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1. **Dimension “Planet”: OUV Criteria**

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| **A** | **Criterion**  ***(Explanation)*** *Reference point for evaluation is status in the year of recognition of the Wadden Sea as a World*  *Heritage Site 2009* | **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**  **Low 1**  **Medium 2**  **High 3** | **Trend** |

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| **GEOLOGICAL PROCESSES**  (Criterion viii) | **A.1** | **The landscape and structures of the Wadden Sea at the destination are shaped by natural forces (e.g. tides and wind). This occurs with­ out significant human influence.**  *Interventions in the natural dynamics typical of the Wadden Sea can lead to far-reaching changes that are difficult to predict and the loss of natural mechanisms of action. If it is disturbed or stopped by tourism projects or interventions for tourism, the habitat loses its unique characteristics in that area.* |  |  | *The development of tourism infra- structure (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.* |  |  |  |  |
| **ECOLOGICAL AND BIOLOGICAL**  **PROCESSES** (Criterion ix) | **A.2** | **Ecological processes typical for the Wadden Sea can take place and the biodiversity and productivity of the ecosystem, which is important over the boundaries of the Wadden Sea, is stable or increasing.**  *The Wadden Sea is also unique in terms  of the animals and plants in their habitats.*  *The ecological processes which are special to the World Heritage Site are therefore*  *of outstanding value in their own right. If this ecological interaction is disturbed by tourism activities and chains of interaction are interrupted, this can lead to far-reaching changes in the system and contribute to  the loss of species and productivity.* |  |  | *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.* |  |  |  |  |
| **BIODIVERSITY**  (Criterion x) | **A.3** | **The regionally typical Wadden Sea habitats are present and intact and their diverse flora and fauna –  in particular also breeding and resting shorebird populations – develop undisturbed.**  *Stopping the progressive loss of biodi-versity worldwide is one of the key challenges for our future. Habitats such as the Wadden Sea World Heritage Site are particularly valuable sanctuaries for endangered species. Resting, moulting, or wintering wading and water birds require special habitat conditions and react sensitively to disturbances. If disturbances increase, they get increasingly distressed and can take in less food, while at the same time consuming more energy.* |  |  | *Disturbances of bird flocks caused by tourism – for example by recreational boats, kite surfers, or free-roaming dogs – can lead to the animals not being able to take in enough food for the onward flight and the raising of the young in breeding areas, and the populations shrink.*  *Intensification and/or spatial and temporal expansion of tourist use, for example on the tidal flats, in the beach area, or in the foreshore, can severely impair living conditions for these species and lead to a decline in their populations. For example, many ground-nesting bird species do not have offspring in beach sections that are heavily frequented by tourists.* |  |  |  |  |

1. **Dimension “People”**

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| **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**  **Low 1**  **Medium 2**  **High 3** | **Trend** |

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| **QUALITY OF LIVE** | **B.1** | **Residents’ perceptions of**  **the impact of tourism on their personal lives and on the destination are generally positive.**  *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.* |  |  | *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.* |  |  |  |  |
| **B.2** | **Tourists are mostly very satisfied with their stay in the location. New visitors also come back.**  *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.* |  |  | *Dissatisfaction and poor ratings are alarm signals.* |  |  |  |  |
| **B.3** | **The impacts of tourist traffic in the region are only perceived as a serious impairment in *exceptional cases.***  *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 in traffic jams.* |  |  | *If the number of guests increases and mobility offers are not adjust- ed, leading to more protests and dissatisfaction among locals and guests, other than in individual cases, then action must be taken.* |  |  |  |  |
| **B.4** | **The number of people per unit area at the destination is – *apart from exceptional cases* – not perceived as a serious disturbance, neither in the residential area nor in the countryside.**  *If many guests and locals come to  the same place at the same time, it can lead to crowding, stress, and disruption. Increased disturbances of wildlife can also occur.* |  |  | *If, due to increasing numbers of guests or inadequate visitor*  *management, there are more frequent protests and dissatis-faction among locals and guests beyond individual cases, or if more disturbances of wildlife are observed, action must be taken.* |  |  |  |  |

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| **QUALITY OF LIVE** | **B.5** | **Sufficient medical care is available for residents and guests at all times.**  *Medical care must be adequate at all times, even in holiday destinations, for the people who are in the area. This is a particular challenge when the number of guests varies greatly throughout the year.* |  |  | *If shortages occur due to  increasing numbers of guests or the reduction of medical care facilities, then action must be taken.* |  |  |  |  |
| **B.6** | **Accessibility is considered and implemented in local tourism planning beyond the legally required level.**  *Creating barrier-free offers is a task for society as a whole in order to enable all citizens to participate in these offers.* |  |  | *When new tourist attractions  are created, or old ones are renovated, it should be ensured that they are designed from the very beginning to be as barrier-free as possible. This needs to  be taken into account.* |  |  |  |  |
| **EDUCATION AND LABOUR** | **B.7** | **The destination offers a variety of jobs with good working conditions and fair pay.**  *Jobs with good working conditions and fair pay are a central requirement for a good quality of life for locals and prevention of depopulation.* |  |  | *Tourism should also contribute to this to the same level. If this is not the case, there is a need for discussion.* |  |  |  |  |
| **B.8** | **The destination offers demand­ oriented opportunities for education and vocational training.** *Demand-oriented opportunities for education and professional training are another important precondition for a good quality of life for local people and the prevention of depopulation.* |  |  | *Here, too, tourism should provide a relevant contribution. If this is not the case, there is a need for discussion.* |  |  |  |  |
| **CULTURE AND  TRADITION** | **B.9** | **Local culture and traditions (tangible and intangible) are authentic and vibrant.** *Local culture and traditions (tangible and intangible) are an important element of local identity. Keeping them authentic and vibrant increases the connection of local people to their place of residence and at the same time gives the place a more individual profile in the eyes of guests.* |  |  | *Negative impacts of tourism can occur, for example, if historic buildings have to make room for tourism construction projects or if traditions and local festivals are so strongly incorporated into tourism marketing that they lose their original character as a separate, communal event for local people.* |  |  |  |  |

