



The World's Ten Best Ethical Destinations 2013

Why Countries Were Chosen, Points for Improvement & Why to Visit

by Jeff Greenwald, Christy Hoover and Natalie Lefevre

© 2013/2014 by EthicalTraveler.org

Note: Many indexes were measured during our research; this is a small sample of examples.

The Bahamas

- + The Bahamas intends to set aside 20% of its territorial waters as marine protects areas. Although this is agreed at national level, exact reserve boundaries, etc have not yet been implemented.
- + The government achieved results in the proactive identification and assistance of trafficking victims and launched its first prosecution under its human trafficking law.
- + The Bahamas gets top ratings for both political rights and civil liberties overall in the 2013 scores.
- + The constitution, other laws, and domestic policies protect religious freedom and, in practice, the government generally respected religious freedom.
- + The constitution provides for freedom of speech and press, and the government generally respected these rights in practice. The Bahamas has an independent press and a relatively effective – albeit extremely backlogged – judiciary, and a functioning democratic political system.
- + A number of domestic and international human rights groups generally operated without government restriction, investigating and publishing their

- findings on human rights cases. Government officials usually were cooperative and responsive to their views.
- + The country's racial and ethnic groups generally coexist in a climate of peace.
 - + Highest possible ratings from the Freedom of the World rankings for freedom, civil liberties and political rights.
 - + The Bahamas as are part of the Caribbean Challenge Initiative committed to conserving at least 20% of their near shore marine and coastal environments in national marine protected areas systems by 2020 and creating National Conservation Trust Funds, endowed by new sustainable finance mechanisms (such as tourism fees), dedicated to solely to funding park management.
 - + The Bahamas expanded Andros West Side National Park from 185,032 acres to 1,288,167 acres to protect creek, mud flats, sand flats and mangrove forests that are important habitats used by elusive bone fish and tarpon during their lifecycles.
 - + Education programs for Bahamian youth were established more than 30 years ago. Today, thousands of Bahamian school children have experienced nature through organized visits to national parks and award-winning presentations.
-
- The government has not yet reported a conviction of a trafficking offender.
 - Reported incidents of police killings of six people in disputed circumstances and the failure to adhere to the call by the UN to stop involuntary returns of Haitian nationals.
 - Poor ratings for gender inequality according to the UN.
 - The criminal code still discriminates against gay, lesbian and bisexual people in that the legal age of consent to engage in homosexual conduct is eighteen years, while the legal age of consent to engage in heterosexual conduct is sixteen years. The Constitution does provide for various civil liberties, but its prohibition against discrimination does not include sexual orientation or gender identity. Efforts to include sexual orientation in a newly proposed Constitution have been blocked by members of a government-appointed commission who oppose homosexuality on religious grounds.
 - 100% of electricity is from fossil fuels.
 - The Bahamas is a destination, source, and transit country for men, women, and children subjected to forced labor and sex trafficking and the Government of The Bahamas does not comply fully with the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking; however, it is making significant efforts to do so.
 - The Bahamas failed to comply with calls from the UN to stop all involuntary returns of Haitian nationals. In June, the Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Haiti stated that "individuals returned to Haiti are vulnerable to human rights violations, especially the fundamental rights to life, health and family".

- In July, the CEDAW Committee expressed concern about the high prevalence of violence, including rape, and the persistence of domestic violence.
- Child abuse and neglect remain serious problems.
- The huge growth in the services sector of the economy has prompted people to leave fishing and farming villages for the commercial centers, which means that part of their tradition is lost due to tourism.
- Another cause for concern is that, according to the U.N. Environment Program, tourists consume resources and produce waste at a far greater rate than local inhabitants. The CIA notes that coral reef decay and solid waste disposal are key issues for the Bahamian environment.

- * Tourism as an industry not only accounts for over 60 percent of the Bahamian GDP, but provides jobs for more than half the country's workforce.
- * Plenty of stellar beaches and a lot of sun.
- * The archipelago is an ecological oasis featuring 2,000 breathtaking islands and cays and boasts the clearest water on the planet—with a visibility of over 200 feet.
- * Here you'll find the world's deepest blue hole, the third-largest barrier reef in the world, miles of pink-sand beaches, the world's largest colony of pink flamingos, the endangered Bahama Parrot, the unusual Andros iguana, a wild horse preserve and countless nature preserves. The Bahamas offer great diving opportunities like diving through underwater caves and forest-like coral reefs or possibility to feed and swim with reef sharks.
- * The world's third largest barrier reef.

