TOURISM AND SDG 16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

While tourism alone cannot prevent or solve conflicts, it can be a complementary tool for promoting peace and stability by promoting cultural exchange and supporting the establishment of institutions and access to judiciary systems that promote peace and justice. It is crucial to have well-planned and coordinated efforts between governments, tourism stakeholders, and communities to ensure that the benefits of tourism are equitably distributed, and that the sector operates in a responsible, inclusive, and sustainable manner. By doing so, tourism can help to promote SDG 16 and contribute to long-term peace and stability in societies

Achieving the SDGs through tourism: Toolkit of Indicators (TIPs) publication will allow users to explore tourism's role in achieving SDG 16 and discover links and connections tourism have with selected SDG 16 targets.

Each chapter in Part II of TIPs is dedicated to one SDG. In the chapter for SDG 16, users will be introduced to selected targets and potential indicators (note: Indicators are non-exhaustive and adaptable) for tourism projects that can promote, justice and strong institutions.

Selected SDG 16 Targets : 16.1 | 16.2 | 16.3 | 16.4 | 16.5 | 16.6 | 16.7| 16.a | 16.b
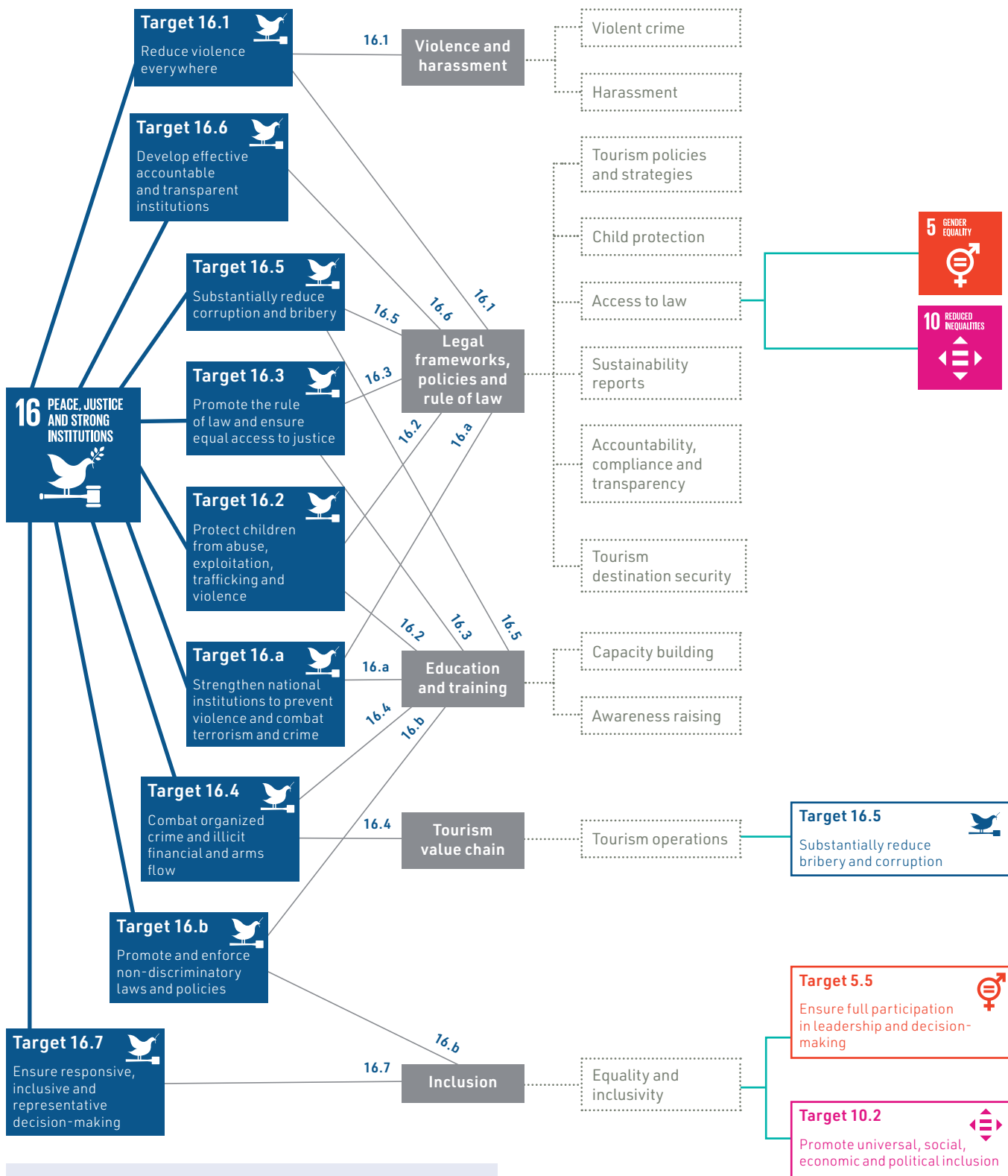
There are nine targets within SDG 16 that are deemed to have a stronger and direct link for tourism to promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at all levels. These targets have 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 16 targets with various themes, sub-themes and connection with other SDGs and targets.

