MODULE 1: Background

This Module will highlight key points of three important documents:

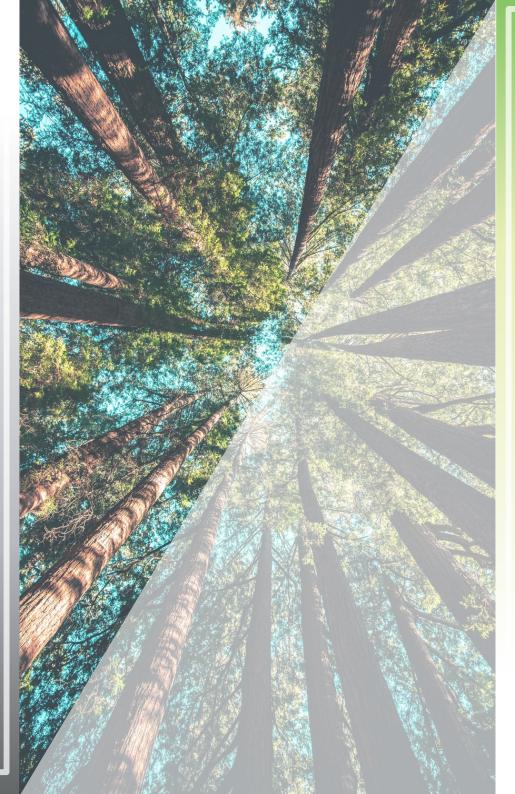
The UN
Sustainable
Development
Goals agenda

The ASEAN
Socio-Cultural
Community
Blueprint

The UN World
Tourism
Organisation
Sustainability
Report

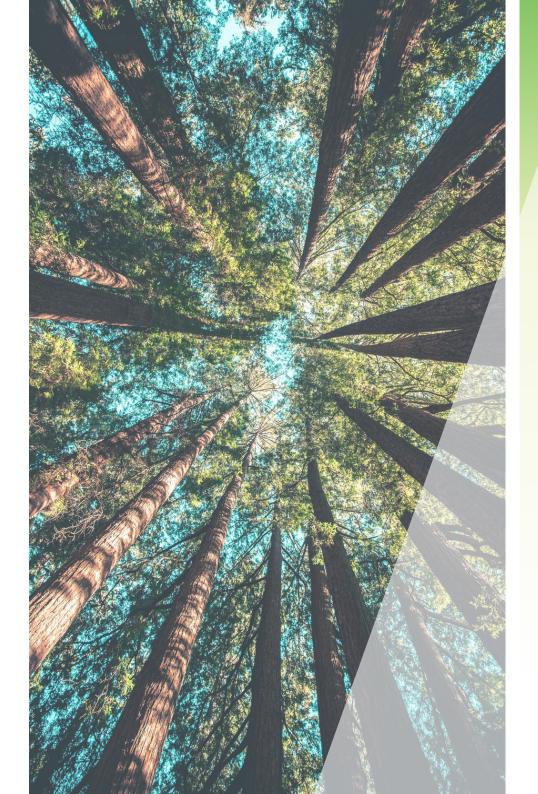
Objective

To set the scene of the macro-level agenda and context of the UN SDGs, the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community Blueprint and the UN World Tourism Organisation SDG priorities



Learning Outcome

Participants will better understand the key points of these three vital documents and identify ways how they can convert them from talking points into action points.



Section I

This Section explains the historic background of the UN SDGs. It highlights all the key rationales, expectations and policy perspectives of what the Global Leaders are trying to achieve, why and over what time frame.



The UN SDGs A Global Snapshot

SUSTAINABLE GALS



TRANSFORMING OUR
WORLD:
THE 2030 AGENDA FOR
SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT

1 NO POVERTY



2 ZERO HUNGER



3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



4 QUALITY EDUCATION



5 GENDER EQUALITY



6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



13 CLIMATE ACTION



14 LIFE BELOW WATER



15 LIFE ON LAND

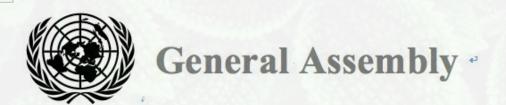


16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS





Distr.: General e

■ Seventieth session ← Agenda items 15 and 116 ←

Section Break (Continuous):

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 25 September 2015

[without reference to a Main Committee (A/70/L.1)] &

- 70/1. → Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
 - → The General Assembly ←
- → Adopts the following outcome document of the United Nations summit for the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda: 4

Take a deep breath and fathom the importance of each word in this preamble

Preamble 4

- This Agenda is a plan of action for people, planet and prosperity. It also seeks to strengthen universal peace in larger freedom. We recognize that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development.
- All countries and all stakeholders, acting in collaborative partnership, will implement this plan. We are resolved to free the human race from the tyranny of poverty and want and to heal and secure our planet. We are determined to take the bold and transformative steps which are urgently needed to shift the world on to a sustainable and resilient path. As we embark on this collective journey, we pledge that no one will be left behind.
- The 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 targets which we are announcing today demonstrate the scale and ambition of this new universal Agenda. They seek to build on the Millennium Development Goals and complete what they did not achieve. They seek to realize the human rights of all and to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls. They are integrated and indivisible and balance the three dimensions of sustainable development: the economic, social and environmental.
- The Goals and targets will stimulate action over the next 15 years in areas of critical importance for humanity and the planet.

People

We are determined to end poverty and hunger, in all their forms and dimensions, and to ensure that all human beings can fulfil their potential in dignity and equality and in a healthy environment

Planet

We are determined to protect the planet from degradation, including through sustainable consumption and production, sustainably managing its natural resources and taking urgent action on climate change, so that it can support the needs of the present and future generations.

Prosperity

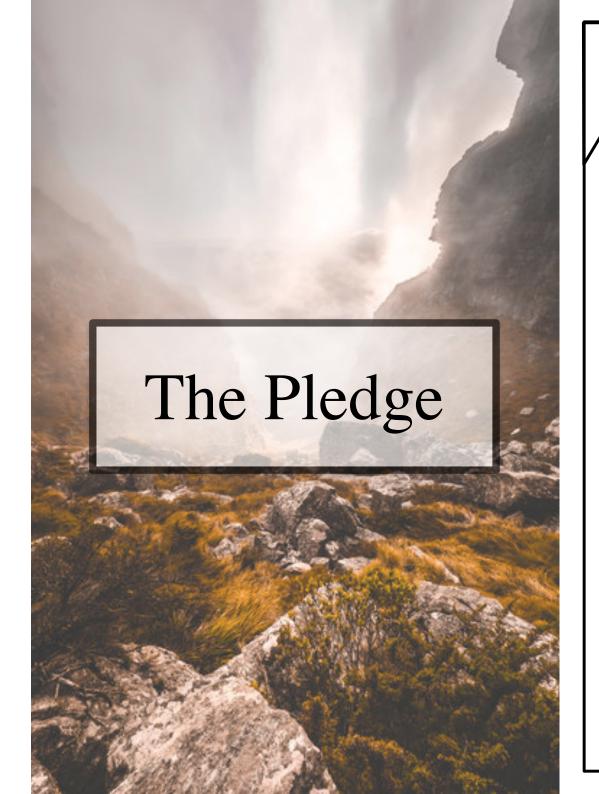
We are determined to ensure that all human beings can enjoy prosperous and fulfilling lives and that economic, social and technological progress occurs in harmony with nature.

Peace

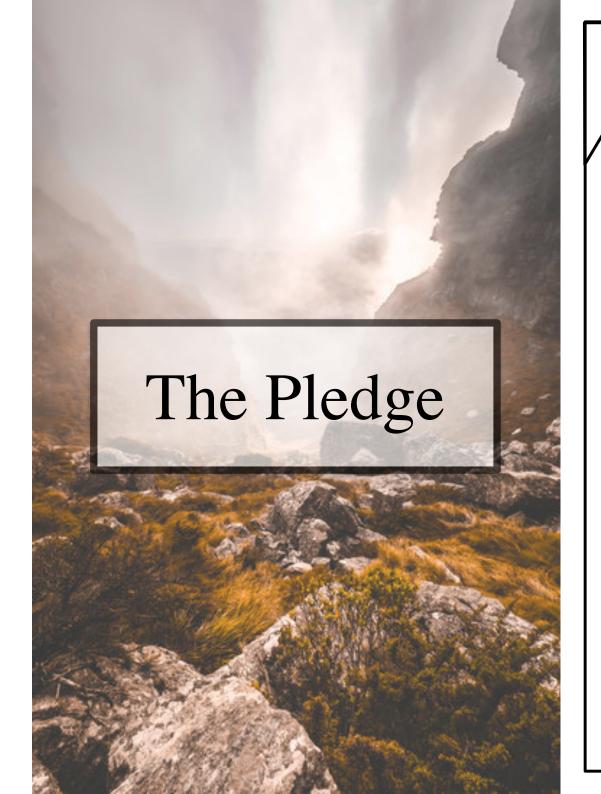
We are determined to foster peaceful, just and inclusive societies which are free from fear and violence. There can be no sustainable development without peace and no peace without sustainable development. Partnership

We are determined to mobilize the means required to implement this Agenda through a revitalized Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, based on a spirit of strengthened global solidarity, focused in particular on the needs of the poorest and most vulnerable and with the participation of all countries, all stakeholders and all people.