Barbados

- + Given its comprehensive approach to coastal and marine management, Barbados is considered a best-practice model for the Caribbean.
- + The country has found sustainable ways to incorporate tourism into its need to protect its coastline.
- + Continuous efforts to advance its technologies to further its scope in energy efficiency.
- + Barbados will host a regional seminar on the prevention of human trafficking.
- + In September 2013, the Barbados government announced A Green Energy Program to build a plant that will convert waste, including those generated from visiting ships, into energy. This Program will also include a solar and wind power facilities wind energy and Landfill Gas Management System.
- + Some of the island's leading stakeholders in renewable energy are pushing for electric vehicles by 2014.
- + Barbados has experienced recent praise for the progress it has made

- regarding gender equality and for a number of initiatives, including a program to deal with the stigmatization of HIV/AIDS.
- + High level commitments to adopt policy of sustainable development at both the United Nations General Assembly and at the Caribbean Meeting of the Green Economy.
 - + Barbadian government adopted an action plan on human trafficking to be implemented. Plan addresses prosecution, protection, and prevention measures.
 - + Barbados has continued to uphold favorable scores and rankings for gender gap in the areas of economic opportunity, education, and health.
 - Death penalty still presented as a crime control measure. Barbados retains the mandatory imposition of the death penalty for murder and treason, and is the only punishment available for people convicted of these offences, independent of personal circumstances or mitigating factors.
 - A lasting concern has been Barbados' buggery laws that criminalize consensual homosexual relations and provide the possibility of life imprisonment. In 2013, there have been many cited "positive statements" regarding lifestyle freedom choices by PM Freundel Stuart; however when the country was presented the option to repeal its anti-gay laws on January 25th, Barbados refused to do so.
 - High dependency (approx. 90%) on fossil fuels.
 - Continued societal violence against women and children, child abuse, and discrimination against gay men and lesbians.
 - Complaints of police corruption including long delays in receiving case files and completing coroner's inquiries. Police were also accused of beating suspects to obtain confessions, and suspects often recanted their confessions during their trial.
 - A number of highly publicized sexual abuse allegations involving Barbadian customs officers.
 - The Progress made by Barbados toward promoting Sustainable Development through trade can be categorised as slow.
 - * Turn toward eco-tourism: As one of Britain's most faithful and prosperous colonies during its plantation era, Barbados highly values its history, presenting visitors with countless opportunities to explore the past at plantation manors, fortifications, sugar mills, and museums.
 - * Barbados National Trust "Hike Barbados": Free guided hikes to beautiful and otherwise inaccessible island locations.
 - * As one of the more developed Caribbean islands, Barbados has a number of historical, architectural and natural points of interest that are special and unique including Harrison's Cavern - a crystalized limestone cavern - the Flower Forest with seven acres of wild garden in the Barbados 'Scotland District', coral reefs, The Soup Bowl, near Bathsheba on the east coast of

- the island, is among the best and most challenging surfs in the whole of the Caribbean.
- * Home of two of the three remaining Jacobean Mansions left in the world.
 - * Morgan Lewis is one of the only two intact and restored sugar mills in the Caribbean.

Cape Verde

- + Prime Minister iterated commitment to becoming a “country endowed with sustainable human development with balanced regional development and commitment to environmental preservation and ecological awareness”.
 - + Cape Verde remains one of the highest rated countries in Africa by Reporters Without Borders for a relatively free press.
 - + First ever Gay Pride happened in Cape Verde this year, only the second time ever to take place in an African nation.
 - + The constitution and other laws and policies protect religious freedom and, in practice, the government generally respected religious freedom. There were no reports of societal abuses or discrimination based on religious affiliation, belief, or practice.
 - + Corruption is generally not a significant issue in Cape Verde.
 - + The Government launched the first National Tourism Master Plan and Code of Conduct defining objectives for managing resources, which drive the archipelago's economy and include measures for saving water, management of power resources, use of renewable energy, waste and waste water treatment and optimization of environmental resources. A 100% renewable energy and zero emissions concepts for tourism are to be developed.
 - + Cape Verde was cited by the World Bank as a good African example regarding politics in tourism, strategic diversification in tourism and liberalization in the air transportation system and all in all as a good example of African tourism.
-
- Needs to do more to protect its fragile natural environment.
 - This island economy suffers from serious water shortages exacerbated by cycles of long-term drought and poor soil for agriculture on several of the islands.
 - Although about 40% of the population lives in rural areas, the share of food production in GDP is low. About 82% of food must be imported.
 - Cape Verde is a source country for children subjected to forced labor and sex trafficking within the country and, at times, a source for persons trafficked to Brazil, Portugal, and other countries in Europe for forced transport of drugs. The Government of Cape Verde does not fully comply with the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking; however, it is making significant efforts to do so.

