1 NO POVERTY

TOURISM AND SDG 1 NO POVERTY

The tourism sector can contribute to poverty reduction both in a direct manner through employment in tourism enterprises by supplying goods and services to tourists and tourism enterprises; establishing/ running micro, small and community-based tourism enterprises by people living in poverty. Indirectly, tourism can contrbute to poverty reduction by, using income generated tourism-related taxes and fees for poverty reduction purposes; voluntary giving by tourists and tourism enterprises to initiatives addressing poverty reduction; investments in infrastructure stimulated by tourism development from which people living in poverty in a destination also benefit.

Achieving the SDGs through tourism: Toolkit of Indicators (TIPs) publication will allow users to explore tourism's role in achieving SDG 1 and discover links and connections tourism have with selected SDG 1 targets.

Each chapter in Part II of TIPs Toolkit is dedicated to a SDG, In the chapter for SDG 1, the user will be introduced to selected targets and potential indicators (note: Indicators are non-exhaustive and adaptable) for tourism projects that can contribute to eradicating poverty.

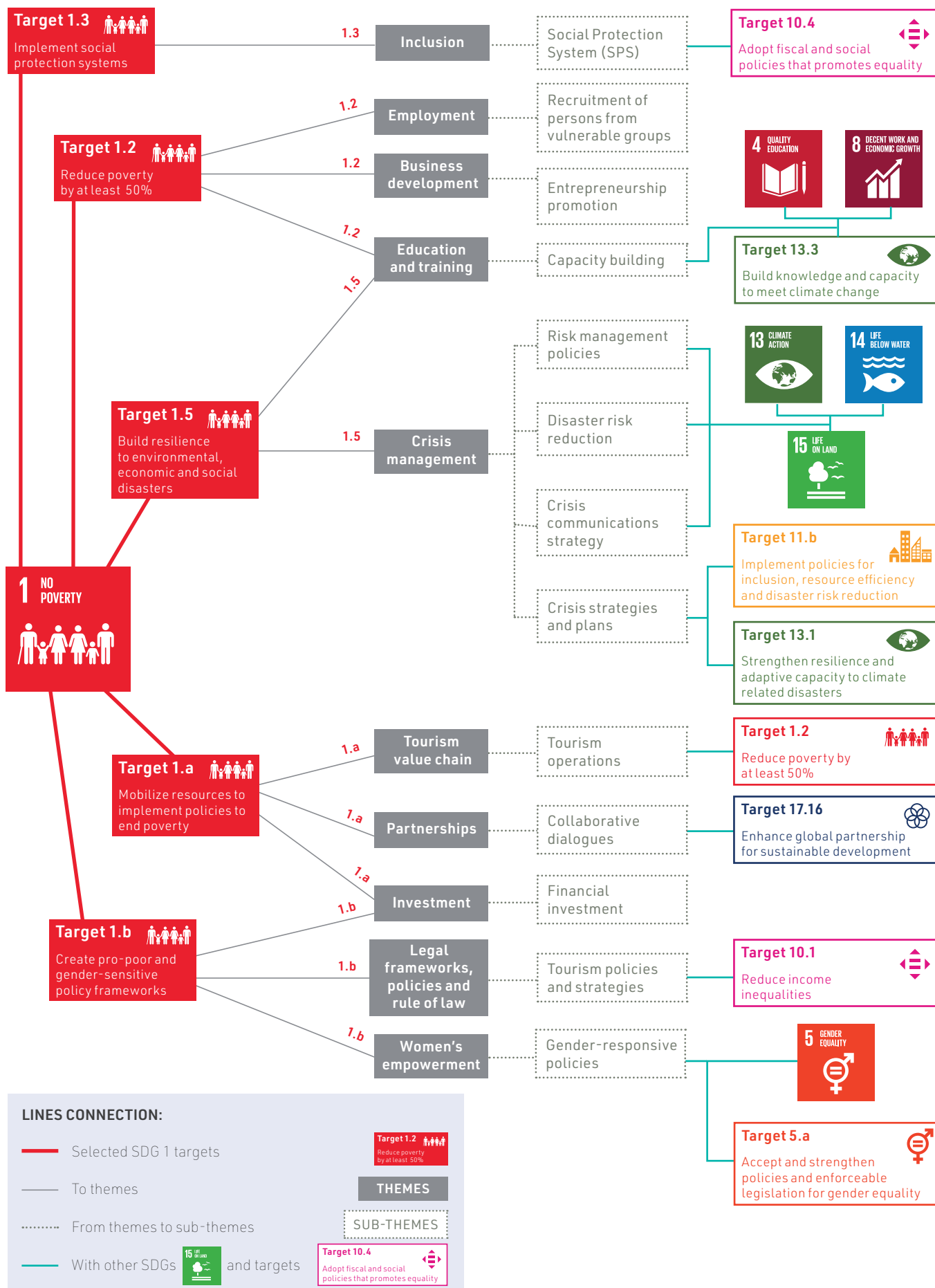**Selected SDG 1 Targets :** 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.b | 1.a

There are five targets within SDG 1 that are deemed to have a stronger and direct link for tourism to contribute to poverty eradication. These targets have been selected to base the potential project indicators.