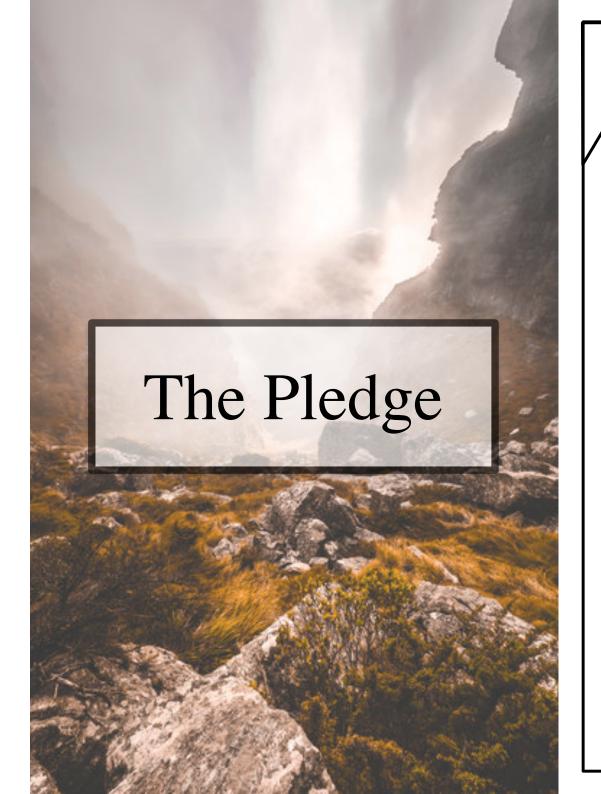
The interlinkages and integrated nature of the Sustainable Development Goals are of crucial importance in ensuring that the purpose of the new Agenda is realized. If we realize our ambitions across the full extent of the Agenda, the lives of all will be profoundly improved and our world will be transformed for the better.



On behalf of the peoples we serve, we have adopted a historic decision on a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Goals and targets. We commit ourselves to working tirelessly for the full implementation of this Agenda by 2030. We recognize that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development. We are committed to achieving sustainable development in its three dimensions - economic, social and environmental - in a balanced and integrated manner. We will also build upon the achievements of the Millennium Development Goals and seek to address their unfinished business.

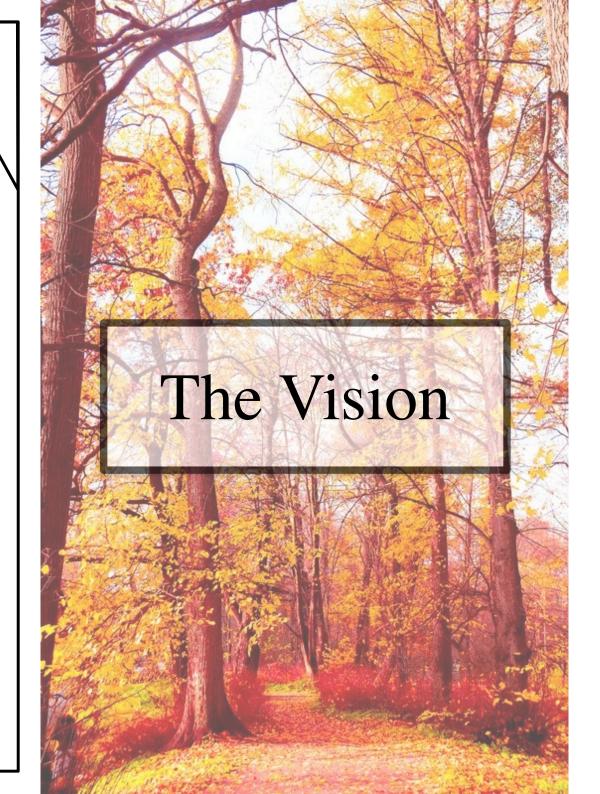


We resolve, between now and 2030, to end poverty and hunger everywhere; to combat inequalities within and among countries; to build peaceful, just and inclusive societies; to protect human rights and promote gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls; and to ensure the lasting protection of the planet and its natural resources. We resolve also to create conditions for sustainable, inclusive and sustained economic growth, shared prosperity and decent work for all, taking into account different levels of national development and capacities.

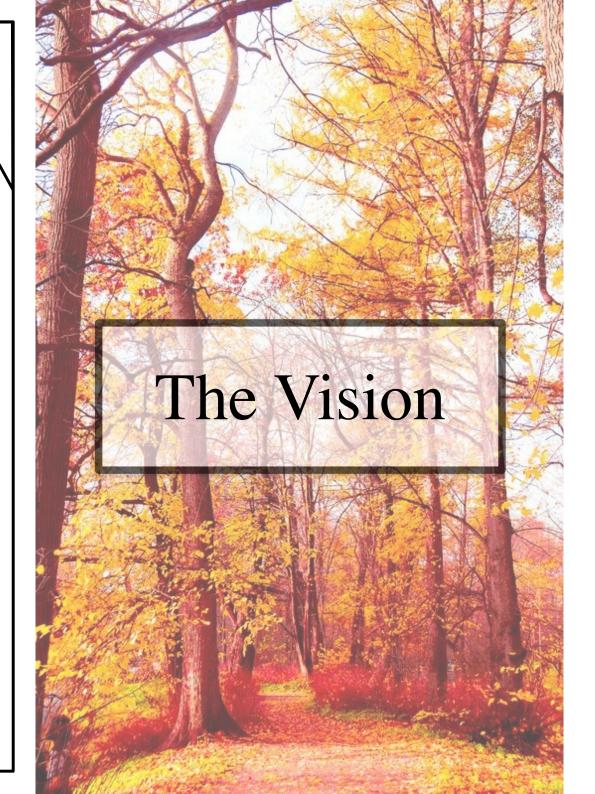


As we embark on this great collective journey, we pledge that no one will be left behind. Recognizing that the dignity of the human person is fundamental, we wish to see the Goals and targets met for all nations and peoples and for all segments of society. And we will endeavour to reach the furthest behind first.

We envisage a world of universal respect for human rights and human dignity, the rule of law, justice, equality and non-discrimination; of respect for race, ethnicity and cultural diversity; and of equal opportunity permitting the full realization of human potential and contributing to shared prosperity. A world which invests in its children and in which every child grows up free from violence and exploitation. A world in which every woman and girl enjoys full gender equality and all legal, social and economic barriers to their empowerment have been removed. A just, equitable, tolerant, open and socially inclusive world in which the needs of the most vulnerable are met.

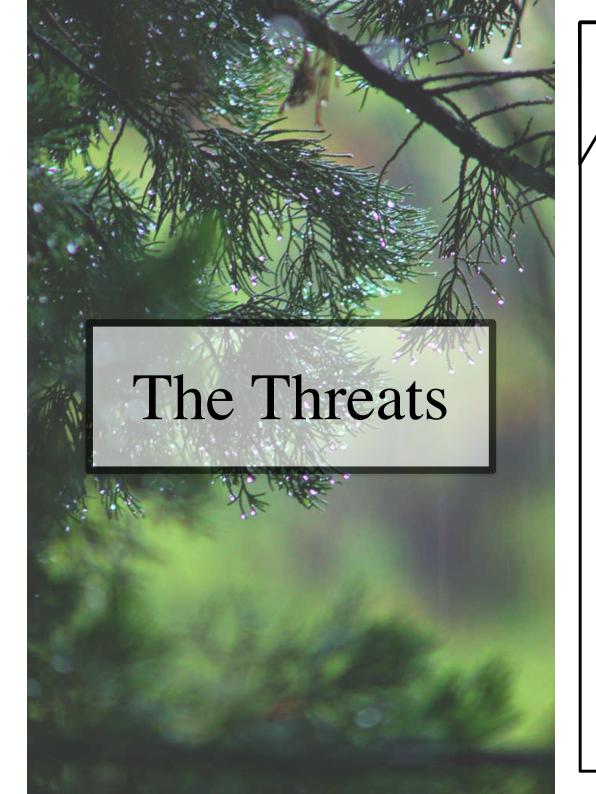


We envisage a world in which every country enjoys sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth and decent work for all. A world in which consumption and production patterns and use of all natural resources – from air to land, from rivers, lakes and aquifers to oceans and seas – are sustainable. One in which democracy, good governance and the rule of law, as well as an enabling environment at the national and international levels, are essential for sustainable development, including sustained and inclusive economic growth, social development, environmental protection and the eradication of poverty and hunger. One in which development and the application of technology are climate-sensitive, respect biodiversity and are resilient. One in which humanity lives in harmony with nature and in which wildlife and other living species are protected.



