

应对挑战 促进 可持续旅游发展



编者注：本文为联合国副秘书长泰格奈沃·盖图，在2016年9月的世界旅游城市联合会重庆香山旅游峰会开幕式上所做的主旨演讲，标题为编者所加。

不丹位于喜马拉雅山脉南坡，原始森林保护了该国的自然环境，维护了世界物种的多样性，并为全球生态平衡作出了贡献，故被联合国环境开发署列为世界十大生物多样性保护区之一，并获得2005年“地球卫士”奖。



在哥斯达黎加，每年接待的国际游客中，几乎半数以上是去欣赏热带雨林的生态旅游者。

我们现在都认识到世界是一个紧密联系的整体，我们也可以为此付出更多的努力，在其他部门和社会领域中推进共享经济这一理念。事实上，在全球经济一体化背景下，部分地区发生的事情必然会对其他地区产生影响。这凸显了我们面临的机遇和挑战相互关联。

在今天的演讲当中，请允许我来谈一下将对城市和旅游产生深远影响的两项议程：那就是《2030年可持续发展议程》以及《新城市发展计划》。这两项计划将会在下个月厄瓜多尔基多得到通过。下面请允许我谈一下与旅游业相关的一些挑战，以及我们该如何接受这些挑战，以及可持续发展的发展。

旅游和可持续发展目标

《2030年可持续发展方案》致

力于消除贫困、争取各地平等以及保护地球，建立可持续的、有包容度的社会。届时将设立17项可持续发展目标和169个具体目标，其中三项与旅游直接相关：

- 目标8.9：到2030年提出政策措施，以促进旅游业可持续发展、提高就业，推广当地文化和产品；

- 目标12.b：呼吁全球社会“开发和落实，监测旅游业的可持续发展的影响，包括创造就业机会、促进地方文化和产品”；

- 目标14.7：2030年前，我们要帮助一些最不发达国家和部分发展中国家通过自身资源的可持续利用，其中包括海洋资源、林业资源来促进经济发展。鉴于可持续发展目标的不可分割性，实现这些目标将有助于实现整个《2030年可持续发展方案》。

旅游所带来的经济影响会有连锁性

的反应。每年有超过10亿的游客穿梭在全球各地，旅游已经成为了很重要的经济支柱，为全球经济贡献了10%的GDP，占到全球服务出口的30%，其中访客出口总价值（即外国游客在一个国家的消费总额）估计为1.3万亿美元，每天接近40亿美元。

2015年旅游带来的直接就业岗位达到1.7亿个，非直接就业岗位达到了2.84亿个（接近全球就业岗位的10%）。旅游行业的岗位交叉性和劳动密集性使其与许多其他经济部门联系紧密，其为经济增长带来了强大的动力和潜力。

2015年世界各个区域都有所发展，但是亚洲的发展是最强劲的——东南亚的增长达到7.9%，南亚达到7.4%。

以上是一些非常重要的数据。

这表明在接下来的十年还将有



生态旅游发展较好的西方发达国家的生态旅游物从人文景观和城市风光转为“自然景物”，即保持较为原始的大自然，这些自然景物在其国内定位为自然生态系统优良的国家公园。

持续性的经济增长，特别是在一些努力打造新的旅游目的地的发展中国家。这些数据也显示出我们同样面临巨大的挑战，包括社会经济的发展，通过提供工作岗位来帮助人们摆脱贫困，提高人们的生活水平，加大投资和提高商业机遇。如果处理得当，旅游业将为旅游目的地国家的社会、文化和政治发展起到积极的作用。

但旅游业是一个错综复杂的行业，专家指出旅游业涉及一系列的利益相关者，有时利益会相互冲突，如果管理不善或没有妥善监管，可能导致破坏性的结果，甚至导致社区和国家的倒退。

风险与挑战

第一个重要的挑战就是旅游对环境的影响，这也是一个比较令人担心的方面。“联合国环境计划”提请各界注意旅游业对自然资源(对地方水和粮食消耗)的压力，可能加剧污染和废物处理压力，以及不合规或不受管制的建筑的不利影响。

旅游业对东道国社区的社会文化影响同样值得关注。当来自发达经济体的外国游客来到时，东道国社区常常处于不利地位，收入的不平等和文化差异有时造成更明显的疏远或分化加剧。

