



TOURISM AND SDG 17

PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

Tourism is one of the driving forces of global economic growth and is considered an effective sector to achieving decent work and economic growth in developing countries, especially so for the LDCs, LLDCs – a recognition reflected explicitly in Target 8.9 “By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products.” By incorporating sustainable practices, promoting community involvement, and emphasizing the preservation of local culture and traditions, tourism can play a crucial role in achieving SDG 8 and creating a more inclusive and sustainable future.

Achieving the SDGs through tourism: Toolkit of Indicators (TIPs) publication will allow users to explore tourism’s role in achieving SDG 17 and discover links and connections tourism have with selected SDG 17 targets.

Each chapter in Part II of TIPs is dedicated to one SDG. In the chapter for SDG 17, users will be introduced to selected targets and potential indicators (note: Indicators are non-exhaustive and adaptable) for tourism projects that work towards partnerships for the goals.

Selected SDG 17 Targets : 17.3 | 17.5 | 17.6 | 17.9 | 17.11 | 17.14 | 17.16| 17.17| 17.18

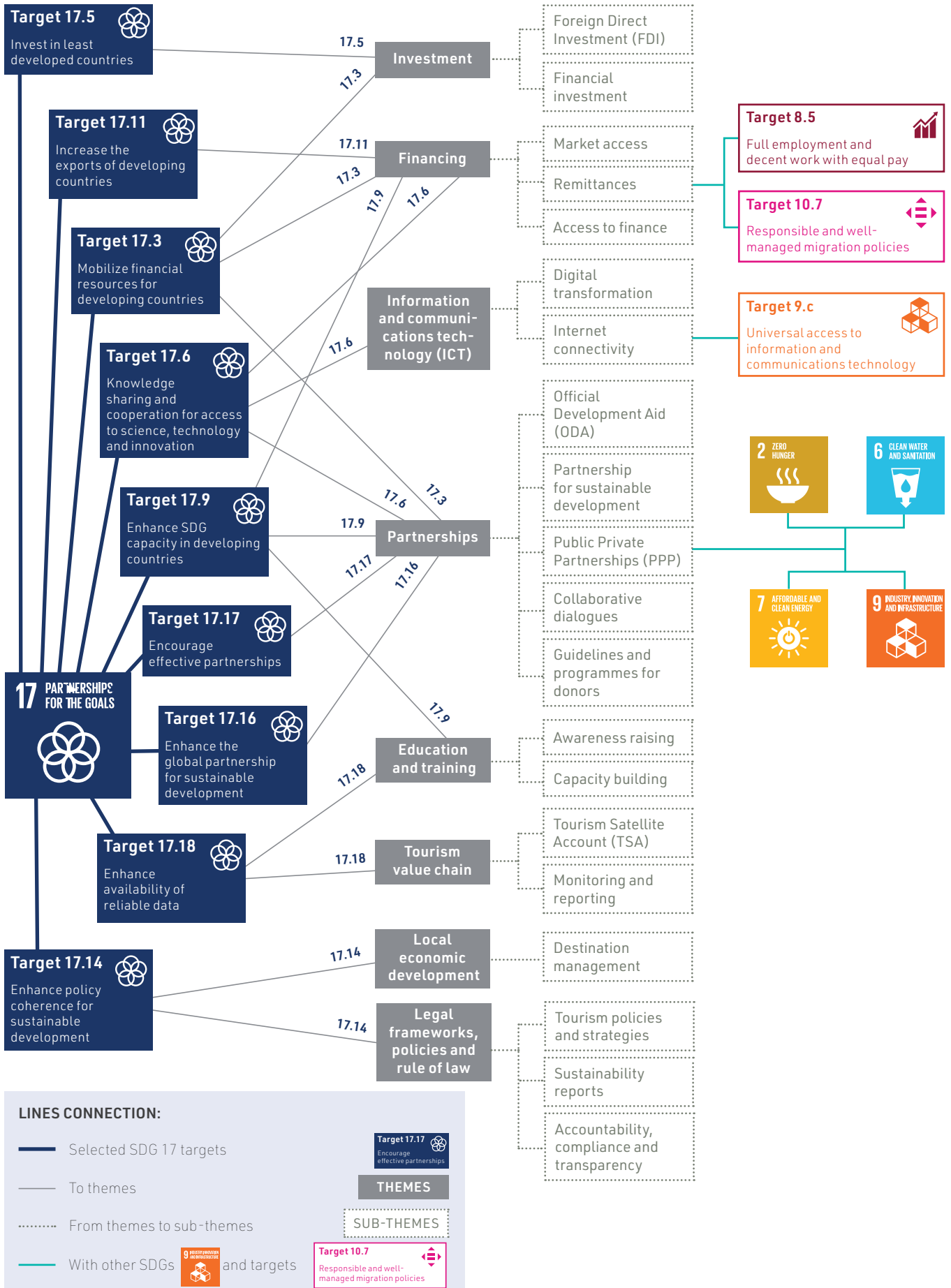
There are nine targets within SDG 17 that are deemed to have a stronger and direct link for tourism to strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development. These targets have been selected to base the potential project indicators.