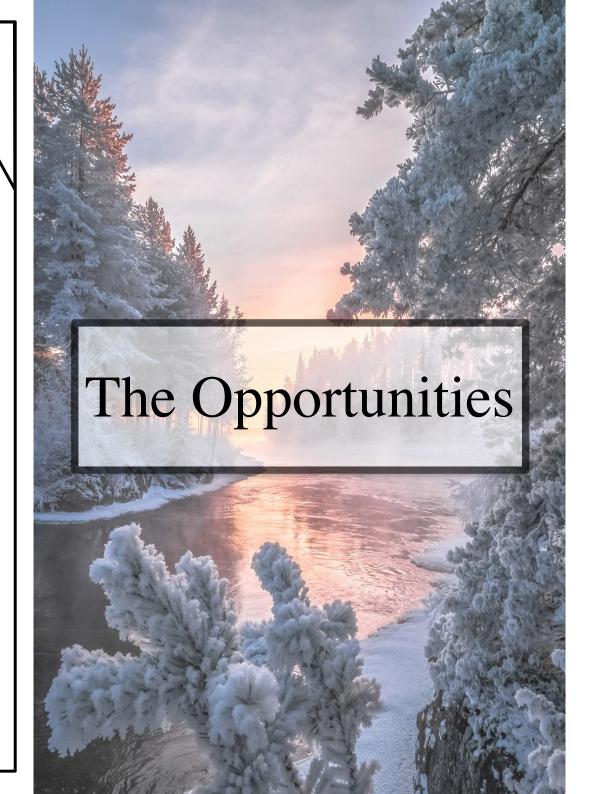


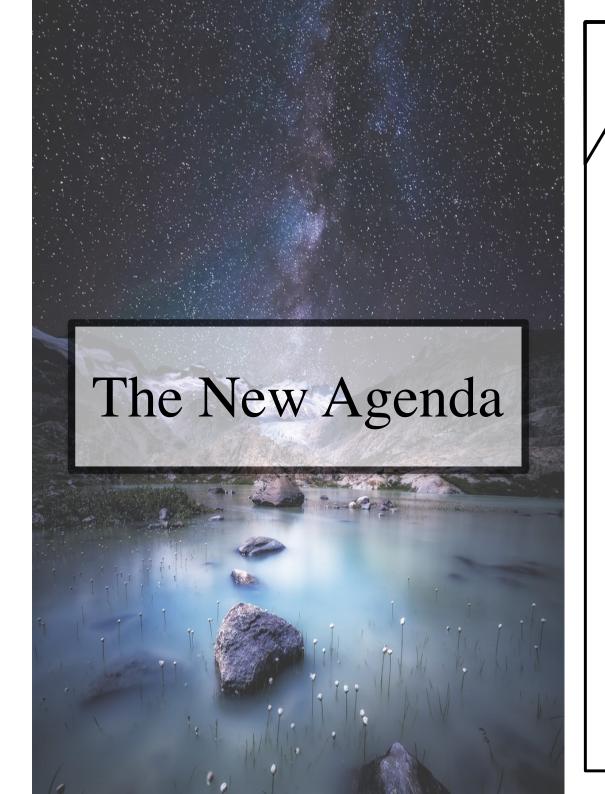
We are meeting at a time of immense challenges to sustainable development. Billions of our citizens continue to live in poverty and are denied a life of dignity. There are rising inequalities within and among countries. There are enormous disparities of opportunity, wealth and power. Gender inequality remains a key challenge. Unemployment, particularly youth unemployment, is a major concern. Global health threats, more frequent and intense natural disasters, spiralling conflict, violent extremism, terrorism and related humanitarian crises and forced displacement of people threaten to reverse much of the development progress made in recent decades.



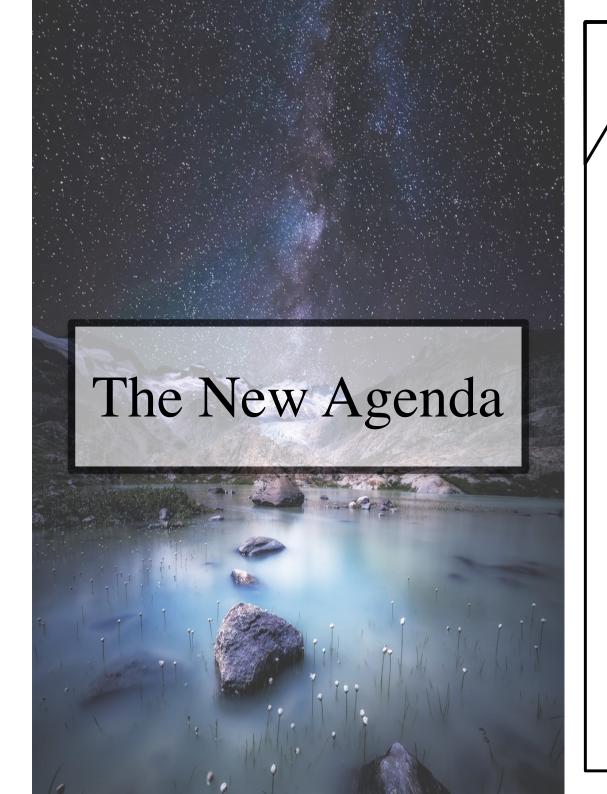
Natural resource depletion and adverse impacts of environmental degradation, including desertification, drought, land degradation, freshwater scarcity and loss of biodiversity, add to and exacerbate the list of challenges which humanity faces. Climate change is one of the greatest challenges of our time and its adverse impacts undermine the ability of all countries to achieve sustainable development. Increases in global temperature, sea level rise, ocean acidification and other climate change impacts are seriously affecting coastal areas and low-lying coastal countries, including many least developed countries and small island developing States. The survival of many societies, and of the biological support systems of the planet, is at risk.

It is also, however, a time of immense opportunity. Significant progress has been made in meeting many development challenges. Within the past generation, hundreds of millions of people have emerged from extreme poverty. Access to education has greatly increased for both boys and girls. The spread of information and communications technology and global interconnectedness has great potential to accelerate human progress, to bridge the digital divide and to develop knowledge societies, as does scientific and technological innovation across areas as diverse as medicine and energy.

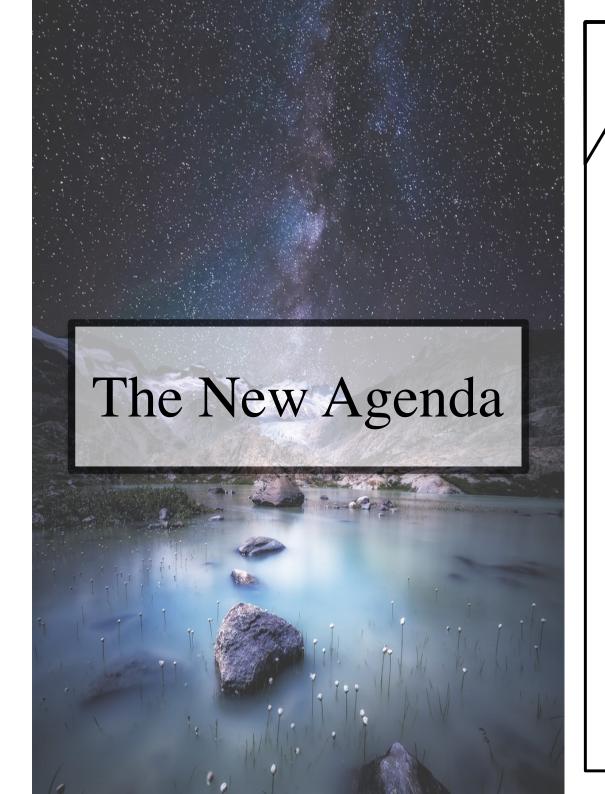




We are announcing today 17 Sustainable Development Goals with 169 associated targets which are integrated and indivisible. Never before have world leaders pledged common action and endeavour across such a broad and universal policy agenda. We are setting out together on the path towards sustainable development, devoting ourselves collectively to the pursuit of global development and of "win-win" cooperation which can bring huge gains to all countries and all parts of the world. We reaffirm that every State has, and shall freely exercise, full permanent sovereignty over all its wealth, natural resources and economic activity.

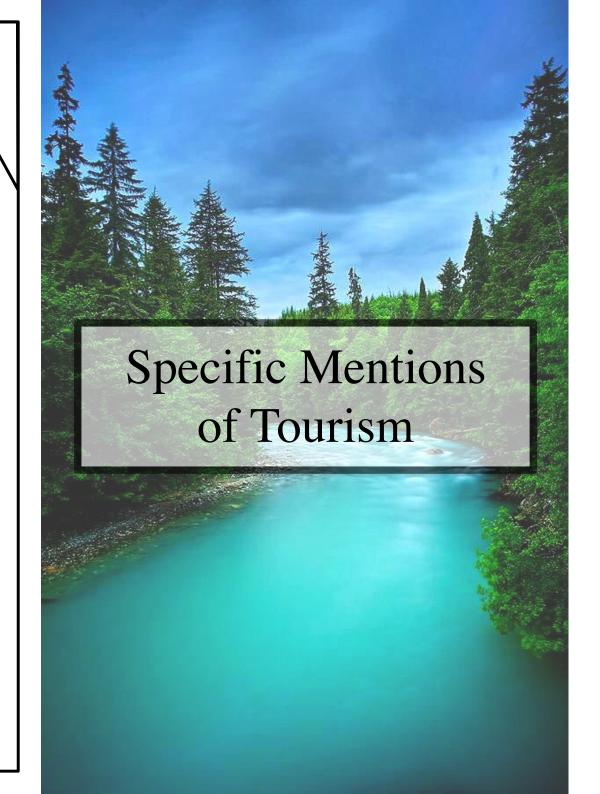


We will implement the Agenda for the full benefit of all, for today's generation and for future generations. In doing so, we reaffirm our commitment to international law and emphasize that the Agenda is to be implemented in a manner that is consistent with the rights and obligations of States under international law.

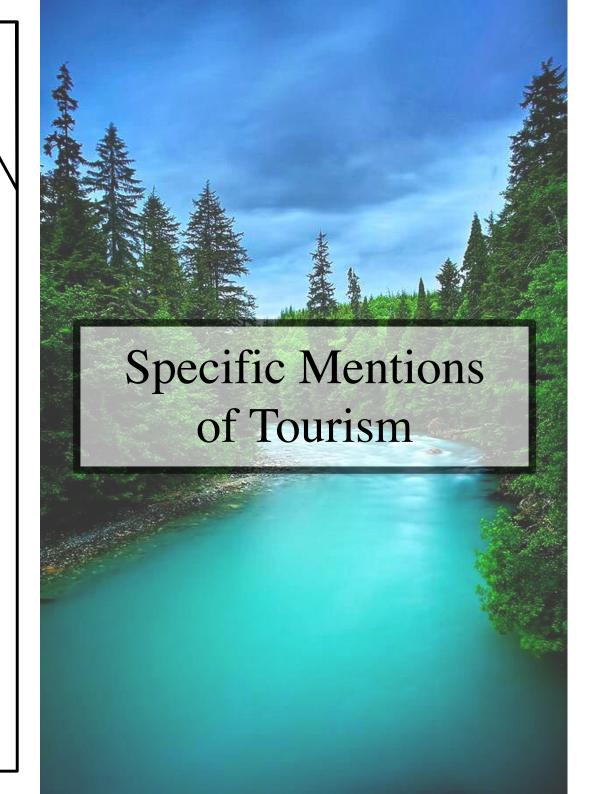


We reaffirm the importance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, as well as other international instruments relating to human rights and international law. We emphasize the responsibilities of all States, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations, to respect, protect and promote human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction of any kind as to race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth, disability or other status.