List of criteria of the *Waddensea Tourism Radar* | **B. Dimension “People”**

1. **Dimension „Profit“**

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| **C** | **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** |
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| **ECONOMIC STRUCTURE** | **C.1** | **The destination has a stable and balanced economic basis.**  *In order to make a place more attractive to tourists or to remain attractive, many places invest large sums of public funds. This is both necessary and appropriate if this expenditure is likely to be matched by corresponding revenue from tourism.* |  |  | *If, in the course of tourism development, a location becomes heavily indebted due to investment in tourism, and  if there is no foreseeable*  *corresponding income, this  can lead to a dangerous imbalance. This must be avoided.* |  |  |  |  |
| **C.2** | **The destination has a long­term, stable overall economic plan.**  *In order to secure the economic basis of the destination in the long run, long-term planning instruments are needed.* |  |  | *If there is no long-term, stable overall economic strategy for tourism in the destination, or if  t is outdated, there is a need  for action.* |  |  |  |  |
| **C.3** | **The destination aims to create value as consistently as possible throughout the year. Seasonality does not further increase.**  *In the Wadden Sea World Heritage Destination, there will always be a strong seasonality in tourism value creation for climatic reasons alone, as the summer months are more popular and the summer holidays are during those months. However, by providing attractive offers in the low sea- son, it is also possible to achieve a higher occupancy rate in these periods.* |  |  | *However, this will not succeed if the offers for guests during the off-season are reduced, for example. This also applies to mobility offers and opening hours of tourist infrastructure* |  |  |  |  |
| **ECONOMIC SITUATION OF THE**  **POPULATION** | **C.4** | **There is sufficient affordable and suitable accommodation for the local population.**  *Housing prices are strongly determined by local demand. If high incomes can be generated by renting to tourists, rents and property prices will rise.* |  |  | *In individual cases, this can lead to too little housing being left for permanent rent at prices that the local population can afford. This leads to an undesirable displacement of local people from the area.* |  |  |  |  |
| **C.5** | **The destination offers adequate year­round employment for the local population.**  *Although the demand for labour in tourism in places with a strong tourism industry fluctuates seasonally, it is desirable to offer skilled workers job prospects throughout the year.* |  |  | *If this is not successful, there is a risk that skilled workers will leave and that companies will experience difficulties during the season.* |  |  |  |  |

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| **REGIONAL VALUE CREATION** | **C.6** | **Locally produced products and services contribute to regional added value. The contribution is stable or increasing.**  *Ideally, the added value achieved in the destination should also bring benefits for local residents. This is particularly success- ful when local companies produce directly on site and also sell their products in the region. In contrast, this is only the case to  a limited extent if many companies do not*  *have their headquarters locally, but are only branches of larger chains.* |  |  | *Therefore, it is undesirable that the number of such businesses increases along the tourism supply chain.* |  |  |  |  |
| **C.7** | **The Wadden Sea World Heritage Site contributes to local value creation. The contribution is stable or increasing.**  *If the Wadden Sea World Heritage status is successfully promoted locally for tourism and used to make the destination more*  *attractive and competitive, the Wadden Sea World Heritage Site contributes to value creation.* |  |  | *However, if this opportunity is not seized in marketing and the unique character of the habitat is not translated into appro-priate offers, potential added value is lost for the destination.* |  |  |  |  |
| **CORPORATE RESPONSIBILITY** | **C.8** | **Local businesses mostly feel co­responsible for the protection and conservation of the Wadden Sea World Heritage Site.**  *If the Wadden Sea World Heritage Site  is an important element of tourist attractive- ness of the destination, it is logical that businesses that benefit from this attractiveness also feel jointly responsible for its preservation.* |  |  | *If this is not the case, it should be examined why this is so and how the sense of responsibility can be restored and strengthened.* |  |  |  |  |
| **C.9** | **Locally active businesses are committed to the protection and preservation of the natural, social and cultural assets of the destination, either ideally and/or financially. The commitment is consistent or increasing.**  *Together with the outstanding natural asset of the Wadden Sea, the people and special culture of the region also represent a valuable asset that needs to be preserved. If it is lost or damaged, economic development is also affected. Accordingly, companies are committed to preserving this important business asset.* |  |  | *If this commitment decreases, this should be seen as a warn- ing sign and the reason for this should be examined as well*  *as how it can be strengthened again if necessary.* |  |  |  |  |

