

## **Annex II: Examples of Responsible Business Practices in the Tourism sector**

This chapter provides a number of responsible business practices in the tourism sector by governments, civil society organizations, trade unions, international organizations, as well as responsible practices by the tourism industry. The list also includes a number of multi-stakeholder initiatives. These cases could serve as examples for stakeholders in Myanmar.

### **Government initiatives**

#### **1. Cambodia – National Committee of Tourism Experts**

In Cambodia a National Committee of Tourism Experts has been established as per the National Tourism Law. The Committee is led by the Minister of Tourism and assisted by Secretaries of State and representatives from a number of government ministries and institutions.<sup>1</sup>

#### **2. Cambodia - National Campaign "Child-Safe Tourism in Cambodia"**

The National Campaign 'Child-Safe Tourism in Cambodia' was launched by the Ministry of Tourism and World Vision in March 2014. The campaign aims to prevent child sexual exploitation in the tourism sector by enlisting responsible tourists to keep children safe from any abuse occurring in the first place.<sup>2</sup>

#### **3. Lao PDR – National Tourism Fund**

In Lao PDR the National Tourism Fund, a fund established for the development and promotion of tourism has been established. Collection of fees from tourists goes into this fund and is spent for the development of human resources, facilities for tourism, advertising and promotion of tourism and performance of obligations to international organizations relating to tourism.<sup>3</sup>

#### **4. Strategic Plan - Sustainable Tourism and Green Jobs for Indonesia**

Strategic Plan for Sustainable Tourism and Green Jobs explores how tourism can play a role in enhancing livelihoods and improving quality of life in Indonesia. The Plan was initiated by the ILO together with the Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy (MoTCE) and the Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration (MoMT) under ILO's Green Jobs in Asia Project in Indonesia.<sup>4</sup>

#### **5. India – Code of Conduct for safe and honorable tourism**

With an aim to promote clean and safe tourism, the Indian Union Ministry of Tourism is increasing awareness of its Code of Conduct for safe and honorable tourism. The Ministry is creating awareness of the code in different stages, with the first stage covering the organized tourism sector.<sup>5</sup>

#### **6. Sri Lanka – National Action Plan to Combat Child Sex Tourism**

In 2006 a two year action plan to stop the commercial exploitation of Sri Lanka's children was launched by the Sri Lanka Tourist Board with the support of UNICEF. Sri Lanka is the first country in South Asia with a national plan of action to combat child sex tourism.<sup>6</sup>

#### **7. Brazil – government campaign against sex tourism**

The Brazilian government has launched a campaign against domestic violence, the sexual exploitation of minors and human trafficking. The country has a code of conduct for taxi drivers and hotel receptionists. Officials are also plastering public spaces such as airplanes, airports, bus and train stations and hotels with

awareness-raising messages. "Every tourist who arrives in Brazil will know that the exploitation of children and juveniles is a crime."<sup>7</sup>

## **8. Dominican Republic – Prevention and Combat of Sex Tourism**

The Dominican Republic conducted an in-depth assessment study about the commercial sexual exploitation of children and adolescents. The results of the study were alarming and led to the creation of the Inter-institutional Commission against Sexual Abuse and Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents, made up of 25 public and private organisations. One important aspect of the national strategy to combat sex tourism was the coordination established with international agencies along with private and public agencies from the countries of tourist origin that arrive to the Dominican Republic.<sup>8</sup>

## **9. Peru - Guide for suppliers of tourism services: From spectators to actors -Trainer's Guide**

The "Guide for suppliers of tourism services: From spectators to actors (Spanish) Trainer's Guide", was prepared by the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Tourism of Peru, the Italian NGO Cooperazione e Sviluppo - CESVI- and UNICEF, with the support of the region of Lombardia, the Government of Peru, the Ministry of Women and Social Development, the Centro de Formacion en Turismo, CENFOTUR, and the Commission for the Promotion of Peru, PROMPERU. The Guide provides guidance to all suppliers in the tourism value chain on the issue of child sex tourism.<sup>9</sup>