• Snapshot of the tourism-related SDG 16 targets including short elaboration of its connection with tourism, together with examples of potential indicators.

Visual aid – Connections between selected SDG 16 targets with themes/sub-themes and other SDGs/targets

Target 16.1
Reduce violence everywhere

Target 16.6
Develop effective accountable and transparent institutions

Target 16.5
Substantially reduce corruption and bribery

Target 16.3
Promote the rule of law and ensure equal access to justice

Target 16.2
Protect children from abuse, exploitation, trafficking and violence

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

Target 16.a
Strengthen national institutions to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime

Target 16.4
Combat organized crime and illicit financial and arms flow

Target 16.b
Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies

Target 16.7
Ensure responsive, inclusive and representative decision-making

16.1 — **Violence and harassment**
Violent crime
Harassment

Tourism policies and strategies
Child protection
Access to law
Sustainability reports
Accountability, compliance and transparency
Tourism destination security

16.5 · 16.6 · 16.1 · 16.3 · 16.2 · 16.a — **Legal frameworks, policies and rule of law**

5 GENDER EQUALITY
10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES

16.2 · 16.3 · 16.5 · 16.a · 16.4 · 16.b — **Education and training**
Capacity building
Awareness raising

16.4 — **Tourism value chain**
Tourism operations — **Target 16.5** Substantially reduce bribery and corruption

16.b · 16.7 — **Inclusion**
Equality and inclusivity

Target 5.5
Ensure full participation in leadership and decision-making

Target 10.2
Promote universal, social, economic and political inclusion

LINES CONNECTION:

— Selected SDG 16 targets — **Target 16.1** Reduce violence everywhere

— To themes — **THEMES**

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

— With other SDGs **5 GENDER EQUALITY** and targets — **Target 16.5** Substantially reduce bribery and corruption

16.1 SIGNIFICANTLY REDUCE ALL FORMS OF VIOLENCE AND RELATED DEATH RATES EVERYWHERE

Target 16.1 calls for a reduction in violence everywhere. Tourism can contribute to this target by ensuring surveillance, security, and the careful development of tourist areas. Categorization as a "safe destination" is a key factor influencing the image or brand, thus the overall sustainability of a destination. The most significant impact of crime on a tourist destination is the drastic reduction in tourist demand, hereby hampering potential economic benefits for the local economy, which, again, contributes to the worsening of the situation onsite.

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

Violence and harassment / *Violent crimes*

Violence and harassment / *Harassment*

Examples of potential indicators:

- Number of workplace violence and harassment reports in the tourism sector

- Number of crimes reported involving tourists

- Cost of destination security per annum, per visitor/tourist

And more...

16.2 END ABUSE, EXPLOITATION, TRAFFICKING, AND ALL FORMS OF VIOLENCE AGAINST AND TORTURE OF CHILDREN FOR MANY FOREST-RICH TROPICAL COUNTRIES.

Tourism can play an active role in preventing child abuse, human trafficking and torture by developing and adopting policies and programmes that support local and international actions against child abuse. Several factors make the tourism sector especially vulnerable to human trafficking and modern slavery compared to other sectors, such as the frequent changeover of clients in hotels and airports, increasing automation of operations, the common practice of using subcontractors for different tasks such as construction, maintenance, security or cleaning. The commercial sexual exploitation of children, including child sex tourism, is a manifestation of labour exploitation and included in the International Labour Organisation's (ILO) efforts to eliminate the worst forms of child labour. Therefore, tourism stakeholders by all accounts should actively develop strategies to protect children and minimize the risk of abuse.