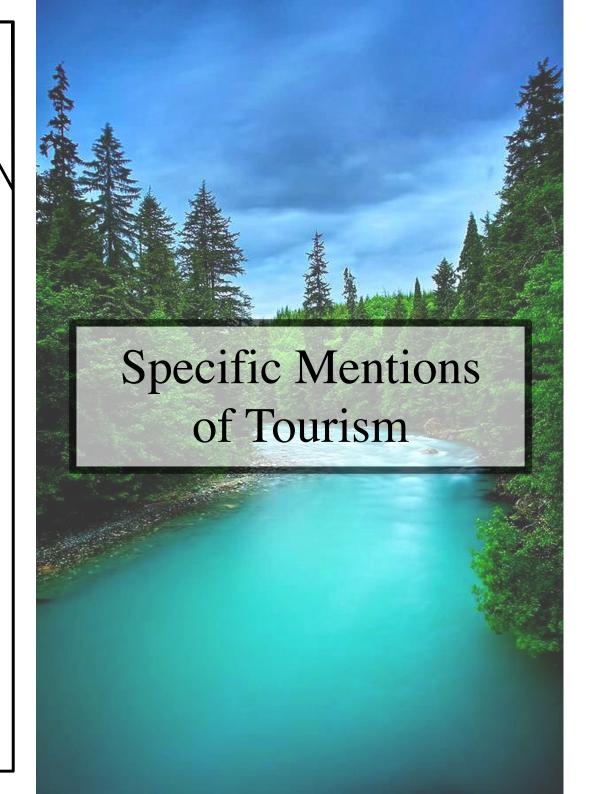
- 8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products
- 12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products



• 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.



We recognize that social and economic development depends on the sustainable management of our planet's natural resources. We are therefore determined to conserve and sustainably use oceans and seas, freshwater resources, as well as forests. mountains and drylands and to protect biodiversity, ecosystems and wildlife. We are also determined to promote sustainable tourism, to tackle water scarcity and water pollution, to strengthen cooperation on desertification, dust storms, land degradation and drought and to promote resilience and disaster risk reduction.



The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2019





Section II

This Section is a compilation of the statistical infographics sourced from this report showing the status of each SDG as of 2018. Each infographic is worth studying closely to identify potential gaps where the Travel & Tourism industry could be a part of the solution.

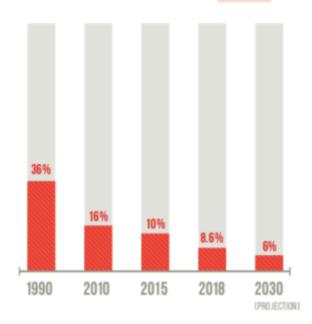


END POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS EVERYWHERE



END HUNGER, ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY AND IMPROVED NUTRITION AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

IS NOT ON TRACK TO END POVERTY BY 2030



MORE THAN 90% OF DEATHS
DUE TO DISASTERS OCCUR IN LOWAND MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES



WORLD'S POPULATION
HAVE NO ACCESS TO

SOCIAL PROTECTION

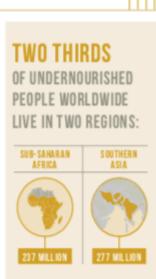
736 MILLION PEOPLE LIVED IN EXTREME POVERTY IN 2015, 413 MILLION IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA





IN 2015 -







22% (149 MILLION)
OF CHILDREN
UNDER 5
ARE STUNTED



7.3% (49 MILLION)
OF CHILDREN
UNDER 5
ARE AFFECTED
BY WASTING



5.9% (40 MILLION)

OF CHILDREN

UNDER 5

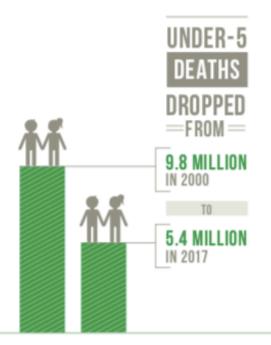
ARE OVERWEIGHT



ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE WELL-BEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES



ENSURE INCLUSIVE AND EQUITABLE QUALITY EDUCATION AND PROMOTE LIFELONG LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL



VACCINATIONS RESULTED IN AN IN MEASLES DEATHS BETWEEN 2000 AND 2017



THE TUBERCULOSIS INCIDENCE RATE DECLINED BY 21% BETWEEN 2000 AND 2017:

NONETHELESS 10 MILLION

PEOPLE DEVELOPED

TUBERCULOSIS IN 2017

THE INCIDENCE OF HIV AMONG ADULTS 15-49 YEARS OLD IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA **DECLINED BY 37%** BETWEEN 2010 AND 2017 ECTIONS PER 1000 UNINFECTED 3.39-214**MILLION**

CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS **PROFICIENCY** IN READING AND MATHEMATICS 750 MILLION ADULTS STILL REMAIN ILLITERATE





MORE THAN HALF

OF THE SCHOOLS IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

DO NOT HAVE ACCESS TO

- BASIC DRINKING WATER
- HANDWASHING FACILITIES
- · THE INTERNET
- COMPUTERS



1 OUT OF ${ fontfamily}{ fontfa$ BETWEEN 6 AND 17 YEARS

ARE NOT

ATTENDING SCHOOL











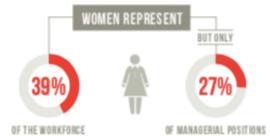
EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS

ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND



24% OF NATIONAL PARLIAMENTARIANS
AN INCREASE FROM 1996 (20 20)





IN SOUTHERN ASIA. A GIRL'S RISK OF MARRYING IN CHILDHOOD HAS DECREASED BY 40% SINCE 2000



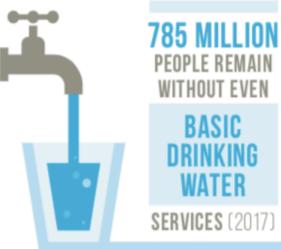
STILL, **30%** OF WOMEN AGED 20 TO 24 YEARS WERE MARRIED BEFORE AGE 18 (2018)

AT LEAST 200 MILLION GIRLS AND WOMEN HAVE BEEN SUBJECTED TO FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION



CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION 7

ENSURE AVAILABILITY AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION FOR ALL







= A BASIC = HANDWASHING FACILITY WITH SO AP AND WATER AT HOME (2017)

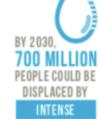
OUT OF 4

HEALTH-CARE FACILITIES WORLDWIDE LACK BASIC DRINKING WATER SERVICES (2016)









WATER SCARCITY

2 BILLION PEOPLE LIVE IN COUNTRIES EXPERIENCING HIGH WATER STRESS

673 MILLION

PEOPLE (9% OF THE GLOBAL POPULATION) STILL PRACTISE OPEN DEFECATION

> THE MAJORITY OF THEM ARE IN SOUTHERN ASIA

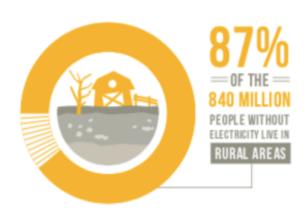


ENSURE ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE, RELIABLE, SUSTAINABLE AND MODERN ENERGY FOR ALL

8 DECENT NORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

PROMOTE SUSTAINED, INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH, FULL AND PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK FOR ALL

9 OUT OF 10 PEOPLE WORLDWIDE HAVE ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY



CONSUMPTION COMES FROM

RENEWABLE ENERGY

17.5%

ON AVERAGE,

2.3%
LESS ENERGY
WAS NEEDED TO CREATE
OF ECONOMIC OUTPUT
EACH YEAR

(2010-2016)





REAL GDP GREW BY 4.8% ANNUALLY IN LDCs (2010–2017), LESS THAN THE 7% SDG TARGET MEDIAN HOURLY PAY OF MEN IS 12% HIGHER THAN THAT OF WOMEN



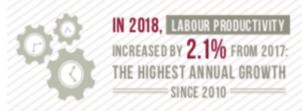
THE GLOBAL UNEMPLOYMENT RATE IS 5%

ONE FIFTH OF YOUNG PEOPLE

ARE NOT IN

EDUCATION, EMPLOYMENT OR TRAINING







BUILD RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE. PROMOTE INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIALIZATION AND FOSTER INNOVATION

10 REDUCED **√=**>

REDUCE INEQUALITY WITHIN AND AMONG COUNTRIES

INDUSTRIALIZATION IN LDCs IS TOO SLOW

TO MEET THE 2030 AGENDA TARGET





DEVELOPMENT IS

(2016). UP FROM

RANGE OF A 3G 08

BUT NOT ALL CAN AFFORD TO USE IT



IN MORE THAN HALF OF THE 92 COUNTRIES WITH DATA

INCOME OF THE **BOTTOM 40%** OF THE POPULATION

GREW FASTER THAN THE NATIONAL AVERAGE 10P 1%

IN MANY COUNTRIES. AN INCREASING SHARE OF INCOME GOES TO THE TOP 1%

THE BOTTOM 40% RECEIVE LESS **THAN 25%**

OF OVERALL INCOME

MEDIUM-HIGH AND HIGH-TECH SECTORS

ACCOUNT FOR 45% OF THE GLOBAL MANUFACTURING VALUE ADDED (2016), BUT THE SHARE IS ONLY 15% IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA





SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

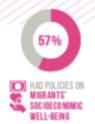
MOST COUNTRIES HAVE POLICIES TO

FACILITATE SAFE AND ORDERLY MIGRATION, BUT MORE WORK REMAINS TO BE DONE TO PROTECT MIGRANTS' RIGHTS AND SOCIOECONOMIC WELL-BEING

OUT OF 105 COUNTRIES SURVEYED











MAKE CITIES AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS INCLUSIVE, SAFE, RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE



LIVE IN SLUM-LIKE CONDITIONS (2018)



ONLY HALF (53%) of URBAN RESIDENTS HAVE CONVENIENT ACCESS TO PUBLIC TRANSPORT (2018)







CONVENIENT ACCESSMEANS RESIDING WITHIN 500 M WALKING



BREATHE POLLUTED AIR





150 COUNTRIES

HAVE DEVELOPED

NATIONAL URBAN PLANS, WITH ALMOST HALF OF THEM IN THE IMPLEMENTATION PHASE

ENSURE SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION PATTERNS

THE GLOBAL MATERIAL FOOTPRINT

IS RAPIDLY GROWING,

OUTPACING POPULATION AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



MATERIAL FOOTPRINT PER CAPITA IN HIGH-INCOME COUNTRIES IS

60% HIGHER

COUNTRIES AND MORE THAN

THE LEVEL OF LOW-INCOME COUNTRIES







HIGH-INCOME

UPPER-MIDDLE

2 NETRIC TONS LOW-

INCOME



TO PRODUCE THE SAME AMOUNT OF ECONOMIC OUTPUT AS DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

POLICIES AND

MEASURES TO PROMOTE

PRODUCTION





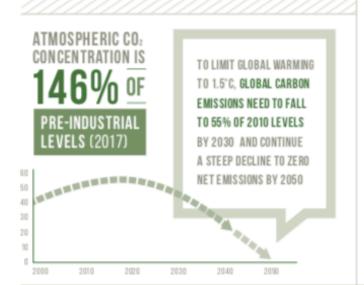


TAKE URGENT ACTION TO COMBAT **CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS IMPACTS**



CLIMATE-RELATED AND GEOPHYSICAL DISASTERS CLAIMED AN ESTIMATED 1.3 MILLION LIVES BETWEEN 1998 AND 2017







186 PARTIES

HAVE RATIFIED THE PARIS AGREEMENT



CONSERVE AND SUSTAINABLY USE THE OCEANS, SEA AND MARINE RESOURCES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

OCEAN ACIDITY HAS INCREASED BY

SINCE PRE-INDUSTRIAL

IT IS EXPECTED TO RAPIDLY INCREASE BY 100-150% BY 2100

THE INCREASE IN OCEAN ACIDITY IS A NEGATIVE PHENOMENON, IT IMPACTS THE ABILITY OF THE OCEAN TO ABSORB CO, AND ENDANGERS MARINE LIFE.

THE PROPORTION OF FISH STOCKS WITHIN

BIOLOGICALLY SUSTAINABLE LEVELS

DECLINED FROM

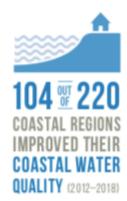
87 COUNTRIES

SIGNED THE AGREEMENT

ON PORT STATE MEASURES. THE

FIRST BINDING

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT ON ILLEGAL. UNREPORTED AND UNREGULATED FISHING



17% ARE COVERED BY



PROTECTED AREAS

MORE THAN

THE 2010 COVERAGE LEVEL



PROTECT. RESTORE AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE USE OF TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS, SUSTAINABLY MANAGE FORESTS, COMBAT DESERTIFICATION,

AND HALT AND REVERSE LAND DEGRADATION AND HALT BIODIVERSITY LOSS

RED LIST INDEX:

BIODIVERSITY LOSS IS HAPPENING

ACCELERATED RATE



THE RISK OF SPECIES EXTINCTION HAS

WORSENED BY ALMOST 10%

OVER THE LAST 25 YEARS

RED LIST INDEX TRACKS DATA ON MORE THAN 20,000 SPECIES OF MAMMALS, BIRDS, AMPHIBIANS, CORALS AND CYCADS. THE HIGHER THE VALUE. THE LOWER THE CONCERN



116 PARTIES HAVE RATIFIED THE NAGOYA PROTOCOL WHICH ADDRESSES ACCESS TO GENETIC RESOURCES AND THEIR FAIR AND EQUITABLE USE



LAND DEGRADATION

OF THE EARTH'S LAND AREA AND THE LIVES OF 1 BILLION PEOPLE

MORE

OF EACH KEY **BIODIVERSITY AREA**

IS PROTECTED

THE GLOBAL MEAN PERCENTAGE OF EACH KEY BIODIVERSITY ARE A COVERED BY PROTECTED AREAS INCREASED BY:





PROMOTE PEACEFUL AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, PROVIDE ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR ALL AND BUILD EFFECTIVE, ACCOUNTABLE AND INCLUSIVE INSTITUTIONS AT ALL LEVELS



MEN MAKE UP AROUND 80% OF HOMICIDE VICTIMS OVERALL



BUT WOMEN CONSTITUTE 64% OF HOMICIDE VICTIMS OF INTIMATE PARTNER/ **FAMILY-RELATED HOMICIDE**



HUMAN TRAFFICKING ARE WOMEN AND GIRLS









OF HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDERS. JOURNALISTS AND TRADE UNIONISTS ACROSS 41 COUNTRIES (JAN.-0CT, 2018)



91 JOURNALISTS AND BLOGGERS WERE AMONG THE VICTIMS





QUARTERS UNDER AGE 5 GLOBALLY





STRENGTHEN THE MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION AND REVITALIZE THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

LEAVING NO ONE BEHIND



NET ODA TOTALLED \$149 BILLION IN 2018.

DOWN BY

2.7% FROM 2017

IN 2018. BILATERAL ODA TO THE LDCs

FELL BY

IN REAL TERMS FROM 2017

AID TO AFRICA FELL BY

4%



REMITTANCES

WILL BE THE LARGEST SOURCE OF EXTERNAL FINANCING IN LOW- AND MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES IN 2019 (PROJECTED TO REACH \$550 BILLION)

CURRENT COMMITMENTS TO STATISTICS—

0.33% OF TOTAL ODA-MUST BE DOUBLED TO MEET STATISTICAL CAPACITY-BUILDING **OBJECTIVES BY 2030**

IN SUB-SAHARAN ONE QUARTER OF NATIONAL

STATISTICAL PLANS ARE FULLY FUNDED

THE EXTREME POVERTY RATE

IN RURAL AREAS

IS MORE THAN

TIMES HIGHER

THAN IN URBAN AREAS



CLOSE TO HALF

OF EXTREMELY POOR PEOPLE ARE CHILDREN UNDER 14 YEARS





AFRICA, LESS THAN

OF CHILD REN RECEIVE SOCIAL PRO TECTION

BEN EFITS

17.2%

OF WOMEN N EW BORNS RECEIVE MATERNITY BENEFITS



OF PERSONS WITH SEVERE DISABILITIES COLLECT DISABILITY PENSIONS



OF PEOPLE RETIREMENT AGE RECEIVE PENSIONS

SOCIAL PROTECTION COVERAGE HAS LARGE GAPS



22% OF PEOPLE WHO ARE

UN EM PLOYED RECEIVE UN EMPLOYMENT B EN EFITS





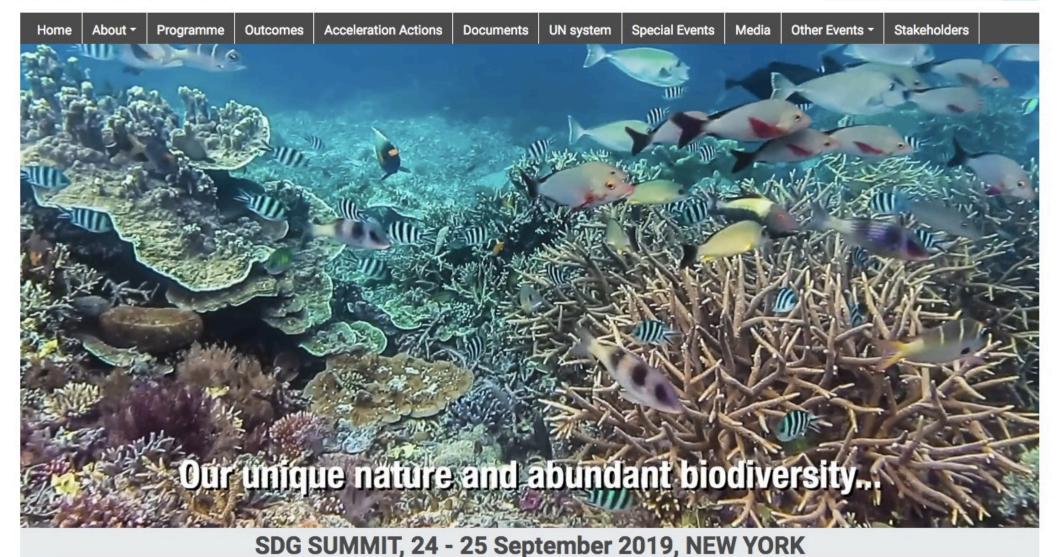




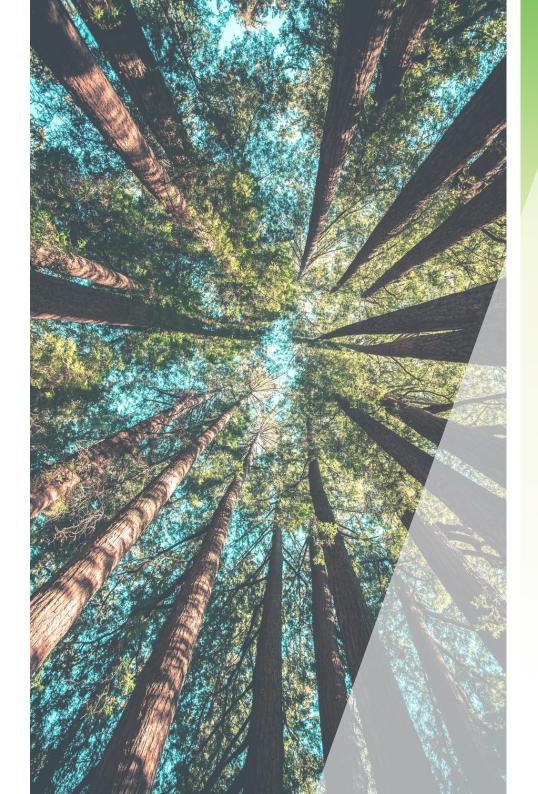








This summit garnered an unprecedented level of global interest, especially the famous "How Dare You?" speech by 15-year-old Swedish student Greta Thunberg Much more information is available on the website: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdgsummit



Section III

This Section highlights core goals and objectives of the original ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community Blueprint adopted in 2003. Although this version was updated in 2015, its original Mission and Vision is still valid today.

