

The Sustainable Development Goals and Tourism

in the Upper Bay of Fundy

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The United Nations' Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is one of the most important global agreements in recent history. The agenda, with the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at its core, is a guide to tackling the world's most pressing challenges – including ending poverty and bringing economic prosperity, social inclusion, environmental sustainability and peace and good governance to all countries and all people by 2030.

The SDGs cover a wide range of complex social, economic, and environmental challenges and addressing them will require transformations in how societies and economies function and how we interact with our planet. The tourism sector can be a powerful vehicle to promote and reach milestones of the ambitious global agenda, given that it is one of the major sectors in international trade and a main job and wealth creator for many countries.

Goals 8, 12, and 14 explicitly feature tourism in their targets for sustainable economic growth, sustainable consumption and production, and the sustainable use of oceans and marine resources respectively. Yet, given the sheer size and crosscutting nature of the tourism sector, it has the potential to contribute -directly or indirectly – to all 17 SDGs.

Engaging with the SDGs is within the best interest for the tourism sector as it demonstrates their positive impacts on the community and promotes long-term investments in the region.

This document contains a high-level asset categorization based on aligning the Upper Bay of Fundy Region tourism sector with the Sustainable Development Goals by looking at the success of other regions tourism sectors and conducting an internal assessment.



View of night sky in Fundy National Park

ABOUT THIS DOCUMENT

Purpose of this guide

The Sustainable Development Goals and Tourism in the Fundy Region outlines the key assets (tourism sector related companies) within the Upper Bay of Fundy Region of New Brunswick, Canada. While the tourism is only specifically named in three goals of the SDGs – it has the ability to contribute to all 17. This guide aims to showcase the work that is already being done while also promoting the benefits of becoming engaged with the Global Agenda.

While there is increasing awareness of the critical role local enterprises have in SDG implementation, there is little in the way of handbooks, tool kits, or guidance materials available on what this means in practice. Additionally, existing guides on implementing the SDGs in other sectors do not address the unique needs and opportunities characteristic of the tourism sector. This Guide addresses this gap with a detailed inventory of the region while also building on existing resources and the experiences of organizations/ regions who have already started engaging with the SDGs.

There is no 'right' way for the tourism sector to engage with the SDGs. How a company chooses to act will depend on their size, context, values, priorities and the needs of their own communities and customers. This Guide outlines general concepts, examples to help tailor an approach, and offers a case study of tourism in the Upper Bay of Fundy.

Report Roadmap

Section 01 summarizes what the SDGs are and why the tourism sector is crucial for the achievement of the SDGs.

Section 02 takes a look at the specific impacts of Fundy Region, developing asset inventory of the tourism operators that currently operate in the Region. .

Section 03 examines specific companies in the region that show a commitment to sustainability and provides examples that could benefit other tourism operations.

Section 04 offers examples of the tourism sector working with the SDGs elsewhere in the world.

Appendix A outlines the tourism asset inventory in its entirety.

Appendix B contains all goals and targets of the Sustainable Development Goals.

Who is this guide for?

This Guide assesses the tourism companies currently operating in the Fundy Region of New Brunswick and is primarily aimed at showcasing the value the industry can have in regards to implementing the Global Agenda. A great deal of work has already been completed on the Sustainable Development Goals through research and community outreach, but there is a gap when it comes to tourism and the SDGs. By recognizing, documenting, monitoring, and advertising the importance of SDGs while also describing the work that is already being done it is hopeful that more industries and companies within the tourism sector will adopt the SDGs into their own mandates.



SECTION 01 The Goals



HISTORY OF THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

History of the SDGs

Some background information is provided to trace the pathway to the 17 SDGs.

The United Nations formed in 1945 and was then represented by 51 Member States through the United Nations Charter; this charter continues to shape the work of the UN and its impact on member nations. Today, the United Nations is an international organization comprised of 193 member states. The overarching goal of United Nations is to work towards world peace, assist in relationships between countries, improve living conditions worldwide, and assist in disaster relief efforts. The work of the United Nations is guided by its founding charter, which directs UN activities relating to the global issues of sustainability, human rights, equity, climate change, and the production of food.

In 2000, the UN developed the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The main purpose of the MDGs was to commit world leaders to combat problems such as poverty, hunger, disease, education, discrimination, and environmental degradation. This purpose emphasized human capital, infrastructure, and human rights (social, economic, and political), with the intent of increasing living standards worldwide.

Each of the eight goals noted below also had specific targets and dates for achieving those targets:

1. To eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
2. To achieve universal primary education
3. To promote gender equality and empower women
4. To reduce child mortality
5. To improve maternal health
6. To combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases
7. To ensure environmental sustainability
8. To develop a global partnership for development.

As of 2013, progress towards the goals was uneven. While some countries achieved many goals, others were not on track to realize any. Additionally, no country was able to successfully achieve all of the MDGs. Critics of the MDGs complained about a lack of justification behind chosen objectives, the difficulty or lack of measurements for some goals, and unbalanced progress among others. For example, although developed countries' aid for achieving the MDGs rose during the challenge period, more than one half went for debt relief, and much of the remaining funding went towards natural disaster relief and military aid, instead of addressing goals and targets around sustainability and betterment.



Millennium Development Goals graphic

The United Nations predicted that the Millennium Development Goals would be globally achieved by 2015. As is well documented, progress was made on some goals, but many observers felt that, overall, the goals had not appreciably advanced in any significant way.

In retrospect, the MDGs did serve to raise global awareness on the goals, heightened understanding of the complexity and interconnectedness of the issues. Perhaps most significantly, the MDGs helped the UN move forward in the development of a new Global Agenda.