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

Legal frameworks, policies and rule of law / *Child protection*

Legal frameworks, policies and rule of law / *Tourism policies and strategies*

Education and training / *Capacity building*

Examples of potential indicators:

- Number of child labourers under the minimum age set by labour legislation in the tourism sector

- Number of prostitution businesses identified/neutralized in a destination

- Percentage of tourism businesses employees trained in child protection

And more..

16.3 PROMOTE THE RULE OF LAW AT THE NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL LEVELS AND ENSURE EQUAL ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR ALL

The focus is on the access to justice institutions and dispute resolution mechanisms (both formal and informal). It is broadly concerned with the ability of people to defend and enforce their rights and obtain just resolution of justiciable problems in compliance with human rights standards; if necessary, through impartial formal or informal institutions of justice180 and with appropriate legal support. Tourism can be a respected tool for personal development and social transformation. Sociologically and ecologically positive tourism development can create better futures for all stakeholders. Tourism legislations are important as a means for governments, and tourism officials to ensure that there is legal standing whenever the rule of law is under threat.

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

Legal frameworks, policies and rule of law / *Accountability, compliance and transparency*

Legal frameworks, policies and rule of law / *Access to justice*

Education and training / *Capacity building*

Examples of potential indicators:

- Number of incidents of non-compliance with laws and regulations by tourism businesses

- Whether tourists/visitors can access fair procedures at police and judicial institutions, including the provision of appropriate interpretation and/or legal services (Yes/No)

- Number of communication and training initiatives on internal mechanisms for compliance for all employees

And more..

16.4 BY 2030, SIGNIFICANTLY REDUCE ILLICIT FINANCIAL AND ARMS FLOWS, STRENGTHEN THE RECOVERY AND RETURN OF STOLEN ASSETS AND COMBAT ALL FORMS OF ORGANIZED CRIME.

Target 16.4 seeks to combat organized crime and illicit financial and arms flows. By principle, the tourism sector should altogether condemn any form of criminal activity. Tourism actors, including tourists, should be aware of the types of illicit activities that they may be exposed to and which directly or indirectly fund organized crime groups. Tourists can reduce the demand for illicit products and services, by making ethical consumer choices and informed decisions, helping to put a halt to many crimes and violations such as human trafficking, wildlife crime and trafficking in illicit drugs, counterfeit goods and cultural artefacts. In 2014, UNWTO, UNODC and UNESCO launched an anti-trafficking campaign – "Your Actions Count – Be a Responsible Traveller" – in line with the UN's goal of combating organized crime and promoting, through the UNWTO Global Code of Ethics for Tourism, equitable, responsible and sustainable tourism.

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

Tourism value chain / *Tourism operations*

Education and training / *Awareness raising*

- Number of tourism businesses involved in illicit activities

- Number of reports or complaints made to tourism authorities

- Number of awareness campaigns and commitments against organized crime in tourism sector

And more...

16.5 SUBSTANTIALLY REDUCE CORRUPTION AND BRIBERY IN ALL THEIR FORMS

Target 16.5 sets out to substantially reduce corruption and bribery. In this regard, and since corruption is an obstacle for tourism development, if a country practices bribery and fraudulent business practices, the damage it brings to the country's social and cultural image can impede its tourism competitiveness. It leads to bureaucratic delays and encourages administrative inefficiency. The fight against corruption needs to be integrated into strategies for sustainable tourism. Where existing structures facilitate corrupt behaviour, there is a need to improve monitoring, transparency and accountability. Corruption and bribery are practices that may affect any socioeconomic sector, but tourism may be more exposed to such situations as it is a sector that requires a large scale of infrastructure development or business registration.

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

Education and training / *Capacity building*

Legal frameworks, policies and rule of law / *Accountability, compliance and transparency*

Examples of potential indicators:

- Number of trainings on anti-corruption policies and procedures for all levels of tourism workers and employers

- Whether there are communications on anti-corruption policies and procedures (Yes/No)

- Whether the tourism business registration system includes regulation for disqualification due to bribery (Yes/No)

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And more...