## **10. Hawaii – Legislation against sex tourism**

The Local government of Hawaii passed legislation to end sex tourism and hold tour operators accountable for their role in facilitating sex tourism.<sup>10</sup>

# **Regional initiatives**

## **1. The ASEAN Regional Public Education Campaign**

This initiative is jointly carried out between the ten ASEAN Governments with the support of the Australian Government and under the coordination of the NGO Child Wise Australia. The objectives of the campaign are: (a) to mobilize responsible travelers and local citizens to report suspicious behavior; (b) to deter child sex offenders, and (c) to create a culture of intolerance to child sexual abuse. In the framework of this unified approach to combat the problem in the ASEAN region, the different countries have developed their own strategy to roll-out the campaign at national level.<sup>11</sup>

## **2. UNIAP – COMMIT – Sub-regional initiative combating human trafficking including labour trafficking for tourism purposes**

The United Nations Inter-Agency Project on Human Trafficking (UNIAP) - Coordinated Mekong Ministerial Initiative against Trafficking (COMMIT) is a sub-regional initiative in the Mekong region to combat human trafficking. Six Governments of the Greater Mekong Sub-region (Cambodia, China, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand, and Viet Nam) have signed a MoU against Trafficking in Persons. Amongst others, UNIAP-COMMIT focuses on the nexus between the tourism sector and human trafficking in the Mekong Region, outlining the importance of working with the tourism sector to create effective public/private partnerships to address the problem.<sup>12</sup>

## Donors

### 1. Lao PDR – Technical and Vocational Education and Training

The Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) supports a reform of technical and vocational education and training in Lao PDR to ensure that Lao youth—particularly from marginalized groups— have access to quality education, can obtain a high level of skills, and can find and keep well-paid jobs.<sup>13</sup>

## International Organizations

### 1. UNEP and UNWTO – A Guide for Policy Makers to make Tourism more Sustainable

The United Nations Environmental Program (UNEP) and the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) have developed a guide which examines ways in which principally governments but also other stakeholders can develop strategies, policies and tools to maximize the industry's positive effects while minimizing the negative impacts.<sup>14</sup>

### 2. UNICEF - Engaging tourism industry to end child sexual exploitation in Latin America

Unicef Latin America launched a campaign to engage the tourism industry in the fight to end child sexual exploitation in the Latin American continent.<sup>15</sup>

### 3. UNWTO, UNODC and UNESCO Anti-trafficking campaign

The World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) have joined forces to promote a global campaign urging travellers to support the fight against a number of forms of trafficking. *'Your Actions Count - Be a Responsible Traveller'* aims to raise awareness about the most common illicit goods and services that tourists might be exposed to while travelling. The campaign provides guidance to recognize possible situations of trafficking in persons, wildlife, cultural artefacts, illicit drugs and counterfeit goods, and invites travellers to take action through responsible consumer choices.<sup>16</sup>

### 4. Project Childhood – Mekong Region

Project Childhood brings together World Vision, the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), and INTERPOL to address the serious issue of sexual exploitation of children in tourism in a dual prevention and protection approach.<sup>17</sup>

### 5. ILO –Guide on Social dialogue in the Tourism Sector

The ILO has developed a guide on promoting social dialogue in the tourism sector.<sup>18</sup>

### 6. IPEC Brazil – strategy on sustainable tourism and children

IPEC Brazil (national and in Bahia State) is part of the strategy on sustainable tourism and children, coordinated by the Ministry of Tourism.<sup>19</sup>

### 7. ILO Indonesia - Enhancing Livelihoods and Green Jobs in Indonesia

ILO Indonesia developed a programme on enhancement of livelihoods and green jobs in the hospitality sector in Indonesia.<sup>20</sup>

