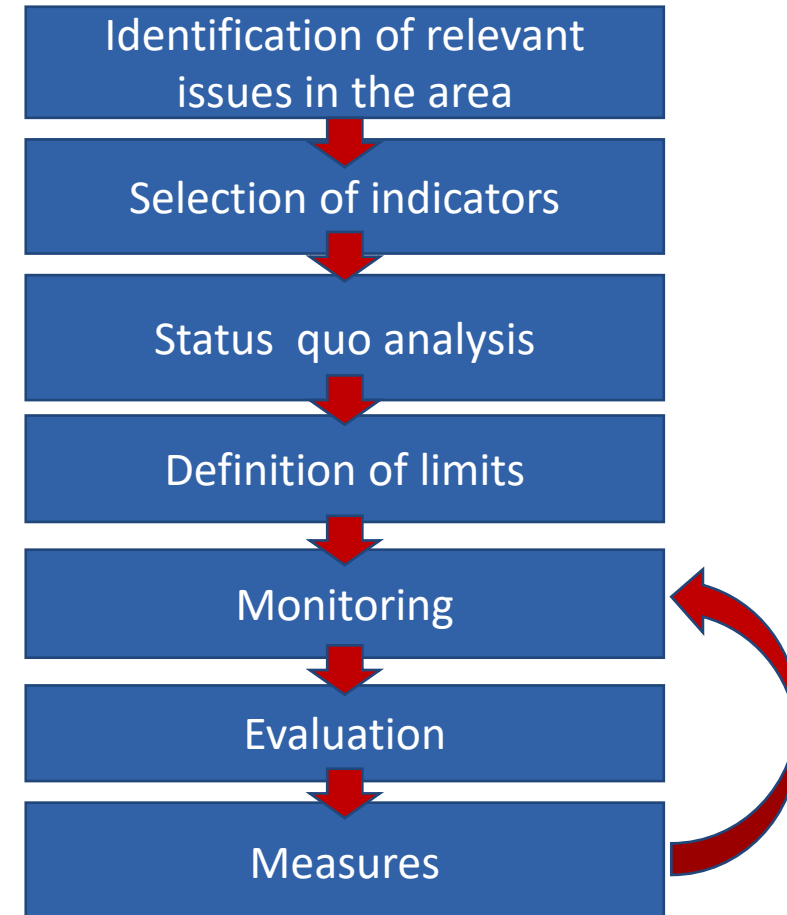
Anna Meriluoto

**Sustainable Tourism Development
Strategy for Kvarken Archipelago
World Heritage Site 2011**



Example: Kvarken

- 15 indicators
- More detailed investigations in case of significant changes



Limits of acceptable change (LAC) Indicator-“Menu“



	Planet	Indikatoren	Quelle	Entsprechende SDGs/R	
1	Gewünschte Situation	Eine intakte Natur mit schönen Landschaften, ungestörten natürlichen Prozessen und einheimischen Arten in gutem Erhaltungszustand		14 LEBEN UNTER WASSER	
	Unerwünschte Entwicklung	Degradation von Natur, Landschaft und Arten, in schlechtem Erhaltungszustand, bis hin zum völligen Verlust			
	Indikandum	Zustand von Natur, Landschaft und Arten			
	a	Hemerobieindex (Natürlichkeit der Landschaft)	Für Deutschland: IÖR-Monitor https://www.ioer-monitor.de ; alle 3 Jahre seit 2009, Datenbasis © GeoBasis-DE / BKG (2020); Potentielle natürliche Vegetation Deutschlands, BfN (2010); LBM-DE, BKG, EU: Europäische Umweltagentur (EEA)/Copernicus Coastal zone monitoring service, alle 6 Jahre, Corine LandCover 10 ha (CLC10)	EEA, Südtirol, Sachsen	Daten auf kommunaler Ebene verfügbar, DK/NL möglicherweise alle 6 Jahre ab Herbst 2020
	b	Grad der Bodenversiegelung (Bodenversiegelungsgrad), Undurchlässigkeit	IÖR: http://www.ioer-monitor.de/?id=44&ID_IND=S40RG ; alle 3 Jahre, Daten aus dem Copernicus Programm		Außerdem: Copernicus Land Monitoring Services, Daten auch für DK/NL verfügbar
	Alternative	Anteil der Siedlungs- und Verkehrsfläche am Gesamtgebiet	Für Deutschland: IÖR-Monitor https://www.ioer-monitor.de ; öffentliche Statistiken		Dieser Indikator wird von vielen Gemeinden ohnehin erfasst. Er beschreibt die Ab/Zunahme von Grünflächen. In touristisch geprägten Orten hängt eine Zunahme der Siedlungs- und Verkehrsfläche häufig mit touristischen Aktivitäten zusammen.
	c	Anteil Gebiete für 'Natur- und Artenschutz' an der Gebietsfläche	IÖR Monitor: Datengrundlagen © GeoBasis-DE / BKG (2020) Schutzgebiete, BfN nach Angaben der Landesbehörden;	Baltic21, BfN	Es geht bei diesem Indikator nicht um eine Bewertung des vorhandenen Anteils, sondern um die Veränderung der Fläche über die Zeit

