

REGULATION OF THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CREATIVE ECONOMY/
HEAD OF THE TOURISM AND CREATIVE ECONOMY AGENCY OF
THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
NUMBER 9 OF 2021
ON
GUIDELINES FOR SUSTAINABLE TOURISM DESTINATION

BY THE BLESSINGS OF ALMIGHTY GOD

MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CREATIVE ECONOMY /
HEAD OF THE TOURISM AND CREATIVE ECONOMY AGENCY OF
THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,

- Considering :
- a. that the tourism development focuses on the diversity, uniqueness and distinctiveness of culture and nature by considering the needs of the future so that is expected to boost the economic growth that brings benefits for the society welfare;
 - b. that the development of tourism destination needs to be promoted in an integrated, sustainable and responsible way so that it is necessary to have guidelines for defining standard, criteria and indicator for sustainable tourism destination;
 - c. that in order to strengthen the traditions and local wisdom of multicultural communities in managing the attractiveness of the natural and cultural environment as well as adjusting international standards, it is necessary to replace the Regulation of the Minister of Tourism Number

14 of 2016 on Guidelines for Sustainable Tourism Destination;

- d. that based on the considerations as referred to in point a, point b and point c, it is necessary to issue the Regulation of the Minister of Tourism and Creative Economy/Head of the Tourism and Creative Economy Agency on Guidelines for Sustainable Tourism Destination;

- Observing : 1. Article 17 section (3) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia;
2. Law Number 39 of 2008 on State Ministry (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2008 Number 166, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4916);
 3. Presidential Regulation Number 96 of 2019 on The Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2019 Number 269);
 4. Presidential Regulation Number 97 of 2019 on Tourism and Creative Economy Agency (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2019 Number 270);
 5. Regulation of the Minister of Tourism and Creative Economy/Head of the Tourism and Creative Economy Agency Number 1 of 2021 on Organization and Work Procedures of the Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy/Tourism and Creative Economy Agency (State Bulletin of the Republic of Indonesia of 2021 Number 184);

HAS DECICED:

- To issue : REGULATION OF THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CREATIVE ECONOMY/HEAD OF THE TOURISM AND CREATIVE ECONOMY AGENCY ON GUIDELINES FOR SUSTAINABLE TOURISM DESTINATION.

Article 1

The guidelines for sustainable tourism destination are references for the Government, local governments and other

stakeholders in the development of sustainable tourism destination.

Article 2

- (1) The scope of the guidelines for sustainable tourism destination include:
 - a. sustainable management;
 - b. social and economic sustainability;
 - c. cultural sustainability; and
 - d. environmental sustainability.
- (2) The guidelines for sustainable tourism destination as referred to in section (1) are listed in the Annex which is an integral part of this Ministerial Regulation.

Article 3

- (1) The Minister determines sustainable tourism destinations based on areas that have been designated as tourism destinations according to standard criteria and provisions of legislation.
- (2) In determining sustainable tourism destinations as referred to in section (1), the Minister asks for recommendations, considerations and assessments from the council.
- (3) The Council as referred to in section (2) is determined by the Minister based on the proposal submitted from the Deputy in charge of the development of tourism destination.

Article 4

- (1) The assessment as referred to in Article 3 section (2) is carried out based on the standards, criteria and indicators of sustainable tourism destination.
- (2) The assessment as referred to in section (1) is carried out by the council, and in coordination with the Deputy in charge of Tourism Destination.

Article 5

- (1) The Minister carries out the development of sustainable tourism destination through mentoring, monitoring and award schemes.
- (2) In carrying out the development as referred to in section (1), relevant ministries/institutions, local governments, communities, and other related parties may be involved.

Article 6

At this time this Ministerial Regulation comes into force:

- a. sustainable tourism destinations that have been determined, are still recognized until the period of determination as a sustainable tourism destination ends; and
- b. the council which has been established and determined by the Minister continues to carry out its duties and authority until the end of its term of office.

Article 7

At this time this Ministerial Regulation comes into force, Regulation of the Minister of Tourism Number 14 of 2016 on Guidelines for Sustainable Tourism Destination (State Bulletin of the Republic Indonesia of 2016 Number 1303), is repealed and declared ineffective.

Article 8

This Ministerial Regulation comes into force on the date of its promulgation.

In order that every person may know hereof, it is ordered to promulgate this Ministerial Regulation by its placement in the State Bulletin of the Republic of Indonesia.

Issued in Jakarta
on 30 June 2021

MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CREATIVE
ECONOMY/HEAD OF THE TOURISM AND
CREATIVE ECONOMY AGENCY OF THE
REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,

signed

SANDIAGA SALAHUDDIN UNO

Promulgated in Jakarta
on 7 July 2021

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF LEGISLATION OF
THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND HUMAN RIGHTS
OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,

signed

BENNY RIYANTO

STATE BULLETIN OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA OF 2021 NUMBER 781

Jakarta, 6 January 2022

Has been translated as an Official Translation
on behalf of the Minister of Law and Human Rights
of the Republic of Indonesia

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF LEGISLATION,

BENNY RIYANTO



ANNEX TO
REGULATION OF THE MINISTER OF
TOURISM AND CREATIVE ECONOMY/
HEAD OF THE TOURISM AND CREATIVE
ECONOMY AGENCY OF THE
REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
NUMBER 9 OF 2021
ON
GUIDELINES FOR SUSTAINABLE
TOURISM DESTINATION

GUIDELINES FOR SUSTAINABLE TOURISM DESTINATION

CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. Background

A tourism development promoted through an approach of economic growth and economic equality of social welfare and a region-oriented development, focuses on and empowers communities for covering various aspects, such as human resources, marketing, destination, science and technology, cross-sectoral linkages, cooperation among countries, small business empowerment and responsibilities for the use of natural resources and culture.

National culture as one of the tourist attractions, having noble values, must be preserved to maintain and improve life quality, strengthen the national identity and pride, strengthen the national unity and to improve the social welfare as life direction for the nation.

Biodiversity and natural resources must be managed and protected in a unified and integrated system of management protection. So that the management and protection must be based on the principle of prudence and provide benefits for the economic, social and as well as cultural.

National tourism development is reflected in the Law Number 10 of 2009 on Tourism, which states that tourism development is manifested through the implementation of tourism development plans with regards to the diversity, uniqueness and distinctiveness of culture and nature and the human needs for travel.

Referring to that understanding, one of the tourism development plans is translated into a policy of sustainable tourism destination to comply with applicable legal requirements and other technical requirements that will enable destination to actualize a more feasible national tourism development, according to the local culture, socially acceptable, prioritize local communities, non-discriminatory and environmentally friendly.

The Guidelines for Sustainable Tourism Destination are a revision of the 2016 Guidelines for Sustainable Tourism Destination which are aligned with the standard of Global Sustainable Tourism Council (GSTC) and have been officially recognized by the United Nation World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), in responding to the current challenges of development in the tourism sector, particularly the emphasis on the issue of local wisdom in Indonesia and the issue of Cleanliness, Health, Safety and Environmental Sustainability which are anticipatory measures for the spread of COVID-19. The guidelines are expected to strengthen the multicultural tradition and community local wisdom in managing the attractiveness of the natural and cultural environment in tourism destinations in an integrated and sustainable way.

In conjunction with the needs to provide reference and guideline for the Government, Local Governments and other stakeholders for the implementation of sustainable tourism destination management, the Minister establishes Guidelines for Sustainable Tourism Destination.

B. Objectives

The Guidelines for Sustainable Tourism Destination aim to provide a comprehensive reference on the management of tourism destination in a sustainable manner, so it can realize a protection management, utilization and development of the area as a destination for sustainable tourism.

C. General Terms

In these Guidelines:

1. Tour means travelling activities exercised by any person or a group of persons by visiting certain place; for recreation, personal development, or studying the uniqueness of attraction of the tour made within a period of temporary time.
2. Tourist means the person exercising a tour.
3. Tourism means various kinds of tour activities supported by various facilities and services provided by the community, entrepreneurs, Government and Local Governments.
4. Tourism activities mean the overall activities related to tourism and it is multidimensional and multidisciplinary, emerging as a manifestation of the need for everyone and the country as well as the interaction between tourists and the local community, fellow travelers, Government, Local Governments and entrepreneurs.
5. Tourist attraction means anything that has a uniqueness, beauty, and value in the form of natural diversity, cultural and man-made products/results which has been the target (attraction) or destination of tourists visit.
6. Sustainable tourism means tourism activities that consider the impact of economy, social and environmental for today and the future. It should be able to fulfill the needs of tourists, industry, environment and local community and can be applied into various forms of tourism activities; including mass tourism and other types of tourism activities.
7. Tourism ecosystem means an engineering of tourism phenomenon complexities to produce the linkage, value chain, system interconnection, subsystem, sector, dimension, discipline, integrated components in products and services, tourism sector and tourism system accelerator through the optimization of the roles of Business, Government, Community, Academic, and Media (BGCAM) in creating a harmonious orchestration and ensuring the high quality of activities, facilities and services as well as creating experiences and beneficial tourism values in order to gain the yield and benefits to the communities and the environment.

8. Area of Tourism Destination hereinafter referred to as a Tourism Destination means geographic zone existing in one or more administrative regions wherein attractive tourism resources available for tourist, public facilities, accessibility, and interrelated and mutually fit out each other to accomplish the desired tourism resources.
9. Local wisdom means noble values that existed within the life governance of the communities that serves to protect and manage their own natural resources sustainably.
10. Cultural conservation means the cultural heritage which has character in the form of items, structures, sites, districts of cultural conservation on land and/or in the sea which need to preserved due to have main values to a history, science, religion and/or culture through decision-making process.
11. Preservation means a dynamic element, whereas every related part is functioning towards other parts and can also be referred as a holistic inseparable system of protection, development, and the utilization of a tourism destination.
12. Global Sustainable Tourism Council (GSTC) means the international independent body for defining and managing standards of global tourism in order to increase knowledges of sustainable tourisms and practices between public and private stakeholders.

CHAPTER II CRITERIA FOR SUSTAINABLE TOURISM DESTINATION

The criteria for sustainable tourism destination can be applied to various types/types of destinations in various locations:

- Urban;
- Countryside;
- Mountains;
- Coastal; or
- Combination of these four types.