ASEAN INTEGRATION



"ONE VISION, ONE IDENTITY, ONE COMMUNITY."

These are the three ASEAN pillars, and the theme of Thailand's 2019 chairmanship, which put "Partnership" and "Sustainability" at its core

"ASEAN : A Community of Opportunities"



ASEAN Economic Community

ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community



I. INTRODUCTION

1. The ASEAN Leaders adopted the Declaration of ASEAN Concord II (Bali Concord II) in Bali, Indonesia on 7 October 2003 to establish an ASEAN Community by 2020. The ASEAN Community shall be established comprising three pillars, namely political and security community, economic community, and socio-cultural community that are closely intertwined and mutually reinforcing for the purpose of ensuring durable peace, stability, and shared prosperity in the region.

A. Human Development

10. ASEAN will enhance the well-being and livelihood of the peoples of ASEAN by providing them with equitable access to human development opportunities by promoting and investing in education and life-long learning, human resource training and capacity building, encourage innovation and entrepreneurship, promote the use of English language, ICT and applied science and technology in socio-economic development activities.

A.1. Advancing and prioritising education

11. **Strategic objective:** Ensuring the integration of education priorities into ASEAN's development agenda and creating a knowledge based society; achieving universal access to primary education; promoting early child care and development; and enhancing awareness of ASEAN to youths through education and activities to build an ASEAN identity based on friendship and cooperation.

A.2. Investing in human resource development

12. **Strategic objective:** Enhance and improve the capacity of ASEAN human resource through strategic programmes and develop a qualified, competent and well-prepared ASEAN labour force that would benefit from as well as cope with the challenges of regional integration.

A.3. Promotion of decent work

13. **Strategic objective:** Incorporating decent work principles in ASEAN work culture, safety and health at work place and ensuring that the promotion of entrepreneurship becomes an integral part of ASEAN's employment policy to achieve a forward-looking employment strategy.

A.4. Promoting Information and Communication Technology (ICT)

14. **Strategic objective:** Implement human resource development programme which will facilitate the implementation of regional ICT initiatives.

A.5. Facilitating access to applied Science and Technology (S&T)

15. **Strategic objective:** Develop policies and mechanisms to support active cooperation in research, science and technology development, technology transfers and commercialisation and establishment of strong networks of scientific and technological institutions with the active participation of private sector and other relevant organisations.

A.6. Strengthening entrepreneurship skills for women, youth, elderly and persons with disabilities

16. **Strategic objective:** Increasing the participation of women, youth, elderly, persons with disabilities, vulnerable and marginalised groups in the productive workforce by enhancing their entrepreneurial skills, particularly to improve their social well-being and contribute towards national development and regional economic integration.

A.7. Building civil service capability

17. **Strategic objective:** Establish effective, efficient, transparent, responsive and accountable civil service systems through increased capacity-building, enhancement of public human resource competencies among ASEAN bureaucracies, and increased collaboration among ASEAN Member States.

B. Social Welfare and Protection

18. ASEAN is committed to enhancing the well-being and the livelihood of the peoples of ASEAN through alleviating poverty, ensuring social welfare and protection, building a safe, secure and drug free environment, enhancing disaster resilience and addressing health development concerns.

B.1. Poverty Alleviation

19. **Strategic objective:** Fully address socio-economic disparities and poverty that persist across ASEAN Member States including achieving the MDG goal of eradicating extreme poverty and hunger.

B.2. Social safety net and protection from the negative impacts of integration and globalization

20. **Strategic objective:** Ensure that all ASEAN peoples are provided with social welfare and protection from the possible negative impacts of globalisation and integration by improving the quality, coverage and sustainability of social protection and increasing the capacity of social risk management.

B.3. Enhancing food security and safety

21. **Strategic objective:** Ensure adequate access to food at all times for all ASEAN peoples and ensure food safety in ASEAN Member States.

B.4. Access to healthcare and promotion of healthy lifestyles

22. **Strategic objectives:** Ensure access to adequate and affordable healthcare, medical services and medicine, and promote healthy lifestyles for the peoples of ASEAN.

B.5. Improving capability to control communicable diseases

23. **Strategic objective:** To enhance regional preparedness and capacity through integrated approaches to prevention, surveillance and timely response to communicable and emerging infectious diseases.

B.6. Ensuring a drug-free ASEAN

24. **Strategic objectives:** Reduce significantly, the overall prevalence of illicit drug abuse in the general population, in particular students, youth and those in high-risk and vulnerable groups through preventive measures and by increasing access to treatment, rehabilitation and aftercare services to ensure full re-integration into society as well as through enhanced partnership between the public and private sectors and civil society organizations.

B.7. Building disaster-resilient nations and safer communities

25. **Strategic objective:** Strengthen effective mechanisms and capabilities to prevent and reduce disaster losses in lives, and in social, economic, and environmental assets of ASEAN Member States and to jointly respond to disaster emergencies through concerted national efforts and intensified regional and international cooperation.

C. Social Justice and Rights

26. ASEAN is committed to promoting social justice and mainstreaming people's rights into its policies and all spheres of life, including the rights and welfare of disadvantaged, vulnerable and marginalised groups such as women, children, the elderly, persons with disabilities and migrant workers.

- C.1. Promotion and protection of the rights and welfare of women, children, the elderly, and persons with disabilities
- 27. **Strategic objective:** Safeguard the interests and rights as well as provide equal opportunities, and raise the quality of life and standard of living, for women, children, the elderly, and persons with disabilities.

C.2. Protection and promotion of the rights of migrant workers

28. **Strategic objective:** Ensure fair and comprehensive migration policies and adequate protection for all migrant workers in accordance with the laws, regulations and policies of respective ASEAN Member States as well as implement the ASEAN Declaration on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Migrant Workers 1.

C.3. Promoting Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

29. **Strategic objective:** Ensure that Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is incorporated in the corporate agenda and to contribute towards sustainable socio-economic development in ASEAN Member States.

D. Ensuring Environmental Sustainability

30. ASEAN shall work towards achieving sustainable development as well as promoting clean and green environment by protecting the natural resource base for economic and social development including the sustainable management and conservation of soil, water, mineral, energy, biodiversity, forest, coastal and marine resources as well as the improvement in water and air quality for the ASEAN region. ASEAN will actively participate in global efforts towardsaddressing global environmental challenges, including climate change and the ozone layer protection, as well as developing and adapting environmentally-sound technology for development needs and environmental sustainability.

D.1. Addressing global environmental issues

31. **Strategic Objective:** Effectively address global environmental issues without impinging on competitiveness, or social and economic development based on the principle of equity, flexibility, effectiveness and common but differentiated responsibility, respective capabilities as well as reflecting on different social and economic conditions.

D.2. Managing and preventing transboundary environmental pollution

32. **Strategic Objective:** Implement measures and enhance international and regional cooperation to combat transboundary environmental pollution, including haze pollution, transboundary movement of hazardous wastes through, among others, capacity building, enhancing public awareness, strengthening law enforcement, promoting environmentally sustainable practices as well as implement the ASEAN Agreement on Transboundary Haze Pollution 2.

D.3. Promoting sustainable development through environmental education and public participation

33. **Strategic Objective:** Establish a clean and green ASEAN, rich in cultural traditions where the values and practices of the people are in accordance with the rhythm and harmony of nature, with citizens who are environmentally literate, imbued with the environmental ethic, and willing and capable to ensure the sustainable development of the region through environmental education and public participation efforts.

D.4. Promoting Environmentally Sound Technology (EST)

34. **Strategic Objective:** Use environmentally sound technologies to achieve sustainable development with minimal impact on the environment

D.5. Promoting quality living standards in ASEAN cities/urban areas

35. **Strategic Objective:** Ensure cities/urban areas in ASEAN are environmentally sustainable, while meeting the social and economic needs of the people.

D.6. Harmonizing environmental policies and databases

36. **Strategic Objective:** Promote feasible efforts to harmonise on a step-by-step basis environmental policies, and databases, taking into account the national circumstances of Member States, to support the integration of the environmental, social and economic goals of the region.

D.7. Promoting the sustainable use of coastal and marine environment

37. **Strategic Objective:** Ensure ASEAN's coastal and marine environment are sustainably managed; representative ecosystems, pristine areas and species are protected; economic activities are sustainably managed; and public awareness of the coastal and marine environment instilled.

