

Facing future disruptions: Enhancing community resilience through collaborative finance

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https://www.whcatalysis.org



Presenter / Catalyst



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Value aligned organisations, networks & collaborators



World Heritage Catalysis



A commons oriented emerging community of practice

applying strategic and transformative approaches in tourism

destination and visitor management aiming to protect natural

and cultural heritage while building adaptive, resilient, and

peaceful communities.





UNESCO World Heritage



2023: 168 States Parties, 1199 World Heritage sites (933 cultural, 227 natural, 39 mixed)

Policy on the integration of a sustainable development perspective into the processes of the World Heritage Convention (Adopted by GA 2015)

26. World Heritage properties are important travel destinations that, if managed properly, have great potential for inclusive local economic development, sustainability and strengthening social resilience. Sustainable forms of tourism development, including community-based initiatives, should be accompanied by inclusive and equitable economic investment to ensure benefit sharing in and around World Heritage properties¹⁹.







An agenda off track



In 2023 of the roughly 140 targets:

12% are on track

- > 50% are moderately or severely off track
- > 30% have either seen no movement or regressed below the 2015 baseline.



Blindspot to an unsustainable economy



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- Growth is exponential (not linear)
- I Fiat money holds no intrinsic value but is issued as interest bearing debt and backed by trust
- I Global debt (currently \$307 trillion) is increasing and can never be paid off
- ! Servicing of this debt and economic growth require continuous extraction of natural, cultural and human resources



> The "sustainable development" agenda will remain extractive unless we reconsider SDG8, reform the financial & monetary system, and support the emergence of new forms of socio-economic relationships and organisation.

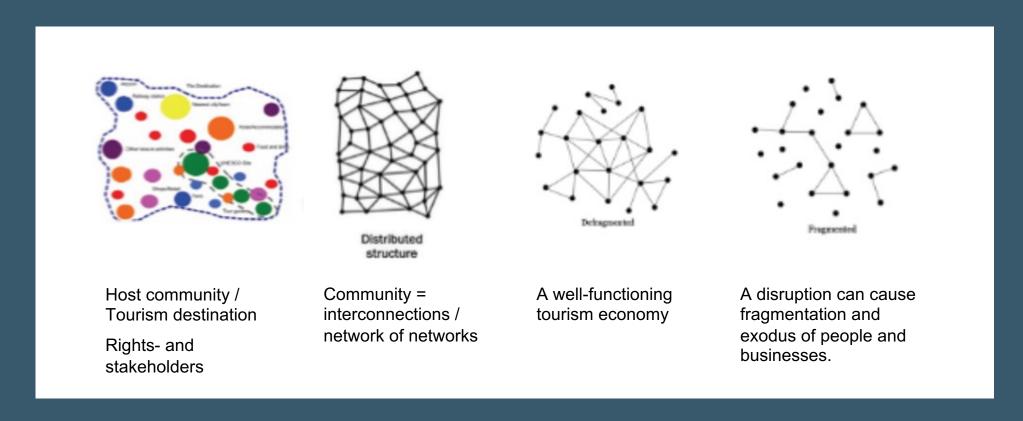


Blindspot to future disruptions





A community & network perspective



- 1. Tourism is a vulnerable sector. Community stakeholders need adaptive capacity.
- 2. Tourism is an extractive sector. Community stakeholders need transformative capacity.



Evolving & emerging practice

Less energy

13 CLIMATE ACTION

Sustainable tourism takes full account of its current and future economic, social, and environmental impacts addressing the needs of visitors, the industry, the environment, and host communities. UNWTO



Target 8.9 By 2030m devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products.

Indicator 8.9.1 Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate

Green

Sustainable

- Limiting damage

Arrest disorder

DEPARTURE:

- Exponential growth and "overtourism"
- Emissions and increased global warming
- GDP, extractive practices, exploitation
- Biodiversity loss, Systems collapse
- Uneven distribution of benefits
- Food insecurity, water shortage
- Top down, privatization

Practice Conventional (BAU)

- Leakages
- Vulnerability

Extract value

More energy

Evolve capacity

Do good

ASPIRATIONS:

- Carbon neutrality, net-zero emissions
- Bottom-up, stewardship, partnerships
- Equitable distribution of resources
- Wellbeing indicators
- Circularity, "de-growth", "post-growth"
- Resilience

Generative

- Contributing to the local community

Restorative

- Restoring social & ecological systems to a healthy state

Practice Regenerative

- Enabling social & ecological systems to evolve

Impact









"Regenerative tourism" Various definitions Intentions: going beyond ST, positive impact, holistic approach, transformational experience,

mindset shift.