1. **Dimension “Planet”** (other aspects besides OUV criteria)

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| **D** | **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** |
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| **CLIMATE PROTECTION** | **D.1** | **Defined climate change targets exist for the destination and measures are taken to achieve them.**  *Climate change brings far-reaching, mostly negative consequences for people and the environment. This also applies to the Wadden Sea World Heritage Site. All economic sectors and regions are request- ed to make their contribution to the reduction of emissions.* |  |  | *It would be unwelcome if tour- ism service providers wanted to launch offers on the market that are particularly energy- intensive and/or do not make use of currently available energy-saving options.* |  |  |  |  |
| **D.2** | **The tourist carbon footprint of the destination per guest is reduced in line with the agreed climate protection goals.**  *The tourist carbon footprint of the destination includes emissions associated with the arrival and departure, the stay and activities of guests on site. The goal must be to further reduce the footprint in the medium term.* |  |  | *An increase in the carbon foot- print can occur, for example, when energy-intensive tourism offers are introduced locally or when more guests arrive from distant source markets.* |  |  |  |  |
| **D.3** | **The possibilities to reach the place by public transport and to be mobile on site in a climate­friendly way are in line with the number of guests and climate protection goals.**  *Tourism always means traffic – both for arrival and departure as well as for excursions on site. In order to keep the associated noise and emissions low, it is desirable if guests can use climate-friendly mobility offers. For this, there must be a sufficient number of corresponding offers.* |  |  | *Against the background of the high significance of transport for climate protection, it is important that there are no bottlenecks in public transport, even with a high volume of guests. If this is not the case, barriers arise that lead to more private transport and emis- sions. If the number of guests increases, the offers may have to be adjusted accordingly.* |  |  |  |  |
| **ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION** | **D.4** | **Public and corporate waste management is sufficiently effective that the amount of waste per guest does not increase and the recycling rate of recyclable materials does not decrease.**  *In the interest of resource and climate protection, it is necessary to keep waste quantities as low as possible and to recycle as much of it as possible.* |  |  | *If the amount of waste increas- es in relation to the number of residents and guests, or if the willingness of municipalities or companies to avoid and recycle waste decreases, this can lead to additional burdens on the environment.* |  |  |  |  |
| **D.5** | **There are extensive areas at the destina­ tion without disturbance from noise or artificial light. Their extent remains stable or increases.**  *Tourist activities and tourist infrastructure cause light and noise that can lead to significant disturbance of wildlife. It is therefore important to maintain sufficient areas that are free from such disturbances.* |  |  | *Additional impacts from tourism are possible, e.g. through more large events or illuminated tourist infrastructure.* |  |  |  |  |

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| **RESOURCE CONSERVATION** | **D.6** | **Water reserves and water management ensure a water supply that does not extract more groundwater than is naturally replenished.**  *If more groundwater is withdrawn than can be replenished, the groundwater level is lowered. This in turn can lead to the loss of valuable habitats (e.g. wet dune valleys). But this can also result in supply shortages.* |  |  | *An increase in the number of guests and increasing water consumption per guest (due to guest behaviour or offers that consume a lot of water), for example, can lead to too much water being withdrawn.* |  |  |  |  |
| **D.7** | **Whenever possible, new sealing of surfaces at the destination is avoided.** *Every day, additional land is sealed for human activities nationwide and is lost as habitat as well as rainwater drainage areas. This development must be stopped or, even better, reversed, especially in the Wadden Sea World Heritage Site.* |  |  | *The construction of additional tourism infrastructure can lead to more land sealing. In individual cases, this can be compensated by de-sealing measures elsewhere.* |  |  |  |  |
| **NATURE**  **EXPERIENCE** | **D.8** | **The destination offers a variety of environmentally compatible opportuni­ ties for direct experiences of nature.**  **The offer is stable or growing.**  *An essential precondition for an appreciative attitude towards nature is to provide people with opportunities to directly experience and get to know nature.* |  |  | *A reduction of nature experience offers or the closure of related information facilities, for example, would be in conflict with*  *this goal.* |  |  |  |  |
| **REGIONAL IDENTIFICATION** | **D.9** | **Here is**   1. **a hight acceptance of the protection  of the Wadden Sea and of nature conservation measures in the region and** 2. **high identification of the citizens  with the Wadden Sea World Heritage Site.**   *Permanent protection of the Wadden Sea World Heritage will only succeed if it is carried out together with the people who live in this natural habitat and not against them. It is therefore important to keep an eye on how the local population feels about the World Heritage Site and nature conservation. The Schleswig-Holstein Wadden Sea National Park, for example, regularly conducts surveys to be able to describe changes in this aspect.* |  |  | *If acceptance and/or identifi- cation decrease, this is an alarm signal and it should  be examined whether this is  related to tourism development.* |  |  |  |  |

List of criteria of the *Waddensea Tourism Radar* | **D. Dimension “Planet”** (other aspects besides OUV criteria)