

# Contribution of Tourism to the SDG'S

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# SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



- Premised on the notion of 'leave no one behind'
- Deals with unfinished business of the MDGs
- Deals with emerging issues and new development challenges
- (climate change, inequality, violence against women, governance, etc.)



## The transition from MDG's to SDG's

The year 2015 has been a milestone for global development as countries have adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, along with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

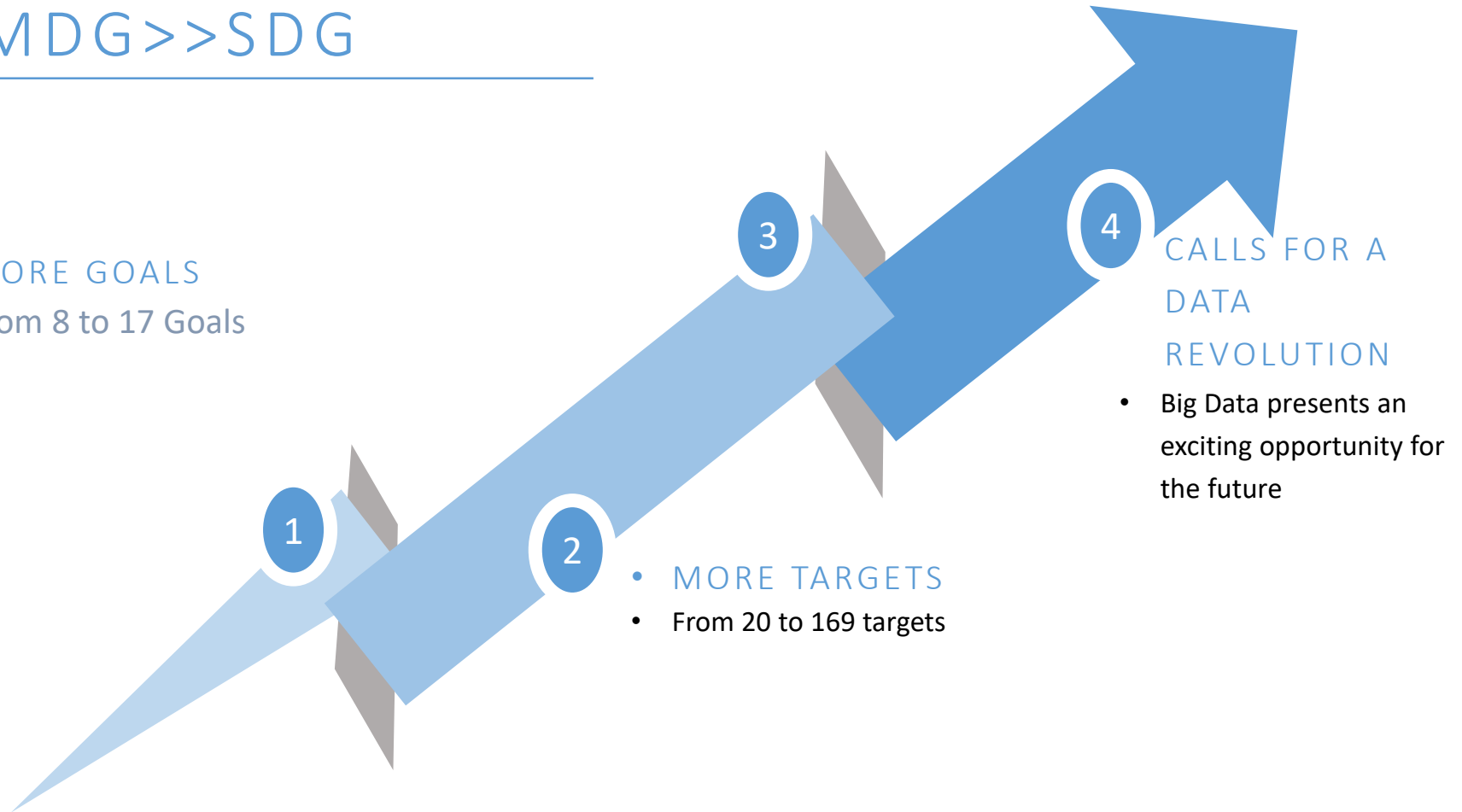
*“Harnessing tourism's benefits will be critical to achieving the sustainable development goals and implementing the post-2015 development agenda”.*  
UN Secretary-General, Ban Ki-moon on World Tourism Day 2014

# • MDG >> SDG

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- MORE GOALS
- From 8 to 17 Goals