价值体系不同和社区主、客体之间的行为差异可能对本土居民的身份产生威胁。旅游业可能对社区和传统生活方式提出挑战。

但在座的每一位以及世界旅游城市联合会的同仁们都可以为规避这些风险而努力，了解自然和人文环境的质量对旅游业至关重要，并在旅游目的地需要做出决定时给予一定的指导和帮助。

而且现在有一种新型的旅游那就是生态旅游，能帮助我们带来正确的环境保护和旅游发展的理念，提高经济的增长。同时我们还需要与全世界各地的合作者在社会各个领域进行合作。

生态旅游的优势主要体现在环境保护上。这种新型的旅游方式也有助于提高对环境价值的认识，促进经济增长。同样，各位在跨地区工作方面的专业知

在基多举行的人居三大会上，联合国193个成员国确定了《新城市议程》。

《新城市议程》是未来二十年城市可持续发展规划的纲领，是促进城市住房平等、可持续、繁荣和安全发展关键。

世界银行的数据显示，目前全世界54.5%的人口居住在不同规模的城市中，这一数字正以每天18万人次的速度增长。到2030年，城市居住人口预计将占到总人口的60%，而这些城市贡献的GDP将达到70%，能源消耗、温室气体和废料排放也将分别达到60%、70%和70%。

识和经验，以及来自各个部门的合作伙伴，都将成为您提高当地能力和技能的宝贵资源。

旅游城市和《新城市议程》

下面我想谈一下旅游城市和《新城市议程》的关系。城市是国内、国外旅游重要的联合点，城市有很多的旅游景点能够使游客体验，在任何一个年份旅游城市都是最受欢迎的旅游目的地。

虽然顶级旅游城市通常位于发达国家（例如巴黎、东京、伦敦、里约热内卢或纽约），但新兴和发展中经济体城市的份额正在上升。例如2016年，亚洲和太平洋地区的增长强劲，预计年平均增幅达到5%，预计到2030年国外旅游者到亚太地区的人数将达到5.35亿，而且亚太地区（以及非洲）也会在接下来十年成为城市化进程最快的区域之一。

今天，城市居民数量比农村数量更多。预计到2050年，75%的人口将移居城市，而这一增长将主要发生在亚洲和非洲的发展中国家，他们也在面临严峻的挑战。

城市也是造成温室气体的重要原因，新城市的诞生和现有城市的扩张会让环境问题更加严峻。在接下来的十几年，我们预计可能会有更大的自然灾害的产生，比如说海平面的上升、洪涝灾害、还有暴风雨，这些将是威胁城市发展的关键节点，对城市人口走向、通货和金融交易都会产生重要影响。

贫穷地区的人口，特别是近年来新移居到城市的人们，通常居无定所，挣扎在城市的边缘。而当诸如洪水、飓风、地震等自然灾害来袭时，他们将首当其冲成为受害者。2010年海地地震、2013年菲律宾台风、还有最近的尼泊尔地震，我们都历历在目，记忆犹新。

自然灾害也会对旅游业和国民经济造成直接损失。2011年日本地震造成国内移动和电子产品产业下滑，这对泰国、菲律宾、印度尼西亚和马来西亚的经济又造成了间接的影响。

城市人口的高度集中会造成社会不稳定和危机频发且快速蔓延，比如埃博拉病毒在弗里敦和蒙罗维亚被发现，并最终在西非蔓延开来就是一个典型的例子。

这些也间接印证了“旅游业是平时时期世界上最大的产业”这一说法，旅游业无法在那些充满战争、冲突、饥荒和灾难的地方发展。因为人们不会去对人身安全产生威胁的地区旅游。我们需要探讨冲突、灾难、危机对旅游业及整个社会经济产生的影响。政府、私有行业和合作伙伴应该推进政策，降低影响。

我们需要确保城市是可持续的、包容的、而且是有弹力的，我们有这样的机遇，在第三届联合国住房和可持续城市发展会议上促使全球对这一倡议做出响应，这一会议将会在厄瓜多尔首都基多召开，每20年召开一次。