### 8. ILO Occupational Health & Safety Manual for the Tourism Sector

The ILO developed a training manual on Health and Safety for businesses in the tourism sector.<sup>21</sup>

## **9. ILO Good Practices Guide for Guesthouses and Small Hotels**

Within the UN Inter Agency Cluster on Enhancing sustainable tourism, clean production and export capacity in Lao PDR, ILO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific and Sectoral Activities Department produced a Good Practices Guide for Guesthouses and Small Hotels. The Guide is an activity based learning program for managers or business owners who wish to manage customer service effectively and proactively –through motivating and inspiring their employees and teams and provides information and training for receptionists, housekeeping and breakfast services.<sup>22</sup>

## **Non-governmental organizations and trade unions**

### **1. IUF - Fight against child exploitation model agreement**

The IUF developed a model agreement against child exploitation which the hospitality industry can implement.<sup>23</sup>

### **2. Rainforest Alliance – Training on sustainable tourism management**

Rainforest Alliance: The Rainforest Alliance works with major local and international tour operators around the world to promote ecologically and socially responsible best practices for tourism businesses in Latin America. Rainforest Alliance also provides training on sustainable tourism management.<sup>24</sup>

### **3. NGO Indecon – Community Based Tourism**

The Indonesian NGO Indecon promotes community based tourism in Indonesia. Indecon works together with many stakeholders in developing ecotourism or sustainable tourism destination, as well as community based-tourism. The Partners are varied organizations from international to regional level, such as International Donor Institutions (UNWTO, EU, IUCN, UNESCO), Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy, NGOs (WWF, TNC, CI) and Local Government.<sup>25</sup>

### **4. NGO Equations India**

Equitable Tourism Options (Equations) works towards awareness and mitigation of the negative impacts of tourism in India. The organization primarily provides analysis, initiates campaigns, advocates for law and policy changes, and networks with other groups working on the issues of tourism. Equations relies on its network of grassroots organisations, local communities, activists, researchers, unions and experts to build perspectives from the ground. Amongst others it has done research on IFIs and tourism, sexual exploitation and tourism, and has campaigned against the development of mega resorts<sup>26</sup>

### **5. Community Based Tourism Institute – Thailand**

CBT-I was founded based upon the conviction that tourism can be a tool for community development. However, for rural tourism to be sustainable, community members must participate in and benefit from tourism development. To achieve this CBT-I recognizes community stewardship of local resources and allows local people greater opportunities to participate in defining the direction of tourism development in their own communities. CBT-I works with local communities, Thai government, NGOs, academics and selected tour operators with a commitment to Sustainable, Responsible Tourism and provides trainings on CBT.<sup>27</sup>

## **6. ICIMOD Nepal**

The International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD) is a regional intergovernmental learning and knowledge sharing centre serving the eight regional member countries of the Hindu Kush Himalayas – Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, India, Myanmar, Nepal, and Pakistan.<sup>28</sup>

## **7. Community-Based and Responsible Tourism Network – Vietnam**

Of key importance to successful community-based and responsible tourism development in Vietnam is effective stakeholder cooperation. The establishment of the community-based and responsible tourism network is providing a platform through which community-based tourism development can effectively expand and replicate, supported by the improved engagement and coordination of local partners, and the enhanced availability of important information and source of contacts.<sup>29</sup>

## **Multi-stakeholder Initiatives**

### **1. Madagascar – Social Protection Network against sex tourism**

In response to sex tourism in Nosy Be, Madagascar, a social protection network has been set up. It includes representatives from the police, judiciary, NGOs, doctors, schools and the tourist industry, and meets at least once a month to review and devise strategies.<sup>30</sup>

### **2. Roundtable on Tourism and Human Rights for Tour Operators**

The Roundtable on Tourism and Human Rights for tour operators was held for the first time in Germany in 2013 with the aim to bring the German tourism industry, civil society organizations and experts together to discuss the various steps of human rights due diligence for the tourism sector.<sup>31</sup> The Roundtable has developed an open access online training to introduce tour operator experts to the subject of human rights.<sup>32</sup>

