



PyleaMUN 2026

Committee: **UN Environmental Program**

Topic: **Balancing Ecotourism and Conservation in UNESCO Heritage Sites** – Designing sustainable tourism models that preserve cultural landmarks while fuelling local communities.

Student Officers: Chair: **Kira Polymeri**

Vice Chair: **Stelios Ramadanis**

Vice Chair: **Dorothea Kali**

1. Personal Introduction

Kira: I am Kira, I am 18 years old and I am currently attending my first year of business administration in the University of Aegean in Chios. I attended MUN conferences all throughout high school. I love animals and I have one dog, I read a lot of literature, specifically high fantasy and dystopia. I would describe myself as a very creative and imaginative person. My biggest passions are horse riding and acting, both of which I have been doing for the most of my life! I am looking forward to meeting and working with everyone in this MUN session!

Dorothea: Hi delegates! My name is Dorothea Kali, and I am currently a second-year high school student pursuing the Humanities track. Over the past few years, participating in MUN conferences and meeting new people has been my passion. As your Vice Chair, I look forward to meeting all of you and experiencing together the unique PyleaMUN 2026 journey to the fullest!

Stelios: I'm Stelios Ramadanis, a first-year student at the first High School of Pylea. At the moment, I am a Pylea MUN Student Officer. I've previously served as a delegate at two Model UN conferences and have a keen interest in both history and international issues. I intend to use this experience to hone my abilities, help the conference succeed, and make new friends who are as passionate about global issues as I am. I'm excited to meet everyone and share my thoughts.

Feel free to contact us for any questions you might have throughout your research.

We are looking forward to meeting you all very soon!

Your Chairs:

Kira Polymeri: kiki.polymeri@gmail.com

Dorothea Kali: dorakali09@gmail.com

Stelios Ramadanis: stelram010@gmail.com

2. Introduction to the Topic

According to UNEP's 2011 Green Economic Report by 2050 tourism growth will result in the increase of energy consumption by 154%, greenhouse gas emissions by 131%, water consumption by 152%, and solid waste disposal by 251%. (<https://www.untourism.int/archive/global/press-release/2014-11-06/harnessing-power-one-billion-tourists-sustainable-future>). Representing 10% of global DPGs, tourism is considered by UNEP one of the most influential economic sectors that hold the power to efficiently contribute to the transition to a sustainable and inclusive green economy. UNESCO World Heritage Sites, both natural and cultural, attract millions of visitors annually, providing livelihoods to many people that depend professionally on nature and monuments. However, we see nowadays that as tourism increases, so do restrictions in order to protect the environment and the concerns of local communities about the prosperity of their businesses. UNWTO forecasts that by 2030 there will be 1.8 billion international tourism arrivals annually.

The challenge for the new generation is to think **what tourism models should be designed in order to balance ecotourism and conservation while protecting UNESCO Heritage Sites and supporting local communities** and also to vote for effective resolutions.

Keep in mind the words of the UN Under-Secretary General:

“As tourism continues to grow, so too will the pressures on the environment and wildlife. Without proper management and protection, as well as investments in greening the sector, ecosystems and thousands of magnificent species will suffer”

3. Definition of key terms

Ecotourism: It is a form of compelling and responsible travel that aims to preserve the environment, support the well-being of local communities that benefit from the area and from the monuments and promote ecological awareness through interpretation and education of all involved (visitors, staff etc.).

UNESCO Heritage Sites: Cultural and natural monuments that are considered irreplaceable (<<*Outstanding Universal Value*>>) and are legally protected by UNESCO. There are approximately 1,248 monuments.

Green Economy: Economy with a more eco-friendly character that adopts more ecological “conscious” models (e.g. low carbon dioxide emissions).

Overtourism: The unsustainable tourism that has devastating consequences for the environment and the local community itself.
<https://www.iweensoft.com/glossary/overtourism>

UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): They were 17 Goals adopted by UN in 2015 as a promise that UNs priority will be the resolve of those pressing issues by 2030 that are threatening world’s prosperity and equality. To take a deeper look click on the official link: <https://www.undp.org/sustainable-development-goals>

4. Historical Background

The Origins of Ecotourism

Since ancient times, travellers had been drawn to natural and cultural monuments, for their historical significance. But as interest grew and travellers increased in number, along with their needs, the tourism industry began to flourish. Specifically, in the 18th-19th centuries, with the Grand Tours being a trend at the time, the Romantic Thinkers (Wordsworth, Rousseau, and Goethe) officially expressed the opinion that nature has inherent cultural value. This perspective laid the first foundations for the protection of landscapes-essential today for both conservation and ecotourism. Later

that century, the first real actions that aimed to preserve the environment and monuments in heavily visited destinations were undertaken in ways that today we would characterize them as the first foundations of ecotourism.