D.8. Promoting Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Biodiversity

38. **Strategic Objective:** Ensure ASEAN's rich biological diversity is conserved and sustainably managed toward enhancing social, economic and environmental well-being.

D.10. Responding to Climate Change and addressing its impacts

40. **Strategic Objective:** Enhance regional and international cooperation to address the issue of climate change and its impacts on socio-economic development, health and the environment, in ASEAN Member States through implementation of mitigation and adaptation measures, based on the principles of equity, flexibility, effectiveness, common but differentiated responsibilities, respective capabilities, as well as reflecting on different social and economic conditions.

D.11. Promoting Sustainable Forest Management (SFM)

41. **Strategic Objectives:** Promote the implementation of sustainable management of forest resources in the ASEAN region and eradicating unsustainable practices including combating illegal logging and its associated trade through amongst others; capacity building, technology transfer, enhancing public awareness and strengthening law enforcement and governance.

E. Building ASEAN Identity

42. The ASEAN identity is the basis of Southeast Asia's regional interests. It is our collective personality, norms, values and beliefs as well as aspirations as one ASEAN community. ASEAN will mainstream and promote greater awareness and common values in the spirit of unity in diversity at all levels of society.

E.1. Promotion of ASEAN awareness and a sense of community

43. **Strategic Objective:** Create a sense of belonging, consolidate unity in diversity and enhance deeper mutual understanding among ASEAN Member States about their culture, history, religion, and civilisation.

E.2. Preservation and promotion of ASEAN cultural heritage

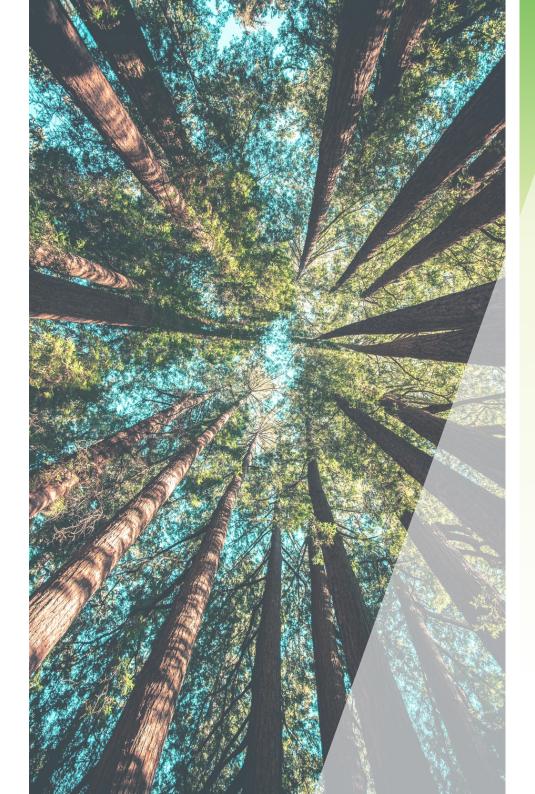
44. **Strategic Objective:** Promote the conservation and preservation of ASEAN cultural heritage to ensure its continuity to enhance awareness and understanding of the people about the unique history of the region and the cultural similarities and differences between and among ASEAN Member States as well as to protect the distinctiveness of ASEAN cultural heritage as a whole.

E.3. Promotion of Cultural Creativity and Industry

45. **Strategic Objective:** Enhance ASEAN identity and togetherness through cultural creativity and the promotion and cooperation on cultural industry.

E.4. Engagement with the community

46. **Strategic Objective:** To inculcate an ASEAN identity and build a people-oriented ASEAN where people are at the centre of community building, through the participation of all sectors of society.



Section IV

This Section highlights relevant sections of a UNWTO report on Sustainable Tourism. It contains very important research conclusions along with suggested actions on how Travel & Tourism can walk the talk of the UN SDGs.



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Tourism and the Sustainable Development Goals – Journey to 2030, Highlights

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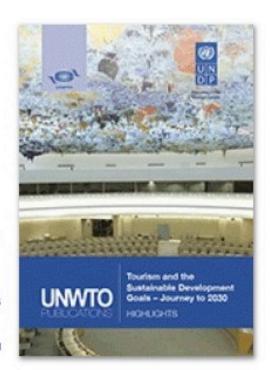
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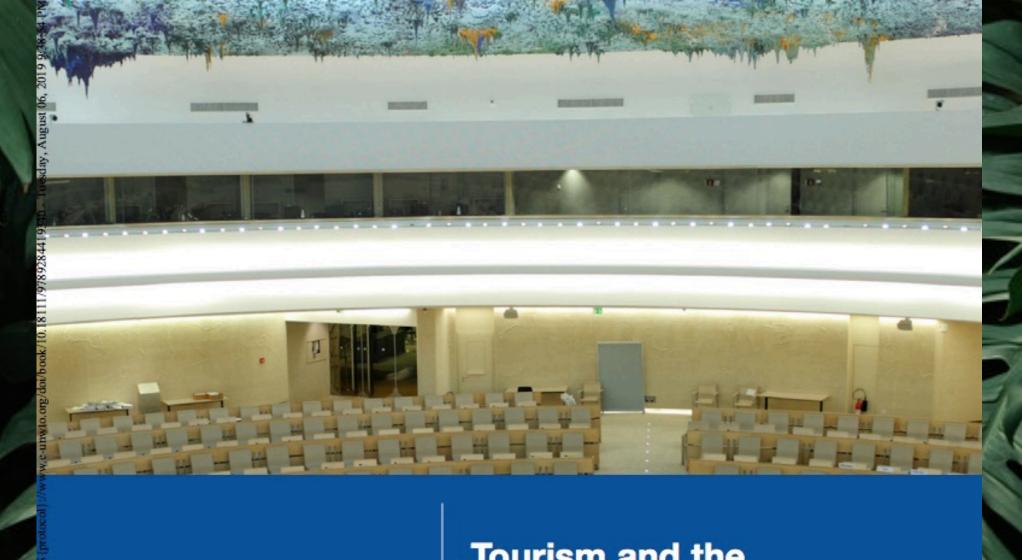
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Tourism and the Sustainable Development Goals – Journey to 2030 aims to build knowledge, empower and inspire tourism stakeholders to take necessary action to accelerate the shift towards a more sustainable tourism sector by aligning policies, business operations and investments with the SDGs. The publication highlights the links between tourism and the SDGs and provides recommendations on how to steer the road towards 2030. It is based on an analysis of 64 countries' Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) on the SDGs – submitted to the United Nations Highlevel Political Forum on Sustainable Development in 2016 and 2017 –, eight Mainstreaming,



Acceleration and Policy Support (MAPS) country roadmaps and corporate social responsibility (CSR) activities of 60 global tourism companies. The present Highlights summarize the main findings of the report.



UNV/TO PUBLICATIONS

Tourism and the Sustainable Development Goals – Journey to 2030

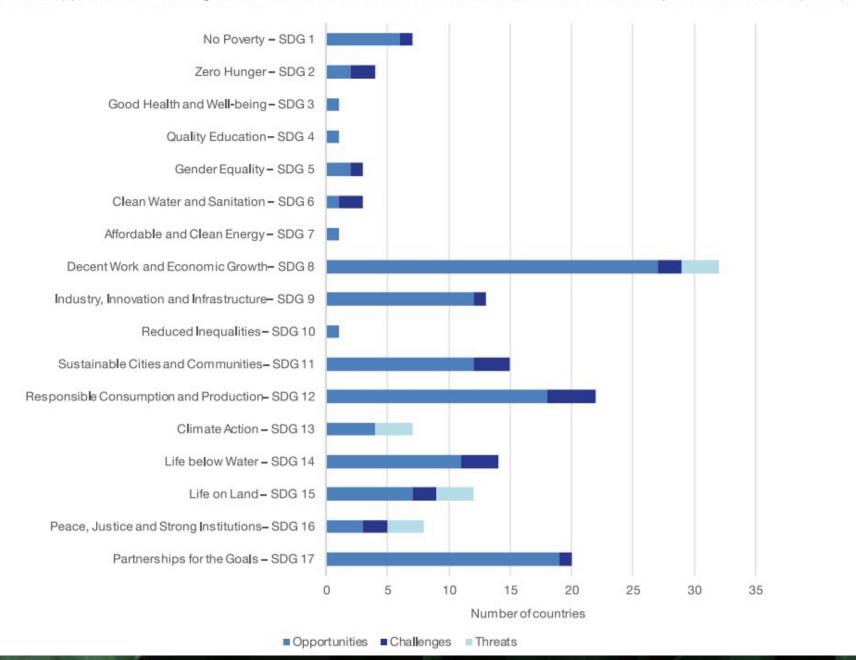
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This chart shows the clear imbalance in the levels of attention paid to the 17 SDGs

Figure 1: Tourism opportunities, challenges and threats in relation to the SDGs, as reported in 41 Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)





- Public policy needs coherent dialogue among all stakeholders: In order for tourism to contribute to and benefit from the progress towards the SDGs, effective collaboration with line ministries, the private sector and other tourism stakeholders is quintessential for policy coherence. Given the integrated nature of the SDGs, the various interrelations allow for combined efforts at all sectorial and spatial levels to optimize progress towards the SDGs.
- Dolicy measures: While recognizing tourism's value in advancing and even accelerating implementation and achievement of the SDGs, both the VNRs and the MAPS country reports have also raised important concerns about some of tourism's most pressing challenges and threats that could slow down or even negatively affect SDG progress. The reported challenges and external threats relating mostly to unsustainable resource consumption, climate change

or global economic instability – must be addressed by policymakers.