In the following pages, you will find:

- a visual aid which illustrates the connection between the selected SDG 17 targets with various themes, sub-themes and connection with other SDGs and targets.
- Snapshot of the tourism-related SDG 17 targets including short elaboration of its connection with tourism, together with examples of potential indicators.



Visual aid – Connections between selected SDG 17 targets with themes/sub-themes and other SDGs/targets



17.3 MOBILIZE ADDITIONAL FINANCIAL RESOURCES FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES FROM MULTIPLE SOURCES

Tourists' demand for goods and services such as accommodation, food, transportation services and entertainment can place pressure on countries' level of production, especially for developing countries. As a result, mobilization of financial resources in these countries is needed to meet domestic constraints. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), etc. Likewise, aid for trade and remittances can contribute to sustain institutions, businesses and citizens' financial needs.

Foreign investment is viewed as an important avenue through which countries can gain access to capital and help in the development of infrastructure, such as international airports, highways, hotels and modern technologies. In the international cooperation context, support to multifaceted tourism projects through the allocation of aid for trade could turn out to have significant benefits for beneficiary countries, notably in terms of employment creation and poverty reduction.

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

Investment / *Foreign direct investment (FDI)*

Partnerships / *Official Development Assistance (ODA)*

Financing / *Remittances*

Examples of potential indicators:

- Amount or percentage of FDI in tourism in a country
- Whether tourism is included directly or indirectly in a donor country's ODA strategy (Yes/No)
- Share (percentage) of total personal remittances due to tourism workers

And more...



17.5 ADOPT AND IMPLEMENT INVESTMENT PROMOTION REGIMES FOR LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

Investment promotion regimes can be defined as those instruments that directly aim at encouraging outward or inward foreign investment through particular measures of the home or host countries of investors. Investment promotion regimes for LDCs are those instruments that home countries of investors have put in place to encourage outward investment in LDCs directly or through measures intended for developing countries. This requires that the recipient countries have the right framework conditions enabling public and private sectors collaboration, improving business environment, developing clear policies and regulations for investment, etc., so as to attract and foster sustainable investment for the tourism sector, which in turn would create jobs and boost economic growth in least developed countries.

Potential indicators in this target are grouped by the following

Theme and *sub-theme*:

Investment / Foreign direct investment (FDI)

Investment / Financial investment

Examples of potential indicators:

- Whether there is a development/creation of a tourism investment opportunity document to attract FDI, as part of a tourism development project (Yes/No)
- Number of countries with an enabling framework for attracting FDI
- Number of donor countries having adopted and implemented investment promotion regimes including tourism for least developed countries

And more..

17.6 ENHANCE NORTH-SOUTH, SOUTH-SOUTH AND TRIANGULAR REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION ON AND ACCESS TO SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION AND ENHANCE KNOWLEDGE-SHARING ON MUTUALLY AGREED TERMS, INCLUDING THROUGH IMPROVED COORDINATION AMONG EXISTING MECHANISMS, IN PARTICULAR AT THE UNITED NATIONS LEVEL, AND THROUGH A GLOBAL TECHNOLOGY FACILITATION MECHANISM

Target 17.6 revolves around cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation. Tourism can contribute to this target by being a catalyst for increased access to connectivity and technology infrastructure in a destination. Tourism development, if conducted properly, should support the local community with an environment that would provide access to science, technology and innovation. Proper network connectivity, especially through high-speed Internet provision, could improve tourism businesses and spread essential information about tourism destinations to a wider audience by building awareness, increasing destination loyalty and ensuring speedy information transfer and retrieval.

Potential indicators in this target are grouped by the following

Theme and *sub-theme*:

Information and communications technology (ICT) / Internet connectivity

Information and communications technology (ICT) / Digital transformation

Examples of potential indicators:

- Number of Internet connectivity infrastructure initiatives developed as a result of the project
Number of programmes supporting tourism-related technologies and innovations in the tourism destination
- Number of South-South and North-South platforms in place to exchange expertise and experiences in tourism development and innovation

And more...