First Globalized Organizational Actions

The founding of UNESCO on November 16th 1945 was the first significant international concerted effort by states to preserve natural and cultural heritage through a common policy and legislation that was directly linked to education and tourism. UNESCO had to face multiple problems with the most pressing being the irreparable damage caused by WW II, the degradation of natural landscapes due to rapid industrialization (1870) as well as the damage caused by uncontrolled tourism. Moreover, the UNESCO and the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), established on October 5th, were the first foundations that marked the beginning of formal collective efforts to safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage among all UN member states.

In the years that followed, many actions were taken to implement effective policies that would ensure the protection of the environment and the well-being of the communities in the tourism industry. Such actions were the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, which was adopted by UNESCO in 1972 and established the **World Heritage List** which recognizes all the monuments of universal value that humanity has shared all these years (<https://whc.unesco.org/en/conventiontext/>). One of the greatest challenges for UNESCO came in the 1980s and 1990s, when economic globalization and increased accessibility to travel made the need for sustainable tourism strategies imperative, as the environment deteriorated (pollution, waste) and culture became commoditized. But the issue required a two-pronged approach as tourism became a major source of revenue for states, a source that could not be sacrificed even for the preservation of the ecosystem. All of these led to the international **establishment of the term ecotourism** (which was originally formulated in 1980 by Hector Ceballos -Lascurain) in 1990 by International Ecotourism Society (TIES) with the aim of increasing awareness and informing people about the issue. Two years later, in 1992, Agenda 21, the UN's first global action plan, was presented at the **UN Conference on Environment and Development (Earth Summit)**, laying the foundations for the theory of "sustainable tourism" and other policies that gradually followed (resolutions A/RES/65/173 and A/RES/71/240). The most important event of the decade was probably the adoption of the **UNWTO Global Code of Ethics for Tourism** in 1999. This officially established the ethical framework within which member states were

permitted to conduct economic-tourism activities with a view to the well-being of the community and the environment, therefore defining the UN's position on the issue.

Entering the 2000s, with the theoretical and ethical groundwork in place, attention turned into carrying out more practical measures. Globally, proactive organizations are implementing numerous projects, a number of resolutions have been adopted and finally, coordinated efforts seem to be taking place. Specifically:

- Local communities also affected by over-tourism were empowered by UNESCO 6.GA/7 (2001)
- Local communities sought to protect their identity by implementing sustainable tourism models A/RES/65/148 (2010) and to balance their well-being with environmental protection A/RES/71/240 (2016).
- The impact of tourism on dependent areas was slightly minimized (A/RES/69/283(2015)).

The 21st Century

The year 2002 was declared by the UN as the International Year of Ecotourism, while on December 2, 2015, the Paris Agreement was adopted by 195 parties, which addressed key environmental issues indirectly related to ecotourism, but it also set the stage for the **2030 Agenda**, which drafted the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including Goal 11.4 (enhancement of natural and cultural heritage) and Goal 8.9 (promotion of local culture and sustainable tourism) And because the UN was created for the purpose of collaborative crisis response, in 2013, it organized Voluntary National Reviews to report and record each state's progress in achieving the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). However, another effort is needed, as the problem has not been solved, which is why in 2024 the United Nations World Tourism Organization, UN-Habitat and UNESCO organized the Urban Tourism event with the theme: "Advancing Sustainable Urban Tourism: Tools for promoting good practices in cities and territories".

Designing the Future

Now, the challenge for the new generation is to design those tourism models that will effectively achieve all of the goals that have been set for decades now.

5. Timeline Of Key Events

1945 – Establishment of UNESCO: On November 16th 1945 UNESCO was established as the first international concerted effort to preserve natural and cultural heritage through a common policy and legislation that was directly linked to education and tourism. UNESCO, to this day, is considered the most active organization with international influence.

