

Table 3.1: Table of themes, sub-themes and corresponding SDGs targets

THEMES	SUB-THEMES	SDG TARGETS
Business development	Entrepreneurship promotion	1.2 8.3
	Innovation	8.2 9.5 5.b
	MSMEs	2.3 8.3 9.3 9.5 10.b
	Research and development	9.5
Climate action	Climate change	13.2
	Disaster risk reduction	13.1
	Glasgow Declaration on Climate Action in Tourism	12.1 13.2
Crisis management	Crisis communications ²⁹ strategy	1.5 13.1
	Crisis strategies and plans	1.5 11.b 3.d
	Disaster risk reduction	1.5 11.b 3.d
	Risk management policies	1.5
Developing countries	Least developed countries (LDCs)	1.a 2.a 4.b 4.c 7.b 9.c 10.b 13.b 14.7 17.5 17.11 17.18
	Landlocked developing countries (LLDCs)	7.b 10.b
	African countries	4.b 10.b
	Small Island Developing States (SIDS)	4.b 4.c 7.b 10.b 14.7
Ecosystem	Desertification	15.3
	Environment standards and certifications	15.8
	Forest	15.2
	Marine and coastal area	14.2 14.5
	Mountain	15.4
	National action plan for invasive alien species	15.8
	Natural and cultural heritage	2.1 11.4
	Protected areas	14.5 15.1 15.2 15.5
Education and training	Awareness raising	2.1 5.2 6.2 7.3 8.7 10.2 12.8 13.3 14.1 15.7 15.9 16.4 17.9 15.c 16.b
	Capacity building	1.2 1.5 2.1 2.3 2.4 2.a 3.3 3.6 3.d 4.3 4.4 4.5 4.7 4.c 5.a 5.c 6.3 7.2 7.b 8.2 8.5 8.6 8.7 9.3 12.8 13.1 13.b 14.1 15.4 15.7 15.9 16.2 16.3 16.5 16.a 16.b 17.18 17.9
	ICT training	5.b 9.c
	Tourism education support programmes	4.b

²⁹ Crisis communications is a crucial element of a good crisis management system. It helps limit the negative impact of a crisis by addressing the information needs of all industry stakeholders in an efficient, timely and responsible manner. Against this background, UNWTO has developed for the national tourism organizations (NTOs), destination management organizations (DMOs) and private sector organizations involved in travel and tourism the *Toolbox on Crisis Communications in Tourism*.

See: World Tourism Organization (2011), *Toolbox for Crisis Communications in Tourism*, UNWTO, Madrid, DOI: <https://doi.org/10.18111/9789284413652>.

THEMES	SUB-THEMES	SDG TARGETS
Employment	Decent work ³⁰	5.1 8.5 8.8 10.4
	Informal employment	8.3
	Job creation	8.5 11.1
	Recruitment of persons from vulnerable groups	1.2 10.1
	Youth employment	8.6
Financing	Access to finance	2.3 8.3 9.3 10.2 17.9 2.a 7.b
	Market access	17.11
	Remittances	17.3
Food safety and security	Food access	2.1
Health	Access to medicines and vaccines	3.3 3.8 3.d
	Health guidelines	3.3
	Health protection	3.8 3.d
	Occupational safety and health	8.8
	Sanitation and hygiene protocols/ guidelines	3.3 6.2
Inclusion	Equality and inclusivity	10.1 10.2 10.4 11.1 16.7 16.b
	Migration policies	10.7
	Social protection systems (SPS)	1.3 10.4
Information and communications technology (ICT)	Digital transformation	17.6 9.c
	Internet connectivity	17.6 9.c
Infrastructure	Energy efficient installations	7.2 7.3
	Sanitation facilities	6.2
	Tourism facilities – inclusivity	10.2 11.2 4.a
	Traffic and mobility plan	3.6
	Transport	3.6 9.1 10.1 11.2 11.3
	Urbanization	11.1 11.3 11.6 13.1
	Waste infrastructure	12.5
Investment	Financial investment	17.5 1.a 1.b 15.a
	Foreign direct investment (FDI)	17.3 17.5
	Investment promotion	10.b 11.a

30 The International Labour Organization (ILO) defines *decent work* as work that is productive, and delivers a fair income, security in the workplace and social protection for all, better prospects for personal development and social integration, freedom for people to express their concerns, organize and participate in the decisions that affect their lives, and equality of opportunity and treatment for all women and men.

See: International Labour Organization (n.d.), 'Decent Work', ILO, Geneva, (online), available at: <https://www.ilo.org/> [31-03-2023].

