

Projecte No Woman Left Behind

Conferència Internacional

Turisme Internacional, sostenibilitat, drets humans i de gènere

11 de Novembre 2021

Palau Macaya Fundació La Caixa, Barcelona



The tourism at the 2030 Agenda, challenges and opportunities post Covid

Antje Monshausen, Representant de Tourism Watch.

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Amb el suport





Tourism Watch is a small specialized unit at the policy department of Bread for the World.

Together with NGOs worldwide we advocate for a fair and sustainable tourism development.

Brot
für die Welt

TOURISM WATCH

www.tourism-watch.de/en

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Group	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	YTD (%)
ASEAN	-98 %	-98 %	-98 %	-98 %	-97 %	-98 %	-98 %	-99 %
EU-27	-85 %	-88 %	-89 %	-89 %	-82 %	-73 %	-56 %	-77 %
G20	-85 %	-88 %	-86 %	-86 %	-82 %	-74 %	-60 %	-88 %
GCC	-80 %	-82 %	-79 %	-80 %	-81 %	-76 %	-76 %	-88 %
LDCs	-90 %	-91 %	-91 %	-89 %	-89 %	-87 %	-86 %	-94 %
LLDCs	-84 %	-83 %	-84 %	-83 %	-80 %	-79 %	-80 %	-89 %
SIDS	-88 %	-88 %	-84 %	-63 %	-56 %	-60 %	-65 %	-83 %
World	-86	-88	-87	-86	-82	-77	-66	-80 %

International Tourism – where we are today

TOURISM RESULTS

MONTHLY AND YTD CHANGE

VULNERABILITY OF DESTINATIONS

IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Home



COVID-19

Other crises

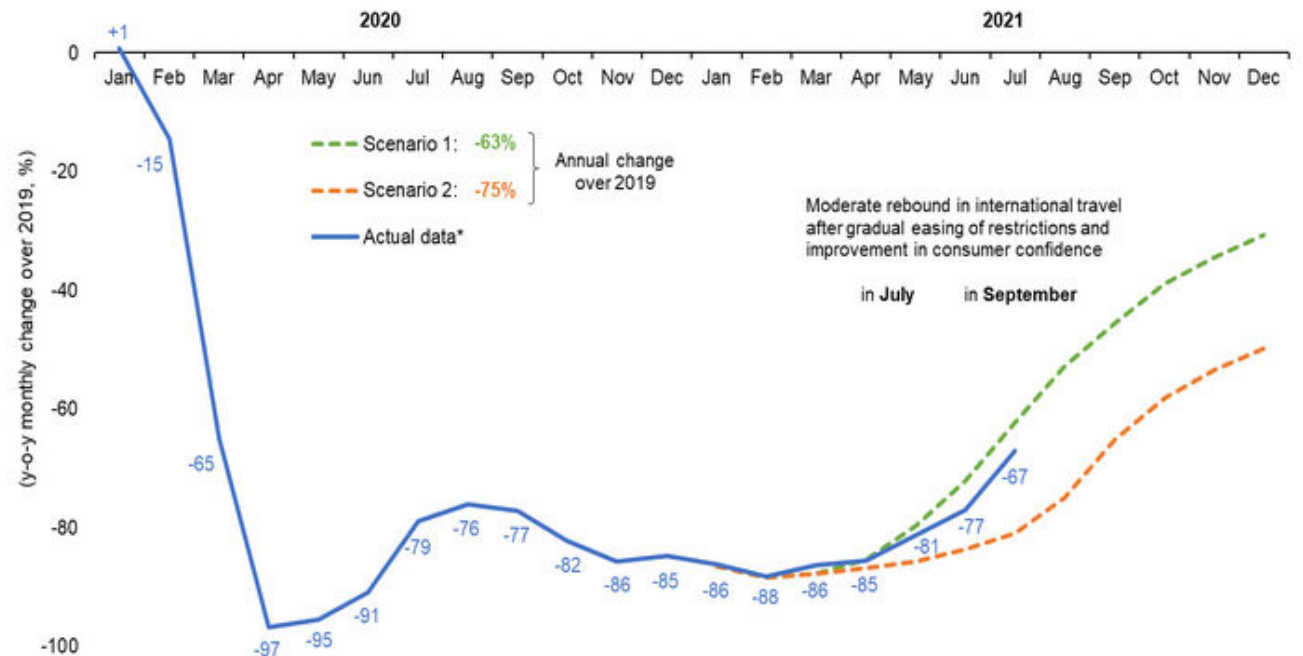
Impact Assessment

This page shows a summary of the impact assessment conducted by UNWTO.

To see the how tourism was impacted by previous crises, click on **other crises**

Check the latest UNWTO Barometer [here](#) for more insights on how COVID-19 is impacting tourism

International Tourist Arrivals in 2020 and Scenarios for 2021 (y-o-y monthly change, %)



Standstill of travellers and tourism workers...