1972 – Adoption of the World Heritage Convention: established the World Heritage List which recognizes all the monuments of universal value that humanity has shared all these years.

1987- Introduction of the term « ecotourism» (originally formulated in 1980 by Hector Ceballos -Lascurain) in 1990 by International Ecotourism Society (TIES) with the aim of increasing awareness and informing people about the issue.

1992 – United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (Earth Summit) The Agenda 21, the UN's first global action plan, was presented, an agenda that contributed to the drafting of A/RES/65/173 and A/RES/71/240 resolutions

1999 Adoption of the UNWTO Global Code of Ethics for Tourism The most important event of the decade. This officially established the ethical framework within which member states were permitted to conduct economic-tourism activities with a view to the well-being of the community and the environment, therefore defining the UN's on the issue.

2002 – International Year of Ecotourism (United Nations).The declaration of 2002 as the International Year of Ecotourism by the UN brought global attention and promoted environmentally responsible travel.

2011 – Launch of the World Heritage and Sustainable Tourism Programme. This UNESCO programme helped guide tourism planning at World Heritage Sites.

2012 – Adoption by the World Heritage Committee, recognized ecotourism as a priority for the protection of monuments and promoted global cooperation.

2015 – Paris Agreement was an international treaty on climate change adopted at the UN Climate Change Conference. Some of its articles are directly or even indirectly related to the topic. Specifically, Article 4 (Nationally Determined Contributions), Article 7 (Adaptation), Article 12 (Education and Awareness).

2015- Adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: Adopted at the 70th UN General Assembly by all 193 Member States, this agenda set 17

Sustainable Goals in order to succeed in global prosperity and environmental protection. The 8.9 SDG specifically highlights the importance of sustainable tourism.

6. Current Situation

The current state of ecotourism reflects a dynamic interplay of promising opportunities and noteworthy challenges. Economically, the global market for ecotourism has grown substantially, estimated at approximately US \$283.68 billion in 2025, with projections pointing towards nearly US \$945 billion by 2034. This trend underscores the increasing demand for travel experiences that emphasize environmental awareness, cultural authenticity, and sustainable practices: for example, around 93 % of global travellers in 2025 indicated a desire to make more sustainable travel choices, and over 50 % reported actively considering the wellbeing of local communities when selecting their destinations. On the positive side, ecotourism can generate significant benefits — it can provide jobs and income for rural or marginalised communities, support conservation financing, and give travellers opportunities to engage with nature responsibly.

However, the expansion of ecotourism also brings critical disadvantages and risks that are increasingly visible in 2025. From an environmental standpoint, a recent study in Indonesia found that many so-called ecotourism sites did not achieve significant reductions in forest loss and, in some cases, experienced increasing deforestation trends. Socially and culturally, increased tourist volumes can lead to issues such as overcrowding, strain on local infrastructure, and rising living costs for residents. For instance, in 2025 many local inhabitants report concerns about traffic congestion, littering, and the wider effects of tourism on community wellbeing. Thus while ecotourism holds considerable promise, its benefits are by no means automatic—and its shortcomings underscore the need for rigorous planning, regulation, and community-based management to ensure truly sustainable outcomes.

7. Major Parties Involved

The international ecotourism society

The international ecotourism society was founded in 1989 by a team which was led by Megan Epler Wood and it was the first international non-profit organization regarding ecotourism and sustainable development. Their board established the definition of ecotourism, they became advocates for sound ecotourism practices, and they produced the first set of comprehensive guidelines for ecotourism operators based on international surveys and focus groups. They organized the Global Ecotourism Conference 2007 (Oslo, Norway), the first global gathering of ecotourism professionals after the IYE. They are responsible for the creation and launch of the ecoDestinations program, with the goal of connecting travellers with inspiring ecotourism initiatives in various destinations around the world. They are a member of the Global Sustainable Tourism Council (GSTC) and held the first annual ESTCNA in Tampa Bay, Florida in partnership with the Patel College of Global Sustainability.