The criteria are applied to both large-scale and small-scale destinations. On a large scale it can be applied to the following destinations:

- Sufficiently large city or region;
- Regency;
- Resorts;
- etc.

On a small scale it can be applied to the following destinations:

- National Parks;
- Group;
- Village Tourism;
- Local Community;
- etc.

The criteria for sustainable tourism destination can be applied to museums, festivals, public buildings and monuments, not only commercial businesses such as hotels or paid attractions.

The application of sustainable tourism destination standards is related to the place (destination), and applies to non-entity/individuals, and can be applied through the destination management organization responsible for coordinating approaches related to sustainable tourism. The existence of an organization (responsible manager) is a key requirement in implementing the standards for sustainable tourism destination, as stipulated in the AI Criteria. It should be underlined that the existence of the organization in question is not only a local authority board or a public sector board, but the implementation of this

standard requires the involvement of various stakeholders, namely the Government, the Public Sector and the Private Sector in order to achieve the objectives.

The criteria for sustainable tourism destination are broadly divided into four sections, each with two or three sub-sections, as shown in the table below:

Destination Criteria Table

Section A. Sustainable Management	Section C. Cultural Sustainability
I. Management structure and framework; II. Stakeholder Engagement; and III. Managing pressure and change.	I. Protecting cultural heritage; and II. Visiting cultural sites.
Section B. Socio-economic Sustainability	Section D. Environmental Sustainability
I. Delivering local economic benefits; and II. Social welfare and impacts.	I. Conservation of natural heritage; II. Resource management; and III. Management of waste and emissions.

The four sections of the criteria for sustainable tourism destination are clarified by:

1. Criteria

Criteria are measures intended to the base of an assessment or determination standards for sustainable tourism destination.

2. Sub-criteria

Sub-criteria are derived items from the criteria that provide details of the grouping of indicators.

3. Indicators

Indicators are any kind that clarifies and can provide clues or explanations of the criteria.

4. Supporting evidence

Supporting evidence is any kind of proof of an event, real information or signs, either in the form of softcopy or hardcopy that is available and can be proven by tourism destinations that implement sustainable tourism.

All of the Criteria have been mapped referring to the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) established by the United Nations (UN) as a global

development agreement, so that the implementation of the Criteria is expected to be in line with and support destinations to contribute to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

A. SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT

The standard in section A is Sustainable Management, consists of 3 Sub-Sections with 11 Criteria:

I. Management structure and framework

Consists of 3 Criteria:

a. Destination management responsibility

Indicators and supporting evidence for the destination management responsibilities, can be seen from:

- 1) The existence of an effective and coordinated management organization, with clear funding and division of tasks; and
- 2) Involving the private and public sectors under the existing legal basis.

b. Destination management strategy and action plan

Indicators and supporting evidence for the destination management strategy and action plan, can be seen from the existence of a multi-year tourism strategy (short, medium and long term) which includes the development of accessibility to destination, tourism amenities in and around the destination, tourism activities in and around the destination by continue to pay attention to the environmental carrying capacity, economic growth, social issues, cultural heritage, quality, health, safety, and aesthetics. The formulation of the strategy is carried out with community participation and political commitment from relevant stakeholders.

c. Monitoring and reporting

Indicators and supporting evidence for the monitoring and reporting, can be seen in the existence of a monitoring and evaluation system that is implemented and reported on a regular basis. The system covers environmental, economic, social, cultural, tourism and human rights issues, as well as tourism impact mitigation procedures that are well-functioning and clearly funded.

II. Stakeholder Engagement

Consists of 4 Criteria:

a. Enterprise Engagement and sustainability standards

Indicators and supporting evidence for the engagement of business entities and sustainability standards, can be seen in the existence of a tourism standard system that regulates important aspects of sustainable tourism activities for tourism actors, such as tourism area managers, hotels, homestays, tour operators and others. This system is expected to run consistently in applying the criteria for sustainable tourism. Business actors who have received certification are published to the public.

b. Resident Engagement and Feedback

Indicators and supporting evidence for the engagement and feedback from local residents, can be seen in the existence of public participation in the planning and management of sustainable destinations. Local people's aspirations, concerns and satisfaction with tourism sustainability and destination management are monitored regularly and reported openly to the public. The destination has a system to increase the local community's understanding of the opportunities and challenges of sustainable tourism and to build community capacity.

c. Visitor Engagement and Feedback

Indicators and supporting evidence for the engagement and feedback from visitors can be seen with the existence of a system to monitor and report on satisfaction, such as interviews or surveys with visitors (exit survey) or handling complaints. The results obtained are used to develop an action plan in order to increase the level of visitor satisfaction.

d. Promotion and Information

Indicators and supporting evidence in the form of promotion of destinations, tourism products and services carried out accurately, authentically, responsibly and respecting local communities and tourists.

III. Managing pressure and change

Consists of 4 Criteria:

a. Managing visitor volumes and activities

Indicators and supporting evidence in managing visitor numbers and activities can be seen with the existence of a visitor management system that is reviewed regularly. These actions are taken to monitor and manage visitor numbers and activities, and to reduce or increase visitors as needed at a given time and place, the destination seeking to balance the needs of the local economy, community, cultural heritage and environment.

b. Planning regulations and development control

Indicators and supporting evidence for regulatory planning and development control, can be seen with the need for guidelines, regulations, policies regarding planning that include environmental, economic, social, zoning, land use, design, construction and demolition impact assessments, which are prepared together with local communities in order to protect natural and cultural resources. These guidelines, regulations, policies are communicated openly and law enforcement is implemented.



c. Climate Change Adaptation


Indicators and supporting evidence for climate change adaptation can be seen in the existence of better systems, regulations, policies and programs for climate change adaptation, risk reduction and awareness raising for the community, and tourism businesses.

d. Risk and crisis management




Indicators and supporting evidence for risk and crisis management can be seen in the existence of an emergency response management system including an action plan that is prepared taking into account input from the private sector, explaining human and financial resources, as well as communication procedures during and after a crisis/emergency situation takes place.

TABLE I
STANDARD FOR SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT



CRITERIA	INDICATORS	SDG	SUPPORTING EVIDENCES	
A. Sustainable Management				
I. Management structure and framework				
a. Destination management responsibility				
The destination has an organization, department, group or commission that is responsible for a coordinated approach to sustainable tourism, involving the private sector, public sector and civil society. This group has the ability to be responsible, supervise and implement the management of socio-economic, cultural and environmental issues. The group is adequately	A.I.a.1	The destination has responsible and relevant organizations or groups.	  <p>Decision of Organization / Organizational Structure / Group (Tourism Awareness Group), Tourism Governance Forum, Destination Management Organization-Destination Governance (DMO-DG), Rural Village-Owned Enterprises, Notary Deed. Job Description of the Position or related organization.</p>	
	A.I.a.2	The destination has a financial plan and budget and sustainable sources of funding		Work Plan and Budget, Strategic Plan, Operational Plan, Operational Expenditure, and Capital Expenditure
	A.I.a.3	The destination has agencies (stakeholders, partnerships) involved in various sustainable management activities.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Memorandum of Understanding and others; - Engagement of Academics, Business Entities/Partners, Community/groups, Government, media.
	A.I.a.4	The destination has human resources who have the interest and commitment as well as the		Human Resources Qualifications (Curriculum Vitae, Proof of Work Experience, Proof of Expertise



CRITERIA	INDICATORS		SDG	SUPPORTING EVIDENCES
<p>funded, works with various agencies in managing the destination, has a sufficient number of staff (including staff experienced in sustainability) and follows the principles of sustainability and transparency in operations and transactions.</p>		<p>appropriate experience to manage the organization</p>		<p>in the related field)</p>
	<p>A.I.a.5</p>	<p>The destination has governance guidelines and processes that demonstrate compliance and concern for sustainability principles. Made transparent, disseminated and accessible. This is applied in the operational activities of the partnership which requires the preparation of a contract against a commitment to sustainable implementation.</p>		<p>Guidelines for Governance Process, Guidelines, Contracts, Letters of Agreement, Customary Law, local Wisdom according to the region.</p>
<p>b. Destination management strategy and action plan</p>				
<p>The destination has developed and implemented a destination management strategy and action plan for several years that are publicly accessible, scalable, and developed with stakeholder engagement and based on sustainability principles. The strategy includes</p>	<p>A.I.b.1</p>	<p>The destination has an accessible strategy document and action plan (Long/Medium/Short term).</p>		<p>National Policies and Strategies for the Management of Household Waste and Types of Household Waste, Master Plan for National Tourism, Regional Policies and Strategies for Management of Household Waste and Types of Household Waste, National Medium-Term Development Plan, Long-Term Development Plan, Medium-Term Village Development Plan, and other evidence of planning according to destination scale.</p>
	<p>A.I.b.2</p>	<p>The strategy/plan is clearly visible and available online.</p>		<p>Strategy documents are available and accessible in the form of hyperlinks (data</p>



CRITERIA	INDICATORS		SDG	SUPPORTING EVIDENCES
identifying and assessing tourism assets and considering socio-economic, cultural and environmental issues and risks. Strategy relates to and influences broader sustainable development policies and actions at the destination.	A.I.b.3	Destinations involve stakeholders in developing plans.		links), websites or other digital archive forms.
	A.I.b.4	The strategic content of the action plan refers to the principles of sustainable tourism. Assessment of assets, issues and risks is contained in the planning document.		The various documents above must contain the principles of tourism sustainability which consist of: a. Sustainable Management; b. Social and Economic Sustainability; c. Cultural sustainability; and d. Environmental Sustainability.
	A.I.b.5	In addition to the principle of sustainability, the strategy and action plan must include elements of the policy for sustainable tourism development goals (SDG's).		The various documents above must contain the principles of tourism sustainability which consist of: a. Sustainable Management; b. Social and Economic Sustainability; c. Cultural sustainability; and d. Environmental Sustainability.