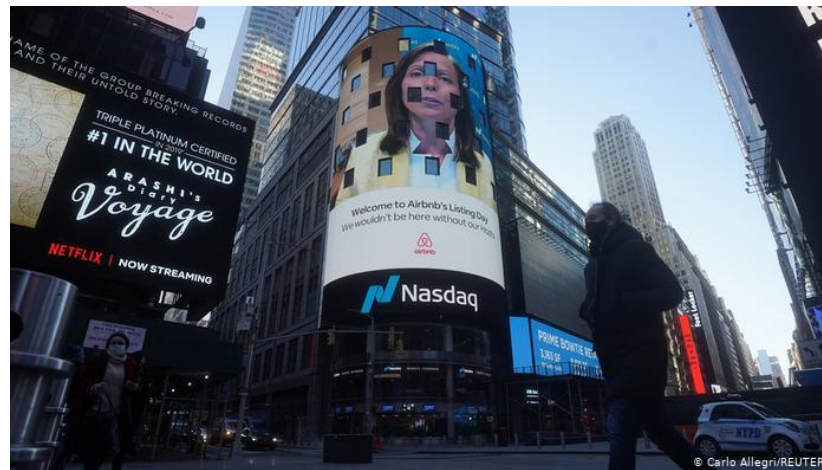
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... but not of tourism development!



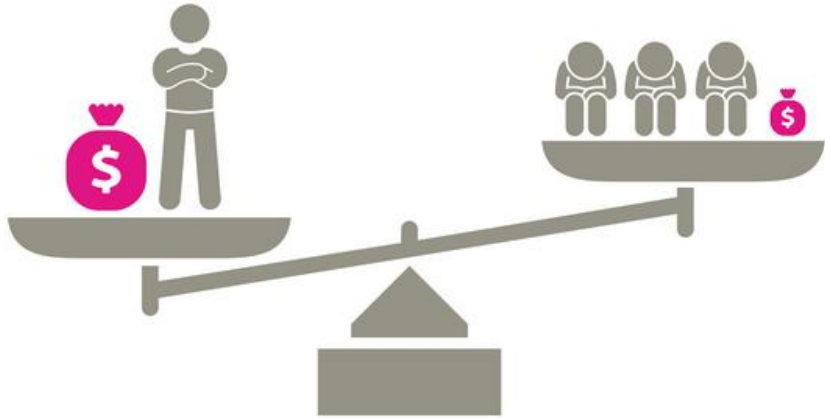
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THE PANDEMIC
IS LIKELY TO REVERSE PROGRESS
MADE IN REDUCING INCOME INEQUALITY
SINCE THE FINANCIAL CRISIS



COVID-19
ESTIMATED TO INCREASE THE AVERAGE GINI
FOR EMERGING MARKET AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
BY 6%



THE GINI INDEX MEASURES INCOME INEQUALITY AND RANGES FROM 0 TO 100, WHERE 0 INDICATES THAT INCOME IS SHARED EQUALLY AMONG ALL PEOPLE, AND 100 INDICATES THAT ONE PERSON ACCOUNTS FOR ALL INCOME.

<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2021/goal-10/>

Leave no one behind?

It took just **NINE MONTHS** for the fortunes of the top 1,000 billionaires to return to their pre-pandemic highs, while for the world's poorest, recovery could take **MORE THAN A DECADE.**



% change in top 1,000 billionaires' wealth (2020)

Oxfam: The Inequality Virus

ILO 2021 (below)

Unemployment is expected to affect 220 million people worldwide in 2021, 33 million more than in 2019.



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Vulnerabilities of tourism due to COVID

