

The Dodecalogo project for Responsible European Tourism e Duraturo, Dodé - T.E.R.D, is part of the Lifelong program Learning, especially in the Grundtvig Educational Partnership 2008.

The project, lasting two years (2008-2010), is registered in cooperation activities between various organizations that respond to cultural needs.

The project aims to raise awareness and share experiences on the evolution of tourism hoping to create in this way a more alert awareness in the behavior of tourists.

The final aim is to define a single code of conduct of the responsible traveler, to help safeguard the European territory.

Several activities were realized during the two years of the project:

- in each partner-country young people interviewed older people to learn from their life experience about the development of the local tourism. It was also important to create in this way an inter-generational dialogue between the youth and elderly people.
- the presentation of the interviews;
- the production of the Dodecalogue: a calendar model, which represents the single code of tourist conduct for all Villages;
- the dissemination of results: seminars, meetings in each partner-country and final conference, for the exchange of experiences with the aim to put into practice the philosophy of long-lasting and responsible tourism.

JANUARY

Tourism demand:

- area naturally suited to tourism;
- sustainable growth for tourism with harmonious coexistence between the various activities;
- experience your holiday in close contact with the residents;
- discover naturalistic, archaeological and artistic sites;
- be moved by the charm of the Canyons, mysterious gashes in the steep rocks;
- a heartfelt attention towards the history, habits, customs and cultural heritage of the country guardian of their identity;
- professionalism of the operators;
- flexibility, as the stay today is shorter than in the past and is not concentrated only in the summer period, or during holidays.

FEBRUARY

Tourist offer:

- magic of places; pure air and waters, thick and lush woods;
- good quality of facilities, services and serious professionalism in all sectors;
- exhibitions, festivals, fairs, thematic markets, historical re-enactments;
- artisanal and food and wine products from the valley;
- history, nature, traditions, culture;

- educational farms, participation in local working life; discovery of ancient crafts;
- accommodation in farmhouses with 0 km products.
- a widespread dissemination of information, the creation of networks for promotion and offer tourist.
- Winter sports: skating on frozen lakes, cross-country skiing, sledding, snowshoeing.
- Healthy places with opportunities for recreation while respecting nature, preferably with “all inclusive” and an enhanced camping offer.

MARCH

Tourist transport:

- once upon a time, to come to the island of Halki, rowing boats were used and it was necessary;
- at least a day. Now motorized shuttles are used. In winter, still today;
- the island sometimes remains isolated due to bad weather;
- once upon a time there were horses, mules... our feet and not cars;
- now you can bring cars, but it is impossible to drive through the streets of the centre;
- before there was a lot of calm, but also poverty;
- today, in summer, the village is more animated and lively, but it is important to maintain traditions and finding the right balance between ancient and modern.

APRIL

Tourist work:

- Tourist activities provide work, especially in the summer period, even if jobs are limited.
- The most developed sector is the one that has been able to introduce complementary activities, useful to tourists, necessary for lasting development and leading to a better image.
- these new activities are related to leisure, culture, the natural environment and the discovery of places, events and professions linked to the past.
- tourist offices and new IT tools have allowed it to be widely disseminated.

MAY

Professional tourism training:

- tourism employment is not limited to the reception and accommodation of tourists;
- tourist resorts are increasingly trying to organize events artistic and cultural events;
- for lasting development, tourism must take the environment into account natural;
- new work activities have arisen that require skills and professionalism: tourist offices, inter-municipal unions or entertainers locals; particular

attention is paid to gastronomy, traditions, to local craftsmanship and ancient crafts.

- the need for training appears indispensable: there are qualified people hotel schools and courses for new activities related to tourism.

JUNE

Quality of life of local populations:

- before, we all knew each other, even if there were a lot of us, we had fun together in a group and we cried together. Today there is loneliness and it is often considered more important than all profit;
- most people have left the island;
- in the past, people lived on agriculture, livestock farming, fishing (including sponges);
- at the time, they dug the land with a handcrafted plow, they had donkeys, mules, cows and they worked in the mountains. Barley, wheat and lentils were cultivated. The majority of the inhabitants were farmers, shepherds and fishermen;
- tourism did not exist at all. Today, young people are not involved in agriculture or fishing. They all work in the tourism field, run taverns, rent their homes. Time degrades ours.

JULY

Resource utilization:

- the constant increase in tourism has positive and negative effects on the natural environment;
- today, citizens and tourists have become aware that the environment nature must be protected and preserved;
- most tourists are adults and families; this has allowed to facilitate respect for the environment thanks to better education and awareness;
- the constant growth of tourism, however, has caused an impoverishment of rural areas and often the pollution of underground aquifers.

AUGUST

Waste production and management:

- one of the negative effects of tourism growth is related to non-increasing controlled waste production;
- there is a lack of information about recycling;
- the strong presence of tourists has allowed local communities to adopt some measures for better waste management, for example the localization of selective containers;
- awareness campaigns are very important for residents and tourists;
- much importance is given to the selective collection of recyclable waste and has been equipped places and door-to-door collection system established;
- creation of a purification station centralized located in Santa Croce sull'Arno (Pisa) for the collection and purification of waste from tanneries located in the Region of leather; this practice allowed the constant reduction of water

pollution of the air and the recovery of the resulting sludge from the production process.

SEPTEMBER

Natural and cultural heritage:

- natural and cultural heritage belongs to everyone;
- each of us has the right and the responsibility to understand, to appreciate and preserve these universal values: landscapes, the historical places, biodiversity, the traditions, cultural knowledge and the experiences;
- events and various activities come offers to introduce tourists local culture and products (crafts, folklore, gastronomy);
- the creation of eco-museum and eco-roads promotes knowledge of cultural and natural heritage of the places you visit

OCTOBER

Natural and cultural heritage:

- the involvement of the local population in tourism activities is important; however, the negative effects of tourism must also be considered;
- the active participation of local populations in tourism activities has solidified the link with the region, with its history and its customs;
- the revival of local traditions has often made it possible to involve older people in tourism activities.

NOVEMBER

Social integration and equity:

- tourism must be accessible to all citizens, without any discrimination of personal, economic or other nature;
- improving access and the facilitation of tourism for all will go to improve not only the opportunities of tourism sector in all markets, but it will help also to form a more just society and more integrated;
- today there is a focus on elimination of architectural barriers, but you have to still improve and extend it to all services, especially transport;
- There are stays and visits intended to people with problems, but it is necessary promote tourism even more adapted to this segment of the population.

DECEMBER

Tourism as a tool for global sustainable development:

- tourism development must be based on criteria of durability, sustainability a level of the natural environment, the economy and ethical and social equity;
- tourism development takes into account the needs of today's tourists and the territories of reception, at the same time must protect and encourage opportunities for Tomorrow;

- satisfying the needs of the present must not endanger the capacity of future ones generations to satisfy their needs;
- there have been positive changes in the mentalities of the populations concerned themes of lasting development and raising awareness of the natural environment, however, it is still necessary to make efforts to raise awareness of the "tourist" responsible."