The Global Ecotourism Network

The Global Ecotourism Network brings together the world's regional and national ecotourism associations, networks and destinations, indigenous and rural communities, global operators, professionals and academics. It aims at providing advocacy, encouraging thought leadership and innovation and adding greater authenticity to ecotourism. GEN is a network that links regions and destinations but also organizations and people with specific interests, including on eradication of plastic pollution through work with tourism businesses and communities. Based in the United States of America they have launched the one planet network which consists of practitioners, policymakers and experts, including governments, businesses, civil society, academia and international organisations, that implements the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production and works towards achieving SDG 12: ensuring sustainable patterns of consumption and production.

The UN tourism committee

The UN tourism committee has a vision that acknowledges the most pressing challenges facing tourism and identifies the sector's ability to overcome them and to drive wider positive change, including the opportunities responsible tourism offers for the advancement of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In Geneva their Liaison Office has the potential to substantially increase the positive impact of tourism as an engine for development. Their scope of work to represent UN Tourism to the UN System and Diplomatic Missions in Geneva and in building strategic partnerships

for increased capacity, GVLO has participated in numerous United Nations System led activities.

8. Previous Attempts To Solve The Issue

The Mohonk Agreement

The Mohonk Agreement is a framework and principles for the certification of ecotourism and sustainable tourism. The Mohonk Agreement was an informal consensus for the harmonization and development of a common baseline for sustainable tourism and ecotourism certification. It was developed among most of the world's important certification programs at that time, who met at Mohonk Mountain House on November 17–19, 2000. It was the first consensus agreement that clearly differentiates the terms of sustainable tourism, whose principles can be applied to any kind of tourism at any scale, and ecotourism, which is a subset of sustainable tourism with a clearly defined relationship of the business and its clients with nature, conservation, local culture, and interpretation. It lists the general principles and elements that should be the components of any certification program for sustainable tourism or the smaller niche of ecotourism. Overall adaptation to local geographic conditions and sectors of the tourist industry, while complying with a series of global principles. The program should be transparent, free of conflicts of interest, and require audits, as well as considering the interests of consumers and local communities. For sustainable tourism certification, criteria that reduce negative environmental and sociocultural impacts while benefiting the place where tourism takes place.

The tourism and culture UN program

According to the definition adopted by the UN Tourism General Assembly, at its 22nd session (2017), Cultural Tourism implies “A type of tourism activity in which the visitor’s essential motivation is to learn, discover, experience and consume the tangible and intangible cultural attractions/products in a tourism destination. These attractions/products relate to a set of distinctive material, intellectual, spiritual and emotional features of a society that encompasses arts and architecture, historical and cultural heritage, culinary heritage, literature, music, creative industries and the living cultures with their lifestyles, value systems, beliefs and traditions”.

UN Tourism provides support to its members in **strengthening cultural tourism policy frameworks, strategies and product development**. It also provides

guidelines for the tourism sector in adopting policies and governance models that benefit all stakeholders, while promoting and preserving cultural elements.

The UN Tourism/ UNESCO world conferences

The UN Tourism/UNESCO World Conferences on Tourism and Culture bring together Ministers of Tourism and Ministers of Culture with the objective to identify key opportunities and challenges for a stronger cooperation between these highly interlinked fields. Gathering tourism and culture stakeholders from all world regions the conferences which have been hosted by Cambodia, Oman, Turkey and Japan have addressed a wide range of topics, including governance models, the promotion, and protection and safeguarding of culture, innovation, the role of creative industries and urban regeneration as a vehicle for sustainable development in destinations worldwide.

The UN Tourism study on tourism and heritage

The first **UN Tourism Study on Tourism and Intangible Cultural Heritage** provides comprehensive baseline research on the interlinkages between tourism and the expressions and skills that make up humanity's intangible cultural heritage (ICH).

The publication explores major challenges, risks and opportunities for tourism development related to ICH, while suggesting practical steps for the development and marketing of ICH-based tourism products.

Through a compendium of case studies drawn from across five continents, the report offers in-depth information on, and analysis of, government-led actions, public-private partnerships and community initiatives.

These practical examples feature tourism development projects related to six pivotal areas of ICH: handicrafts and the visual arts; gastronomy; social practices, rituals and festive events; music and the performing arts; oral traditions and expressions; and knowledge and practices concerning nature and the universe.

Highlighting innovative forms of policy-making, the UN Tourism Study on Tourism and Intangible Cultural Heritage recommends specific actions for stakeholders to foster the sustainable and responsible development of tourism by incorporating and safeguarding intangible cultural assets.