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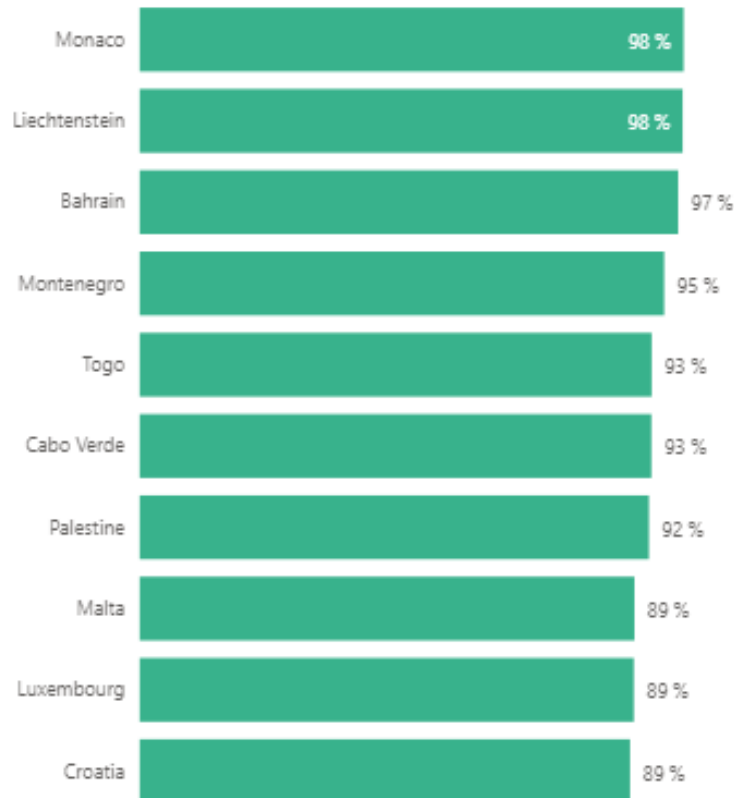
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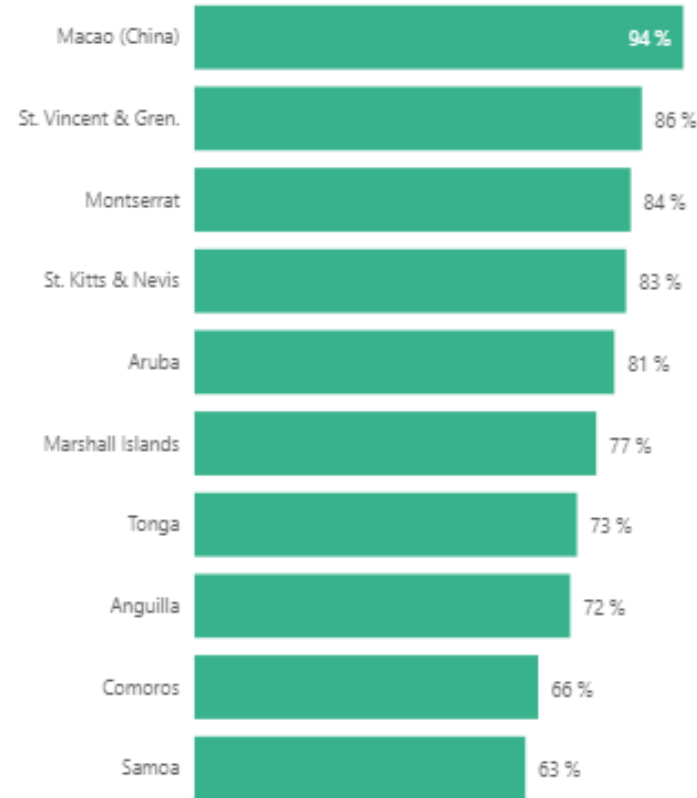
- Tourism as share of GDP
- International tourism as share from total tourism
- Tourism as share of total exports
- Products exposition to the specific external shock

Factors increasing the vulnerability to external shocks

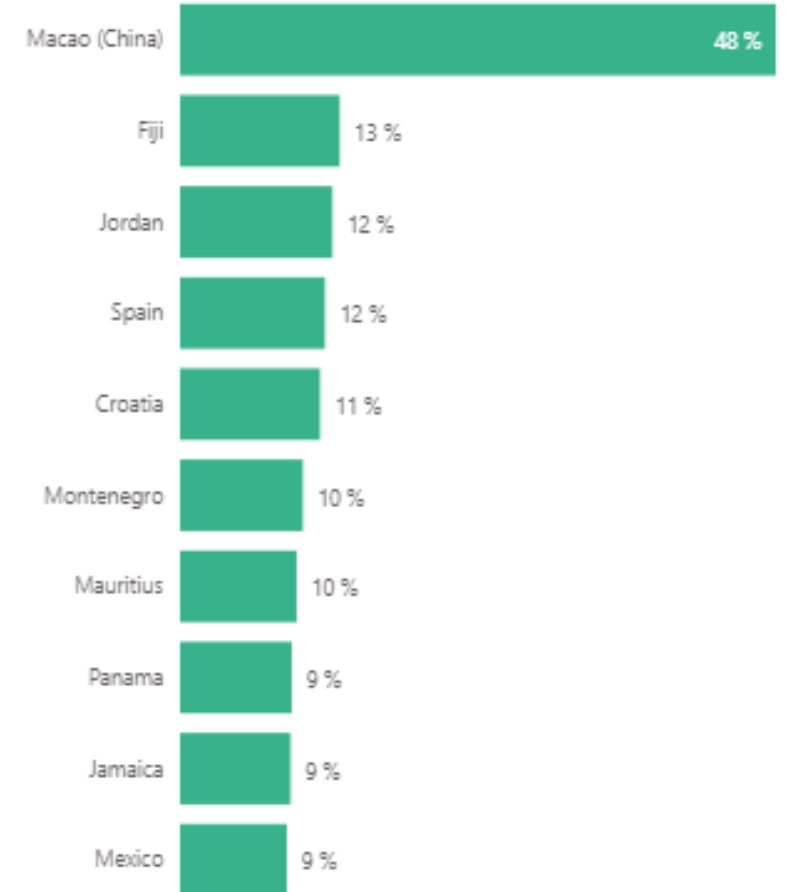
International tourism as share of total tourism (%)



Tourism as share in total exports (%)



Tourism (direct) as share of GDP (%)



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The tourism-SDGs are not addressing this vulnerabilities