Practice: intentional rather than a proven practice. Still an immature concept, often a brand, often ignoring externalities (emissions) or systemic unsustainability (the fundamental unsustainability of the economy).

Impact



Tourism as a transformational pathway



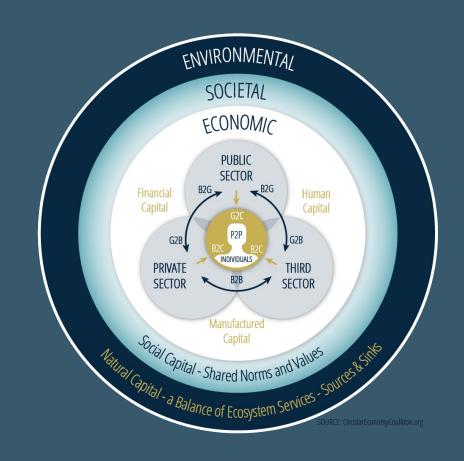
Tourism as a transformational pathway needs to decouple the hostvisitor relationship from the exploitative and extractive economy and instead support non-exploitative reciprocal exchanges. In the future, tourism can be **generative** by creating new products and services that contribute to the wellbeing and sustainability of the local community, or restorative by helping to maintain and strengthen social- and ecological systems. Tourism products and services in a circular economy involving both resource and financial circularity, could contribute to a regenerative development paradigm.

Towards circular economies

Towards circular and regenerative economies

The term 'circular economy' is typically understood to refer to material flows, with less attention given to finance. However, without a flow of payments in the opposite direction to materials, a circular economy cannot become self-sustaining, making investment less attractive - despite demands for progress from both government and investors.

Credit Commons Society 2022





Collaborative finance (Co-Fi)

Collaborative finance

Financial transactions that occurs directly between individuals <u>without intermediation</u> of a traditional financial institution.

Mutual credit

An accounting system for trading and exchange that doesn't require conventional money, doesn't incur interest and doesn't involve banks. Based on networks of businesses, traders and individuals who get to know and trust each other in a geographical area or business sector.

| Provisioning | Leakages | Resilience | Recovery | |
|---|---|--|--|--|
| Financial infrastructure for economic inclusion and provisioning. | Financial circularity prevents unnecessary leakages. | Supporting a variety of sectors, moving beyond dependence on tourism revenues. | Interest free investment supplementing conventional funding. 'Building back better' | |
| Even successful tourism destinations may experience the toll of economic discrepancies. Without access to appropriate financial systems people may struggle to provide for self and family. | Due to outside ownership of tourism related chains, franchises and imports, economic leakage from tourism is often very high. Money coming into a community typically only changes hands a few times before it goes out of local circulation. | Most tourism destinations risk future disruptions that could deprive communities of revenues. Tourism dependent communities are specifically vulnerable. | A major disaster and/or smaller disruptions could prevent regular economic activities for longer or shorter periods. In some cases recovery would require significant investments but often funding is scarce or early investments extractive. | |

https://www.whcatalysis.org/whets



World Heritage Catalysis approach

Positive impacts

VMAST

WHTF

Assessments and mapping exposing complexity and opportunities

Futures literacy and strategic foresight unlocking the potential for transformational practice

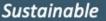
Practice Conventional (BAU)

Green

Heritage governed as property and resources in tourism developed and managed to support perpetual economic growth (GDP) causing negative impacts, increasing tourism dependency and community vulnerability.

Non-renewable energy sources

Negative impacts



- Limiting damage



Generative

- Contributing to the local community

Restorative

Renewable energy sources

- Restorina social & ecological systems to a healthy state

Regenerative **Practice**

net-positive impacts.

Heritage governed as commons

supporting generative and restorative

used within a circular economy, applying collaborative finance, contributing to

tourism products and services are offered and

- Enabling social & ecological systems to evolve

WHETS

Building a non-extractive commons economy through collaborative finance Funding the commons



Commons governance through polycentric, decentralised and participatory approaches

Vision for a paradigm shift set out through World Heritage Catalysis (2022-2024) based on and adapted from the Regenerative Design Framework by Bill Reed (2007), Ethan Roland (2018), and Daniel Christian Wahl (2019).