CRITERIA	INDICATORS	SDG	SUPPORTING EVIDENCES	
c. Monitoring and reporting				
<p>The destination implements a system to monitor and respond to socio-economic, cultural and environmental issues and impacts caused by tourism activities. Actions and results are regularly monitored and evaluated, and publicly reported. The monitoring system is reviewed periodically.</p>	A.I.c.1	Destinations have specific indicators and targets related to socio-economic, cultural and environmental that can be measured quantitatively and the results identified.		Strategy Document which contains indicators and targets/goals of achievement of the Destination related to socio-economic, cultural and environmental fields that can be measured and identified.
	A.I.c.2	Indicator and outcome measurements are carried out and published at least annually.		Schedule of Monitoring and Evaluation, Document/Evidence of Publication/Access.
	A.I.c.3	Destinations have evidence of reporting and monitoring of documented actions and results in writing.		Monitoring and Evaluation Report Document in writing/accessible online (e-report).
	A.I.c.4	Destinations carry out a review of the previous monitoring system and schedules for further (future) review.		Management Review Meeting/Destination Management Review Meeting.
II. Stakeholder Engagement				
a. Enterprise engagement and sustainability standards				
<p>The destination regularly informs tourism-related businesses about sustainability issues and encourages and supports them</p>	A.II.a.1	The destination has evidence of regular communication/discussion to the relevant Tourism Business, through media, meetings, direct contacts, regarding sustainability issues.	 	Proof of Meeting (Minutes), Proof of Discussion in Discussion Forums such as chat groups, direct contacts, etc.
	A.II.a.2	The destination provides support and advice on		Supporting evidence for stakeholders on


CRITERIA	INDICATORS		SDG	SUPPORTING EVIDENCES
in making their operations more sustainable. The destination		sustainability and promotes it to local tourism business stakeholders.		sustainability issues (Campaign, contact info, Info Officer, etc.)
promotes the adoption of sustainability standards, implementation of GSTC-I recognized standards and GSTC-I accredited	A.II.a.3	Number and percentage (%) of tourism businesses certified to sustainable tourism standards (whether GSTC recognized/accredited), with a target for wider outreach.		List the percentage (%) of the number of businesses certified to the Sustainable Tourism Standards (Tourism village certification, Sustainable Tourism Certification (STC), etc.). Plans/targets for the number of businesses to be set in the future.
certification schemes for tourism enterprises, where available.	A.II.a.4	There is evidence of dissemination/promoting of certification schemes in the field of sustainable tourism.		E-Announcement on Website, Stakeholder meeting discussing certification schemes.
The destination publishes a list of business entities certified for sustainability.	A.II.a.5	The destination maintains a list of certified tourism-related business entities, which is kept up-to-date.		List of certified business entities.
b. Resident engagement and feedback				
Destinations enable and promote public participation in the planning and management of sustainable destinations.	A.II.b.1	There is evidence that the destination supports and facilitates public participation in the planning/management of sustainable tourism destinations.	 	Evidence of Participation Activities, Evidence of Forms of Support.
Local people's aspirations, concerns and	A.II.b.2	There is information on the form and level of support for the public participation.		Evidence of Participation Activities, Evidence of Forms of Support.
	A.II.b.3	There are community		Survey Data, Follow-up Data.


CRITERIA	INDICATORS		SDG	SUPPORTING EVIDENCES	
satisfaction with tourism sustainability and destination management are regularly monitored and publicly reported, and action is taken in response to their responses. Destinations have systems in place to increase local people's understanding of the opportunities and challenges of sustainable tourism and to build community capacity to respond.		surveys and other systematic feedback mechanisms, covering tourism issues.			
	A.II.b.4	There is evidence of action being taken in response to feedback from local communities.		Feedback Data, Follow-up Data.	
	A.II.b.5	The destination has a tourism education and training information program provided to the local community.		Programs/Activities, Education and Training.	
	A.II.b.6	Destinations have efforts to maintain traditional values (community agreements, methods based on local wisdom) for example: deliberation to reach consensus, mutual cooperation, etc.		The related evidence is that the practice of local wisdom values, traditions, and customs of the local community is still being applied and respected.	
c. Visitor engagement and feedback					
The destination has a system to monitor, and publicly report on visitor satisfaction with the quality and sustainability of the destination experience, and	A.II.c.1	Destinations conduct and report Visitor Surveys (and other feedback mechanisms).		Data and Documentation, Visitor Survey.	
	A.II.c.2	The survey and feedback carried out included a survey of visitor reactions to sustainability issues.			Data and Documentation, Visitor Survey.
	A.II.c.3	The destination has evidence of actions taken			Follow-up Evidence.

CRITERIA	INDICATORS		SDG	SUPPORTING EVIDENCES
<p>when necessary, respond to it by taking action.</p> <p>Visitors are informed about sustainability issues at the destination and the role they can play to address them.</p>		<p>in response to findings from visitor surveys/feedback.</p>		
	A.II.c.4	<p>The destination has examples of visitor information covering sustainability issues and how to respond to them.</p>		<p>Follow-up evidence documentation.</p>
<p>d. Promotion and Information</p>				
<p>Promotional materials and information for visitors about destinations that are accurate in terms of products, services and sustainability claims. Marketing messages and other communications reflect the destination's values and approach to sustainability and treat people, and local natural and cultural assets with</p>	A.II.d.1	<p>The destination has up-to-date information and promotional materials with appropriate content.</p>		<p>Sample Content/Promotional Materials.</p>
	A.II.d.2	<p>There is a process carried out by the destination to check the accuracy and suitability of the content of promotional information about the Destination.</p>		
	A.II.d.3	<p>The destination has evidence of consultation with local communities and environmental and cultural agencies about the content of the promotion and how communication is carried out.</p>		

CRITERIA	INDICATORS		SDG	SUPPORTING EVIDENCES
respect.				
III. Managing pressure and change				
a. Managing visitor volumes and activities				
The destination has a visitor management system that is reviewed regularly.	A.III.a.1	The destination has a destination management strategy and action plan that responds to the season and distribution of visits.	 	Action Plan Strategy Document.
Actions are taken to monitor and manage visitor numbers and activities, and to reduce or increase them as needed at specific times and places, seeking to balance the needs of the local economy, community, cultural heritage and environment.	A.III.a.2	There is a system that monitors variations in the number of visitors and which locations are visited the most throughout the year.		Documentation of Visitor Monitoring System, Visitor Management Plan, Visitor Load Capacity Calculation.
	A.III.a.3	The destination identifies the impact of the activity and the volume of visitors (visits) through observation and feedback from the community and stakeholders.		Visitor Feed Back for Documentation of Visitor Monitoring System, Visitors Management Plan, Visitors Carrying Capacity Calculation.
	A.III.a.4	Actions are taken to manage visitor flow and impact.		Documentation of Visitor Monitoring System, Visitors Management Plan, Visitors Carrying Capacity Calculation.
	A.III.a.5	There is a marketing strategy and target market selection that takes into account the pattern of visits, the impact of visits and the needs of the destination.		Marketing Strategy Document, Visitors Management Plan.

CRITERIA	INDICATORS	SDG	SUPPORTING EVIDENCES	
b. Planning regulations and development control				
<p>The destination has guidelines, regulations and/or planning policies that control the location and nature of development, requiring environmental, economic and socio-cultural impact analysis and integrating sustainable land use, design, construction and demolition. The regulations also apply to operational activities such as property rentals and concessions for tourism purposes. Guidelines, regulations and policies are created with public participation and are widely communicated</p>	A.III.b.1	<p>Specific policies, regulations or guidelines that control development are documented and identified by title and date.</p>		<p>Policies, Regulations or Guidelines.</p>
	A.III.b.2	<p>Requirements for assessing environmental, economic, social and cultural impacts at a scale sufficient to address long-term issues for the Destination have been established.</p>		<p>Impact Assessment.</p>
	A.III.b.3	<p>There are specific regulations governing the leasing and operation of property for tourism activities with evidence of implementation and enforcement.</p>		<p>Property Lease and Operation Regulations.</p>
	A.III.b.4	<p>There is evidence of public participation in the development of policies, regulations or guidelines related to the planning of environmental, economic, social and cultural impact assessments.</p>		<p>evidence of public participation in the development of policies, regulations or guidelines, Minutes of Meetings.</p>
	A.III.b.5	<p>There is evidence of Consultation with, and consent of, indigenous peoples or ethnic minority groups, when tourism development is being proposed or will occur in their area.</p>		<p>Proof of consultation, consent from indigenous peoples or ethnic minority groups.</p>

CRITERIA	INDICATORS		SDG	SUPPORTING EVIDENCES
and enforced.	A.III.b.6	The destination has evidence of communication and enforcement of policies, regulations or guidelines, at the planning, development and implementation stages.		Proof of Regulation Enforcement Communication.
c. Climate Change Adaptation				
The destination identifies the risks and opportunities associated with climate change. The climate change adaptation strategy is carried out on the laying, design, development and management of tourism facilities. Information on climate change forecasts, associated risks and future conditions is provided to residents, businesses and visitors.	A.III.c.1	The destination has a management strategy (governance) and action plan that identifies and addresses climate-related issues.		Action Plan on Handling Climate Issues.
	A.III.c.2	There are regulations, guidelines and zoning for the development of tourism activities, and have accommodated the consequences of climate change.		Regulations, guidelines and zoning of tourism activities that support the consequences of climate change.
	A.III.c.3	There is a climate risk study, covering current and future risks, conducted and made available for public information.		Climate Risk Studies.
	A.III.c.4	There is evidence of consideration of the impact and contribution of local ecosystems to climate change adaptation.		Document analysis/data of ecosystem impacts and contributions to climate change.
	A.III.c.5	There is information about climate change available for public.		Publicly accessible climate change information.