SDG 8.9

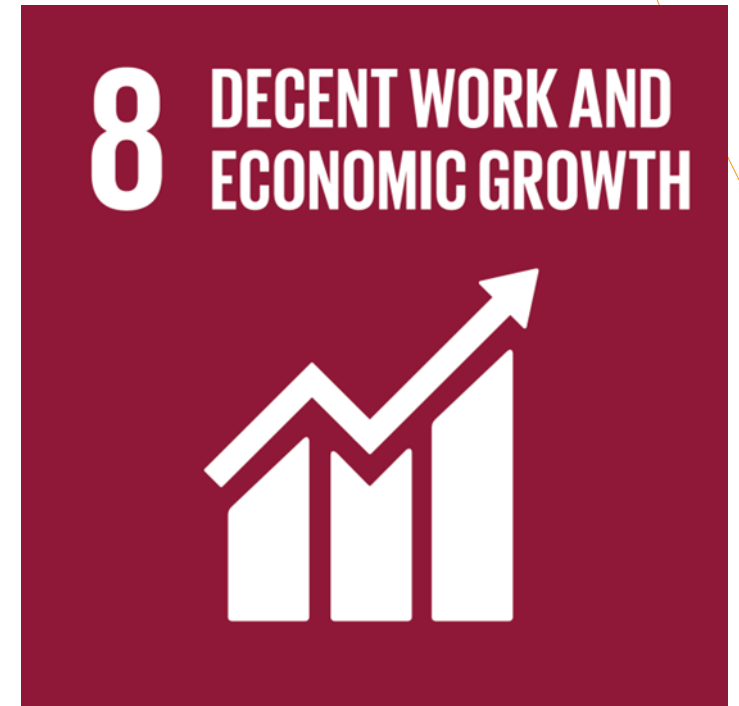
By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products.

Indicator 8.9.1

tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate

Indicator 8.9.2

No. of jobs in tourism industries as a proportion of total jobs and growth rate of jobs, by sex

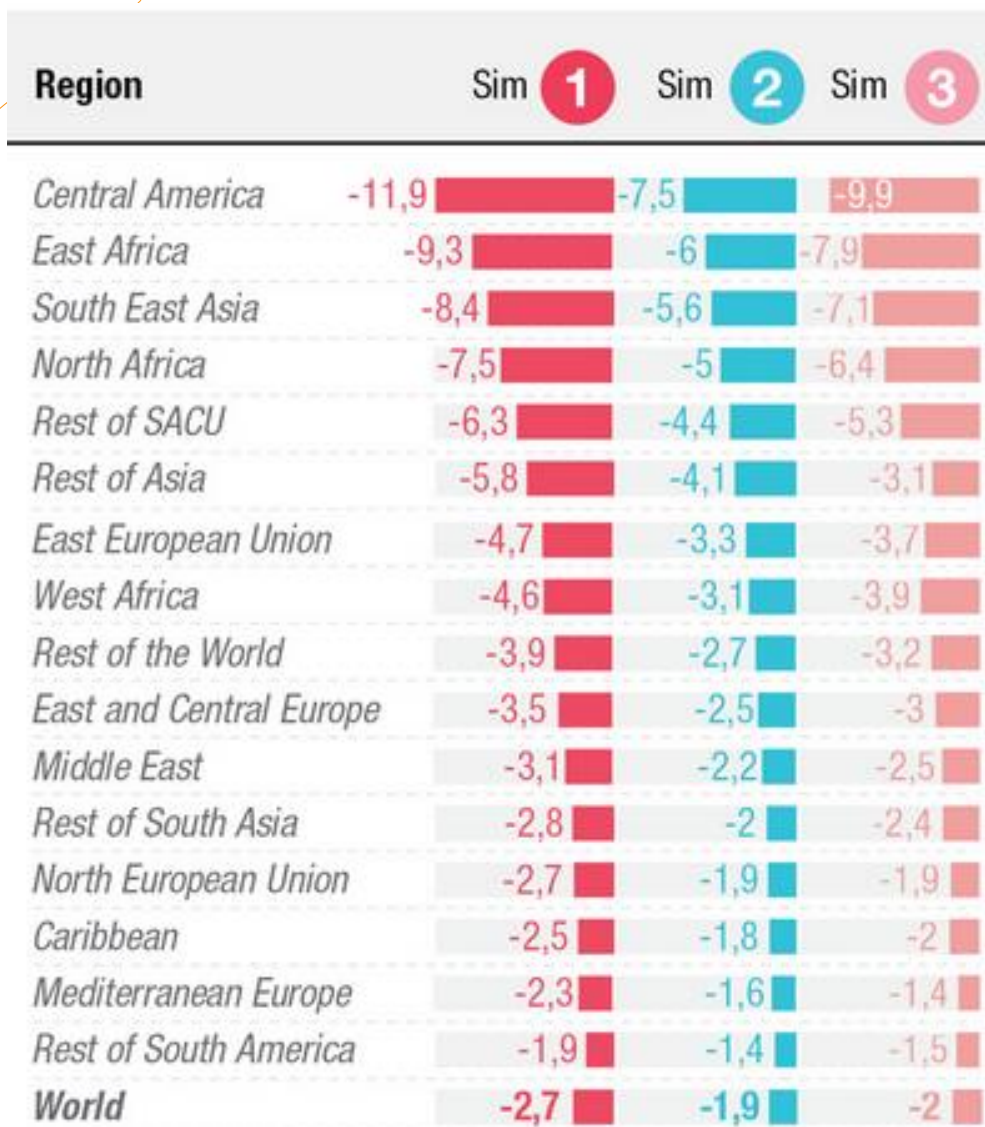


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Estimated losses in GDP from reduction of tourism (%): UNCTAD based on GTAP simulation, June 2021