Problem: To much efforts

50 indicators proposed

How the radar was developed



Alternative: Wadden-Sea-Tourism-Radar



A. Dimension “Planet”: OUV Criteria

A		Central objective:		Deviations from the LAC-approach		Proposed measures	
GEOLOGICAL PROCESSES	A.1	The outstanding universal value of the Wadden Sea World Heritage Site as a living environment for humans and nature should be preserved permanently.	<p>Key question: Do we observe developments in tourism that negatively affect this value?</p>	<p>Approach: We describe the desired situation by selected criteria and ask whether they are impaired by tourism</p>	<p>Start: Three basic criteria on the UNESCO World Heritage criteria for which the Wadden Sea has been designated.</p>		
	A.2	Ecological and biological processes of the Wadden Sea are essential for the outstanding universal value of the site. The integrity of the site is threatened by tourism activities. If the integrity is interrupted, this can lead to far-reaching changes in the system and contribute to the loss of species and productivity.					
	A.3	The regionally typical Wadden Sea habitats are present, and intact and					

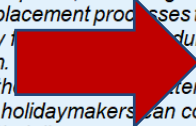
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Deviations from the LAC-approach

- No indicators; only for reference at the most, if available
- No quantitative but qualitative assessment
- Supporting documents only if available

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Again, it is p
measures for tourism in the beach
areas, tidal flats, and watercourses
that are suitable examples of
negative impacts. If, for example,
construction work is carried out
on the beach in front of dunes for
tourism purposes, this changes the
sand displacement processes that
ultimately lead to dune
formation. But also the water by
careless holidaymakers can cost
animals their lives.



Wadden-Sea-Tourism-Radar: Structure



B. Dimension “People”

B	Criterion (Explanation)	Statement applies fully 4 rather yes 3 rather not 2 not at all 1	If 1, 2 or 3: Is the criterion negatively affected by tourism development in the area and, if so, in what way?	Examples of impacts caused by tourism	Impairment		Evidence, references, studies, indicators (if available)	Proposed measures
					Degree	Trend		
QUALITY OF LIVE	B.1	Residents' perceptions of the impact of tourism on their personal lives and on the destination are generally positive. <i>Tourism should be developed in such a way that the inhabitants like living in their place and have a positive attitude towards tourism. Resident surveys help to determine the current status.</i>		<i>It is important to avoid a situation where the majority of residents have a negative view on the effects of tourism. This is caused, for example, by traffic and noise, crowded spaces, housing shortages, above-average local prices.</i>				
	B.2	Tourists are mostly very satisfied with their stay in the location. New visitors also come back. <i>Guest satisfaction also has an influence on the atmosphere on site. This in turn has an impact on the well-being of guests and locals alike and on the guests' willingness to return. Guest surveys help to record the current status in each case.</i>		<i>Dissatisfaction and poor service are alarm signals.</i>				
	B.3	The impacts of tourist traffic in the region are only perceived as a serious impairment in exceptional cases. <i>Tourism is usually associated with additional traffic. This not only leads to undesirable emissions, but also to further impairments of the quality of life for guests and local residents, e.g. through noise and waiting times.</i>		<i>If the number of guests increases and mobility offers are not adjusted, then serious impairments can occur.</i>				

- Addition of 9 further criteria for each sustainability dimension
→ describing the desire situation
- Derived from the themes and indicators from the beginning of the project

3 + 3x9 = 30 Questions

How the radar was developed



How the radar is constructed?



Wadden-Sea-Tourism-Radar: Structure



The figure below shows an example of the structure of the questionnaire:

From left to right, the first step is to assess whether the respective criteria are basically fulfilled for the destination.

It is also possible to record partial agreement.

The next column gives examples of what impacts caused by tourism could look like

If there are data or studies that support the assessment made, these are noted in the following column.

The last column leaves room for suggestions for measures that could be suitable for reducing the negative impacts.