9. Possible Solutions

Striking a balance between ecotourism and conservation at UNESCO World Heritage Sites is a complex challenge. It requires honouring historical significance, protecting natural resources, and acknowledging that these sites are often home to local communities. Excessive tourism can harm delicate environments and endanger irreplaceable heritage, but when managed effectively, tourism can be a force for good—stimulating local economies, supporting cultural traditions, and aiding in the preservation of these unique locations.

Bhutan offers a compelling example. Instead of allowing unrestricted tourism, Bhutan imposes daily fees and limits the number of visitors. This approach ensures that tourism revenue directly supports conservation efforts and benefits local residents. It demonstrates that it is possible to welcome visitors while maintaining the integrity and distinctiveness of the country.

Community participation is essential in this equation. When local people are actively involved in decision-making and see tangible returns from tourism, they are more motivated to safeguard their environment and culture. In Peru's Sacred Valley, for instance, families operate homestays and local tours, providing authentic experiences for travellers. This keeps tourism income within the community and fosters a strong sense of stewardship among residents.

Effective management goes beyond written policies; it requires consistent implementation. The Galápagos Islands exemplify this with strict visitor limits, designated pathways, and educational initiatives that underscore the importance of conservation. Even seemingly minor measures—such as restricting group sizes, establishing clear regulations, or constructing environmentally responsible infrastructure—make a significant difference in protecting these sites.

Ultimately, the success of ecotourism at World Heritage Sites depends on community engagement, thoughtful planning, and ensuring that regulations are enforced. When these elements come together, these extraordinary places can continue

to flourish—preserving nature, sustaining cultures, and providing genuine benefits for local people.

Chairs Note:

At this point, the UNEP Study Guide is concluded—may the **Historical Background** help you understand the evolution of the issue, the **Major Parties Involved** motivate you to also step in, the **Previous Attempts** inform you about past successes and mistakes and the **Possible Solutions** inspire you to develop your own proposals that, soon to be, will fuel our productive debate.

Please, feel free to reference the sources that we used in your personal research.

The UNEP Chairs Team wishes you all the very best of luck!

10. Bibliography

Introduction to the Topic:

“Harnessing the Power of One Billion Tourists for a Sustainable Future | UN Tourism.” *Untourism.int*, 2020, www.untourism.int/archive/global/press-release/2014-11-06/harnessing-power-one-billion-tourists-sustainable-future.

Definition of Key Terms:

- Global Ecotourism Network. “Definition and Key Concepts – GEN – Global Ecotourism Network.” *GEN - Global Ecotourism Network*, 2016, www.globalecotourismnetwork.org/definition-and-key-concepts/.
- GPM Admin. “Glossary of Terms.” *Gpm.org*, 2025, www.gpm.org/standards-and-publications/glossary-of-terms. Accessed 16 Nov. 2025.

Historical Background:

- “Culture in the 2030 Agenda.” *Unesco.org*, 2023, www.unesco.org/en/articles/culture-2030-agenda-4? Accessed 19 Nov. 2025.
- “Harnessing the Power of One Billion Tourists for a Sustainable Future | UN Tourism.” *Untourism.int*, 2020, www.untourism.int/archive/global/press-

release/2014-11-06/harnessing-power-one-billion-tourists-sustainable-future. Accessed 19 Nov. 2025.