COVID 19 and Tourism – Study by UNCTAD and UNWTO

- Sim 3: 75% reduction of tourism in countries with low vaccination rates, and a 37% reduction in countries with high vaccine rates
- Reduction in tourism causes a 5.5% rise in unemployment of unskilled labour on average, with a high variance of 0% to 15%, depending on the importance of tourism for the economy

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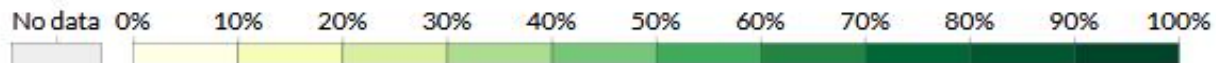
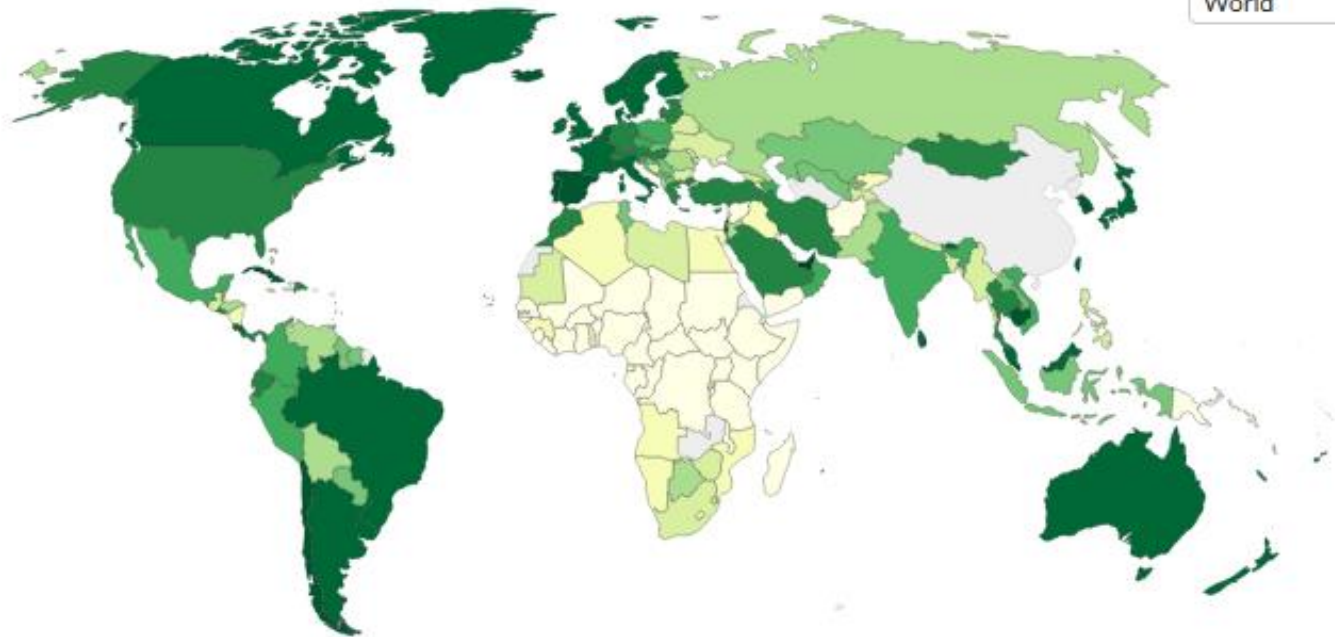


Share of people who received at least one dose of COVID-19 vaccine, Nov 4, 2021

Total number of people who received at least one vaccine dose, divided by the total population of the country.

Our World
in Data

World



High vaccine rates = high trust of tourists
High vaccine rates = stable hospital situation

Source: Official data collated by Our World in Data - Last updated 5 November 2021, 13:20 (London time)
OurWorldInData.org/coronavirus • CC BY

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SDG 3.8

Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all

Target 3.b

Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines...