THEMES	SUB-THEMES	SDG TARGETS
Legal frameworks, policies and rule of law	Access to justice	16.3
	Accountability, compliance and transparency	16.3 16.5 16.6 17.14
	Child protection ³¹	8.7 16.2
	Human trafficking	5.2 8.7
	Sustainability reports ³²	14.1 16.6 17.14
	Tourism destination security	8.7 16.1 16.a
	Tourism human resources policy	4.3 4.4 4.5 4.7 13.3
	Tourism policies and strategies	3.6 3.9 4.3 5.1 6.3 7.2 8.9 11.2 14.1 14.2 14.7 15.4 15.9 16.2 17.14 1.b 11.a 15.a 16.a 5.c
Local community ³³	Local community participation	8.5 10.2 11.4 12.8 6.b 7.b
	Local culture	14.b
Local economic development	Destination management ³⁴	11.1 17.14 11.a
	Local artisanal fishers	14.b
	Local community revenue	10.1
	Local people employment	8.9 15.7 15.c
	Local products	2.4 8.9 10.1 10.2 14.7 15.7 14.b
Natural resource management	Environment management system/plan	6.3 7.3 14.2 7.b
	Renewable energy	7.2 8.4 11.6 13.2
	Water	6.3 6.4 6.5 6.6 8.4

31 UNICEF uses the term *child protection* to refer to prevention and response to violence, exploitation and abuse of children in all contexts. This includes reaching children who are especially vulnerable to these threats, such as those living without family care, on the streets or in situations of conflict or natural disasters.

See: United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (2022), 'Child Protection Overview', UNICEF Data, June 2022, (online), available at: www.unicef.org [29-03-2023].

From 1997 until 2017, UNWTO coordinated the activities of the World Tourism Network on Child Protection, as an open-ended platform aimed at curbing sexual exploitation, trafficking and labour exploitation of children and youth in travel and tourism.

For more information, please consult World Tourism Organization (2014), *15 Years of the UNWTO World Tourism Network on Child Protection: A Compilation of Good Practices*, UNWTO, Madrid, DOI: <https://doi.org/10.18111/9789284415588>.

32 Sustainability reporting is a form of non-financial reporting that enables companies to convey their progress towards goals on a variety of sustainability parameters, including environmental, social and governance metrics, as well as risks and impacts they may face, at the moment or in the future. The primary objective of sustainability reporting is to drive concrete actions towards efforts. Sustainability reporting helps companies communicate both positive and negative impacts of their actions on the environment, society as well as the economy, and accordingly set priorities.

See: United Nation Environment Programme (n.d.), *Sustainability Reporting*, UN Environment, Nairobi, (online), available at: <https://www.unep.org> [29-03-2023].

33 In the case of local communities which are indigenous peoples (there are over 476 million indigenous people living in 90 countries) who need to be included in the labour market or develop entrepreneurial activities, national legislation and national regulatory instruments cannot be the only protocols to follow. If development agencies or governments do not combine it with indigenous customary laws, which govern the lives of many indigenous communities, given their autonomy status/indigenous governance models in place, these projects often fail on the long run. For more information, please consult:

World Tourism Organization (2019), *Recommendations on Sustainable Development of Indigenous Tourism*, UNWTO, Madrid, DOI: <https://doi.org/10.18111/9789284421299>; and

World Tourism Organization (2021), *UNWTO Inclusive Recovery Guide – Sociocultural Impacts of Covid-19, Issue 4: Indigenous Communities*, UNWTO, Madrid, DOI: <https://doi.org/10.18111/9789284422852>.

34 Destination management consists of the coordinated management of all the elements that make up a tourism destination. Destination management takes a strategic approach to link up these sometimes very separate elements for the better management of the destination. Joined-up management can help to avoid overlapping functions and duplication of effort with regards to promotion, visitor services, training and business support, and identify any management gaps that are not being addressed.

See: World Tourism Organization (2007), *A Practical Guide to Tourism Destination Management*, UNWTO, Madrid, DOI: <https://doi.org/10.18111/9789284412433>.

THEMES	SUB-THEMES	SDG TARGETS
Partnerships	Collaborative dialogues	11.1 17.6 1.a 15.a
	Consultation process ³⁵	11.3
	Guidelines and programmes for donors	17.9
	Official development assistance (ODA)	17.3
	Public-private partnerships (PPP)	2.1 2.a 17.17
	Partnership for sustainable development	17.16
Sustainable consumption and production patterns	Global Tourism Plastics Initiative (GTPI)	12.1 12.5 14.1 15.4
	One Planet Sustainable Tourism Programme (One Planet STP)	8.4 12.1
	Sustainable operation	3.9 8.4 9.4 12.1
Tourism value chain	Marketing and branding	10.1 10.7
	Monitoring and reporting	12.6 12.b 13.2 17.18 13.b
	Standards and certifications	4.4 12.6
	Supplier code of conduct	5.1 5.2 5.5 8.3 8.5 8.7 8.8 10.4 5.a
	Sustainable procurement	2.3 6.3 10.4 12.6
	Tourism operations	2.3 9.4 16.4 1.a
	Tourism products	2.1 8.9 15.7
	Tourism Satellite Account (TSA)	17.18
Violence and harassment	Violent crimes	16.1
	Harassment	5.2 16.1
Waste	Food waste	12.3
	Waste management	8.4 12.3 12.5 15.4
Wildlife	Illegal trafficking and poaching	15.7
	Protection	15.5
Women's empowerment	Gender-responsive policies	1.b 5.a
	Pro-women legislation and support programmes	5.1
	Women in directive positions	5.5 8.5

³⁵ Consultative processes could involve meetings or workshops with several different agencies or non-governmental bodies, both local and in regional or national administrative centres, who may have published or unpublished material relevant to the site, plans relating to the destination or to particular assets, or new regulations, policies etc., which will lead to promotional efforts including awareness raising, providing subsidies and incentives to switch to more environmentally friendly transportation.