### **3. The Code of Conduct for the Protection of Children from Sexual Exploitation in Travel and Tourism**

The Code of Conduct for the Protection of Children from Sexual Exploitation in Travel and Tourism is an industry driven responsible tourism initiative co-funded by the Swiss Government (SECO) and by the tourism private sector and supported by the ECPAT International network. Advisory partners include UNICEF and UNWTO.<sup>33</sup>

## **Tourism industry**

### **1. International Tourism Partnership (ITP)**

The International Tourism Partnership brings together the world's leading international hotel companies to provide a voice for environmental and social responsibility in the industry. We work to demonstrate in a very practical way that environmental and social responsibility makes good business sense. ITP does this by highlighting best practice, offering a range of practical products and programmes and tackling emerging sustainability issues through its collaborative working groups.<sup>34</sup>

## **2. Tourism Industry Association New Zealand**

The New Zealand Tourism Industry Association (TIA) is the representative body of tourism operators and offers tourism business tools designed to help members develop more successful businesses. TIA has been involved in various projects, including helping to strengthen safety across the adventure tourism sector, establishing stronger partnerships with local government in order to boost the economic contribution visitors make to communities throughout New Zealand and promoting environmental sustainability.<sup>35</sup>

## **3. Air France**

Air France launched a video campaign to inform passengers about strict laws in destination countries that punish people who exploit children.

## **4. Kuoni**

Kuoni, a leisure travel and destination management company, has been working on human rights-related issues such as child protection and fair working conditions for several years. Currently, it is developing a human rights policy and a framework for implementation based on the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.<sup>36</sup> Kuoni the only tour operator that has conducted 2 human rights impact assessments in Kenya and India and publicly reported on these impact assessments.

## **5. Marriott International**

Marriott International has a human rights policy statement that makes direct reference to the Universal Declaration on Human Rights. Marriott also re-launched their business ethics awareness programme last year, which provides employees with the tools to identify potential ethical and compliance issues and raise them with the appropriate leaders within the organization. This includes a new training video for all new hire inductions, plus quarterly bulletins with updates on tools for prevention. The company recently developed human rights and protection of children training for their security officers and all property-based employees, which is being rolled-out across their global operations.<sup>37</sup>

## **6. Shangri-La Hotels and Resorts**

Shangri-La Hotels and Resorts is a Hong Kong-based hotel group operating globally but with half of its properties in China. The Hotel Group launched a supplier code of conduct in 2009 (now externally audited) and conduct site visits to their top 150 suppliers to check employee wages and conditions, health and safety, management systems and environmental practices; they have a group-wide programme linking hotels with a local school or orphanage for five to 10 years, including providing training in hotel skills.<sup>38</sup>

## **7. The Youth Career Initiative**

Youth Career Initiative is a global initiative supported by several major international hotel companies. This six-month education programme gives disadvantaged young people aged 18 to 21 hands-on experience, and training in an international hotel. Apart from gaining life and work skills, young participants are empowered to make informed career choices, enabling them to improve their employability and enhance their long-term social and economic opportunities. Over 420 young people in 11 countries participate in the programme every year in more than 50 leading hotels. The high number (85%) of young people graduating from this scheme to secure employment in the hotel industry or in further education shows that this project effectively tackles key issues of youth unemployment and social exclusion, poverty, and exploitation.<sup>39</sup>

## **8. Tour Operators Initiative**

The Tour operators Initiative (TOI) is a voluntary, non-profit association, developed by tour operators with the support of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) and the World Tourism Organisation (UNWTO). The initiative is open to all tour operators, regardless of their size and geographical location and seeks to enable tour operators to respond to international agendas while creating a platform to develop ideas and disseminate practices to address the environmental, social, economic and cultural aspects of sustainable development within the tourism sector.<sup>40</sup> The Supply Chain Working Group of the Tour-Operators Initiative has created a comprehensive guide for supply chain engagements of tour-operators.<sup>41</sup>