In the following pages, you will find:

- a visual aid which illustrates the connection between the selected SDG 1 targets with various themes, sub-themes and connection with other SDGs and targets.

- Snapshot of the tourism-related SDG 1 targets including short elaboration of its connection with tourism, together with examples of potential indicators

Visual aid – Connections between selected SDG 1 targets with themes/sub-themes and other SDGs/targets

Target 1.3
Implement social protection systems

1.3 Inclusion — Social Protection System (SPS)
Target 10.4 Adopt fiscal and social policies that promotes equality

Target 1.2
Reduce poverty by at least 50%

1.2 Employment — Recruitment of persons from vulnerable groups
1.2 Business development — Entrepreneurship promotion
1.2 Education and training — Capacity building

4 QUALITY EDUCATION **8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH**
Target 13.3 Build knowledge and capacity to meet climate change

Target 1.5
Build resilience to environmental, economic and social disasters

1.5 Crisis management
- Risk management policies
- Disaster risk reduction
- Crisis communications strategy
- Crisis strategies and plans

13 CLIMATE ACTION **14 LIFE BELOW WATER** **15 LIFE ON LAND**

Target 11.b Implement policies for inclusion, resource efficiency and disaster risk reduction
Target 13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate related disasters

1 NO POVERTY

Target 1.a
Mobilize resources to implement policies to end poverty

1.a Tourism value chain — Tourism operations
Target 1.2 Reduce poverty by at least 50%

1.a Partnerships — Collaborative dialogues
Target 17.16 Enhance global partnership for sustainable development

1.a Investment — Financial investment

Target 1.b
Create pro-poor and gender-sensitive policy frameworks

1.b Investment
1.b Legal frameworks, policies and rule of law — Tourism policies and strategies
Target 10.1 Reduce income inequalities

1.b Women's empowerment — Gender-responsive policies

5 GENDER EQUALITY

Target 5.a Accept and strengthen policies and enforceable legislation for gender equality

LINES CONNECTION:

— Selected SDG 1 targets — **Target 1.2** Reduce poverty by at least 50%

— To themes — THEMES

······· From themes to sub-themes — SUB-THEMES

— With other SDGs **15 LIFE ON LAND** and targets — **Target 10.4** Adopt fiscal and social policies that promotes equality

1.2 BY 2030 REDUCE AT LEAST BY HALF THE PROPORTION OF MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN OF ALL AGES LIVING IN POVERTY IN ALL ITS DIMENSIONS ACCORDING TO NATIONAL DEFINITIONS.

Poverty has many dimensions, including lack of income and productive resources sufficient to ensure sustainable livelihoods. It is often related to hunger and malnutrition, poor health, limited or lack of access to education, homelessness and many more. Tourism is a labour-intensive and diverse sector, and it can be linked with national poverty reduction strategies and entrepreneurship. It is, thus, well-positioned to tackle poverty at all levels. The low skills requirement and local jobs offered by the tourism sector are more accessible by and benefit more the poor and vulnerable, particularly youth and women.

Potential indicators in this target are grouped by the following **Theme** and *sub-theme*:

Employment / *Recruitment of persons from vulnerable groups*

Business development / *Entrepreneurship*

Education and training / *Capacity building*

Examples of potential indicators:

- Number of tourism policies created to facilitate the recruitment for decent jobs of vulnerable groups

- Number of entrepreneurship promotion initiatives for vulnerable groups

- Number of international organizations, governments, private sector and civil society networks to provide education and entrepreneurial skills training

And more..

1.3 IMPLEMENT NATIONALLY APPROPRIATE SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEMS AND MEASURES FOR ALL, INCLUDING FLOORS, AND BY 2030 ACHIEVE SUBSTANTIAL COVERAGE FOR THE POOR AND THE VULNERABLE.

The COVID-19 pandemic has reinforced the need to build universal social protection systems to provide income security and health protection and the crisis has not only revealed large gaps in

coverage, adequacy and comprehensiveness of social protection systems, it also yields the growing urgency and commitment on part of countries to build universal social protection systems. In this regard, the myriad of tourism workers who are mostly classified as working in the informal sector, part of MSMEs or belonging to vulnerable groups such as immigrants, should benefit from the available systems. Tourism's contribution to this target is through its role as duly enforcing application of SPS for the benefit of those working in the sector. .