CRITERIA	INDICATORS		SDG	SUPPORTING EVIDENCES
d. Risk and crisis management				
<p>The destination has risk reduction, crisis management and emergency response plans that are appropriate to the destination. The key elements are communicated to residents, visitors and businesses. Procedures and resources are provided to implement the plan and are updated regularly.</p>	A.III.d.1	<p>Risk reduction, crisis management and emergency response plans for Tourism activities at the Destination are available and documented.</p>		<p>Documentation, Planning, Risk Reduction.</p>
	A.III.d.2	<p>The plans that have been made can identify various risks, including natural disasters, terrorism, health threats, resource depletion and other things according to the location.</p>		<p>Documentation, Risk Reduction.</p>
	A.III.d.3	<p>Communication procedures can be identified for use during and after an emergency.</p>		<p>Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) on Communication Procedures in an Emergency.</p>
	A.III.d.4	<p>There is a program of providing information and training on local risk and crisis management for actors in destinations.</p>		<p>Training program for providing information related to crisis management.</p>

B. SOCIO-ECONOMIC SUSTAINABILITY

The criteria for socio-economic sustainability include 2 sub-sections as follows:

I. Delivering local economic benefits

Consists of 3 Criteria:

a. Measuring the economic contribution of tourism

Indicators and supporting evidence for measuring tourism's economic contribution can be seen in the direct and indirect economic contributions of tourism to the destination economy, monitored and reported openly to the public. Appropriate measures of contribution could include visitor levels, visitor expenditures, employment and investment and evidence of the distribution of economic benefits.

b. Decent work and career opportunities

Indicators and supporting evidence in job and career opportunities with the existence of policies and legislation that stipulates that companies in tourism destinations provide employment, training opportunities, work safety and fair wages (according to the average minimum wage) and equal for all, including women, youth, people with disabilities, minority groups and others.

c. Supporting local entrepreneurship and fair trade

Indicators and supporting evidence in supporting fair local entrepreneurship and trade can be seen in the existence of systems and programs that support micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) in the tourism value chain in order to promote and develop sustainable local products with fair trade principles. These local products include food, beverages, handicrafts, performing arts and agriculture.

II. Social welfare and impacts

Consists of 5 Criteria:

a. Support for the community

There are programs and systems that enable and encourage businesses, visitors and the public to contribute to community and sustainability initiatives in a responsible manner.

b. Preventing exploitation and discrimination

There are published practices, programs and legislation to prevent commercialization and exploitation, as well as sexual harassment, or other forms of abuse against children, youth, women and minority groups.

c. Property and user rights

There are laws and regulations regarding ownership and acquisition rights that are documented and enforced. Stakeholders comply with communal and indigenous rights, ensure public consultation and do not allow resettlement without free, prior and informed consent and fair compensation. Laws and regulations also protect users and access rights to critical resources.



d. Safety and security



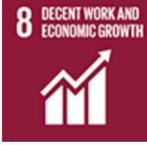

There are systems to monitor, prevent, publicly report, and respond to crime, safety and health hazards that meet the needs of visitors and local residents.

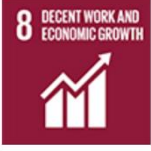

e. Access for all



There is a program that ensures that local communities can still have access to natural, cultural, historical, archaeological, religious and spiritual sites in tourism destinations. Where possible, sites, facilities and services, including those of natural and cultural importance, are open to all, including persons with disabilities and persons with specific access requirements or persons with special needs. In the case of sites and facilities that are not directly accessible, access is provided through solutions designed and implemented while taking into account the integrity of the site and support for people who need this special access can still be met. Site accessibility information, facilities and services are provided.



TABLE II
STANDARD FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC SUSTAINABILITY



CRITERIA	INDICATORS	SDG	SUPPORTING EVIDENCES	
B. Socio-Economic Sustainability				
I. Delivering local economic benefits				
a. Measuring the economic contribution of tourism				
Direct and indirect economic contribution of tourism to the destination economy is monitored and reported openly to the public. Suitable sizes may include: – the number of visitors, – visitor expenses, – employment and investment, and – evidence about the distribution of economic benefits.	B.I.a.1	Destinations carry out surveys of economic data that are carried out independently or in collaboration with other parties (among others: educational institutions, Statistics Indonesia, etc.)	 	Evidence of survey implementation includes: Plan for economic survey program, survey instruments, discussion meetings of survey results and report preparation meetings.
	B.I.a.2	The destination has an annual report on the direct and indirect economic contribution of tourism to the destination, both in hardcopy and softcopy.		
	B.I.a.3	Destinations have data on the results of measuring economic impacts which are the results of economic surveys at the destination (among others: total income, total expenditure, employment, investment and distribution of economic benefits in destinations and so on).		Various economic data such as: annual income from tourism activities in destinations, tourist expenditure data, direct and indirect employment data related to tourism, direct and indirect business data related to tourism, investment, distribution of economic benefits in destinations and measurement of contribution.



CRITERIA	INDICATORS	SDG	SUPPORTING EVIDENCES	
b. Decent work and career opportunities				
Destinations encourage and support career and training opportunities in tourism. Business entities in the destination are committed to providing equal opportunities for local residents' employment, training and advancement, a safe and comfortable working environment, and living wages for all.	B.I.b.1	Destinations periodically or incidentally organize skills training programs or courses that are relevant to the needs of the local tourism sector.	 	Training program plan, Evidence of training activities such as: correspondence related to training, training materials, list of participants, photographs, certificates (if any).
	B.I.b.2	The destination has an agreement with the local tourism business entity which states that the tourism business entity will provide decent work or career opportunities for the community at the destination.	 	Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), Letter of Agreement or other forms of agreement that accommodate the existence of decent work/career opportunities for the community at the destination.
	B.I.b.3	The destination pays attention to the local community, which includes women, youth, minorities, and people with physical disabilities, in planning and organizing training activities that support local tourism.		Evidence of meeting minutes that discusses the training participants and pays attention to the local community, including women, youth, minorities, and people with physical disabilities; evidence of planning training activities.
	B.I.b.4	The destination has a mechanism for receiving or handling complaints regarding employment-related issues at the destination.		There is a suggestion box, a complaint box, procedures for submitting complaints and how they are handled, evidence of minutes of discussion of complaints related to employment.



CRITERIA	INDICATORS	SDG	SUPPORTING EVIDENCES	
c. Supporting local entrepreneurship and fair trade				
<p>The destination drives tourism spending entirely on the local economy through support to local businesses, supply chains and sustainable investment. The destination promotes the development and purchase of locally sustainable products based on fair trade principles and that reflect local nature and culture. This can include food and drink, crafts, performing arts, agricultural products, etc.</p>	B.I.c.1	<p>The destination fully supports the existence of MSMEs (Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises) through assistance, finance or providing business development opportunities.</p>	 	<p>Evidence of mentoring activities for MSMEs, the distribution of soft loan funds, the addition of the number of local MSMEs.</p>
	B.I.c.2	<p>Destinations help MSMEs to access local tourism related markets.</p>		<p>Evidence of local MSME products used in tourism activities and promoted to tourists, MSME products in souvenir shops, MSME kiosks at several destination points, MSME product access outside destinations.</p>
	B.I.c.3	<p>The destination has an agreement with the local tourism business entity which states that the tourism business entity will prioritize the use of buying local goods and services that meet the specified quality standards.</p>		<p>Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), Letter of Agreement, or other forms of agreement that accommodate commitments from local tourism business entities that will prioritize the use of buying local goods and services that meet established quality standards.</p>
	B.I.c.4	<p>The destination actively helps local farmers, craftsmen and food producers to engage in the tourism value chain by making local products part of the local tourism product activities.</p>		<p>There is evidence of local products as part of local tourism activities, such as: products from local raw materials being souvenirs, local agricultural products being part of culinary arts and its kind.</p>
	B.I.c.5	<p>Destinations regularly</p>		<p>There is a list of local</p>

CRITERIA	INDICATORS		SDG	SUPPORTING EVIDENCES
		record and compile lists of local handicraft products that are submitted to destination visitors.		handicraft products, promotion of local handicrafts to destination visitors in various forms such as: brochures, e-flyers, websites and social media.
II. Social welfare and impacts				
a. Support for community				
The destination has a system that enables and encourages businesses, visitors and the public to contribute to community and sustainability initiatives in a responsible manner.	B.II.a.1	The destination has a mechanism to link and facilitate local tourism business entities with the community in order to implement sustainability initiatives.	 	There is evidence such as: minutes of meetings between the destination, the local tourism business entity and the community initiated by the destination. There are various activities related to sustainability initiated by tourism business entities that contribute to the community, for example: mentoring activities in cultural preservation; waste recycling assistance; etc.
	B.II.a.2	The destination has a mechanism to connect and facilitate visitors with the community in order to implement sustainability initiatives.		There is evidence of activities related to sustainable tourism that are carried out jointly between visitors and the community, for example: tree planting activities, activities using environmentally friendly materials, purchases of local MSME products by visitors to be marketed elsewhere.
	B.II.a.3	The destination has persuasive ways to involve the community in tourism activities.		There is evidence of meeting of destination managers with the community in discussing local tourism development, increasing support from

CRITERIA	INDICATORS		SDG	SUPPORTING EVIDENCES
				community groups in tourism activities, and a conducive tourism climate.
b. Preventing exploitation and discrimination				
<p>The destination upholds international human rights standards. Have established laws, practices and codes of conduct to prevent and report human trafficking, modern slavery and commercial, sexual or other forms of exploitation, discrimination and harassment against anyone, especially children, youth, women, LGBT and other minorities. Established laws and practices are publicly communicated and enforced.</p>	B.II.b.1	<p>The destination determines or decides to use certain laws related to human rights, exploitation, discrimination and harassment which will be used as a reference and implemented at the destination.</p>	 	<p>The existence of laws related to human rights, exploitation, discrimination and harassment that will be used as a reference and implemented at the destination, either at the destination, regency of province, or national level.</p>
	B.II.b.2	<p>The destination carries out dissemination regarding the enactment of laws related to human rights, exploitation, discrimination and harassment which are used as references and carried out at the destination.</p>		<p>There is evidence of dissemination activities and also law enforcement when violations related to human rights, exploitation, discrimination and harassment occur in related destinations.</p>
	B.II.b.3	<p>The destination has a mechanism to monitor various activities that have the potential to cause violations related to human rights, including human trafficking, modern slavery and child labor. Monitoring results are evaluated and followed up.</p>		<p>There is a team that coordinates regularly to discuss matters related to potential human rights violations, including human trafficking, modern slavery and child labor. The team can be in the form of community groups that enforce customary rules, and coordination can be done at the village meeting level.</p>
	B.II.b.4	<p>Destinations and tourism stakeholders are</p>		<p>There is evidence of a specific agreement</p>