刚才我提到了旅游业的积极影响和它可能遇到的挑战，我们必须确保旅游城市发展与新城市发展进程相匹配，因为旅游业对于行业的发展和社会发展有巨大贡献。

联合国与在座各位是站在同一条战线上，促进城市可持续和包容性的发展，当然也包括旅游城市。例如联合国开发计划署就与政府、社区和私营部门合作，在罗马尼亚、保加利亚、科索沃等国家开展工作，促进这一地区急需保护和振兴的城市和乡村历史遗迹的保护。

同时我们通过联合国“全球脉动（Global Pulse）”计划获得的大数据为决策和规划提供有用信息。在亚美尼亚，我们通过分析来自“漫游”SIM卡的数据，预测旅行模式，帮助当地企业适应变化，帮助合作伙伴瞄准旅游业。

最后，我再次重申，具有包容和弹性的旅游业对城市的可持续发展具有巨大潜力。对于一些非常贫穷的国家和发展中国家来说，旅游业也是至关重要的，在总计47个最不发达国家当中，42个国家已经认识到了这一点并将旅游业发展纳入计划当中。

我们现在来讨论这些话题是非常合时宜的。2015年12月的时候，联合国通过了2017年国际旅游可持续发展年这一决议。这是一个绝佳的机会，让我们共同努力，确保旅游业和每一个旅游城市的共同发展，而重庆也将成为其中的领导者，谢谢。

“可持续旅游发展年”

2017年是联合国大会确定的“国际可持续旅游发展年”。这是自1957年首次确定“国际年”活动以来的60年间，联合国第三次做出以旅游为主题的“国际年”活动的决议。第一次是将1967年确定为“国际旅游年”，确认“旅游是人类活动中基本的、合乎需要的一项活动，应受到所有人和所有政府的赞誉和鼓励”。可以说这是旅游发展的动员令，大力推进旅游活动在世界范围展开。第二次是将2002年确定为“国际生态旅游年”，以鼓励世界各国通过开展生态旅游来促进环境保护和经济发展。此次联合国设置“国际可持续旅游发展年”，旨在增进各地人民之间的了解，提高对各种文明丰富遗产的认知和对不同文化的内在价值的尊重，进而对促进世界和平做出贡献。

值得提出的是，这次国际年主题强调的不是可持续旅游本身的发展，而是突出强调“可持续旅游”在全球发展中应当发挥的作用和应当做出的贡献。决议明确提出，要“促使旅游发展在全球经济、社会和环境三个重要支柱领域实现可持续发展中做出更多、更大的贡献”。

具体讲，根据联合国2030年可持续发展总目标，特别突出地确定了5个方面：一是包容与可持续的经济增长，不是一般的外汇收入或者单纯的对GDP增长的贡献。二是社会包容，要落实到就业和消除贫困，而就业又不仅仅是增加就业人数和机会，而是强调通过旅游发展促进“有效就业”和“体面的工作”。三是环境保护，突出了资源的有效利用和气候变化，这直接涉及可持续性的消费和生产。四是文化价值观，保持文化的多样性和遗产保护，要向社会释放正能量。五是促进相互了解，促进和平与安全。

泰格奈沃·盖图：旅游业对世界城市的发展做出了积极的贡献

Q=世界旅游城市联合会

A= 泰格奈沃·盖图



联合国副秘书长



普罗夫迪夫是欧洲最古老的城市之一，有超过六千年的历史，罗马帝国时期是普罗夫迪夫历史上最为辉煌的时刻，修建了大量公共建筑、教堂、公共浴室和剧院等。联合国将在保加利亚等国开展对历史遗迹的保护项目。

2017年是联合国大会确定的“国际可持续旅游发展年”。这是自1957年首次确定“国际年”活动以来的60年间，联合国第三次做出以旅游为主题的“国际年”活动的决议。这次国际年主题强调的不只是可持续旅游本身的发展，而是突出强调“可持续旅游”在全球发展中应当发挥的作用和应当做出的贡献。决议明确提出，要“促使旅游发展在全球经济、社会和环境三个重要支柱领域实现可持续发展中做出更多、更大的贡献”。