- Allegations of police violence toward prisoners and detainees, lengthy pretrial detention, and violence and discrimination against women.
- Low compulsory education age and no protections against child prostitution for older youth. The Government also lacks a coordinating mechanism to combat child labor. Children in Cape Verde continue to engage in the worst forms of child labor, including in street work and prostitution.

- * Beautiful beaches of white sand and a diverse view of volcanic reliefs
- * Home to warm and friendly people who are glad help tourists discover the peace and beauty of their paradise. Cape Verde is safe and less affected by mass tourism, great range of activities for visitors. Sea and beach tourism, eco-tourism, water sports or mountain activities.
- * Sea turtle nesting/migration.
- * The archipelago beaches are also the third most important of the five sites in the world for sea-turtles and during the summer tourists can enjoy in turtle watching tours. At the same time during the winter visitors can observe other protected species such as dolphin or humpback whale and, due to its flourishing marine fauna, its an interesting place for scuba diving.
- * Sun 365 days per year.
- * World-class wines produced by the vineyards that are in the crater of the volcano.
- * The beaches of Sal and Boa Vista
- * Fogo, a volcanic peak whose slopes are streaked with rivers of frozen lava
- * Cidade Velha: World Heritage Site

Chile

- + Huilo Huilo Biological Reserve received a People's Choice Award for its focus on sustainability through programs aimed at forest and endangered species conservation. The Reserve also assists local people in moving away from logging as their primary source of income, instead involving them in tourism.
- + Chile was praised by the UN Human Development Report for having made 'substantial progress' this year.
- + Recent laws against hate crimes passed
- + Chile doubled its renewable energy goal to 20%
- + Smaller farmers are learning more sustainable practices
- + A law is being debated to finally protect glaciers
- + Chile received the highest possible scores from Freedom House in the categories of Political Rights and Civil Liberties as well as high Press Freedom ratings

- Chile uses an anti-terrorism law against Mapuche protesters, allowing heavy-handed police actions against the latter, which has worsened friction with the indigenous population
- There is a fair amount of social discontent, but the government appears to be moving in a positive direction.
- The murder of a gay man in 2012 shocked Chileans, the main suspect was sentenced to life in prison, the other three sentenced to 15, 15 and 7 years, which most felt was far too lenient.
- * The mythical Easter Island is known around the world for its ancient monolithic stone statues. See the mysterious statues, or Moai, sprinkled throughout the island, tour the volcanoes, beaches and petroglyphs, and get to know the unique culture of one of the most remote islands on earth.
- * El Tatio is ringed by volcanoes and fed by over 80 gurgling geysers and a hundred gassy fumaroles.
- * The Atacama desert occupies 105,000 square kilometers (41,000 sq mi) composed mostly of salt lakes, sand, and felsic lava flows towards the Andes.
- * Torres del Paine National Park is a national park encompassing mountains, glaciers, lakes, and rivers in southern Chilean Patagonia.

Dominica

- + The island also does a good job high-lighting the country's culture with several annual festivals, provides protection of the native flora and fauna, and is a country heavily investing in green energy.
- + Heavily invested in forest conservation, protecting native animals such as iguanas, amphibians, and mountain chickens.
- + Forests and Native Species relatively pristine compared to neighboring islands
- + San Diego Zoo Global works with local wildlife officials for preservation of iguanas
- + Actively working to save endemic mountain chickens only found on two islands in the world
- + Forestry Division bringing awareness to dropping amphibian numbers, actively trying to protect frog population
- + Trying to become energy independent & carbon negative by 2020
- + Installing solar lights all around island
- + Highest levels of political civil freedoms
- + Dominica's flora and fauna are protected by an extensive natural park system. More recently, the citizens focus on preservation by discouraging high-impact tourism. The island has several protected areas, including Cabrits National Park and 365 rivers.
- + Dominica has been recognized as being the lead among Caribbean countries in efforts at developing geothermal resources as an alternative

to fossil fuels.