B	Criterion (Explanation)	Statement applies	If 1, 2 or 3: Is the criterion negatively affected by tourism development in the area and, if so, in what way?	Examples of impacts caused by tourism	Impairment		Evidence, references, studies, indicators (if available)	Proposed measures
		fully 4 rather yes 3 rather not 2 not at all 1			Degree	Trend		
					low 1 medium 2 high 3	↗ → ↘		
QUALITY OF LIVE	B.1 Residents' perceptions of the impact of tourism on their personal lives and on the destination are generally positive. <i>Tourism should be developed in such a way that the inhabitants like living in their place and have a positive attitude towards tourism. Resident surveys help to determine the current status.</i>	1	2	3 <i>It is important to avoid a situation where the majority of residents have a negative view of the effects of tourism. This can be caused, for example, by excessive traffic and noise, crowded public spaces, housing shortages, or above-average local prices.</i>	4	5	6	7

If the criterion is not fulfilled or only fulfilled to a limited extent, it is noted whether this is also due to local tourism activities and in which form tourism contributes to this.

This is followed by an assessment of the degree of impact, on a scale from 1 (low) to 3 (high).

Then the direction of development of the impact is noted: It can tend to increase (+), stay the same (0), or decrease (-).

How to work with the radar?

People

e.g. representatives of church,
youth/school (e.g. also school representative),
social services/social welfare office,
youth welfare office ...

Profit

e.g. hotel and restaurant association,
destination management organisation (DMO),
chamber of commerce, chamber of trade,
retail association ...

Planet

e.g. national park administration,
nature conservation associations,
coastal protection ...

Transferable
also to sites
outside the
Wadden Sea
Region

Step-by-step instructions for working with the Wadden Sea Tourism Radar



Below we have noted what procedure should be followed if you want to work with the Wadden Sea Tourism Radar as a group.

What to do?

1. Appoint an advisory team

The first step is to select suitable people who can answer the questions of the radar from the perspectives of all three dimensions of sustainability (cf. page 12). The selected group of people will then be informed about the criteria (tables in the middle section).

2. Determine moderation

We recommend an independent, neutral moderator for discussion of the criteria.

3. Assessment of impacts

For this step, all people selected should meet for a workshop. Discussing the criteria takes time. They should have at least 30 minutes to agree on a common assessment for each of the 30 criteria. If the degree of impact is also to be determined, two more hours are needed.

4. Developing proposals for actions

Step 3 shows which criteria need to be addressed. The task now is to find suitable measures to address these points and to decide who could and should be responsible for implementing the measures. The same team that was selected in step 3 can develop the measures. In principle, however, it is also possible to change the group of people or to assign the task to another suitable existing group. If it should be done, it should be agreed in advance. In addition to Wadden Sea World Heritage, the appropriate steps should be taken. This step depends on the number of criteria for which measures need to be developed.

5. Implementation of the measures

The implementation of measures must be supported by the relevant stakeholders. The implementation of measures must be supported by the relevant stakeholders. The implementation of measures must be supported by the relevant stakeholders.

6. Evaluation of the measures

The implementation of measures must be supported by the relevant stakeholders. The implementation of measures must be supported by the relevant stakeholders. The implementation of measures must be supported by the relevant stakeholders.

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• Appoint an advisory team

• Determine a moderation

• Assessments of impacts

• Development of proposals for actions

• Decision on the measures

• Implementation of the measures




• Evaluation of the measures


What do we gain with the radar?

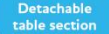
- ✓ A cross-dimensional discourse
- ✓ A compact overview of the overall situation
- ✓ The recognition and classification of undesirable developments
- ✓ A conscious and structured discussion on the jointly desired future

Which documents and tools are available?

<https://www.waddensea-worldheritage.org/resources/wadden-sea-tourism-radar>







List of criteria of the Wadden Sea Tourism Radar

Planet, People, Profit – 30 self-check criteria


A. Dimension “Planet”: OUV Criteria


A	Criterion (Explanation)	Statement applies	If 1, 2 or 3: Is the criterion negatively affected by tourism development in the area and, if so, in what way?	Examples of impacts caused by tourism	Impairment Degree
A.1	The landscape and structures of the Wadden Sea at the destination are shaped by natural forces (e.g.	fully 4 rather yes 3 rather not 2 not at all 1		The development of tourism infrastructure (e.g. expansion of ferry docks) could change tidal currents in the Wadden Sea. Tourist use may result in the loss of individual shorelines. For example, the groundwater level on the islands could drop to such an extent that wet dune valleys dry out and are lost as a special type of landscape due to excessive extraction of groundwater when the demand from guests increases.	Low 1 Medium 2 High 3
				Again, it is primarily construction measures for tourism in the beach areas, tidal flats, and watercourses that are suitable examples of negative impacts. If, for example, construction work is carried out on the beach in front of dunes for tourism purposes, this changes the sand displacement processes that ultimately form the basis of dune formation. But also the introduction of litter by careless holidaymakers can cost animals their lives.	
				Disturbances of bird flocks caused by tourism – for example by recreational	