2016年9月联合国副秘书长泰格奈沃·盖图，出席了世界旅游城市联合会重庆香山旅游峰会，就世界可持续旅游发展、旅游与城市等问题在开幕式发表致辞并接受了媒体的专访。

问：联合国对旅游业的态度如何？中国如何影响世界旅游的发展？

答：联合国一直积极地支持旅游业的发展，旅游业的发展有助于推动世界经济的发展，造福世界人民，同时对于推动世界和平进程也有着非常重要的意义。从小的层面讲，旅游业能带动许多其他产业的发展，促进就业，保持国民经济的稳定。从大的层面讲，旅游业对于世界经济的发展、文化的交流、国家与国家之间的友好和平，都将带来益处。中国作为世界人口最多的国家之一，和第二大经济体，它的一举一动对全世界都会产生重大的影响。随着中国经济的发展，越来越多的人会选择出境游，同时现在越来越多的游客也选择去往中国旅游。

问：如果旅游业受到恐怖主义威胁该怎么办？

答：旅游业健康良好的发展与一个国家稳定和平的政治局势是密不可分的。目前世界上有些国家正饱受恐怖主义的困扰，对国民经济造成了巨大损失，更别说旅游业的发展了。但是我们有信心看到他们最终能消除恐怖组织，正如纽约市长说过的一句话“我们不会因为有些人手握炸药，就放弃自由生活、人与人之间的交往和来去自如的脚步”。和平是大势所趋，也是旅游业发展的最基本的条件。

问：您认为旅游业能振兴欠发达国家的经济吗？

答：旅游业对世界城市的发展做出了积极的贡献，世界上很多国家，甚至很多小国没有发展工业的基础，也没有什么资源，但它们通过发展旅游业使得人民富足安康，同时又不破

坏当地环境。通常情况下，人们只看到了旅游业所带来的经济效益，却忽视了它还能带动一个区域的文化知识水平、技术，使得信息比较闭塞的地方的人们得以开拓视野，了解世界上其他地方的人民和文化。可以这么说，那些比较小的国家更容易感受到旅游业的发展所带来的影响。

问：作为一个国际组织，联合国将如何促进可持续旅游发展？未来将有何举措？

答：联合国将2017年定为“国际可持续旅游发展年”，因此在明年将有很多推动旅游业合作发展的举措。联合国将与世界旅游城市联合会有更多的沟通和互动，共同推进世界旅游业的健康可持续发展。

Facing Challenges and Promoting Sustainable Tourism for Development



Following is the speech given by UN Under-Secretary-General Mr. Tegegnework Gettu at the World Tourism Cities Federation Chongqing Fragrant Hills Tourism Summit held in September 2016. The title was added by the editor.

From October 17 to 20, 2016, the Third United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III) took place in Quito, Ecuador. As the biggest international conference ever held by Ecuador, the Habitat III is expected to increase the tourism potential of Quito and to attract multi-trip tourists for as long as eight years.



Tourism Malaysia has suggested that, to preserve the long-term quality and sustainability of the country's tourism industry, green tourism and trustworthy travel will be carried out. Malaysia has set a goal of attracting 30 million tourists to visit the country by the year of 2020. Tourism has become one of Malaysia's essential economic sources.

We understand the interconnectedness of economies around the world, but we certainly could do more to instill the concept of a shared economy across all sectors and societies. Indeed, in a globalized economy, what happens in one part of the world has implications and ramifications for other parts. This underlines the interconnectedness of the opportunities and challenges we face.

In my address today, allow me to elaborate on the role that cities and tourism can play keeping in mind two global imperatives: the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and the implementation of the New Urban Agenda that world

leaders are expected to adopt next month in Quito, Ecuador. Let me then raise some of the challenges related to tourism and how we can address them.

Tourism and the SDGs

In adopting the bold and transformative 2030 Agenda, world leaders committed to eradicating poverty, fighting inequalities, protecting the planet for future generations, and building peaceful and inclusive societies. It established 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with 169 targets, three of which directly relate to tourism:¹

Target 8.9 that states, "By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote

sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products";

Target 12.b, that calls the global community to "develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism which creates jobs, promotes local culture and products"; and, Target 14.7 that states, "By 2030, increase the economic benefits of SIDS and LDCs from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism".

Given the indivisibility of the SDGs, the achievement of these targets will contribute to the achievement the entire 2030 Agenda.