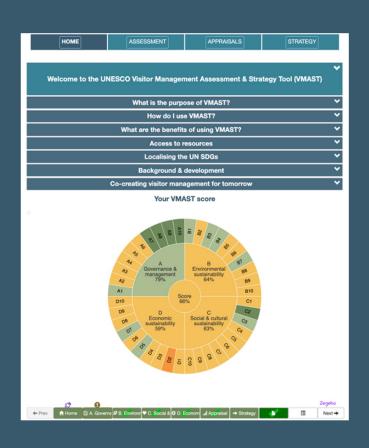
Zegeba

√MAST



- UNESCOs Visitor Management Assessment & Strategy Tool

A tool helping WH site management authorities improve visitor management for heritage protection and localisation of the UNSDGs



Goal A

Effective governance & visitor management protecting heritage values

Goal B

Contribution to environmental sustainability, climate change mitigation & adaptation

Goal C

Contribution to inclusive social development & cultural sustainability

Goal D

Contribution to inclusive & sustainable economic development

Monitoring

> Improved understanding

Budgeted activities

> Feasible ambitions

Communication

> Improved outreach

Capacity development

> Strengthened capacities

Collaboration

> Increased impact





WHETS



The World Heritage Exchange Trading Systems

(WHETS) is an emerging portfolio of circular

economics and collaborative finance tools provided
through value-aligned organisations and nested
through open protocols.

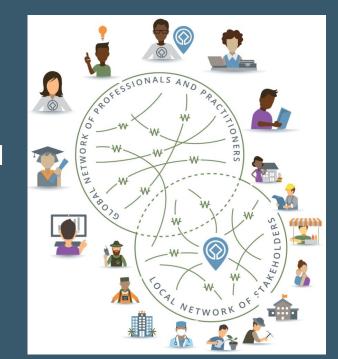
Current Co-Fi tooling:

Credit clearing (Local Loops) – mechanism for internally offsetting debts.

Vouchers (High Street Vouchers) – issuing credit to be spent locally.

Bartering – trade and exchange without money.

Timebanking – bartering using labour-time as unit of account.