CRITERIA	INDICATORS		SDG	SUPPORTING EVIDENCES
		committed to complying with regulations, safeguarding and preventing human rights violations, including human trafficking, modern slavery and child labor.		discussing the commitment of the destination and stakeholders to comply with the rules, safeguard and prevent human rights violations, including human trafficking, modern slavery and child labor; as well as evidence of other commitments contained in customary rules and the like.
c. Property and user rights				
Laws and regulations regarding ownership and acquisition rights are documented and enforced. Stakeholders comply with communal and indigenous rights, ensure public consultation and do not allow resettlement without free, prior and informed consent and fair compensation. Laws and regulations also protect users and access rights to critical resources.	B.II.c.1	Destinations determine or decide to use certain laws related to ownership and acquisition and user rights and access rights to important resources.	 	The existence of laws related to ownership and acquisition and user rights and access rights to important resources that will be used as a reference and implemented at the destination, either at the destination, regency of province, or national level.
	B.II.c.2	Destinations use established laws relating to ownership and acquisition and user rights and access rights to these important resources for communal and indigenous rights, public consultation and resettlement.		There is evidence of the use of established laws relating to ownership and acquisition and user rights and access rights to these important resources for the resolution of issues related to communal and indigenous rights, public consultation and resettlement. For example: there is evidence of documents, minutes of meetings or customary meetings.
	B.II.c.3	Destinations have		There is evidence of law

CRITERIA	INDICATORS		SDG	SUPPORTING EVIDENCES
		evidence of law enforcement related to ownership and acquisition and user rights and access rights to the above important resources, in the context of tourism development and activities.		enforcement related to ownership and acquisition and user rights and access rights to these important resources in the form of, for example: documents, minutes of meeting, customary meetings and its kind.
	B.II.c.4	Destinations have evidence of community consultation, approval and compensation activities.		There is evidence in the form of meetings and reaching agreements with communities, for consultation, approval and compensation if necessary for tourism development.
d. Safety and security				
Destinations have a system for monitoring, preventing, publicly reporting, and responding to crime, safety and health hazards that meet the needs of visitors and local residents.	B.II.d.1	There are security and health services that meet health standards and are actively operating that can be easily accessed at the destination.	 	There are health services such as clinics, health centers and hospitals that can be accessed by the public and tourists.
	B.II.d.2	Destinations have a system to identify visitor needs regarding security and health services.		There are parts of the destination management tasked with monitoring visitor needs for security and health services.
	B.II.d.3	Destinations carry out regular inspections of tourism facilities to determine compliance with hygiene, health and safety standards.		The Government issued Guidelines for Cleanliness, Health, Safety and Environmental sustainability (CHSE) for the tourism sector. Evidence of Implementation and Supervision carried out by the Local Government.

CRITERIA	INDICATORS	SDG	SUPPORTING EVIDENCES	
e. Access for all				
<p>If possible, sites, facilities and services, including those of natural and cultural importance, are open to all, including persons with disabilities and persons with specific access requirements or persons with special needs. In the case of sites and facilities that are not directly accessible, access is provided through solutions designed and implemented while taking into account the integrity of the site and support for people who need this special access can still be met. The accessibility information of sites, facilities and services are provided.</p>	B.II.e.1	Destinations have rules and standards regarding visitor accessibility to sites, facilities and services.		There is evidence of rules and standards regarding the accessibility of visitors to the site, facilities and services.
	B.II.e.2	Destinations implement consistent accessibility standards on various public facilities.		There is standard regarding the accessibility of visitors to the site, the same facilities and services at various public facilities at the destination.
	B.II.e.3	Destinations have a system to identify the carrying capacity of the site and facilities at the destination so that it can determine visitor accessibility.		There is evidence of the identification of the carrying capacity of the site and facilities at the destination which is carried out regularly.
	B.II.e.4	Destinations have programs to improve access for people with different access needs.		Evidence of access improvement programs for people with different access needs, such as: provision of toilets for the disabled, wheelchair accessible roads and the existence of activities and activities that visitors with special needs can participate in.
	B.II.e.5	Information related to accessibility to various facilities at the destination is available at various locations as well as media information about the destination.		Information regarding accessibility to various facilities at the destination is available, including: websites, printed brochures, signage at the destination and related destination social media.

CRITERIA	INDICATORS		SDG	SUPPORTING EVIDENCES
	B.II.e.6	There is information on accessibility details listed on the main sites for visitors.		Information regarding accessibility details listed on the main sites for visitors, including: brochures, websites, social media related main sites.

C. CULTURAL SUSTAINABILITY

The criteria for cultural sustainability consist of 2 sub-sections:

I. Protecting cultural heritage

Consists of 5 criteria:

a. Protection of cultural assets

There are policies and systems in place to evaluate, rehabilitate and conserve cultural assets, including heritage buildings and cultural landscapes.

b. Cultural artefacts

There are Laws that regulate the sale, trade, exhibition, and distribution of historical and archaeological artifacts. Laws are enforced and communicated to the public, including tourism businesses and visitors.

c. Intangible heritage

There are support for the celebration and protection of intangible cultural heritage, including local traditions, arts, music, languages, gastronomy and other aspects of local identity and distinctiveness. The presentation, imitation and interpretation of extant cultures and traditions is carried out with care and respect, involving and benefiting the local community, and providing visitors with an authentic experience.

d. Traditional access

There are systems to monitor, protect and, if necessary, rehabilitate or restore local community access to natural and cultural sites.

e. Intellectual property

There are systems for contributing to the protection and preservation of intellectual property rights of the public and individuals.

II. Visiting cultural sites

Consists of 2 criteria:

a. Visitor management at cultural sites



There are systems in place to manage visitors in and around cultural sites, which takes into account their characteristics, capacities and sensitivities and seeks to optimize visitor flow and minimize negative impacts. Guidelines for visitor behavior at culturally sensitive sites



and events is provided to visitors, travel operators and tour guides before and during their visit.

b. Site Interpretation




Accurate interpretation materials are available, informing the importance of the cultural and natural aspects of the sites visited, provided to visitors. The information provided is culturally appropriate, co-developed with the host community, and clearly communicated using a language spoken by visitors and local residents.

TABLE III
STANDARD FOR CULTURAL SUSTAINABILITY



CRITERIA	INDICATORS	SDG	SUPPORTING EVIDENCES	
C. Cultural Sustainability				
I. Protecting cultural heritage				
a. Protection of cultural assets				
Destinations have policies and systems in place to evaluate, rehabilitate and conserve cultural assets, including heritage buildings and cultural landscapes.	C.I.a.1	Destinations have a list of cultural assets that includes an evaluation and indication of vulnerability.		There is a list of cultural assets, for example in the form of soft copy, which is on the website or on the destination manager.
	C.I.a.2	Destinations have an asset rehabilitation and conservation program.		There are programs implemented to rehabilitate and conserve various cultural assets in the destination, for example: the existence of conservation guidelines.
	C.I.a.3	Destinations plan to allocate a portion of tourism revenue to support the conservation of cultural assets in the destination.		There is evidence of the allocation of part of the revenue from tourism to support the conservation of cultural assets present at the destination.
b. Cultural artefacts				
Destinations have laws governing the sale, trade, exhibition, and gift of historical and archaeological artifacts. Laws are enforced and communicated to the public, including tourism businesses and	C.I.b.1	Destinations determine or decide to use the laws that are relevant to the historical artifacts present in the destination (title, date).		The existence of laws that are relevant to historical artifacts in the destination (title, date) that will be used as a reference and implemented at the destination, both at the destination, provincial and national districts.
	C.I.b.2	Destinations disseminate the relevant laws with historical artifacts in the destination to tourism		There is evidence of dissemination of laws relevant to historical artifacts in destinations to

CRITERIA	INDICATORS		SDG	SUPPORTING EVIDENCES
visitors.		business entities and visitors.		tourism business entities and visitors, for example in the form of brochures, electronic brochures, postings on social media, and others.
	C.I.b.3	Destinations have evidence of law enforcement that is relevant to the historical artifacts in the destination.		There is evidence of law enforcement related to historical artifacts at the destination, for example legal action for violations related to historical artifacts.
c. Intangible heritage				
Destinations promote the celebration and protection of intangible cultural heritage, including local traditions, arts, music, languages, gastronomy and other aspects of local identity and distinctiveness. The presentation, imitation and interpretation of extant cultures and traditions is carried out with care and respect, involving and benefiting the local community, and providing visitors with an	C.I.c.1	Destinations have a list and identify the intangible cultural heritage.	 	There is evidence of an up-to-date list of intangible cultural heritage. For example, in the form of soft copy, which is found on the website or in the destination manager.
	C.I.c.2	Destinations have visitors' celebrations and experiences of intangible cultural heritage (events, local specialties, etc.).		There is evidence of an activity or tourist attraction that focuses on celebrations and visitors' experiences of intangible cultural heritage (events, local specialties, etc.)
	C.I.c.3	Destinations involve and collaborate with indigenous and local communities in developing and delivering visitor experiences based on intangible cultural heritage.		There is evidence of involvement and collaboration with indigenous and local communities in developing and delivering visitor experiences based on intangible cultural heritage. For example: tourism activities related to intangible cultural heritage

CRITERIA	INDICATORS		SDG	SUPPORTING EVIDENCES
authentic experience.				that are developed and managed with the community.
	C.I.c.4	Destinations have a platform or media that accommodates feedback from visitors and local communities on the conveyed intangible heritage experience.		There is a platform or media that accommodates feedback from visitors and local communities on the conveyed intangible heritage experience. For example, in the form of: guest book or social media.
d. Traditional access				
Destinations monitor, protect and if necessary, rehabilitate or restore local people's access to natural and cultural sites.	C.I.d.1	Destinations have a system to monitor accessibility to natural and cultural sites for the local community.		There is a section or unit of the destination management tasked with monitoring accessibility to natural and cultural sites for the local community. Examples are proven, among others, by the existence of these positions in the organizational structure or also by the existence of records of monitoring results.
	C.I.d.2	Destinations involve local communities in matters relating to traditional access.		There is evidence of local community involvement in providing traditional access. Examples of evidence include the results of meetings and meetings with local communities regarding traditional access.
	C.I.d.3	Destinations take special measures to protect and/or rehabilitate local community access.		There is evidence of destination action to protect and/or rehabilitate local community access when there are related cases.