The economic impact of tourism alone

¹<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdgs>

²UNWTO World Tourism Barometer, www.e-unwto.org/doi/pdf/10.18111/9789284417124

³<http://www.wttc.org/-/media/files/reports/economic-impact-research/regions-2016/world2016.pdf>

⁴Ibid

demonstrates its rippling benefits: with more than one billion tourists traversing the world every year, tourism has become a leading economic sector, accounting for 10% of global GDP and 30% of global services exports;² with the total value of visitor exports (money spent by foreign visitors in a country) estimated at US\$ 1.3 trillion, or at close to US\$4 billion a day.³

Also, tourism in 2015 generated 107 million jobs directly and accounted indirectly for 284 million jobs in 2015 (close to 10% of total employment).⁴ The cross-cutting and labor intensive nature of tourism creates links to many other economic sectors, posing potential for economic growth that can be robust and inclusive.

While all sub regions experienced growth in 2015, the Asia region experienced the strongest growth –

Southeast Asia 7.9% and South Asia 7.4%.

These are significant statistics.

Projected to maintain an upward trend in coming decades, these numbers underpin the primary motivations, particularly of developing countries, to promote themselves as destination points. These numbers highlight the potential of tourism to address some of their most pressing challenges, including socioeconomic growth, empowerment and pathway out of poverty through jobs and livelihoods for the population, access to investment, and increased business and entrepreneurial opportunities. If managed well, tourism can also play a positive role in the socio, cultural and political development of destination countries.

But, we know that tourism is a complex industry. Experts tell us that it involves a

range of stakeholders that sometimes have competing interests and, if not managed well or run unchecked, can lead to some damaging results that could set communities and countries back.

Risks and challenges

One of the immediate concerns around unchecked tourism is its impact on the environment. The UN Environment Programme calls attention, for instance, to its pressures on natural resources (contributing to depletion of water and local food resources), to challenges linked to pollution and waste management, and to the adverse impact of substandard or unregulated construction.⁵

The socio-cultural impact of tourism on host communities has also become a concern. Host communities are often at a disadvantage when it comes to foreign visitors from advanced economies, with income inequality often stressing divides and cultural differences becoming clear and alienating.⁶

Stark differences in value systems and behavior between host and guest communities can threaten indigenous identity. Changes can occur in community and traditional life styles with the encroachment of tourism.

This is where each one of you and the Federation can make a difference. Understanding that the quality of the



Data indicates that in the first half of this year 313,500 international tourists visited Nepal, a 12.8% increase year on year. According to statistics from the World Tourism Organization, the tourism industry can create more than 1 million job opportunities in Nepal.

⁵<http://www.unep.org/resourceefficiency/Business/SectoralActivities/Tourism/FactsandFiguresaboutTourism/ImpactsofTourism/EnvironmentalImpacts/TourismsThreeMainImpactAreas/tabid/78776/Default.aspx>

⁶<http://www.unep.org/resourceefficiency/Business/SectoralActivities/Tourism/FactsandFiguresaboutTourism/ImpactsofTourism/Socio-CulturalImpacts/NegativeSocio-CulturalImpactsFromTourism/tabid/78781/Default.aspx>

At the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III) in Quito, 193 UN member states approved of The New Urban Agenda.

The New Urban Agenda is a roadmap for sustainable urban development in the next twenty years and will be the key to facilitating urban housing equality and achieving sustainable, prosperous and secure development.

World Bank statistics show that 54.5% of the people in the world live in cities of different scales, and this number is on the rise, boasting a daily growth of 180,000 people. By 2030, the urban population will account for 60% of the total population, and these cities will contribute to 70% of their respective countries' GDP. Energy consumption, greenhouse gas emissions as well as waste discharge will increase to 60%, 70% and 70% respectively.

natural and man-made environment is essential to tourism, you can help inform and guide decisions that destination points need to make.

The benefits from eco-tourism are enhancing efforts in environmental protection and conservation. This new type of tourism is also helping raise awareness of environmental values while serving as platform for economic growth. Also, your expertise and experience in working across regions, with partners from all sectors, position you as valuable resource for efforts to enhance local capacities and skills.