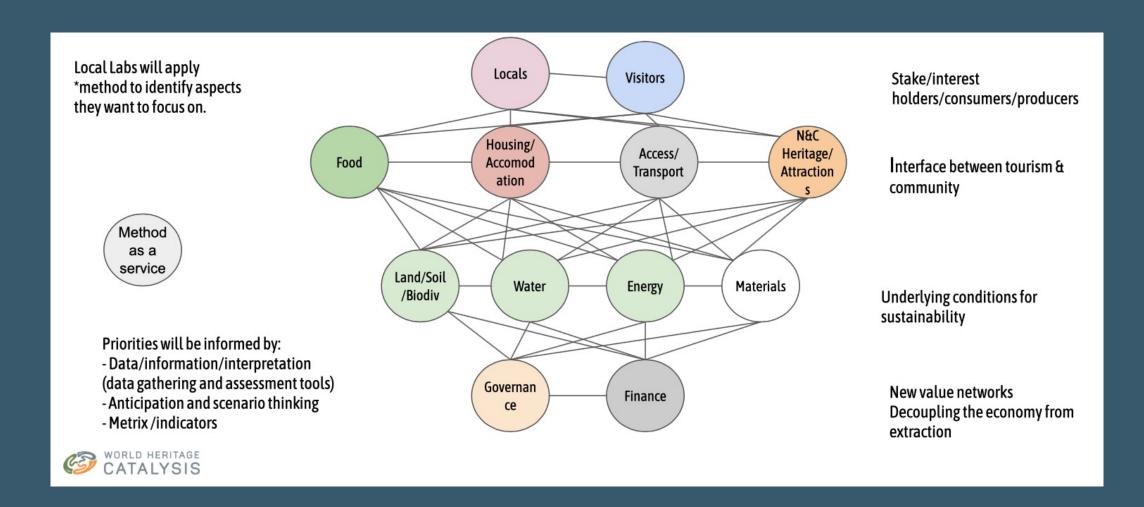






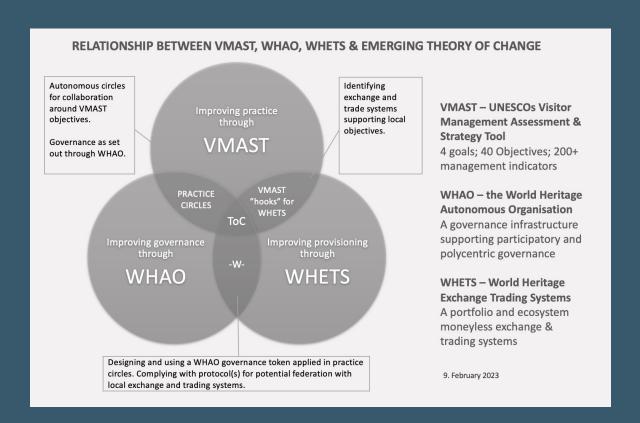


World Heritage Tourism Futures (WHTF) Labs





Theory of Change



| Emerging Theory of Change | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|--|--|---|--|--|
| Problem we are solving | Stake- holder | Entry point | Catalytic action | Measurable effect / Patterns | Wider benefits | Long-term changes | | |
| MICRO: individual dis- empowerment MESO: community vulnerability META: global unsustainability | WH site managers / site management | UNESCO VMAST | WH site management make use of VMAST | Improvements across VMAST objectives and target indicators | WH sites are better protected with management supporting community objectives | WH sites are catalysts in the transition towards regenerative economies. | | |
| | Professionals & practitioners with knowledge and skills | World Heritage Catalysis (WHAO) | Professionals and practitioners connect and build capacity through VMAST circles | Number of professionals and practitioners taking part in VMAST circles | Capacity enhancement on regenerative practices across geography and domains Peer governance | Communities are less dependent on tourism and thereby less vulnerable to disruptions / more sustainable Individuals are empowered through skills exchange and the ability to trade and exchange (provide) through CoFi | | |
| | People living in & around WH Business owners operating in & around WH Visitors & tourists to WH | WHETS | Civil society members exchange and trade through CoFi | Number of people, businesses and organizations trade and exchange using CoFi | More people (potentially billions) engage in an inclusive/circular/r estorative/ regenerative economy | | | |















Catalyst site / destinations / community

A collaborative space to:

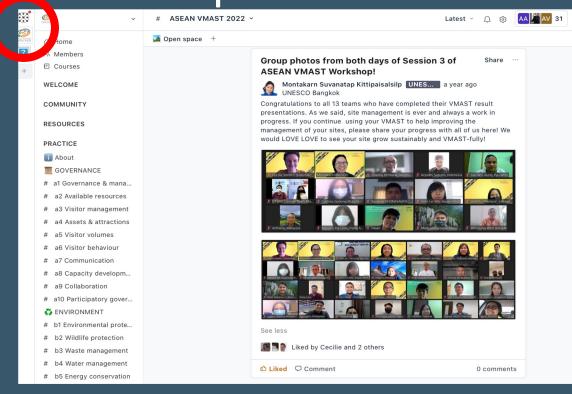
- 1. Support strategy development. Closed group.
- 2. Present the strategy and involve the broader community in its implementation. Open grd

🖒 Like

- al Governance & management
- a2 Available resources
- a3 Visitor management
- a4 Assets & attractions
- a5 Visitor volumes
- a6 Visitor behaviour
- a7 Communication
- a8 Capacity development
- a9 Collaboration

a10 Participatory governance

Emerging community of practice



Accessible via https://world-heritage-catalysis.circle.so/

- just a click away from https://the-tourism-colab.circle.so



Discussion

- 1. How does the 'tourism as a transformational pathway manifesto' resonate with you? How may it be improved?
- 2. How could WHCatalysis' community platform be of relevance to Tourism CoLab community members?

Tourism as a transformational pathway needs to decouple the host-visitor relationship from the exploitative and extractive economy and instead support non-exploitative reciprocal exchanges. In the future, tourism can be generative by creating new products and services that contribute to the wellbeing and sustainability of the local community, or restorative by helping to maintain and strengthen social- and ecological systems systems. Tourism products and services in a circular economy involving both resource and financial circularity, could contribute to a regenerative development paradigm.



THANK YOU!

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https://www.vmast.net