- MORE INDICATORS
- 60 to 230 indicators

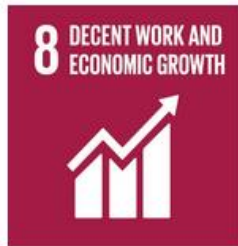


- MORE TARGETS
- From 20 to 169 targets

CALLS FOR A  
DATA  
REVOLUTION

- Big Data presents an exciting opportunity for the future

# Moving Towards SDG





To deliver on the SDGs, Agenda 2063 and other national/continental reporting obligations NSOs need to partner, coordinate and collaborate with the following sectors

1

Government (Nat, Prov and local)

2

Civil Society

3

The Private Sector

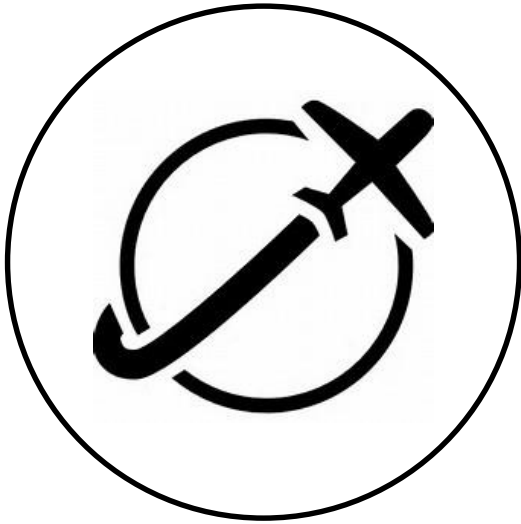
4

International organisations



Tourism has the potential to contribute, directly or indirectly, to all of the goals. In particular, it has been included as targets in Goals 8, 12 and 14.





Tourism's deep interlinkages with other activities across the economy, relative low entry costs and potential benefits for local and often marginalized communities is reflected in the fact that it is the only services sector singled out in the SDGs.

This international spotlight provides a unique opportunity to make the most of the sector's potential contribution to sustainable development.

# SDG Goals

# Indicator development status

230 Indicators divided into 3 Tiers

- **Tier 1:** Clear standards and methods developed and data available on the indicators
- **Tier 2:** Clear standards and methods developed, but not all countries have data on the indicator (data available in < 50% of countries)
- **Tier 3: No standards and methods exist or methods are in process of being developed**

Currently 145 Tier 1 and 2 indicators

And 85 Tier 3 indicators (Up from 21 at conclusion of 3<sup>rd</sup> IAEG meeting)

Goals: All but 5 , 11, 12 14 most affected

## Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

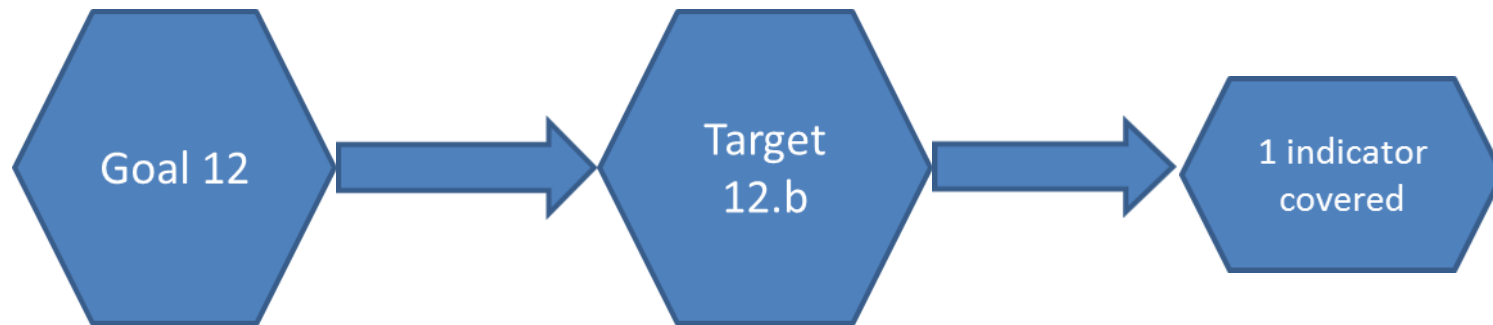


- **SDG 8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products**

8.9.1 Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate

8.9.2 Number of jobs in tourism industries as a proportion of total jobs and growth rate of jobs, by sex

# Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns



- 12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products

12.b.1 Number of sustainable tourism strategies or policies and implemented action plans with agreed monitoring and evaluation tools

# Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development



- 14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism

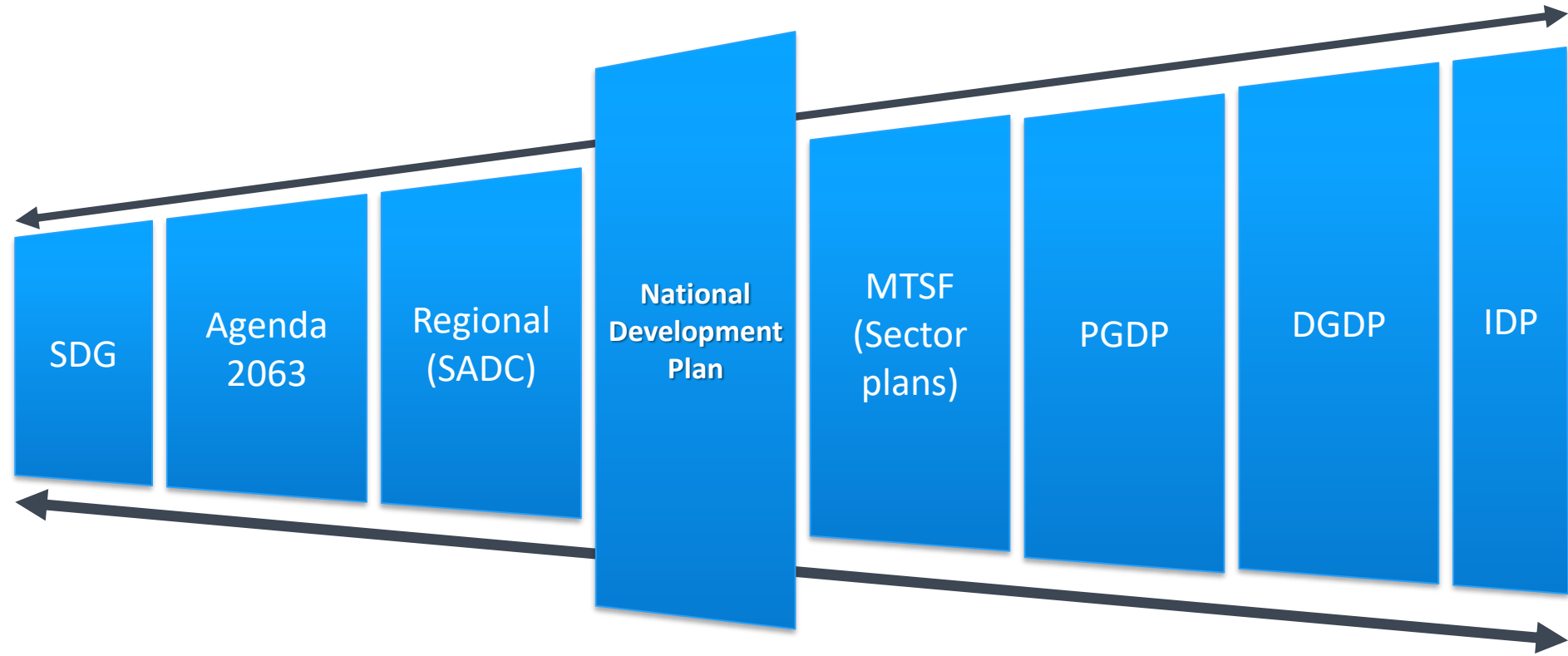
14.7.1 Sustainable fisheries as a percentage of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries

# SDGs Domestication

Fundamental part of the SDG process is to ensure that the country's development prerogatives take central stage during the implementation of the SDGs. To this end it is important to ensure that the SDG indicators are reflective of the specific needs of communities. Hence the need for Stats SA to solicit inputs from stakeholders to reflect these needs. In preparation for this the following activities have been/are undertaken:

- National training of Stats SA provincial/District staff on the SDGs (September 2016)
  - Workshop was conducted to capacitate Stats SA provincial and district staff to facilitate Provincial and Local Consultations
- Consultations: Government (National, Provincial and Local), CSO/NGO, Private sector, etc.
  - Provincially (June –November 2016); and
  - Nationally (1-2 December 2016).
- ***Note: Only indicators in Tiers 1 and 2 considered for domestication***

# Integrated indicator framework







The tourism industry continues to play an important role in the South African economy. The latest Tourism Satellite Account for South Africa report provides an overview of tourism's contribution in terms of spending, employment and its impact on the gross domestic product (GDP)

December 2016 (Provisional figures for 2014 & 15)  
Domestic visitors contributed 57% (R124,7 billion) of total tourism spend in 2013, while international visitors contributed 43% (R94,2 billion). Total tourism spend in 2013 was R218,9 billion, a rise of 9,7% from R199,4 billion in 2012

# Thank you