CRITERIA	INDICATORS	SDG	SUPPORTING EVIDENCES	
e. Intellectual property				
Destinations have a system for contributing to the protection and preservation of intellectual property rights of communities and individuals.	C.I.e.1	Destinations establish or decide to apply law of the intellectual property rights at the destination (title, date).		The existence of law of the intellectual property rights at the destination (title, date) that will be used as a reference and implemented at the destination, both at the destination, provincial and national districts.
	C.I.e.2	Destinations disseminate intellectual property rights to tourism stakeholders in the destination.		There is evidence of dissemination of intellectual property rights to tourism stakeholders in destinations, for example in the form of brochures, electronic brochures, postings on social media, and others.
	C.I.e.3	Destinations protect intellectual property rights in the development of cultural experiences for visitors.		There is evidence that the destination protects intellectual property rights in the development of cultural experiences for visitors, for example: the registration of intellectual property rights for various attractions, cultural products and local products.
II. Visiting cultural sites				
a. Visitor management at cultural sites				
Destinations have a system for managing visitors in and around cultural sites, which takes into account their characteristics,	C.II.a.1	Destinations have a mechanism for monitoring visitor flows and impacts on cultural sites, the results of which are disseminated throughout the destination.	 	There is a team that coordinates regularly to discuss matters related to monitoring the flow of visitors and the impact on cultural sites, with the results being distributed throughout the destination.

CRITERIA	INDICATORS		SDG	SUPPORTING EVIDENCES
<p>capacities and sensitivities and seeks to optimize visitor flow and minimize negative impacts. Guidelines for visitor behavior at culturally sensitive sites and events is provided to visitors, travel operators and tour guides before and during their visit.</p>				<p>The team can be in the form of community groups and coordination can be done at the village meeting level.</p>
	C.II.a.2	<p>Destinations take action to manage tourism impacts in and around cultural sites.</p>		<p>There is evidence of action to manage tourism impacts in and around cultural sites. For example: implementing a reservation system for visitors, setting the location and time of activities on cultural sites so that there is no surge in visitors.</p>
	C.II.a.3	<p>Destinations have and disseminate behavioral guidelines for visitors to sensitive cultural sites and events and regularly monitors compliance with its implementation.</p>		<p>There is evidence of guidelines documents on how visitors should behave when visiting culturally sensitive sites and events as well as evidence of dissemination activities. For example: the existence of posters, e-flyer, signage, and so on. There is also evidence of monitoring compliance with the rules of visitor behavior, including in the form of reports.</p>
	C.II.a.4	<p>Destinations have codes of practice for travel operators and tour guides and/or their involvement in managing visitors at cultural sites.</p>		<p>There is evidence of the existence of a code of practice for travel operators and tour guides, among others in the form of documents or other forms of codes of practice. There is also evidence of collaboration with travel operators and tour guides in managing visitors to cultural</p>

CRITERIA	INDICATORS		SDG	SUPPORTING EVIDENCES
				sites. For example: dissemination activities involving travel operators and tour guides.
	C.II.a.5	Destinations organize tour guide training activities, one of which is a code of practice for travel operators and tour guides and/or their involvement in managing visitors at cultural sites.		There is evidence of the implementation of tour guide training as well as material evidence related to the Code of practice for travel operators and tour guides and/or their involvement in managing visitors at cultural sites.
b. Site Interpretation				
Accurate interpretation materials, informing the importance of the cultural and natural aspects of the sites visited, are provided to visitors. The information provided is culturally appropriate, co-developed with the host community, and clearly communicated using a language spoken by visitors and local residents.	C.II.b.1	Destinations have informative interpretation material about the site and in a format that is accessible prior to arrival.	 	There is evidence of informative interpretation material about the sites and in a format that is accessible prior to arrival, for example: information available on the website or information disseminated via social media.
	C.II.b.2	Destinations can prove that the interpretation material has been carefully and accurately researched.		There is evidence that the interpretation material has been carefully and accurately researched. For example: there are records of meeting activities, workshops or similar meetings that discuss interpretation materials. Other evidence can be in the form of scientific studies, in collaboration with academics.
	C.II.b.3	Existing interpretive material includes		There is a section of interpretive material that

CRITERIA	INDICATORS		SDG	SUPPORTING EVIDENCES
		discussion of identifying the importance of the site and its sensitivity or fragility.		discusses the importance of the site and its sensitivity or fragility.
	C.II.b.4	The available interpretation materials are prepared jointly by the host community and the destination manager so that appropriate interpretation materials are arranged.		There is evidence that interpretation materials are prepared jointly by the host community and destination managers so that appropriate interpretation materials are prepared. For example: the existence of records of meeting activities, workshops or similar meetings that discuss interpretation materials followed by local communities and destination managers. Other evidence can be in the form of scientific studies, collaboration between academics, local communities and destination managers.
	C.II.b.5	Destinations have interpretation material available in a variety of appropriate languages.		There is evidence of interpretation material in multiple languages, which are appropriate to the main target market of the destination.

D. ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

The criteria for environmental sustainability consist of 3 sub-sections:

I. Conservation of natural heritage

Consists of 4 criteria:

a. Protection of sensitive environments

There is a system to monitor, measure and respond to tourism impacts on the natural environment, conserve ecosystems, habitats and species, and prevent the entry and spread of invasive alien species.

b. Visitor management at natural sites

There is a system for managing visitors in and around natural sites, which takes into account the characteristics, capacities and sensitivities of these natures and seeks to optimize visitor movement and minimize their adverse effects. Guidelines for visitor behavior on sensitive sites is provided to visitors, travel operators and guides before and during their visit.

c. Wildlife interaction

There is a system to ensure compliance with local, national and international laws and standards for interacting with wildlife. Interactions with free-moving wildlife, taking into account cumulative impacts, are non-invasive and managed responsibly to avoid adverse effects on animals and on the viability and behavior of populations in the wild.

d. Species exploitation and animal welfare

There is a system to ensure compliance with local, national and international laws and standards that seek to ensure the welfare of animals and the conservation of species (animals, plants and all living organisms). Also, systems related to the harvesting or capture, trade, exhibition and sale of wild life species and their related products. No wild animals may be caught, crossed or bred, except by authorized and equipped persons and for carefully regulated activities. The captivity, care and handling of all wild and domesticated animals meet the highest animal welfare standards.

II. Resource management

Consists of 3 criteria:

a. Energy conservation

There are targets set to reduce energy consumption, increase efficiency in its use, and also increase the use of renewable energy. The destination has a system in place to encourage enterprises to measure, monitor, reduce and publicly report their contribution to these targets.

b. Water stewardship

There are efforts to encourage business entities to measure, monitor, report publicly and manage water use. Water risks at the destination are assessed and documented. In cases of high-water risk, the goal of water stewardship is to identify and actively seek, with business entities, to ensure that tourism uses do not conflict with the needs of local communities and ecosystems.

c. Water quality

There is a system to monitor water quality for drinking, recreational and ecological purposes using standardized standards. Monitoring results are publicly available, and destinations have systems in place to respond to water quality issues on time.

III. Waste and emission management

Consists of 5 criteria:

a. Wastewater

There are clear and enforced guidelines for the placement, maintenance and testing of discharges from septic tank and liquid waste treatment systems. The destination ensures that waste is properly handled and reused or disposed of safely without causing adverse impacts on the local community and environment.

b. Solid waste

There is a system for measuring and reporting the waste generated and setting targets for reducing it. The destination ensures that solid waste is properly treated and diverted from temporary or final disposal sites, by providing a recycling collection system that effectively separates waste by type. The destination encourages businesses to avoid, reduce, reuse and recycle solid waste, includes food waste.

Actions are taken to eliminate or reduce single-use items, especially plastics. Any residual solid waste that is not reused or recycled is disposed of safely and sustainably.

c. GHG emissions and climate change mitigation

Have targets to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and implement them and report on policies and mitigation actions. Business entities are encouraged to measure, monitor, reduce or minimize, publicly report and mitigate greenhouse gas emissions from all aspects of their operations (including from suppliers and service providers). Encourage efforts to compensate for any emissions that are still generated.



d. Low-impact transportation



Have a target to reduce transportation emissions from travel to and within the destination. Increased use of low-emission and sustainable vehicles and active travel (walking and cycling) is recommended to reduce the contribution of tourism activities to air pollution, congestion and climate change.

e. Light and noise pollution



Guidelines and regulations are in place to minimize light and noise pollution. Destinations encourage businesses to follow these guidelines and regulations.



TABLE IV
STANDARD FOR ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

CRITERIA	INDICATORS	SDG	SUPPORTING EVIDENCES
D. ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY			
I. Conversation of natural heritage			
a. Protection of sensitive environments			
Destinations have a system to monitor, measure and respond to tourism impacts on the natural environment, conserve ecosystems, habitats and species, and prevent the entry and spread of invasive alien species.	D.I.a.1	Destinations have a list of natural heritage sites and assets containing the type, vulnerability status and safeguards.	  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - List or inventory of natural resource assets (tourist attractions, landscapes, natural phenomena or events, flora and fauna); - List or inventory accompanied by conservation type status and/or conservation type status data obtained from other institutions.
	D.I.a.2	Destinations carry out biodiversity and natural heritage conservation programs according to the scale and capacity of the destination.	Type programs or conservation activities are integrated within the package or tourist attraction (planting pine, mangrove, release hatchlings, etc.) or who sought his own manager for the survival of the tourism destination (coral transplantation, etc.).
	D.I.a.3	Destinations have a system or program to control invasive alien species.	Written or unwritten regulations, system/form of destination efforts in controlling invasive alien species.
	D.I.a.4	Destinations carry out efforts to identify, monitor and mitigate the impacts of tourism on biodiversity and natural heritage.	- Written and well-documented evidence showing identification and monitoring data (number of visitors, status of animals or trees, status of vulnerability of coral reefs,