Top Risks

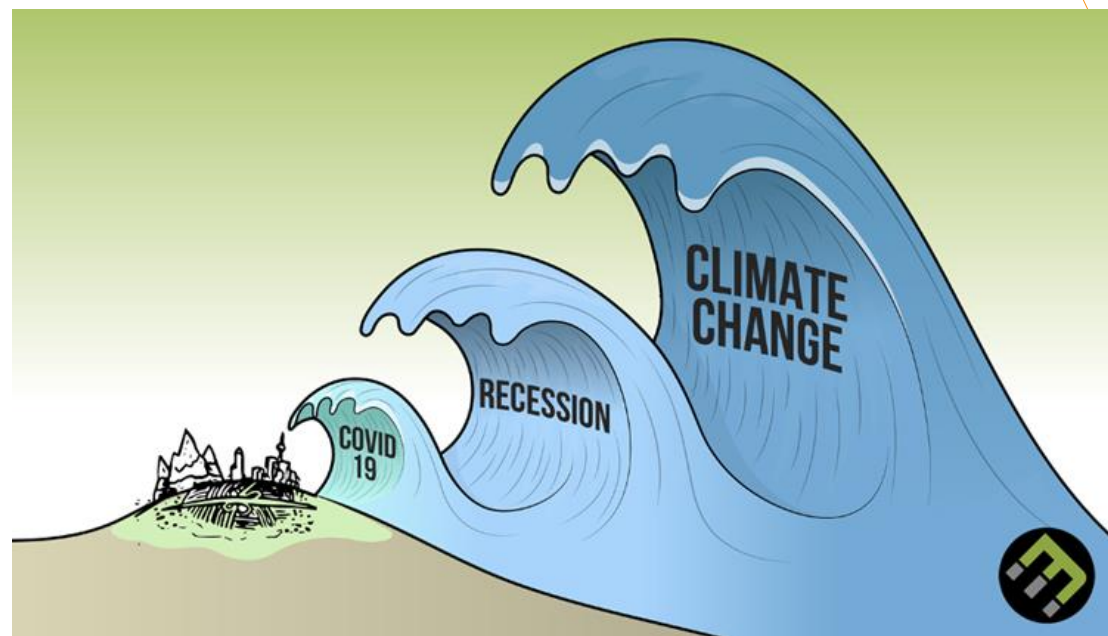
by likelihood

- 1 Extreme weather
- 2 Climate action failure
- 3 Human environmental damage
- 4 Infectious diseases
- 5 Biodiversity loss
- 6 Digital power concentration
- 7 Digital inequality
- 8 Interstate relations fracture
- 9 Cybersecurity failure
- 10 Livelihood crises

Top Risks

by impact

- 1 Infectious diseases
- 2 Climate action failure
- 3 Weapons of mass destruction
- 4 Biodiversity loss
- 5 Natural resource crises
- 6 Human environmental damage
- 7 Livelihood crises
- 8 Extreme weather
- 9 Debt crises
- 10 IT infrastructure breakdown



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Climate Vulnerability Index for Tourism