There is one challenge I would like to underline today, as it seems insufficiently explored both in development communities and industry stakeholders – the need to ensure the positive link between sustainable development

and the development specifically of tourism cities.

Tourism Cities and the New Urban Agenda

Cities have always stood as beacons for domestic as well as foreign tourism. They are major attraction for the range of sights, experiences, and activities they offer; figuring prominently at every ranking of top tourism destinations at any given year.⁷ They are also the point of arrival in a country for most international visitors.

Although top ranking tourism cities are often in advanced economies (for example, Paris, Tokyo, London, Rio de Janeiro or New York), the share of cities in emerging and developing economies is rising. In 2016 for instance, strong growth is expected in Asia and the Pacific with a growth forecast at an average of 5% a year, reaching 535 million international tourist arrivals each year by 2030.⁸ This is also the region where the pace of urbanization is expected to be at its most rapid in the coming decades, along with Africa.

Today, more people live in cities than in rural areas. By 2050, it is projected that as much as 75 percent of humanity will be urban, and the increase is projected to be in developing countries of Asia and Africa that already face enormous development challenges.⁹

Cities account for significant level of greenhouse gases, and this level is projected to rise as new cities are built and existing ones expand.¹⁰ In the next decades, we can expect

Ecotourism is a term first used by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) in 1983. Ten years later, The International Ecotourism Society (TIES) defined ecotourism as: responsible travel to natural areas conserving the environment and improving the well being of the local people. Ecotourism, inclining more toward the conservation of natural landscapes, suggests a sustainable way of travel.



⁷<http://www.cnn.com/2014/12/16/travel/best-destinations-2015/>

⁸<http://www.e-unwto.org/doi/pdf/10.18111/9789284418039>

⁹UN World Urbanization Prospects:2014 Highlights

¹⁰International Energy Agency 2008 (from 67% today to 74% by 2030)

the frequency and magnitude of natural disasters also to increase, with serious impact on cities. As sea level rise, coastal flooding and storm surge will threaten cities that are key nodes in the global flow of people, goods, and financial transactions.

The poor, particularly those who recently migrated to cities, often live in informal settlements that tend to be located on the fringes. When disasters like floods, cyclones or earthquakes strike, they are the worst affected. We saw this when the earthquake hit Haiti in 2010, during Typhoon Haiyan in the Philippines in 2013, and more recently in Nepal.

Disasters have a direct impact on tourism and on national economies. The 2011 earthquake in Japan led to a decline in Japanese automobile and electrical component production, which affected industries in Thailand, the Philippines, Indonesia and Malaysia.¹¹

The concentration of people in cities also makes shocks and crises spread faster. The Ebola outbreak in West Africa really took hold when the virus reached cities like Freetown and Monrovia.

These underline that tourism is “the world’s biggest peacetime industry”¹². Tourists do not go where there is war and conflict, famine or disasters. They do not go where there are threats to peace, safety and security. We need to explore the implications that conflict, disasters and crises will have in our efforts, both in the development and tourism sectors. How should governments, the private sector and development partners ensure that policies and strategies account for these?

We need to ensure that the cities are sustainable, inclusive, and resilient. We have an opportunity to galvanize global response



International Year of Sustainable Tourism for Development

The United Nations (UN) General Assembly approved the adoption of 2017 as the International Year of Sustainable Tourism for Development. This is the third time in 60 years that tourism became the main theme of discussion since the UN first implemented “International Years” back in 1957. The first was “International Year of Tourism” of 1967 which stated that “tourism is a basic and most desirable human activity deserving the praise and encouragement of all peoples and all governments”. It is safe to say that this was a mobilization order of tourism for development, which led to the promotion of tourism events on an international scale. The second was “International Year of Ecotourism” of 2002 which encouraged countries around the world to promote environmental protection as well as economic development through means of ecotourism. The International Year of Sustainable Tourism for Development of 2017 aims to promote mutual understanding and enhance cultural values and respects for the diversity of heritages to contribute to global peace and security.

Something worth mentioning is that the theme of the “International Year” this time does not solely focus on the development of sustainable tourism itself, but also highlights the influence and contributions of sustainable tourism in respect to international development. The resolution clearly proposes to advance the contribution of the tourism sector to the sustainability in the three pillars of economy, society and environment.