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				<p>etc.);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tourism impact mitigation efforts or programs (tree planting programs by visitors or other nature conservation programs that can be integrated into tour packages); - Working group or monitoring officer.
	D.I.a.5	Destinations carry out mechanisms to use revenues from tourism to support the conservation of natural assets.		Evidence of allocation of part of tourism revenue to support conservation efforts (Financial reports, form of facilities for conservation, etc.).
	D.I.a.6	Destinations communicate with visitors and businesses to reduce the spread of invasive alien species.		Evidence of communication or dissemination with visitors (Dissemination before or upon arrival, rules of Dos and Don'ts, or other markers).
b. Visitor management at natural sites				
	D.I.b.1	Destinations have mechanisms to regulate the movement or flow of visitors.	 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mechanisms for regulating the movement or flow of visitors; - Security officers or guards monitor visitors; - Visit data along with the season or time; - Rules of Dos and Don'ts, or other markers; - Efforts to monitor the impact of visitors on natural sites, the results are delivered at the destination (Minutes of meetings or management

CRITERIA	INDICATORS		SDG	SUPPORTING EVIDENCES
				forums, clear monitoring records, etc.).
	D.I.b.2	Destinations take action to manage and prevent the impact of tourism and tourism-related activities on and around natural sites.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Warning or appeals to visitor activities; - Security officers or guards monitor visitors; - Mechanisms for regulating the movement or flow of visitors.
	D.I.b.3	Destinations have behavioral guidelines for visitors on sensitive sites and distribute publications and monitor visitor compliance periodically.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Standards, Ethical Guidelines or Regulations serve as a guide for visitors; - Rules of Dos and Don'ts, or other markers; - Security officers or guards monitor visitors.
	D.I.b.4	Destinations have a code of practice for travel operators and tour guides and demonstrates their involvement in visitor management at natural sites.		Code of practice or written and/or oral guidelines for operators and guides delivered to visitors regarding efforts to minimize negative impacts and behave positively in tourism activities.
	D.I.b.5	Destinations coordinate and collaborate with local conservation agencies to identify environmental risks from tourism and ways to address them.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) or other forms of agreement; - The duration of the cooperation program according to the needs of the issue; - Documented regular forums; - Documented risk management activities.
	D.I.b.6	Destinations facilitate training for tour guides		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Various type of well-scheduled training

CRITERIA	INDICATORS		SDG	SUPPORTING EVIDENCES
		and the community.		programs; - Evidence of participation in training (certificates, photos, videos).
c. Wildlife interaction				
Destinations have a system to ensure compliance with local, national and international laws and standards for interacting with wildlife, interaction with free-moving wildlife, accounting for cumulative impacts, which are non-invasive and responsibly managed to avoid adverse impacts on wildlife animals and on the viability and behavior of populations in the wild.	D.I.c.1	Destinations refer to international, national and local laws regarding interactions with wildlife in the implementation of tourism activities.	 	- Regulations on interactions with wildlife; - Customary Law.
	D.I.c.2	Destinations refer to and apply national and international standards for tourism activities involving wildlife on the sea and land.		- Regulations on interactions with wildlife; - Customary Law.
	D.I.c.3	Destinations carry out dissemination of code of practice for interacting with wildlife, including observations, that reflect national and international standards.		- Evidence of communication or dissemination of regulations regarding interactions with wildlife; - The forum regularly communicates adherence to the code of practice for interacting with wildlife.
	D.I.c.4	Destinations have a system for checking compliance with regulations and codes of practice among tourism activities.		- Officer or guard; - Regulations on interactions with wildlife (diving, birdwatching, dolphin watching, hiking, etc.); - Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for follow-up on violations.
	D.I.c.5	Destinations monitor wildlife welfare and attempt to minimize		- Officer or guard; - Evidence of monitoring records (status, feeding

CRITERIA	INDICATORS		SDG	SUPPORTING EVIDENCES
		disturbance at the interaction site.		time, etc.).
	D.I.c.6	Destinations inform visitors of dangerous wildlife interactions, such as touching and feeding.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prohibition boards or other forms of markers; - Officers or guards who monitor visitor behavior; - Booklets; - Rules of Dos and Don'ts.
d. Species exploitation and animal welfare				
Destinations have a system to ensure compliance with local, national and international laws and standards that seek to ensure animal welfare and species conservation (animals, plants and all living organisms). This includes the harvesting or capture, trade, exhibition and sale of wild life species and their related products. No wild animals may be caught, crossed or bred, except by authorized and equipped persons and for carefully	D.I.d.1	Destinations refer to international, national, and local laws on animal conservation and species conservation in the implementation of tourism activities.	 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Written/oral regulations on animal conservation and species conservation; - Customary Law (<i>awig-awig</i>).
	D.I.d.2	Destinations inform the law, standards and guidelines to tourism businesses and tour guides.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Evidence of communication or dissemination of regulations; - Forums that communicate laws, standards and guidelines.
	D.I.d.3	Destinations check the condition of wild and domesticated animals in captivity, including cages and their handling.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wild and domestic animal handling systems or facilities; - Good habitat conditions and stables that meet standards; - Veterinarians.
	D.I.d.4	Destinations facilitate licensing and qualification checks of personnel responsible for captive wildlife.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Licensed or qualified officers; - Recruitment systems prioritize licensed or qualified personnel.
	D.I.d.5	Destinations promote international, national and local standards,		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reference to provisions in the ratification of the Convention on

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<p>regulated activities. The captivity, care and handling of all wild and domesticated animals meet the highest animal welfare standards.</p>		<p>guidelines and regulations (such as the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species/CITES and its ratification in Indonesia and other relevant national and local regulations) in the tourism sector and to ensure compliance with them.</p>		<p>International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) or the convention on international trade in endangered species of wild plants and animals (Presidential Decree Number 43 of 1978) on tourism sector activities;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enforcement of standards, guidelines and regulations on animal protection such as Law Number 5 of 1990 on Conservation of Natural Resources and Their Ecosystems, Government Regulation Number 36 of 2010 and Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry Number P.8/MENLHK/SETJE N/KUM.1/3/2019 on Natural Tourism Enterprises in Wildlife Sanctuaries, National Parks, Grand Forest Parks and Natural Tourism Parks, Government Regulation Number 28 of 2011 on Management of Nature Reserves and Nature Conservation Areas, Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry Number P.106/MENLHK/SETJ EN/KUM.1/12/2018 on



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				Protected Types of Plants and Animals, as well as other national and local regulations (Regulation of Governor, Regent/Mayor, customary law (<i>awig-awig</i>), etc.).
	D.I.d.6	Destinations provide information to visitors to avoid activities that trade in threatened species, purchase souvenirs from wild life listed on the IUCN/CITES or Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry on Protected Species of Plants and Animals, or other relevant regulations.		Information or prohibition of buying, receiving or carrying souvenirs originating from wild or protected life.
	D.I.d.7	Destinations ensure enforcement of regulations that any hunting activity is part of a strictly enforced, carefully managed and scientifically based conservation approach.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Officer or guards of the enforcement of hunting rules; - Rules that include sanctions or fines for violations.

II. Resource management				
a. Energy conservation				
Destinations have	D.II.a.1	Destinations target energy		- Energy efficiency targets

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<p>a target to reduce energy consumption, increase efficiency in its use, and also increase the use of renewable energy. Destinations have a system to encourage business entities to measure, monitor, reduce and publicly report their contribution to these targets.</p>		consumption from publicized and promoted tourism activities.		<p>disseminated by destinations;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Alternatives to create or utilize renewable energy (Biomass, Micro/mini-Hydro, Geothermal, Solar panels, windmills/turbines) disseminated and promoted by destinations.
	D.II.a.2	Destinations have an energy efficiency implementation program, including promoting and supporting space isolation.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Programs to reduce energy consumption; - Alternatives to create or utilize renewable energy (Biomass, Micro/mini-Hydro, Geothermal, Solar panels, windmills/turbines).
	D.II.a.3	Destinations ensure investment opportunities for renewable energy and percent of total energy procurement or consumption.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Forms of investment in the development of new and renewable energy for destinations, for example: solar panels floating in reservoirs, micro/mini-hydro, etc.; - Access to capital for tourism MSMEs that utilize renewable energy.
	D.II.a.4	Destinations support and provide incentives for business entities that carry out energy monitoring and reduction.		<p>Providing incentives or rewards for business entities that encourage energy-saving implementation.</p>

b. Water stewardship				
Destinations encourage	D.II.b.1	Destinations provide guidelines and support		- Destinations have a program to measure,

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<p>business entities to measure, monitor, report publicly and manage water use. Water risks at the destination are assessed and documented. In cases of high-water risk, the goal of water stewardship is to identify and actively seek, with business entities, to ensure that tourism uses do not conflict with the needs of local communities and ecosystems.</p>		<p>for monitoring and reducing water use by enterprises.</p>		<p>monitor and conserve water usage;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Guidelines in writing or oral encouragement to save water use during regular joint forums; - Facilitation or support of regulations or program efforts that record and control water consumption; - local regulations and so on.
	D.II.b.2	<p>Destinations have a program or collaboration to assess water risks on a regular basis.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Destination independent efforts to check water conditions; - Cooperation with institutions or universities on water risks at the destination, which is disseminated or documented.
	D.II.b.3	<p>Destinations publish and enforce water stewardship objectives when assessment results indicate a high-water risk.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dissemination of the results of the water risk assessment to the community, business entities and destination managers; - Facilitation or support of regulations that contain sanctions or fines when high water risk is caused by activities carried out by business entities.
	D.II.b.4	<p>Destinations monitor and control the source and amount of water used for tourism purposes and</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Engagement of the community and local government that oversees business entities in water



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		their impact on local communities and ecosystems, and promote and check compliance with water stewardship objectives.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> use; - Monitoring reports are submitted at regular joint forums in the Tourism Management Forum and local indigenous peoples' organizations; - Efforts to reduce dependence on one water source.
	D.II.b.5	Destinations inform visitors about water risks and minimize water use.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dissemination of water risks (quality of drinking water or water in recreational areas) to visitors; - Signage or other markers so that visitors save water use.
c. Water quality				
Destinations monitor water quality for drinking, recreational and ecological purposes using standardized standards. Monitoring results are publicly available, and destinations have systems to respond to water quality issues on time.	D.II.c.1	Destinations monitor water quality.	 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Management systems that measure and monitor water quality; - Activities carried out to measure water quality and have been clearly documented.
	D.II.c.2	Destinations have data and reports on water quality.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Periodic mechanisms that support data collection and reporting on the quality of drinking water and water in recreational areas; - Water quality data and reports are stored and documented, and if carried out by other institutions, can be accessed by the destination.