16.6 DEVELOP EFFECTIVE, ACCOUNTABLE AND TRANSPARENT INSTITUTIONS AT ALL LEVELS

Target 16.6 aims to develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions. Transparency serves to achieve accountability, which means that authorities can be held responsible for their actions. Effective tourism calls for reliable and accountable reporting systems; this includes transparency and access to expenditure made by tourism companies. Having checks and balances within a tourism institution is crucial. Therefore, this target is critical for tourism to achieve the SDGs as sustainable tourism needs clear and effective governance

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

Legal frameworks, policies and rule of law / *Accountability, compliance and transparency*

Legal frameworks, policies and rule of law / *Sustainability reports*

Examples of potential indicators:

- Whether tourism policy at destination level aligns with the national framework (Yes/No)

- Whether there is creation/reform of a destination management organization in the destination (Yes/No)

- Number of tourism businesses that engage in conducting sustainability reports

And more...

16.7 ENSURE RESPONSIVE, INCLUSIVE, PARTICIPATORY AND REPRESENTATIVE DECISION-MAKING AT ALL LEVELS

Tourism benefits from a representative decision-making system that is inclusive and responsive to ensure a fair and equitable environment for tourism to flourish. The need to be responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative in decision making in the tourism industry would increase the general level of the sector's effectiveness and accountability. Having all parties (men, women, vulnerable groups, etc.) involved in decision-making broadens perspectives, increases creativity and innovation, diversifies the pool of talents and competences and improves the process of decision making.

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

Inclusion / *Equality and inclusivity*

Examples of potential indicators:

- Whether there is an enabling environment in the tourism sector for equitable and inclusive decision-making (Yes/No)

- Whether tourism stakeholders apply inclusiveness criteria and/ or encourage inclusivity for the composition of their decision making bodies at all levels (Yes/ No)

And more..

16.A STRENGTHEN RELEVANT NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, INCLUDING THROUGH INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION, FOR BUILDING CAPACITY AT ALL LEVELS, IN PARTICULAR IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, TO PREVENT VIOLENCE AND COMBAT TERRORISM AND CRIME

Target 16.a recognizes the need to strengthen the capacities of national institutions, including tourism authorities, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime. Security threats related to urban and organized crime endanger tourism and its sustainable development, thus having a negative impact on the economic and social development of communities as well. Tourism enables the participation of civil rights organizations in international human rights discussions to raise concerns or challenges on violation. Tourism activities can, and should, be aligned with national and international efforts to combat violence, terrorism and crime and ensure that tourism projects can contribute to strengthen existing programmes in combating crime. The strengthening and coordination of crime prevention policies and effective responses can help to efficiently address security-related threats affecting citizens and tourists.

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

Legal frameworks, policies and rule of law / *Tourism policies and strategies*

Legal frameworks, policies and rule of law / *Tourism destination security*

Education and training / *Capacity building*

Examples of potential indicators:

- Whether national security policies/ strategies/plans take tourism into account (Yes/No)

- Whether a tourism police, or similar system, is developed or introduced in the tourism destination (Yes/No)

- Whether capacity building programmes on security for tourism stakeholders are available (Yes/No)

And more...

16.B PROMOTE AND ENFORCE NON-DISCRIMINATORY LAWS AND POLICIES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Tourism can contribute to this target by providing social standards that can strengthen the enforcement of non-discriminatory laws. This could include certification schemes, network platforms, businesses and host countries that adhere to non-discrimination laws. Tourism's role in promoting understanding and ethical values common to humanity with an attitude of tolerance and respect for the diversity of religion, race, ability, size, gender and age aligns well with the set target.

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

Inclusion / *Equality and inclusivity*

Education and training / *Awareness raising*

Education and training / *Capacity building*

Examples of potential indicators:

- Whether there is an enabling environment in the tourism sector for equitable and inclusive decision-making (Yes/No)

- Number of awareness raising campaigns targeting tourists providing anti-discrimination information

- Number of tourism employees trained in anti-discrimination issues

And more..

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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