- Still faces problems related to women's, children's, and indigenous rights
- The country's buggery laws that make homosexuality illegal. There has been no legal progress toward repealing these oppressive laws, the country is starting a dialogue, and the equal rights group MiriDomis is encouraged to see the problem being addressed in the public domain.
- The most serious human rights problem was domestic violence against women and children. Other human rights problems included adverse conditions experienced by the indigenous Kalinago (Carib) population.
- Dominica is committed to increasing cruise ship activity in the region without mention of plan to mitigate environmental/marine life devastation.

- * Dominica is called the "Nature Island" of the Caribbean and is replete with exciting tourism opportunities.
- * Many eco-tourism opportunities. The Waitukubuli National Trail has recently been opened providing 115 miles of trail to explore, the first of its kind in the region. Dominica is also home to Rosalie Bay Resort, a Green Globe certified member and sea turtle conservation center.
- * The annual festivals in Dominica include the World Creole Festival, Dominica's own version of Carnival, and a Jazz Festival.
- * Jungles, oceans, rivers, lush green vegetation and black sand beaches
- * Morne Trois Pitons National Park is the Eastern Caribbean's first UNESCO world heritage site. Best known for the world's second largest 'boiling lake'.
- * Dominica has over 40 pristine dive sites and is known as the whale watching capital of the Caribbean.
- * The Island is home to the Kalinago, the last remaining indigenous people of the Caribbean. Tourists will find them mingling with locals and plenty of food, music, and dance.
- * Being mostly volcanic, Dominica has unique and dramatic terrain, vistas and landscapes.
- * Rare and exotic birds and wildlife: The undeveloped rainforests are home to many rare plant, animal, and bird species that are thought to be extinct on other islands. Excellent bird watching.

Latvia

- + 45% of the country is covered with unspoiled forest
- + Organic farming practices widespread
- + Latvia last year became the 97th country to abolish capital punishment for all crimes.
- + Government has made it a goal to decrease the number of children institutionalized in orphanages.
- + 706 specially protected natural areas, 4 national parks, 1 biosphere reserve, 42 nature parks, 260 nature reserves.

- + Latvia has the 4th highest proportion of land covered by forests in the European Union
- + The 2012 Environmental Performance Index ranks Latvia 2nd (132 countries reviewed) after Switzerland, based on the environmental performance of the country's policies.
- + Latvia is ranked above-average among the world's sovereign states in democracy, press freedom, privacy and human development
- + The 2010 Sustainable Society index ranks Latvia 6th among 151 assessed countries

- Forced labor a problem that the government does not sufficiently address.
- Latvia should do more to improve the ecological state of the Baltic Sea.
- Latvia is a source and destination country for women and children subjected to sex trafficking and a source country for women, men, and children subjected to sex trafficking and forced labor. The Government of Latvia does not fully comply with the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking.
- Corruption is listed as a major problem in Latvia. It is reported to have permeated all levels of government.
- 1/6th of the country's population is of Russian decent listed as non-citizens with no access to political participation as well as a broad restriction of other rights. Recent legislation has proposed a revision of the constitution's preamble that will assert the country as an "Ethnic Latvian Nation" and could push non-Latvians even further to the fringes
- Hate crime legislation did not sufficiently protect lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex people, disabled people, or victims of gender-based hate crimes.

- * Latvia's ecotourism options include participating in local food culture by way of berry picking, mushroom picking and fishing.
- * 350 miles of sandy beaches are easily reached from historical towns, where medieval hanseatic foundations support baroque and art nouveau buildings, that become venues for cultural festivals during the summer.
- * In addition to Riga, its spectacular gateway, there are 6 other UNESCO world heritage listed sites.
- * The capital city Riga has been named as the 2014 Capital of Culture in Europe
- * Pristine forests, lakes and coastline to explore
- * Historic villages, miles from anywhere, sit frozen in time where tourists can buy food grown by locals in their own allotment gardens.