## **9. Spanish Tourism Businesses sign up to UN Global Code of Ethics for Tourism**

A number of Spanish prominent tourism businesses have signed up to follow the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism, a set of principles backed by the UN World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) and designed to guide the development of the industry in ways that maximize socio-economic benefits and minimize negative impacts.<sup>42</sup>

## **10. Carlson – human trafficking initiative**

The hotel group Carlson is a founder member of the Global Business Coalition Against Human Trafficking (GBCAT). GBCAT is a global coalition of corporations committed to eradicating trafficking in supply chains, including forced labour and all sex trafficking, notably child prostitution and is a thought leaders' forum to develop and share best practices for addressing the vulnerability of businesses to human trafficking in their operations.<sup>43 44</sup>

## **11. Soneva - water resource management**

Sourcing water from sustainable sources is a major priority for the luxury resort group Soneva in The Maldives and Thailand. Although water consumption in the resorts continues to rise, no water is taken from the public water supply with 60% coming from rainwater collection or wells and 40% from desalination. Since fresh water issues are a particular concern in Thailand, Soneva Kiri has built its own reservoir to collect rainwater.<sup>45</sup>

## **12. Jetwing Hotels – Sri Lanka**

Jetwing Hotels, a small chain of 16 hotels in Sri Lanka, has been recognized for its proactive stance on human rights. Internally the hotel group has adopted a number of practices such as all staff is considered equal and valuable. There is an open-door policy where associates can speak up on issues faced. Associates are encouraged to implement ideas and suggestions on process improvement and training programmes exist to develop associate skills, such as free lessons in the English language. Externally, the group has placed the hotels in locations with the purpose of uplifting local communities. Associates regularly conduct programmes to benefit the lives of nearby citizens.<sup>46</sup>

## **13. The Nile Cruise Association – Food safety**

The Nile Cruise Association in Egypt has implemented the Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point Food Safety system, based on stringent World Health Organisation (WHO) guidelines. Its primary aim was to ensure that the cruise boats comply with internationally recognized food hygiene standards and so minimize the risk of tourists becoming ill. The system reviews all aspects of the operation from staff training to kitchen design and how to handle, store, cook, present and get rid of waste food in as safe a manner as possible. Changes

were made to water purification equipment to ensure that Nile water was not the source of infection when washing vegetables and fruit. The correct use of refrigeration and the correct monitoring of equipment were also vital to prevent infection. The system has also been adopted by several members of the Egyptian Hotel Association. Boats and hotels are audited on a monthly basis. As a result, illness rates have fallen to low levels on the boats and in the hotels that have incorporated the system, which has been extended to cover legionella and swimming pool safety and, even more recently, environmental issues.<sup>47</sup>

<sup>1</sup> See:

[http://www.google.nl/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&frm=1&source=web&cd=3&sqi=2&ved=0CDAQFjAC&url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.dfdl.com%2Fresources%2Flibrary%2Flegal-update-archives%2Fcategory%2F16-law-updates-cambodia%3Fdownload%3D290%253Acambodian-weekly-law-update-15-feb-2011%26start%3D80&ei=XZTHU6y\\_EoyqOtCHgMAL&usg=AFQjCNFUaYO-VkWWfhPLhFN6BuotqmEYw&sig2=zR3NHrJu-rIQCNwSdPjnAw](http://www.google.nl/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&frm=1&source=web&cd=3&sqi=2&ved=0CDAQFjAC&url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.dfdl.com%2Fresources%2Flibrary%2Flegal-update-archives%2Fcategory%2F16-law-updates-cambodia%3Fdownload%3D290%253Acambodian-weekly-law-update-15-feb-2011%26start%3D80&ei=XZTHU6y_EoyqOtCHgMAL&usg=AFQjCNFUaYO-VkWWfhPLhFN6BuotqmEYw&sig2=zR3NHrJu-rIQCNwSdPjnAw)