- “Promotion of Tourism in Cultural and Natural Heritage Sites, The.” *Unesco.org*, 2023, www.unesco.org/en/articles/promotion-tourism-cultural-and-natural-heritage-sites-creative-economy-and-other-tourism-and? Accessed 19 Nov. 2025.
- “Resolutions on the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism | ONU Tourisme.” *Untourism.int*, 2017, www.untourism.int/fr/resolutions-global-code-ethics-tourism. Accessed 19 Nov. 2025.
- “Sustainable Cultural Tourism.” *Unesco.org*, 2024, www.unesco.org/en/transcultural/accion/turismo-cultural-sostenible? Accessed 19 Nov. 2025.
- UNCED. “Agenda 21.” *United Nations*, 2015, sustainabledevelopment.un.org/outcomedocuments/agenda21.
- UNESCO. “Our History.” *Unesco.org*, 2025, www.unesco.org/en/brief/history.
- “UNESCO Strengthens Cooperation with the World Tourism Organization.” *Unesco.org*, 2023, www.unesco.org/en/articles/unesco-strengthens-cooperation-world-tourism-organization-unwto? Accessed 19 Nov. 2025.
- “UNESCO, UN Tourism and UN-Habitat Launch Urban Solutions On.” *Unesco.org*, 2025, www.unesco.org/en/articles/unesco-un-tourism-and-un-habitat-launch-urban-solutions-culture-driven-sustainable-urban-tourism. Accessed 19 Nov. 2025.
- “Urban Tourism: Policies and Governance for More Sustainable.” *Unesco.org*, 2024, www.unesco.org/en/articles/urban-tourism-policies-and-governance-more-sustainable-inclusive-creative-and-resilient-cities? Accessed 19 Nov. 2025.
- “Urban Tourism: Policies and Governance for More Sustainable, Inclusive, Creative, and Resilient Cities.” *WUF*, 23 Sept. 2024, wuf.unhabitat.org/event/wuf12/urban-tourism-policies-and-governance-more-sustainable-inclusive-creative-and-resilient. Accessed 19 Nov. 2025.

resolutions:

- “Document Viewer.” *Un.org*, 2025, docs.un.org/en/A/RES/69/313.
 - “Document Viewer.” *Un.org*, 2025, docs.un.org/en/A/RES/70/1.
 - “Document Viewer.” *Un.org*, 2025, docs.un.org/en/A/RES/69/283. Accessed 23 Nov. 2025.
 - “Document Viewer.” *Un.org*, 2025, docs.un.org/en/A/RES/71/256.
 - “Document Viewer.” *Un.org*, 2025, docs.un.org/en/A/RES/55/2.
 - “Document Viewer.” *Un.org*, 2025, docs.un.org/en/A/RES/63/239. Accessed 23 Nov. 2025.
 - “Document Viewer.” *Un.org*, 2025, docs.un.org/en/A/RES/65/1.
 - “Document Viewer.” *Un.org*, 2025, docs.un.org/en/A/RES/66/288. Accessed 23 Nov. 2025.
 - “Document Viewer.” *Un.org*, 2025, docs.un.org/en/UNEP/CBD/COP/11/35. Accessed 23 Nov. 2025.

- “Document Viewer.” *Un.org*, 2025, docs.un.org/en/UNEP/CBD/COP/11/35. Accessed 23 Nov. 2025.
- “Document Viewer.” *Un.org*, 2025, docs.un.org/en/a/res/69/15.
- “Document Viewer.” *Un.org*, 2025, docs.un.org/en/A/RES/67/223. Accessed 23 Nov. 2025.
- United Nations. *Resolution Adopted by the General Assembly on 25 September 2015*. 21 Oct. 2015.

Major Parties Involved:

- “Global Ecotourism Network.” *One Planet Network*, 3 Oct. 2023, www.oneplanetnetwork.org/organisations/global-ecotourism-network.
- TIES. “The International Ecotourism Society.” *The International Ecotourism Society*, 2019, ecotourism.org/.

Previous Attempts to Solve the Issue:

- “Blocked.” *Untourism.int*, 2025, www.untourism.int/.
- Wikipedia Contributors. “Mohonk Agreement.” *Wikipedia*, Wikimedia Foundation, 27 May 2024.

Possible Solutions:

6)Precedence Research. “Ecotourism Market Size to Attain USD 656.19 Billion by 2032.” *Www.precedenceresearch.com*, July 2023, www.precedenceresearch.com/ecotourism-market.

Adams, Alison. “30+ Ecotourism Statistics [2025 Edition] - Hotelagio.com.” *Hotelagio.com*, 28 Sept. 2025, hotelagio.com/ecotourism-statistics. Accessed 20 Nov. 2025.

https://www.facebook.com/kyledpearce, and https://www.facebook.com/kaaist. “10 Interesting Facts & Statistics about Ecotourism (2025).” *Mindful Ecotourism*, 22 Jan. 2025, www.mindfulecotourism.com/best-ecotourism-facts-and-statistics.

Sisriany, Saraswati, and Katsunori Furuya. “Does Ecotourism Really Benefit the Environment? A Trend Analysis of Forest Cover Loss in Indonesia.” *Land*, vol. 14, no. 6, 9 June 2025, p. 1237, www.mdpi.com/2073-445X/14/6/1237, https://doi.org/10.3390/land14061237.