The UN Sustainable Development Goals of 2030 especially stressed the following five aspects: first, to create conditions for inclusive and sustained economic growth rather than mere foreign exchange earnings or contributions to GDP growth. Second, to achieve social inclusion, specifically in areas of employment as well as poverty alleviation. Employment doesn’t simply mean creating jobs and employment opportunities, but also emphasizes “effective employment” and “decent jobs” through tourism for development. The third is environmental protection, stressing on the effective usage of resources and climate change, which is directly related to sustainable consumption and production. The fourth focuses on cultural values, sustaining cultural diversity, protecting heritages while at the same time emitting positive energy to our society. Fifth, to promote mutual understanding as well as peace and security.

¹¹See UNDP (http://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/crisis%20prevention/UNDP_CPR_CTA_20140901.pdf) and UNESCAP (<http://www.unescap.org/sites/default/files/AWP%20No.%20115.pdf>)

¹²<http://www.tourismandmore.com/tidbits/tourism-is-economic-development-what-government-leaders-should-know/>

to this imperative at the Third UN Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III), a once-in-20-years gathering; in Quito, Ecuador, and projected to result in a New Urban Agenda.

Having established the benefits of tourism and its potential to help achieve the SDGs, we need to ensure that tourism cities are in step with the New Urban Agenda. Tourism as an industry has much to contribute.

The UN stands ready to work closely with you and all partners committed to sustainable and inclusive development, including through tourism cities. For example, UNDP has worked with government, communities and the private sector to preserve historical city centres in Romania, Bulgaria, Kosovo and other countries where there is an urgent need to protect and revitalize urban and rural heritages.

In collaboration with the UN Global Pulse, UNDP is harnessing big data to inform decision-making and planning. In Armenia, we have assisted partners in targeting tourism

industry by analyzing data from “roaming” SIM cards to predict travel patterns and help local business adapt to shifts.

To conclude:

As I close, let me reiterate that the potential for sustainable development through inclusive and resilient tourism cities is immense. Tourism is particularly relevant for the poorest and most vulnerable countries, with 42 of the 47 Least Developed Countries participating in the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Aid for Trade identifying tourism as one of their priority sectors for development.

It is particularly timely that we focus attention to these interlinkages and these imperatives. In December 2015 the United Nations passed a resolution declaring 2017 the International Year of Sustainable Tourism for Development. This is a unique opportunity to focus our efforts towards lasting impact to ensure that tourism and tourism cities in particular leave no out and leave no one behind.