Policymakers must encourage and support the tourism private sector: The sustainability of the tourism private sector depends to a large extent on a supportive policy framework and financing, that would enable and incentivize small and large companies to develop business models that foster inclusive green growth – in particular in those areas where voluntary action is not sufficient to achieve the SDGs.



Note this key recommendation

The SDGs and the private sector – the business case for the Goals

Private companies are key players in the tourism sector. They include accommodation providers, transport companies, tour operators, attractions, destinations management companies, technology companies and many more. Given that every tourism destination relies on a well-functioning society, a healthy environment and a stable economy, the private sector has a large role to play in ensuring all three of these conditions. Businesses must aim to generate profit, take care of the environment they operate in and create a positive social impact. They can lead tourism towards a more sustainable path by embracing sustainable models and practices that do not undermine profitability; and on the contrary, make business sense. Yet, in order to become more competitive, companies need to operate in a supportive policy framework.

As well as these

Building competitiveness – key to sustainability for tourism industries

The Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) analysis of 60 large tourism companies representing accommodation,

transport and tour operators has shown that most of the companies engage in activities that relate to their own business operations followed by host-community support, suggesting that competitiveness and profitability remain the major drivers of sustainability in all tourism industries. This, in turn, produces cobenefits for society and the environment. Furthermore, their primary response to sustainability is anchored in building competitiveness rather than philanthropy or donations (see annex 2).

The private sector can lead tourism towards the achievement of the SDGs through the internalization of the SDGs

The private sector can contribute to all 17 SDGs, as shown by the analysis of CSR activities of 60 large international companies from the accommodation, transport and tour operator industries (figure 3). Some tourism companies already recognize that aligning business goals with the SDGs can bring about greater efficiencies, cost savings and competitiveness while enhancing their social license to operate. The private sector relates most of its actions to SDGs 12, 13, 1, 4, and 8 on 'Responsible Consumption and Production',

Improving performance by measuring impact

Both countries and companies lack frameworks to capture, aggregate and report on the full economic, social and environmental impacts of tourism. For tourism businesses to play a more significant role in realizing the SDGs, they must be able to measure their progress, benchmark themselves against comparable businesses and incrementally improve their performance. At the country level, UNWTO's Towards a Statistical Framework for Measuring Sustainable Tourism (MST) Initiative,4 as well as statistical capacity building and knowledge sharing are also necessary to inform evidence-based decisionmaking and policies. Launched with the support of the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), the Initiative aims to develop an international statistical framework for measuring tourism's role in sustainable development, including economic, environmental and social dimensions.



The UNWTO report features a ready-made list of suggested actions to walk the talk of the policy recommendations. These can easily be adopted and adapted by the Travel & Tourism industry.

Public policy

Note some specific suggestions outside the traditional Travel & Tourism comfort zones.

Companies and CSR actions

SDG 1 - End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Tourism provides income through job creation at local and community levels. It can be linked with national poverty reduction strategies and entrepreneurship. Low skills requirement and local recruitment can empower less favoured groups, particularly youth and women.



On-going staff training; Partnerships for education; Diversity management; Complementary benefits; In-kind donations for education, Poverty and human rights; Responsible investment and local recruitment; Local purchases and fair-trade

SDG 2 – End hunger, achieve food security and nutrition, promote sustainable agriculture

Tourism can spur sustainable agricultural by promoting the production and supplies to hotels, and sales of local products to tourists. Agro-tourism can generate additional income while enhancing the value of the tourism experience.



Local and green purchase (food/ agriculture); Local supplies and fair trade; Host community involvement; Wildlife and ecosystem protection; Offsetting actions

SDG 3 – Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Tax income generated from tourism can be reinvested in health care and services, improving maternal health, reduce child mortality and preventing diseases. Visitors fees collected in protected areas can as well contribute to health services.



Health prevention programs; Fight against sex tourism, health and disasters awareness and donations; Customer security and health – prevention and facilities

SDG 4 – Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning for all

Tourism has the potential to promote inclusiveness. A skilful workforce is crucial for tourism to prosper. The tourism sector provides opportunities for direct and indirect jobs for youth, women, and those with special needs, who should benefit through educational means.



Professional development and training; Partnerships for education; Diversity management; Education for culture and heritage; In-kind donations for education; On-going staff training, information, facilities; Host community involvement

SDG 5 – Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Tourism can empower women, particularly through the provision of direct jobs and income-generation from MMEs in tourism and hospitality related enterprises. Tourism can be a tool for women to become fully engaged and lead in every aspect of society.



Diversity management; Awareness campaigns and in-kind donations towards fight against sex tourism and human rights; Non-discrimination values in staff recruitment and training

SDG 6 - Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Tourism investment requirement for providing utilities can play a critical role in achieving water access and security, as well as hygiene and sanitation for all. The efficient use of water in tourism, pollution control and technology efficiency can be key to safeguarding our most precious resource.



New equipment and technologies; Prevention programs for security and health; Standards and certifications; Community involvement

SDG 7 – Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

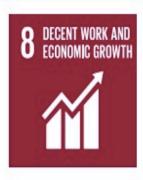
As a sector, which is energy intensive, tourism can accelerate the shift towards increased renewable energy shares in the global energy mix. By promoting investments in clean energy sources, tourism can help to reduce green house gases, mitigate climate change and contribute to access of energy for all.



New equipment and technologies; Prevention programs for security and health; Standards and certifications; Community involvement

SDG 8 – Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all

Tourism, as services trade, is one of the top four export earners globally, currently providing one in ten jobs worldwide. Decent work opportunities in tourism, particularly for youth and women, and policies that favour better diversification through tourism value chains can enhance tourism positive socio-economic impacts.



Training for professional development; Diversity management and local recruitment; Performance incentivescomplementary benefits; Responsible investment and local purchases; Community involvement

SDG 9 – Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Tourism development relies on good public and private infrastructure. The sector can influence public policy for infrastructure upgrade and retrofit, making them more sustainable, innovative and resource-efficient and moving towards low carbor growth, thus attracting tourists and other sources of foreign investment.



Eco-design; New equipment and technologies in energy and water resources; Renewable energies: Equipment and materials for recycling and waste; On-going staff training



SDG 10 - Reduce inequality within and among countries

Tourism can be a powerful tool for reducing inequalities if it engages local populations and all key stakeholders in its development. Tourism can contribute to urban renewal and rural development by giving people the opportunity to prosper in their place of origin. Tourism is an effective means for economic integration and diversification.



Diversity management; Local enterprise investment; Responsible purchases; Non-discrimination values in staff recruitment and training; Community involvement

SDG 11 – Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

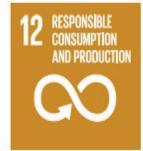
Tourism can advance urban infrastructure and accessibility, promote regeneration and preserve cultural and natural heritage, assets on which tourism depends. Investment in green infrastructure (more efficient transport, reduced air pollution) should result in smarter and greener cities for, not only residents but also tourists.



Certifications; Partnerships; Awareness campaigns, in-kind donations for culture and heritage sites; Host community involvement; Clean energy; Resource efficiency; Biodiversity conservation initiatives

SDG 12 – Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

The tourism sector needs to adopt sustainable consumption and production (SCP) modes, accelerating the shift towards sustainability. Tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for tourism including for energy, water, waste, biodiversity and job creation will result in enhanced economic, social and environmental outcomes.



Efficiency technologies for energy and water; Renewable energies; Recycling – waste treatment; Pollution reduction; Local purchase and enterprises; Local supplier; Community involvement; Responsible investment; Guest involvement



SDG 13 – Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Tourism contributes to and is affected by climate change. Tourism stakeholders should play a leading role in the global response to climate change. By reducing its carbon footprint, in the transport and accommodation sector, tourism can benefit from low carbon growth and help tackle one of the most pressing challenges of our time.



Eco-design; New equipment and technologies; Renewable energies; Recycling and waste; Wildlife and ecosystems – landscape protection; Pollution reduction; Offsetting actions; Awareness campaign and in-kind donations for disasters

SDG 14 – Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

Coastal and maritime tourism rely on healthy marine ecosystems. Tourism development must be a part of Integrated Coastal Zone Management in order to help conserve and preserve fragile marine ecosystems and serve as a vehicle to promote a blue economy, contributing to the sustainable use of marine resources.



Wildlife and ecosystems animal protection; Pollution reduction; Waste treatment; Offsetting actions; Green purchases; Information for customers and staff; Community involvement

SDG 15 – Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems and halt biodiversity loss

Rich biodiversity and natural heritage are often the main reasons why tourists visit a destination. Tourism can play a major role if sustainably managed in fragile zones, not only in conserving and preserving biodiversity, but also in generating revenue as an alternative livelihood to local communities.



Wildlife and ecosystems animal protection; Pollution reduction; Waste treatment; Offsetting actions; Green purchases; Information for customers and staff; Community involvement



SDG 16 – Promote peaceful and inclusive societies, provide access to justice for all and build inclusive institutions

As tourism revolves around billions of encounters between people of diverse cultura backgrounds, the sector can foster multicultural and inter-faith tolerance and understanding, laying the foundation for more peaceful societies. Tourism, which benefits and engages local communities, can also consolidate peace in post-conflict societies.



Human rights awareness; In-kind donations; Local enterprises – responsible Investment; Local recruitment and purchases; Diversity and respect policy; Anti-corruption money laundering; Client relationships; Host community involvement

SDG 17 – Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

Due to its cross-sectoral nature, tourism has the ability to strengthen private/public partnerships and engage multiple stakeholders – international, national, regional and local – to work together to achieve the SDGs and other common goals. Public policy and innovative financing are at the core for achieving the 2030 Agenda.



Professional development;
Partnerships for education; Wildlife
and ecosystems animal protection;
Offsetting actions; Supplier and
Customer involvement; Client
relationships; Staff involvement and
relationships; Community involvement