Works CitedPiva, Giacomo . “Ecotourism and Sustainable Tourism Statistics - Radical Storage.” *Radical Storage Travel Guide - Luggage Storage Network Blog*, 17 Apr. 2024, [radicalstorage.com/travel/ecotourism-statistics](https://www.radicalstorage.com/travel/ecotourism-statistics).

9)Schroeder, Kent. "Cultural Values and Sustainable Tourism Governance in Bhutan." *Sustainability*, vol. 7, no. 12, 16 Dec. 2015, pp. 16616–16630, www.mdpi.com/2071-1050/7/12/16616, <https://doi.org/10.3390/su71215837>.

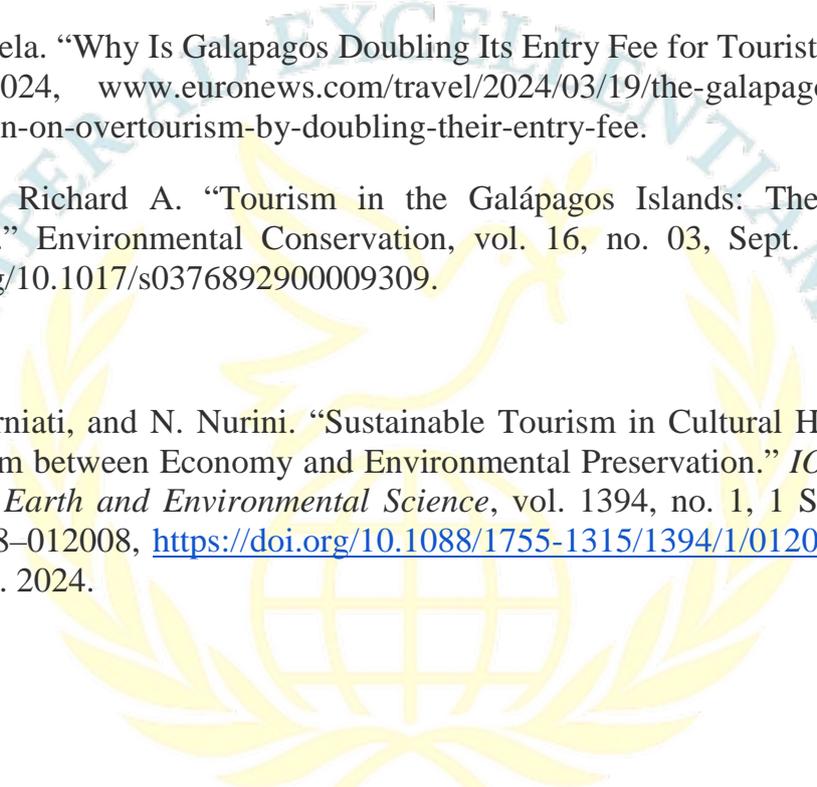
Zagami, Allegra. "Incredible Places to Glamp in the Sacred Valley." *Culture Trip*, The Culture Trip, 22 May 2020, theculturetrip.com/south-america/peru/articles/incredible-places-to-glamp-in-the-sacred-valley. Accessed 20 Nov. 2025.

Symons, Angela. "Why Is Galapagos Doubling Its Entry Fee for Tourists?" *Euronews*, 19 Mar. 2024, www.euronews.com/travel/2024/03/19/the-galapagos-islands-are-cracking-down-on-overtourism-by-doubling-their-entry-fee.

Kenchington, Richard A. "Tourism in the Galápagos Islands: The Dilemma of Conservation." *Environmental Conservation*, vol. 16, no. 03, Sept. 1989, p. 227, <https://doi.org/10.1017/s0376892900009309>.

7-8]

R. Kurniati, and N. Nurini. "Sustainable Tourism in Cultural Heritage Areas: Dualism between Economy and Environmental Preservation." *IOP Conference Series Earth and Environmental Science*, vol. 1394, no. 1, 1 Sept. 2024, pp. 012008–012008, <https://doi.org/10.1088/1755-1315/1394/1/012008>. Accessed 15 Oct. 2024.


PyleaMUN

Hosted by the
1st Middle School of Pylea
Thessaloniki