Tourism Industry Makes a Positive Contribution to Development of the City

Q= World Tourism Cities Federation A= Tegegnework Gettu

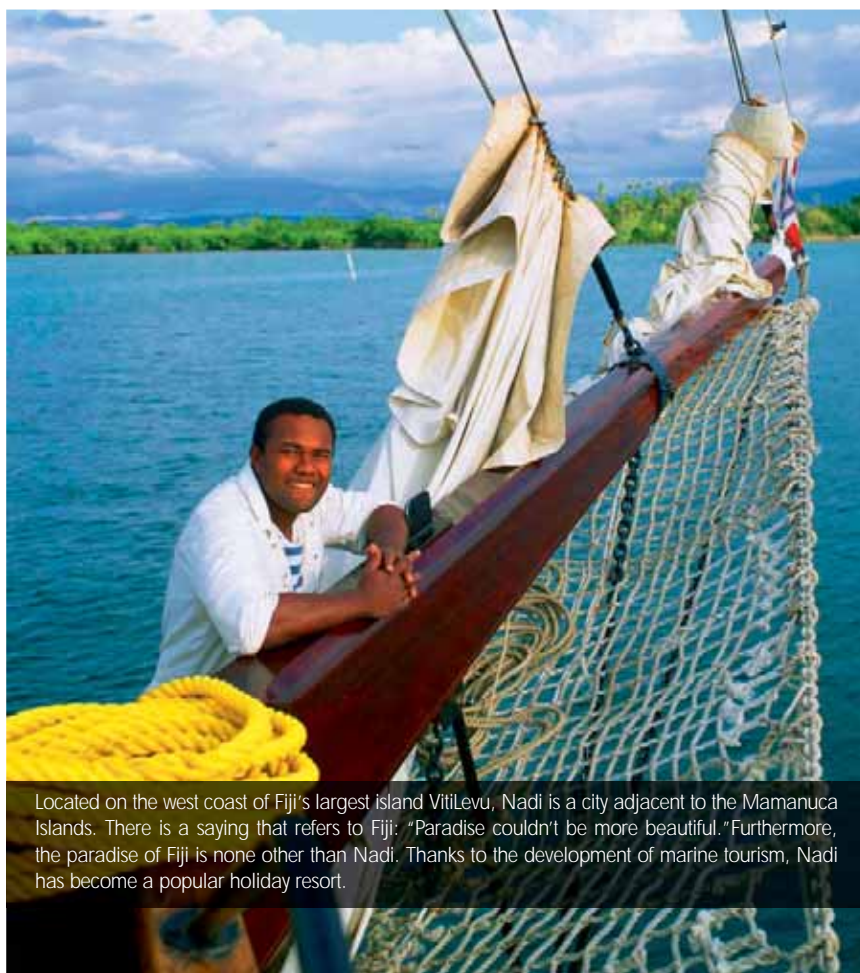


Under-Secretary-General of the UN

The United Nations (UN) General Assembly approved the adoption of 2017 as the International Year of Sustainable Tourism for Development. This is the third time in 60 years that tourism became the main theme of discussion since the UN first implemented “International Years” back in 1957. The theme of this year’s “International Year” does not solely focus on the development of sustainable tourism itself, but also highlights the influence and contributions of sustainable tourism in respect to international

development. The resolution clearly proposes to advance the contribution of the tourism sector to the sustainability in the three pillars of economy, society and environment.

In September 2016, UN Under-Secretary-General Mr. Tegegnework Gettu attended the World Tourism Cities Federation Chongqing Fragrant Hills Tourism Summit. There, he discussed sustainable development, tourism cities as well as other topics during his speech at the opening ceremony and accept the media interview afterwards.



Located on the west coast of Fiji's largest island VitiLevu, Nadi is a city adjacent to the Mamanuca Islands. There is a saying that refers to Fiji: "Paradise couldn't be more beautiful." Furthermore, the paradise of Fiji is none other than Nadi. Thanks to the development of marine tourism, Nadi has become a popular holiday resort.

Q: How does tourism affect the United Nations? How can China affect tourism within the United Nations?

A: The United Nations is supportive of the development of tourism because it has significant positive influences on the development of the world economy, the welfare of people, and global peace. China is one of the largest populated countries and the second largest economy. So it will have a significant impact on the world. A large number of Chinese will go out of the country as tourists to visit other countries. The more their economy develops, the more they will be going out to explore the world. Meanwhile, a large number

of people will come into China. On the small aspect, the tourism industry helps development of many other industries, increases employment and maintains stability of national economy. On the big aspect, tourism industry will benefit development of the world economy, cultural interaction, and world peace.

Q: What if tourism is affected by terrorism attack and things like that?

A: Stable and peaceful political situations are necessary for healthy development of the tourism industry. There are temporary hiccups with the current terrorist activity in the globe, which cause great losses for the national economy, let alone development

of tourism industry. But I think we'll overcome it. Mayor of New York said, "We'll never give up such a freedom of life, such a kind of interaction and free movement just because someone has explosives." Peace is the trend and the fundamental element for development of the tourism industry.

Q: With countries that are less developed, do you think that tourism can boost their economy?

A: Tourism industry makes positive contribution to development of the city. A large number of countries in the world, including smaller countries, benefit more from tourism than what they produce to export. Tourism industry brings wealth and peace to them, with no pollution to local environment. Tourism is not only about revenue creation. It also brings knowledge, technology, and exchange of cultures, so that people will have a better awareness, understanding, and exposure of how other parts of the world are going. Smaller countries can benefit more from development of the tourism industry.

Q: The last question is, as an international organization, what UN have done to promote the sustainable tourism? And what will be done in the future?

A: UN has declared 2017 as International Year of Sustainable Tourism for Development. So next year we'll be celebrating and encouraging the cooperative development of tourism. UN will communicate more and interact more with WTTCF, to promote healthy and sustainable development of world tourism industry together.