Lithuania

- + As of this year reached its millennium target goal for 2015 in under 5 mortality rate (has reduced 52% since 2000).
- + Longest paid maternity leave available in Europe (a woman can take paid

- maternity leave for up to two years!).
- + On June 7th signed the Council of Europe's Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence.
- + Starting in 2015 all major retailers will have to take back glass as well as metal and plastic packaging bottles and cans.
- + Jumped 6 positions from last year's index on international gender equality.
- + Two major pieces of legislation addressing climate change were passed: the Renewed National Independence Strategy and the National Strategy for Change Management Policy.
- + Strategy outlines at least 30% of annual waste will be used for electricity generation.
- + Lithuania belongs to the group of very high human development countries.
- Amnesty International has urged Lithuania to address the discrimination of minorities, particularly the Roma community, migrant and refugee rights and complicity in the US Central Intelligence Agency's (CIA) programs."
- Rose from Tier 1 in 2012 to Tier 2 in 2013 (US State Department's Trafficking in Persons report)
- Highest suicide rate in the world (as of March 2012).
- * Many pilgrimage sites (Zemaiciu Kalvarija, Samogitia, Gate of Dawn, Hill of Crosses) and UNESCO World Heritage Sites (including Lithuania's "Troy", Kernave).
- * Many national parks, including Aukštaitiskiy National Park which hosts the Museu of Ancient Beekeeping, Dzukiyskiy National Park with its Museum of Ethnography and bicycle paths, and Zhemaitia National Park, famous for its castle ruins, cycling, kayaking, fishing, diving, and birdwatching.
- * The European Commission named the Zarasai region (which borders Latvia and Belarus) the "Heavenly shore on Earth", known for its lakes and rivers.

Mauritius

- + Significant progress in respect to Millennium Development Goals as education, gender equality in education, adult literacy and improved sanitation
- + Mauritius has a stable democracy with regular free elections and a high human rights record.
- + Mauritius continues to be among the most competitive, stable, and successful economies in Africa.
- + Now complies with the 2005 SADC Declaration in regards to the 30% quota of women in different structures of power in government positions: Mauritius is now in 6th place of the 15 countries of the SADC at 30.5% women in local government.
- + Mauritius has a well-managed and advanced health service that is free for

- citizens and visitors. Public education from primary through to university level is free.
- + The Index of African Governance has consistently rated Mauritius the best-run country in sub-Saharan Africa.
 - + Actively working to farm and restore native coral populations.
 - + Rated very highly in Civil Rights by Freedom House. Positive reputation for transparency and accountability. Religious and academic freedoms are respected.
 - + Ranked first in the Ibrahim Index of African Governance since its inception in 2007.
-
- Notable income inequality gaps, gender disparities across a range of social and economic issues (domestic violence is high on the list), and environmental vulnerability with exposure to natural disasters, coastal zone erosion, endangered species, and a critical water shortage.
 - Most important reported human rights problems were security force abuse of suspects and detainees, arbitrary arrests, and prison overcrowding.
 - Other reported human rights problems include official corruption, violence and discrimination against women, abuse and sexual exploitation of children, discrimination based on sexual orientation, persons living with HIV/AIDS, restrictions on labor rights and child labor.
 - Water shortages persist
 - Mauritius is a source for children subjected to trafficking in persons, specifically conditions of forced prostitution within the country. Secondary school-age girls and, to a lesser extent, younger girls from all areas of the country, including from Rodrigues Island, are induced into prostitution, often by their peers, family members, or businessmen offering other forms of employment. Taxi drivers are known to provide transportation and introductions for both the girls and the clients.
 - Women comprise only 20 percent of the paid labor force, receive less compensation than men for similar work, and generally occupy a subordinate role in society. However, they enjoy equal access to public services and education. Women currently hold 13 seats in the National Assembly, though they occupy only 5 percent of the senior positions in the 100 top companies.
 - Domestic violence against women remains a major concern.
-
- * Tamarin Bay: one of world's best known surfing spots.
 - * Picturesque shallow waters surrounding white sand beaches, island surrounded by coral reefs.
 - * Distant, isolated and a perfect year-round climate, talcum-soft sands, crystalline waters, world-class diving, big game fishing, fields of purple litchi fruit, rum and tea plantations.
 - * The country is home to some of the world's rarest plants and animals.
 - * Mauritius includes nearly a hundred tiny islets and rocks scattered around the coast many of which are perfect for little excursions. You can explore

- these by your choice of sea vessels – catamaran, speed boat, sea karts and kayaks are just some of the options.
- * Rodrigues is a wonderful playground for scuba divers who quickly fall in love with the diverse coral reef eco-system and its colorful assortment of sub-aquatic flora and fauna. Equally, the island appeals to those with a love of windsurfing, kite-surfing, sailing and fishing.