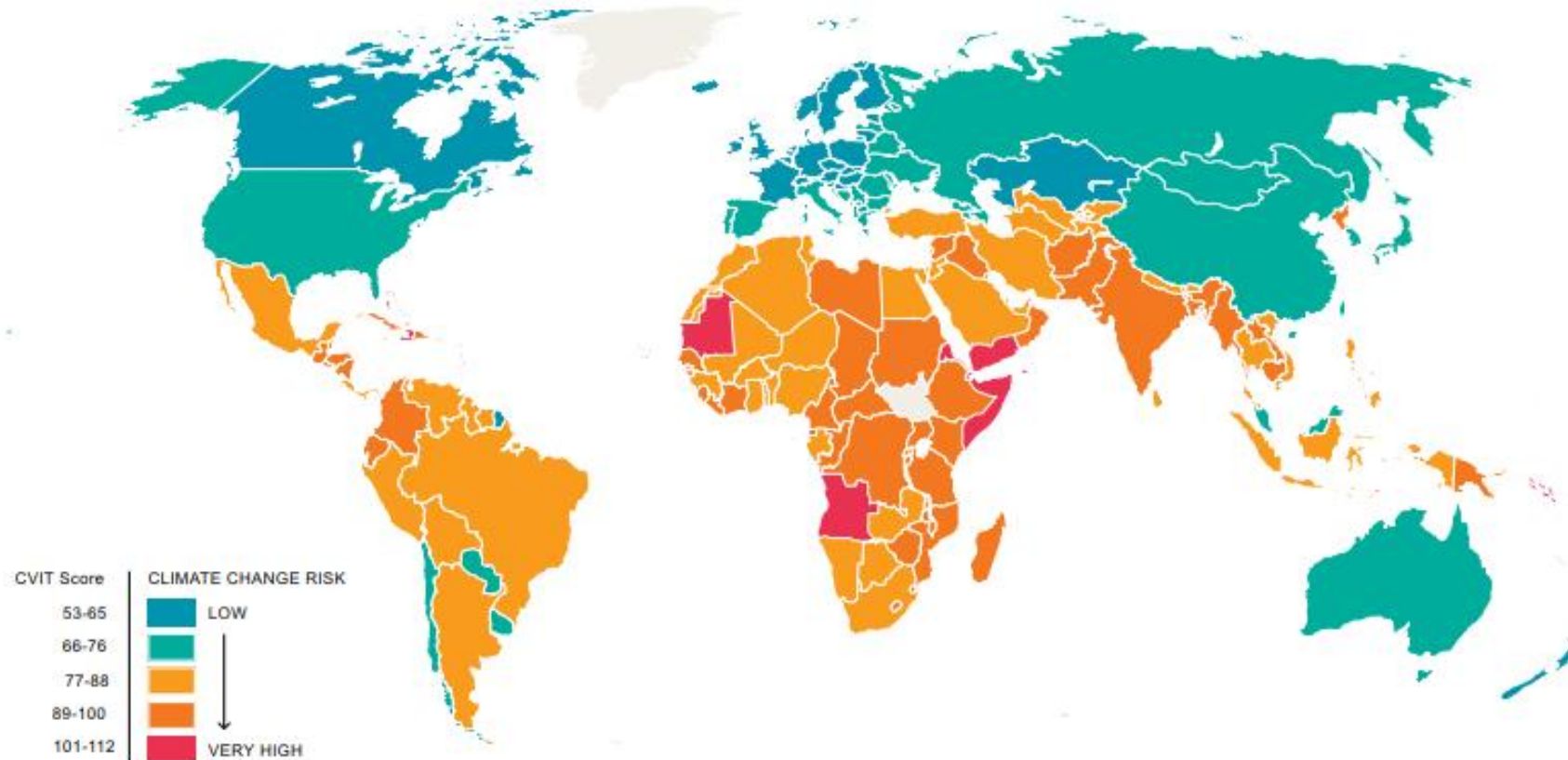


Fig. 2. Global distribution of CVIT scores.

Stefan Gössling, Michael Hall, Daniel Scott (2019):
Global tourism vulnerability to climate change

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Transforming Tourism

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Declaración de Berlín: Transformar el Turismo

DECLARACIÓN DE BERLÍN: TRANSFORMAR EL TURISMO

PREÁMBULO

Alrededor de 30 participantes provenientes de la sociedad civil de 19 países de África, Asia, Europa y Latinoamérica, representantes de organizaciones no gubernamentales, personas que participan en los movimientos sociales y en la academia se han reunido del 3 al 6 de marzo de 2017 comprometidas con la visión de hacer cumplir la Agenda para el Desarrollo Sostenible para el 2030 por un mundo más justo y equitativo. Como expertas y expertos en turismo, así como turistas, nos preocupa que el actual modelo turístico no está en disposición de impulsar la verdadera transformación del mundo que la Agenda 2030 prevé. Por otro lado, en muchos casos este modelo explota a las personas de múltiples formas, hiera a las comunidades locales, viola los derechos humanos y degrada de manera severa el medioambiente.

No es posible transformar nuestro mundo sin transformar el turismo. Con esta Declaración no solo queremos promover la reflexión y el debate, también demandamos actividades concretas y acciones urgentes.

1. REFLEXIONES DE LA AGENDA 2030

1.1 La inclusión específica del turismo en la Agenda 2030 es una demostración de lo relevante que es el sector, pero al mismo tiempo conlleva la obligación de transformar el actual modelo de negocio que es incompatible con el desarrollo sostenible.

1.2 Mientras tanto la retórica de la transformación expuesta en la Agenda 2030 es muy potente, y nos preocupa que su implementación a través de los 17 objetivos no sea suficientemente ambiciosa. Algunos objetivos e indicadores de progreso son vagos e inadecuados, otros en cambio, incluidos los indicadores relacionados con el turismo, están indebidamente suscritos en un paradigma de desarrollo poco regulado y contradictorio.

1.3 La Agenda 2030 es más que la suma de 17 objetivos. La selección de algunos indicadores no siempre implica la elección de los mejores, así como hay indicadores que no demandan grandes cambios estructurales y limitan el cambio necesario para transformar el mundo. La complejidad e interdependencia de la Agenda 2030 nos recuerda la imperiosa necesidad de actuar con ambición, honestidad, claridad, creatividad y con una actitud transformadora. Al ser una industria transversal, el turismo tiene un impacto enorme en el día a día de la población local, en la comunidad, en las trabajadoras y trabajadores, así como en el medioambiente y en la cultura. El turismo, por tanto, tiene una enorme responsabilidad.



“No es posible transformar nuestro mundo sin transformar el turismo.”

”La inclusión específica del turismo en la Agenda 2030 es una demostración de lo relevante que es el sector, pero al mismo tiempo conlleva la obligación de transformar el actual modelo de negocio que es incompatible con el desarrollo sostenible.”