<sup>2</sup> See: <http://childsafetourism.org/increase-cambodian-tourism-leads-growing-importance-child-safe-tourism/>

<sup>3</sup> See:

<http://books.google.nl/books?id=yh0uD5v6mHkC&pg=PA31&lpg=PA31&dq=tourism+law+cambodia&source=bl&ots=X113HX0izd&sig=4I3X5YmRII-030JUI057yI95iTQ&hl=en&sa=X&ei=QgPHU-SNL4STPfx9glAD&ved=0CEAQ6AEwAigK#v=onepage&q=tourism%20law%20cambodia&f=false> (p 32-33)

<sup>4</sup> See: [http://www.ilo.org/global/industries-and-sectors/hotels-catering-tourism/WCMS\\_208097/lang-en/index.htm](http://www.ilo.org/global/industries-and-sectors/hotels-catering-tourism/WCMS_208097/lang-en/index.htm)

<sup>5</sup> See: <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/goa/Campaign-on-tourism-code-of-conduct-begins/articleshow/9572118.cms>

<sup>6</sup> See: [http://www2.unicef.org/60090/media/media\\_34596.html](http://www2.unicef.org/60090/media/media_34596.html)

<sup>7</sup> Brazil fights sex tourism, child prostitution ahead of World Cup, 19 May 2014. See: <http://www.newvision.co.ug/news/655739-brazil-fights-sex-tourism-child-prostitution-ahead-of-world-.html>

<sup>8</sup> Prevention of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents:

Contributing to a Sustainable Tourism in Central America, UNICEF, 2005., p. 26-31. See:

[http://www.unicef.org/lac/Prevencion\\_de\\_la\\_ESC\\_ing.pdf](http://www.unicef.org/lac/Prevencion_de_la_ESC_ing.pdf)

<sup>9</sup> See: <http://dtxtg4w60xqpw.cloudfront.net/sites/all/files/docpdf/peruguidespectators.pdf>

<sup>10</sup> <http://www.equalitynow.org/node/279>

<sup>11</sup> See: <http://dtxtg4w60xqpw.cloudfront.net/sites/all/files/docpdf/australia2007aseancstreview.pdf>

<sup>12</sup> See: <http://www.no-trafficking.org/commit.html>

<sup>13</sup> See: <https://docs.google.com/file/d/0B0JJgm4gkNLvWjJfMzk5VWtheWc/edit?usp=sharing>

<sup>14</sup> See: <http://www.unep.fr/shared/publications/pdf/Dtlx0592xPA-TourismPolicyEN.pdf>

<sup>15</sup> See: [http://www.unicef.org/lac/Prevencion\\_de\\_la\\_ESC\\_ing.pdf](http://www.unicef.org/lac/Prevencion_de_la_ESC_ing.pdf)

<sup>16</sup> See: <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/press/releases/2014/March/unodc-unwto-and-unesco-launch-anti-trafficking-campaign.html>

<sup>17</sup> See: <http://www.traveldailynews.asia/news/article/52850/project-childhood-in-the-mekong>

<sup>18</sup> See: [http://www.ilo.org/sector/Resources/publications/WCMS\\_162264/lang-en/index.htm](http://www.ilo.org/sector/Resources/publications/WCMS_162264/lang-en/index.htm)

<sup>19</sup> See: <http://www.icrtourism.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/03/OP26.pdf>

<sup>20</sup> See: [http://www.ilo.org/global/industries-and-sectors/hotels-catering-tourism/WCMS\\_208097/lang-en/index.htm](http://www.ilo.org/global/industries-and-sectors/hotels-catering-tourism/WCMS_208097/lang-en/index.htm)

<sup>21</sup> See: [http://www.ilo.org/sector/Resources/training-materials/WCMS\\_159248/lang-en/index.htm](http://www.ilo.org/sector/Resources/training-materials/WCMS_159248/lang-en/index.htm) + <http://www.fto.co.uk/health-and-safety/education-training-support/>