Palau

- + In 2012, Palau received the Future Policy Award from World Future Council, because "Palau is a global leader in protecting marine ecosystems".
- + Highest civil liberties and political rights ratings possible by Freedom House. Freedoms of speech, religion, assembly/association and the press are respected. There have been no reports of restrictions on academic freedom, and the government provides well-funded basic education for all.
- + Much of Palau remains free of environmental degradation.
- + Created a safe haven for sharks and won the prestigious Future Policy Award for the best ocean policy.
- + Global leader in protecting marine ecosystems
- + Highest ranking on civil and political rights

- Palau is a transit and destination country for an undetermined, but relatively small, number of women from countries in the Asia-Pacific region who are subjected to trafficking in persons, specifically forced prostitution and, to a lesser extent, men from the Philippines, China, and Bangladesh who are in conditions of forced labor.
- Non-citizens are officially excluded from the minimum wage law making them vulnerable to involuntary servitude and debt bondage.
- Male same-sex sexual activity is illegal in Palau and punishable by up to ten years in prison. Female same-sex activity is legal.
- Wastewater treatment is a problem, along with the handling of toxic waste from fertilizers and biocides.
- Other areas of concern include illegal dynamite fishing, inadequate solid waste disposal facilities and extensive sand and coral dredging in the Palau lagoon.

- * Tourist activity focuses on scuba diving and snorkeling in the islands' rich marine environment, including its barrier reefs walls and World War II wrecks.
- * Palau has unspoiled reefs, caves, and walls with an amazing array of marine life.
- * Gardens of coral just beneath the clearest waters, lakes filled to the brim with "stingless" jellyfish. Forests, waterfalls and unspoiled caves.
- * Rock Island Southern Lagoon, a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

- * Taste “local delicacies such as clam pancakes and fruit bat soup, which are both a bit of an acquired taste.

Uruguay

- + Legalization of gay marriage and adoption has gone into effect
- + Ranked #1 in Americas Quarterly's 2013 Social Inclusion Index out of 16 included American nations
- + Uruguay made a commitment to making tourist destinations more accessible to persons with disabilities.
- + Uruguay is the first Latin American country to legalize first-trimester abortion as a step towards ending unsafe abortions
- + Uruguay's President Jose Mujica donates 90% of his salary to charity.
- + In January, Uruguay established the new goal of 90% renewable electricity by 2015.
- + The government initiated a series of affirmative actions to tackle discrimination of Afro-Uruguayans
- + Uruguay sentenced Gen Miguel Dalmao to 28 years in prison for human rights violations during country's dictatorship.
- + The Uruguayan Parliament unanimously voted to establish a Sanctuary for migrating whales and other cetaceans.

- A bill that would regulate large-scale mining operations is making its way through Uruguay's two houses of parliament, despite a lack of political consensus and vocal opposition from environmental organizations and other sectors of civil society. Opponents say the bill's only aim is to allow the Aratiri project, large open-pit mining in an area that contains lots of fertile land. The government claims that the bill will include far-reaching environmental protection guidelines.
- So far the promised national mechanism to prevent torture still was not functioning. The United Nations asked that Uruguay stop the isolation of minors.
- Prison conditions in Uruguay fail to meet international standards.
- Uruguay is still a tier 2 in USA's 2013 Trafficking in Persons Report as a source country and, to a lesser extent, destination country, especially for female sex trafficking. Uruguay does not comply with minimum standards for elimination of trafficking; as of the publication of the report, had convicted no trafficking offenders.
- Controversy with Argentina over a paper mill that allegedly pollutes the Uruguay River continued in 2013 as the mill reopened and will increase production. However, Uruguay has now offered to increase pollution controls on industrial plants and on the tributaries of River Uruguay.

- * Rich cultural life in Montevideo
- * Gaucho culture

- * Historic town of Colonia
- * Beaches of Punta del Este
- * Large number of voluntourism and sustainable tourism options

** ** * ** * ** * ** * ** * ** *

This report includes contributions by 2014 Ethical Destinations Staff and Researchers Susan Getty, Jeff Hallock, Taylor Harris, Marisa Hoke, Sheryl Onopchenko, Barbara Sue Hughey Reardon, Nicole Schnitzler, Lisa Scriven, Jo Smith-Nilsson, Marina Stanic & Whitney White.

Ethical Traveler is a project of the Earth Island Institute, Berkeley, CA

© 2013 / Do not reprint in whole or part without permission from Ethical Traveler.

Ethical Traveler

PO Box 5883

**Berkeley, CA 94705-0883
info@ethicaltraveler.org**