Further reading: www.transforming-tourism.org

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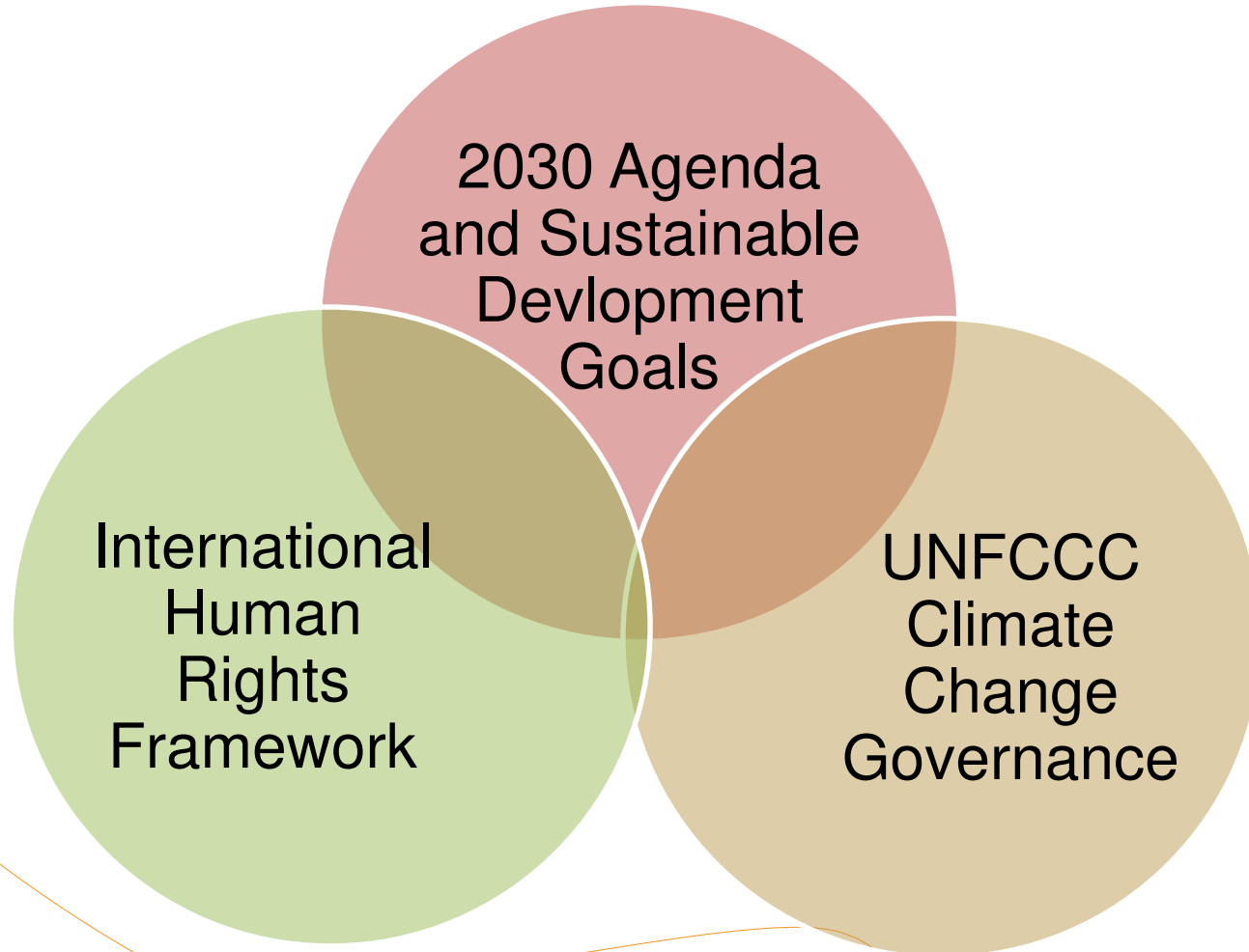
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Weaknesses of tourism-related SDGs

- Vague formulation of goals and indicators
 - Unduly focussed on growth, lack of regulation -> Measuring the growth of tourism per se and not in how far tourism is contributing to sustainable development & local well-being
 - Resilience was not a big topic in 2015 SDG-formulation and vulnerability of tourism (or other export-oriented economies) was not mentioned at all.
 - Cherry picking of easy achievable goals and indicators is possible, need for a holistic approach – factoring in local and global impacts.
 - Instead of promoting the development of tourism per se, the influencing factors that contribute to the transformation of the sector must be identified.
- **Is the 2030 agenda the right tool to take government and other stakeholders accountable?**

Align 2030 agenda with other instruments of international law



- 92% of all SDGs are connected with human rights conventions and rules
La guía de los derechos humanos a los ODS
<https://sdg.humanrights.dk/es>
- UNFCCC / Paris Agreement- binding international treaty for emission- reduction
- 2030 Agenda can bridge and intermediate between the two other agreements. -> but it can't substitute them.

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Building forward better

Building resilience creates hope for a brighter and safer future in which crises are proactively prevented and managed. This saves lives, protects livelihoods and contributes to the well-being of communities, societies and ultimately, our planet.

UN Deputy Secretary-General Amina Mohammed, Oct. 2021

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A destination model for the future

Reducing leakage

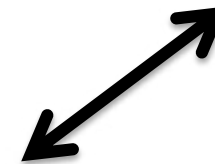
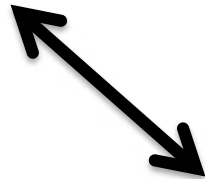
- Platform economy
- Bonus programmes
- Payment systems
 - Franchises



***High-value,
low-carbon,
resilient
tourism***

Lowering carbon

- Average distance travelled
- Transport efficiencies
- Transport modal shifts
 - Length of stay



Adding value

- Expenditure by market
- Low-carbon products (activities, local food)
 - Emission levies



Transforming Tourism

= low carbon

= high-benefit

= resilient

} **Tourism in the future**



- = upskilling, entrepreneurial training, product diversification
- = domestic tourism, transport modal shift
- = low-ressouce development, low carbon products
- = co-existence with other economic sectors
- = tourism as additional income
- = disaster-preparedness

= high carbon

= low-benefit

= highly reliant

} **Tourism today**

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Human rights and participation

Climate justice

Fair trade and economic empowerment

Responsible travel



Gràcies per la vostra atenció!

Visiteu la nostra pàgina d'inici

www.tourism-watch.de/en

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