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	D.II.c.3	Destinations monitor the quality of water for bathing, according to quality standards and identify sites that meet the standards.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The implementation of water monitoring refers to environmental health quality standards and water health requirements from the local Health Office; - Documentation of water monitoring activities (bathing, cooking).
	D.II.c.4	Destinations indicate efforts or actions to improve water quality.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is an organization responsible for managing water quality; - Management systems or programs that seek to improve water quality; - Clear regulations or standards and become the basis for implementing water quality improvement.
	D.II.c.5	Destinations inform visitors about the quality of local drinking water, to encourage its use as an alternative to gold water.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Information on local drinking water quality is submitted before and/or when visitors arrive to minimize visitors bringing bottled water; - Signage or other markers indicate places for refilling drinking water in recreational areas.




III. Management of waste and emissions

a. Wastewater


Destinations have clear and	D.III.a.1	Destinations have written guidelines and		- Written guidelines on liquid waste treatment at
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<p>enforced guidelines for the placement, maintenance and testing of discharges from septic tank and liquid waste treatment systems. Destinations ensure that waste is properly handled and reused or disposed of safely without causing adverse impacts on the local community and environment.</p>		<p>regulations on waste treatment.</p>	 	<p>destinations;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Liquid waste treatment regulations at the destination; - Technology used for liquid waste treatment.
	<p>D.III.a.2</p>	<p>Destinations have a system of law enforcement or regulations against business entities.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Law enforcement guidelines or rules and evidence of enforcement actions.
	<p>D.III.a.3</p>	<p>Destinations monitor or test the discharged liquid waste.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implementation of monitoring or testing can be done in cooperation with the relevant agencies; - Data of liquid waste monitoring or testing and documentation of its implementation.
	<p>D.III.a.4</p>	<p>Destinations have a sustainable water treatment program or system, used by the tourism sector, where possible and appropriate.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Program for treatment and reuse of liquid waste effectively/proper liquid waste treatment; - Watershed management system and water sources.

b. Solid waste				
<p>Destinations measure and report on the</p>	<p>D.III.b.1</p>	<p>Destinations have a solid waste monitoring program with published results</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is a program that measures and monitors the volume of solid waste

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<p>waste they produce and set targets for reducing it. destinations ensure that solid waste is properly treated and diverted from temporary or final disposal sites, by providing a recycling collection system that effectively separates waste by type. Destinations encourage Business Entities to avoid, reduce, reuse and recycle solid waste, including food waste. Actions are taken to eliminate or reduce single-use items, especially plastics. Any residual solid waste that is not reused or recycled is disposed safely and sustainably.</p>		and targets.	  	<p>and institutions or units that do it regularly;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The results of measurement and monitoring as well as solid waste reduction targets are well documented; - There is a waste management technology according to the scale and capacity of the destination; - Garbage Dump, Garbage Banks, and so on are available.
	D.III.b.2	Destinations carry out coordinated campaigns, advice or support with tourism business entities in the management of solid waste, including food waste.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Campaigns or deliberations on solid waste management are carried out involving the community and tourism business entities that are well documented; - There is a solid waste management system that comes from tourism activities.
	D.III.b.3	Destinations carry out campaigns to reduce or eliminate single-use items, especially plastic.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is a program "Refuse, Reduce, Reuse, Re-gift, Repair, Recycle, Recover" in an effort to reduce/eliminate single-use items; - Dissemination of the "3R" - "7R" (Refuse, Reduce, Reuse, Re-gift, Repair, Recycle, Recover) program for the consistent reduction of single-use plastic materials.

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	D.III.b.4	Destinations have a waste management program for tourism business entities (home or office scale) and public facilities.		There is a regular scheduled solid waste management system.
	D.III.b.5	Destinations have a collection and recycling system, for at least four types of waste (organic, paper, glass and plastic).		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is a mechanism of reused or recycled solid waste collection; - There is a sorting mechanism in Garbage Dump, Garbage Banks; - There is an innovation in the use of solid waste for recycled product models.
	D.III.b.6	Destinations have a safe and sustainable waste residue disposal system.		There is a mechanism that ensures the disposal of waste residues is managed safely and sustainably.
	D.III.b.7	Destinations carry out campaigns to remove waste, including by visitors, and to keep public spaces clean.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There are signage or other markers as well as oral warnings, such as not littering or bringing back their own trash, and guards or cleaners who routinely monitor and clean according to schedules; - The imposition of sanctions or fines for violators of the prohibition on littering; - There is a "3R" - "7R" program (Refuse, Reduce, Reuse, Re-gift, Repair, Recycle, Recover) carried out by destinations for waste reduction and disseminated to visitors



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				<p>and the community at the destination.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There are trash bins that are spread evenly at points at the destination and are available in an amount according to waste sorting standards (organic and inorganic or wet waste, plastic, glass, paper); - There are guards or cleaners who routinely monitor and clean according to schedules.
	D.III.b.8	Destinations have sufficient and adequate trash bins for separate waste disposal.		
c. GHG emissions and climate change mitigation				
Destinations has targets to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and implements and reports on mitigation policies and actions. Business entities are encouraged to measure, monitor, reduce or minimize, publicly report and mitigate greenhouse gas emissions from all aspects of their operations (including from suppliers and service providers).	D.III.c.1	Destinations have a reported and published target of the percentage reduction in emissions and the date.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There are clear regulations regarding the control of greenhouse gas emissions and their reduction targets, such as the Regional Action Plan for Greenhouse Gas Emissions; - There is a program to measure and monitor greenhouse gas emissions that is disseminated to the public; - The results of measuring and monitoring greenhouse gas emissions are reported and mutually coordinated with the public sector (local government) and the private sector.
	D.III.c.2	Destinations have regular reporting forms (annual		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is a reporting system (in the form of documents

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<p>Encourage efforts to compensate for any emissions that are still generated.</p>		<p>or time cycle according to destination needs) on climate, including monitoring and mitigation actions.</p>		<p>or other reporting models) regarding the level of tourism activity and its influence on the climate, monitoring and controlling efforts and the mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is engagement of the community and local government to monitor and report on the level of climate change.
	<p>D.III.c.3</p>	<p>Destinations support and/or conduct campaigns and engagement with tourism business entities in terms of emission reduction and mitigation.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Engagement of the public and private sectors to reduce and minimize greenhouse gas emissions, such as the Company Performance Rating Assessment Program, Eco-label Program, and so on; - Dissemination of the impact of climate change involves the community and local governments as well as business entities.
	<p>D.III.c.4</p>	<p>Destinations have a program or activity to reduce emissions from public sector operations.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There are regulations pertaining to/regulating the control of greenhouse gas emissions, such as the Master Plan for Regional Tourism, the Regional Action Plan for Greenhouse Gas Emissions, and so on; - There are programs that prioritize the use of renewable energy;

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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There are tourism programs or activities that can reduce carbon emissions such as planting mangroves on the coast, using solar lighting when camping, and so on.
	D.III.c.5	Destinations inform businesses and visitors about schemes that meet standards related to carbon offsets from tourism activities.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is a form of communication to business entities and visitors that environmentally friendly tourism activities offered at destinations are compensation for the carbon produced by business entities and visitors; - There are regulations or applications in destinations that neutralize or reduce carbon emissions, such as bans on motorized vehicles in the area, and so on.

d. Low-impact transportation				
Destinations have a target to reduce transportation emissions from	D.III.d.1	Destinations carry out investment and provide more sustainable transport infrastructure,		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is infrastructure that supports low-impact transport, such as adequate roads for

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<p>travel to and within the destination. Increased use of low-emission and sustainable vehicles and active travel (e.g., walking and cycling) is recommended to reduce the contribution of tourism activities to air pollution, congestion and climate change.</p>		including public transport and low-emission vehicles.		<p>pedestrians, bicycle lanes, and so on;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is alternative public transportation from, to and within the destination.
	D.III.d.2	Destinations provide information to visitors about transportation options from, to and within the destination.		<p>There is information delivery to visitors before and upon arrival about the choice of environmentally friendly transportation modes at the destination, such as through social channels, websites, print media and so on.</p>
	D.III.d.3	Destinations have data on the use of alternative modes of transportation used by visitors.		<p>There is data on alternative modes of transportation and the frequency of their use by visitors.</p>
	D.III.d.4	Destinations show improvement and are making promotional efforts for cycling and walking opportunities.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is active transportation available as tourist attractions/ activities, such as cycling, walking, trekking, climbing, and so on; - Promotion of these attractions is carried out regularly to increase preferences for environmentally friendly transportation.
	D.III.d.5	Destinations prioritize markets for visitors that are easily accessible via shorter and more sustainable transportation options.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There are various choices of environmentally friendly transportation to get to tourist attractions; - Data on visitor preferences for environmentally friendly transportation.
	D.III.d.6	Destinations engage the public sector and tourism		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is active engagement of the public sector and

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		enterprises that prioritize low-impact transport for the environment in their operations.		tourism business entities in programs or activities that focus on environmentally friendly transportation; - There is support for facilities for environmentally friendly transportation from the public sector and tourism business entities that are easily accessible to visitors.
e. Light and noise pollution				
Destinations have guidelines and regulations to minimize light and noise pollution. Destinations encourage businesses to follow these guidelines and regulations.	D.III.e.1	Destinations have guidelines that are promoted to the public and tourism business entities and make efforts to tackle light and noise pollution.	 	There are consistently guidelines and/or regulations, such as regional regulations to Customary Law, to deal with light and noise pollution.
	D.III.e.2	Destinations identify and monitor potential sources of light and noise pollution from tourism activities.		There is the engagement of the community and tourism business entities to participate in programs or activities to overcome light and noise pollution.
	D.III.e.3	Destinations have a mechanism to follow up on light and noise pollution engaging local communities and tourism business entities.		There is a program that identifies and monitors potential sources of light and noise pollution involving the community and tourism business entities.

CHAPTER III

CLOSING PROVISIONS

Guidelines for Sustainable Tourism Destination are expected to be a reference for the Government, Local Governments and other stakeholders in the

development of sustainable tourism destinations in order to realize the management, protection, utilization and development of the area as an attractive, competitive and sustainable tourism destination.

MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CREATIVE
ECONOMY/HEAD OF THE TOURISM AND
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signed

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