In this paper, we ask how sustainable tourism models can integrate new conceptions of corporate social responsibility (CSR) such as political CSR, corporate social environmental responsibility (CSER), and emerging public-private partnerships (PPPs) as new forms of governance for maintaining and building biocapacity. We integrate notions of mobilizing the private sector and PPPs for bio-cultural conservation and biocapacity under the umbrella of CSER and the SDGs. We offer a conceptual framework to expand the concept of political CSR towards a model for CSER in the tourism sector, identifying how circular economy principles (Kirchherr, Reike, and Hekkert 2017) and degrowth concepts can be integrated into private sector planning and PPPs to increase biocapacity. This includes specific methods (e.g., agritourism, market-linked and productive biological corridors, CSAs, ecotourism, agroecotourism, payment for ecosystem services (PES)) that “good” development and private sector partnerships must integrate. This framework for the tourism sector is necessary to respond to the increasing reliance on PPPs for transnational governance in sustainability and the environment, specifically in UNEP and the World Bank (Andonova 2017, 2013, 2010; Borzel and Risse 2012), asking if we (e.g., the tourism sector, academics, policy influencers) can work to reimagine the concept of development by focusing efforts to rebalance ecological footprints by increasing biocapacity and biocultural conservation. We claim that the space for ‘political’ CSR’ and CSER in tourism is especially salient, where the lines between public and private are highly dependent on local methods and systems. This allows us to go beyond reconceptualizing political CSR from abstract theory towards enabling “industry practitioners (to) successfully address their societal and community deficits” (Camilleri 2013, 42) to become more compatible with sustainable tourism as it connects to all 17 SDGs (UNWTO 2018). Positioning political CSR or CSER within the SDGs, and sustainable development writ large, is important and yet can be achieved globally via local level implementation – many hands make small work, as small areas of ecological buffers create contributions to many PES structures (i.e. in tourism landscape beauty, etc) and potentially many of the 17 SDGs.