17.9 ENHANCE INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT FOR IMPLEMENTING EFFECTIVE AND TARGETED CAPACITY-BUILDING IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES TO SUPPORT NATIONAL PLANS TO IMPLEMENT ALL THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS, INCLUDING THROUGH NORTH-SOUTH, SOUTH- SOUTH AND TRIANGULAR COOPERATION

Target 17.9 amplifies the importance of enhancing SDG capacity in developing countries. The fact that tourism itself can contribute to all 17 SDGs, and if the potential is translated properly on to sustainable tourism planning, tourism therefore can be a driver to help enhance and support SDG implementation in destinations. The sustainable development of tourism destinations requires a sound planning process as well as continuous management of the key elements that support tourism and its destinations (e.g., maintenance of assets, involvement of the community, involvement of tourism in the planning process for the destination). To this end, by being aware of the potential of tourism and its contribution to the achievement of SDGs, tourism can indeed make a case to attract international support, for enhancing SDG capacity in destinations where tourism is present.

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

Local economic development / Destination management

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

Legal frameworks, policies and rule of law / Sustainability reports

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

Examples of potential indicators:

- Whether there is creation/reform of a destination management entity in the destination (Yes/No)
- Whether there is a creation/improvement of a national policy/strategy for sustainable development that includes tourism (Yes/No)
- Whether tourism businesses are producing sustainability reports (Yes/No)

And more...



17.16 ENHANCE THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, COMPLEMENTED BY MULTI-STAKEHOLDER PARTNERSHIPS THAT MOBILIZE AND SHARE KNOWLEDGE, EXPERTISE, TECHNOLOGY AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES, TO SUPPORT THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN ALL COUNTRIES, IN PARTICULAR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Target 17.16 relates to enhancing the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development and other development effectiveness monitoring frameworks to maximize the effectiveness of all forms of cooperation for development for the shared benefits of people, the planet, prosperity and peace. Achieving the SDGs requires mobilizing and strengthening multi stakeholder partnerships that can bring and effectively use all the available knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources for sustainable development. To enhance the global partnership, tourism's strong network of international value chain actors (transportation, accommodation, tour operators, etc.) can be leveraged in order to work together and achieve the SDGs.

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

Partnerships / Partnership for sustainable development



Examples of potential indicators:

- Whether there is a creation/improvement of a national financing policy/strategy for sustainable development, including tourism (Yes/No)
- Number of knowledge-sharing platforms and systems among tourism stakeholders related to the SDG

And more..

17.17 ENCOURAGE AND PROMOTE EFFECTIVE PUBLIC, PUBLIC-PRIVATE AND CIVIL SOCIETY PARTNERSHIPS, BUILDING ON THE EXPERIENCE AND RESOURCING STRATEGIES OF PARTNERSHIPS

Tourism stakeholders could contribute to this target by developing or adapting and putting into practice improved legislation, national action plans or policies on child labour, forced labour, modern slavery and/or human trafficking and most importantly, translating public commitments into concrete actions. The tourism sector needs to have a clear understanding of the causes and effects of child labour in order to develop effective strategies to abolish child labour.

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

Partnerships / Public-private partnerships (PPP)



Examples of potential indicators:

- Whether there is a system or framework to foster stakeholder partnership and engagement to achieve sustainable tourism development (Yes/No)
- Number/percentage of tourism projects with a PPP scheme
- Whether there are any DMOs formed through the tourism development project (Yes/No)

And more...

17.18 BY 2020, ENHANCE CAPACITY-BUILDING SUPPORT TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, INCLUDING FOR LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES AND SMALL ISLAND DEVELOPING STATES, TO INCREASE SIGNIFICANTLY THE AVAILABILITY OF HIGH-QUALITY, TIMELY AND RELIABLE DATA DISAGGREGATED BY INCOME, GENDER, AGE, RACE, ETHNICITY, MIGRATORY STATUS, DISABILITY, GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION AND OTHER CHARACTERISTICS RELEVANT IN NATIONAL CONTEXTS

Tourism, being an avenue that attracts a large proportion of informal, unskilled-low entry jobs, provides an opportunity for tourism development projects to allow for access and availability of reliable data and a source of information to better foster the sustainable development landscape for national policy. Having indicators for this target would mean that it puts in place the necessary statistical development in countries towards implementing the broader Statistical Framework for Measuring the Sustainability of Tourism (SF-MST). SFMST not only focuses on the economic and environmental dimensions of tourism through the Tourism Satellite Account (TSA) and System of Environment Economic Accounting (SEEA),¹⁹⁴ but also on the social dimension of tourism, allowing for a comprehensive picture of tourism's role in sustainable development. Indeed, the UN Statistical Commission has recognized the SF-MST as the main tool for monitoring the contribution of tourism to the SDG Agenda.

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

Tourism value chain / Tourism satellite account (TSA)

Tourism value chain / Monitoring and reporting

Education and training / Capacity building

Examples of potential indicators:

- Whether there is a creation/development of a Tourism Satellite Account (TSA) (Yes/No)
- Whether there is participation in the SF-MST pilot (Yes/No)
- Number of capacity-building trainings on tourism data collection and analysis

And more..

TIPs Toolkit is a joint publication by:



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