Wadden Sea Tourism

Recognising boundaries – preserving
Developing sustainable tourism in
the Wadden Sea World Heritage

A guideline for destinations



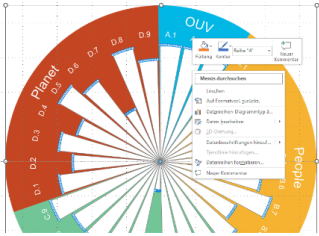


Information Wadden Sea Tourism Radar

How to use the Graphic Tool

Customise graphic:

1. Unzip the zip file completely to a local location (hard disk, USB stick, etc.).
2. Open the PowerPoint file (if necessary, click on 'Activate editing' in the yellow banner).
3. Right-click on the halo (do not click in the middle) so that dots appear at its ends. The context menu opens:



How to use the Graphic Tool

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Information Wadden Sea Tourism Radar How to use the Graphic Tool

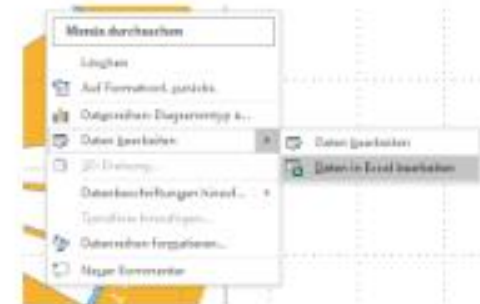


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4. In the context menu at the point 'Edit data' direct the cursor to the small arrow on the right and then select the point 'Edit data in Excel'.



How to use the Graphic Tool

<https://www.waddensea-worldheritage.org/resources/wadden-sea-tourism-radar>



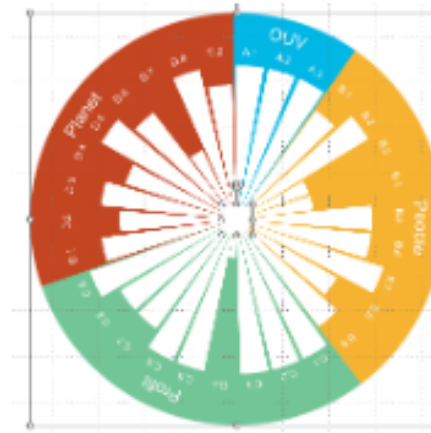
5. In the Excel table that opens automatically, enter the corresponding values (1-5) in the column provided:

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As soon as the rays have the intended lengths, the graphic can easily be exported from PowerPoint as an image; e.g. if you want to use it in another PowerPoint presentation.

Export graphic:

1. In the PowerPoint file, make sure that nothing is selected. Then use the key combination Ctrl + A to select everything on the slide. Borders appear around all the graphic elements:



2. Copy the elements to the clipboard with the key combination Ctrl + C.

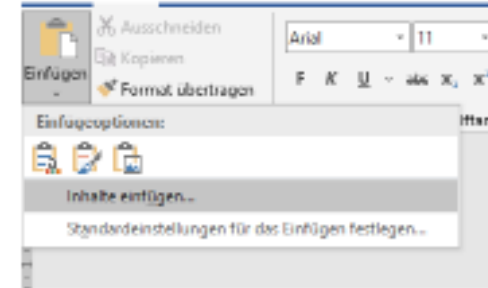


How to use the Graphic Tool

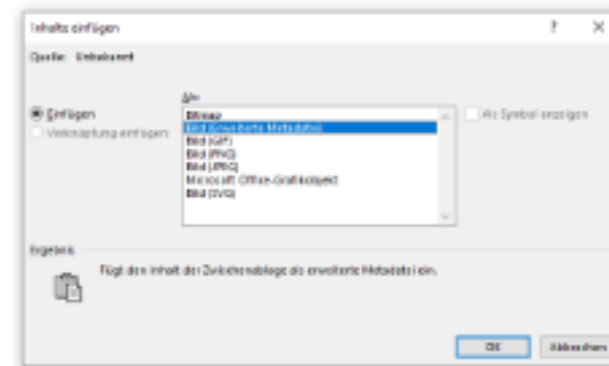
<https://www.waddensea-worldheritage.org/resources/waddensea-tourism-radar>



3. In Word or PowerPoint, click on the arrow in the 'Start' tab under the 'Paste' icon and then select 'Paste content':



4. Click on Image (Advanced Metafile):



Done! It is also possible to open the graphic as a single element in an image editing programme (Gimp, Paint, Photoshop). Simply open the corresponding programme after step 2 and then use the key combination Ctrl + V there.