<sup>22</sup> See: [http://www.ilo.org/sector/Resources/training-materials/WCMS\\_194637/lang-en/index.htm](http://www.ilo.org/sector/Resources/training-materials/WCMS_194637/lang-en/index.htm)

<sup>23</sup> See: [http://www.iuf.org/w/sites/default/files/Fight\\_against\\_child\\_exploitation\\_model\\_agreement\\_e.pdf](http://www.iuf.org/w/sites/default/files/Fight_against_child_exploitation_model_agreement_e.pdf)

<sup>24</sup> See: <http://www.rainforest-alliance.org/tourism/training>

<sup>25</sup> See: <http://www.indecon.or.id/en/>

<sup>26</sup> See: <http://www.equitabletourism.org/>

<sup>27</sup> See: [http://www.cbt-i.org/2012/about\\_history.php](http://www.cbt-i.org/2012/about_history.php)

<sup>28</sup> See: <http://www.icimod.org/>

<sup>29</sup> See: <http://www.ngocentre.org.vn/content/about-us-community-based-and-responsible-tourism-network>

<sup>30</sup> See: <http://www.irinnews.org/report/91197/madagascar-fighting-a-rising-tide-of-sex-tourism>

<sup>31</sup> See: [http://www.menschenrechte-im-tourismus.net/fileadmin/user\\_upload/Menschenrechte/RT\\_Human\\_Right\\_in\\_Tourism\\_ENG\\_02.pdf](http://www.menschenrechte-im-tourismus.net/fileadmin/user_upload/Menschenrechte/RT_Human_Right_in_Tourism_ENG_02.pdf)

<sup>32</sup> See: [www.humanrights-in-tourism.net](http://www.humanrights-in-tourism.net) (currently only available in German)

<sup>33</sup> See: [www.thecode.org](http://www.thecode.org)

<sup>34</sup> See: <http://www.tourismpartnership.org/>

<sup>35</sup> See: <http://www.tianz.org.nz/main/about-tia/>

<sup>36</sup> See all footnotes in this report:

[http://www.tourismconcern.org.uk/uploads/file/campaigns/TourismConcern\\_IndustryHumanRightsBriefing-FIN.pdf](http://www.tourismconcern.org.uk/uploads/file/campaigns/TourismConcern_IndustryHumanRightsBriefing-FIN.pdf)

<sup>37</sup> <http://www.marriott.com/corporate-social-responsibility/corporate-values.mi>



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- <sup>38</sup> See: <http://www.theguardian.com/sustainable-business/blog/integrating-ethics-into-tourism>
- <sup>39</sup> See: <http://www.theguardian.com/sustainable-business/blog/integrating-ethics-into-tourism>
- <sup>40</sup> See: <http://www.toinitiative.org/index.php?id=143>
- <sup>41</sup> See: <http://www.toinitiative.org/index.php?id=53>
- <sup>42</sup> See: <http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=39612&Cr=tourism&Cr1>
- <sup>43</sup> See: [http://www.unglobalcompact.org/docs/issues\\_doc/human\\_rights/Webinars/HT20Jun.pdf](http://www.unglobalcompact.org/docs/issues_doc/human_rights/Webinars/HT20Jun.pdf)
- <sup>44</sup> See: <http://www.greenhotelier.org/know-how-guides/addressing-human-trafficking-in-the-hospitality-industry/>
- <sup>45</sup> See: <http://www.greenhotelier.org/know-how-guides/water-management-and-responsibility-in-hotels/>
- <sup>46</sup> See: <http://www.greenhotelier.org/our-themes/community-communication-engagement/human-rights-day-itp-urges-tourism-businesses-to-adopt-an-action-plan/>
- <sup>47</sup> See: <http://www.greenhotelier.org/our-themes/food-safety/>