Potential indicators in this target are grouped by the following **Theme** and *sub-theme*:

Inclusion / *Social protection system*

Potential indicators:

- Percentage of tourism workers covered by revised/created national social protection systems

- Whether there is a revised and broadened SPS for tourism workers (Yes/No)

- Whether there is mandatory national regulation for tourism businesses to include their employees in a SPS (Yes/No)

And more

1.5 BY 2030, BUILD THE RESILIENCE OF THE POOR AND THOSE IN VULNERABLE SITUATIONS AND REDUCE THEIR EXPOSURE AND VULNERABILITY TO CLIMATE-RELATED EXTREME EVENTS AND OTHER ECONOMIC, SOCIAL, AND ENVIRONMENTAL SHOCKS AND DISASTERS.

Tourism can be an engine to build resilience, reduce exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters. Tourism can promote and integrate disaster risk management approaches throughout the industry, given the often heavy reliance on tourism as a key economic driver. Thus, contributing to Target 1.5, which calls for building resilience to environmental, economic and social disasters. The resilience of the sector needs to be harnessed especially in periods of recovery after natural disasters caused by climate change, for example, earthquakes and tsunamis. Although most measures adopted for this target will benefit the entire population, particular attention should be paid to vulnerable groups and populations in poverty, as these are more likely to be marginalized or lack access to the prevention or management instruments.

Potential indicators in this target are grouped by the following **Theme** and *sub-theme*:

Crisis management / *Crisis strategies and plans*

Crisis management / *Risk management policies*

Crisis management / *Disaster risk reduction*

Crisis management / *Crisis communication strategy*

Education and training / *Capacity building*

Examples of potential indicators:

- Whether there is inclusion of the tourism sector in policies for crisis management/ disaster management/risk management (Yes/No)

- Whether there is a creation/improvement of a tourism crisis management policy (Yes/No)

- Percentage of tourism destinations having disaster risk management approaches including vulnerable people in poverty

And more..

1.A ENSURE SIGNIFICANT MOBILIZATION OF RESOURCES FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES, INCLUDING THROUGH ENHANCED DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION, IN ORDER TO PROVIDE ADEQUATE AND PREDICTABLE MEANS FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, IN PARTICULAR LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES, TO IMPLEMENT PROGRAMMES AND POLICIES TO END POVERTY IN ALL ITS DIMENSIONS.

Tourism can be a resource for the implementation of programmes and policies to end poverty or build resilience for vulnerable communities. Many Least Developed Countries (LDCs), Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS) are dependent on tourism and hold on to the importance of aid and cooperation in tourism development. This can take many forms such as initiatives supporting the creation of social inclusion and poverty reduction programmes, tourism-related social businesses, tourism income (e.g., taxes) allocated to poverty reduction or social inclusion programmes, ensure tourism income remains in the destinations and benefit the local communities. It should be noted that the measurement of tourism development to this target depends on the country's governance structure or the monitoring instruments available.

Potential indicators in this target are grouped by the following **Theme** and *sub-theme*:

Tourism value chain / *Tourism operations*

Partnerships / *Collaborative dialogues*

Investment / *Financial Investment*

Examples of potential indicators:

- Number of voluntary contributions and cooperate social responsibility (CSR) activities by tourists to intiatives addressing poverty reduction

- Number of joint initiatives on poverty reduction that resulted from collaborative dialogues

- Total amount of funds and and investments in infrastructures allocated to tourism projects to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimension

And more..

1.B CREATE SOUND POLICY FRAMEWORKS AT THE NATIONAL, REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL LEVELS, BASED ON PRO-POOR AND GENDER SENSITIVE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES TO SUPPORT ACCELERATED INVESTMENT IN POVERTZ ERADICATION ACTIONS

Tourism's contribution to this target is twofold – by mainstreaming pro-poor and gender-sensitive issues in tourism development strategies and through investments, and regular consultations with national governments to place tourism as a driver for national legislations on pro-poor and gender development strategies. As a sector, tourism has the potential to place pro-poor and gender sensitive policy legislation at the forefront.

Potential indicators in this target are grouped by the following **Theme** and *sub-theme*:

Legal Frameworks, policies and rule of law / *Tourism policy and strategies*

Women's empowerment / *Gender responsive strategies*

Investment / *Financial investment*

Examples of potential indicators:

- Number of tourism policy frameworks fostering pro-poor concerns

- Number of tourism policy frameworks fostering gender sensitive concerns

- Number of tourism investments supporting poverty eradication

And more..

TIPs Toolkit is a joint publication by:

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World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), a United Nations specialized agency, is the leading international organization with the decisive and central role in promoting the development of responsible, sustainable and universally accessible tourism. It serves as a global forum for tourism policy issues and a practical tourism know-how. Its membership includes 159 countries, 6 territories, 2 permanent observers and over 500 Affiliate Members

Discover more in the full publication, available online at UNWTO e-library: https://www.e-unwto.org/doi/10.18111/9789284424344