In 2015, the UN gathered at a 3-day summit in New York City to update the MDGs with a more focused call for action intended to promote equality and protect the planet. The summit was considered a historic event, bringing together over 150 world leaders to collaborate on the development of new set of goals to improve the quality of life worldwide. These new goals became the 17 Sustainable Development Goals. The United Nations officially adopted the SDGs in 2018 and set their date for achievement as 2030.

The SDGs are only a component of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (often referred to as the Global Agenda or the 2030 Agenda) and apply to all 193 member nations. The SDGs are interrelated: for example, Goal 1: Ending Poverty goes hand-in-hand with other goals relating to gender equity, education for all, and improving living conditions. The 17 Goals are then further divided into 169 targets; achievement of the goals and targets are evaluated through more than 230 indicators. The indicators were developed to rectify the primary critique of the Millennium Development Goals as un-measurable and to aid in the review process at local, regional, national, and global levels.

The SDGs cover a much broader range of challenges than the MDGs, most of which are relevant and applicable to all countries or vulnerable groups within countries. They emphasize the inter-linkages between the social, economic and environmental dimensions of sustainable development, as well as between the goals themselves – and therefore the need to address the goals in context of one another (and not separately or sequentially). They include targets devoted to mobilizing the means required to implement the SDGs, such as partnerships, financing and enabling policies. They recognize that addressing the challenges of the SDGs is everybody's responsibility and explicitly call on business, civil society, and the tertiary and academic sectors among others to collaborate on the achievement of the SDGs.

*United Nations Sustainable
Development Goals logo*



Notably, the SDGs are not legally binding on any individual nation or the UN, instead signatory governments are expected to work on these goals at a voluntary basis, taking responsibility for creating national plans and frameworks to work towards achieving the 2030 Agenda including meeting the affiliated targets and indicators. While some nations have willingly committed themselves to the SDGs (Germany and Australia are generally considered to be the front-runners), other nations, like Canada, have struggled to make much progress to date. Recently there has been strides in academia to create SDG documents for university guidance.

The countries involved in the SDGs (the UN's 193 Member States) are also responsible for reviewing their own progress with voluntary follow-up reports. These reports outline their successful implementation of the 2030 Agenda, or include a plan for meeting targets if not on track. Canada's most recent voluntary progress review was released in July 2019 and shows that the nation is not on track to achieve the goals by 2030. At the federal level, Canada has recognized that it cannot make sufficient progress without involving other stakeholders, including the provinces, municipalities, universities, NGO, public agencies, and the private sector. This multi-level approach is widely recognized as the path to achieving the SDGs. As such, the informal summary of The 2015 UN Summit on Sustainable Development suggested:

“The engagement of stakeholders, was highly emphasized, and over fifty partnership events were held during the Summit. The participation of development partners, including civil society organizations and the private sector, in the preparation of the SDGs and the 2030 Agenda has been unprecedented. In order to fully achieve the Agenda, it will be necessary to continue to be inclusive, bringing together stakeholders everywhere to be engaged in the Agenda's implementation”¹

The role of a specific industry in the SDG Global Agenda, tourism in the Fundy Region of New Brunswick, is the focus of this report.

¹ https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/16192015partnerships_background_note.pdf

What are the SDGs?

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a part of Resolution 70/1, which states that the Agenda for Sustainable Development “is a place of action for people, planet, and prosperity. It seeks to strengthen universal peace in larger freedom.” The resolution is an agreement of all stakeholders, member states, and partnerships to work in collaboration to implement the goals by taking bold and transformative steps that were deemed to be urgently needed to shift the world on a more sustainable and resilient path.

The SDGs are both broad-based and interdependent – each with their own list of targets and indicators. To make these Goals more successful than their predecessor (the MDGs), data on the 17 goals has been made available in an easily-understood form and all six working languages of the UN (Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, and Spanish). Further, the goals have been presented world-wide as an infographic as well as in longer, more informative statement to assist implementers in more fully understanding the purpose and direction of each goal.



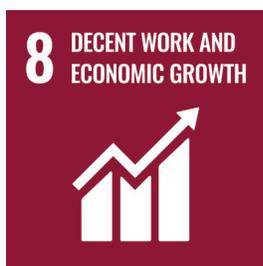
The Sustainable Development Goals graphic

HOW THE TOURISM SECTOR CAN CONTRIBUTE TO THE SDGs

Tourism and the SDGs, which benefits and engages local communities, can also provide a source of livelihood, strengthen cultural identities, and spur entrepreneurial activities. Ultimately, the localization of positive actions can contribute to much more: evidence in other regions shows that a healthy tourism economy can also help to prevent violence, reduce conflicts, and also plays a role in consolidating peace in post-conflict societies.

Tourism can be a powerful vehicle to promote and reach milestones of the ambitious global agenda, given that it is one of the major sectors in international trade and a main employment and wealth creator for many countries.

Goals 8, 12, and 14 explicitly feature tourism in their targets for sustainable economic growth, sustainable consumption and production, and the sustainable use of oceans and marine resources respectively.



TARGET 8.9

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



TARGET 12.B

Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable tourism



TARGET 14.7

Increase the economic benefits from sustainable use of marine resources

Sustainable tourism is firmly positioned in the 2030 Agenda. Achieving this agenda, however, requires a clear implementation framework, adequate financing and investment in technology, infrastructure and human resources.

The following sections outline work that has already been done in the Fundy Region, showcasing businesses that inadvertently already contribute and work towards the Global Goals.

At a Glance



1 Tourism is well positioned to foster economic growth and developmental all levels and provide income through job creation. Sustainable tourism development, and its impact at the community level can be linked with entrepreneurship and empowering youth and women.

2 Tourism can spur agricultural productivity by promoting the production, use and sale of local produce in tourist destinations and its full integration in the tourism value chain. Tourism can lead to more resilient agriculture while enhancing the tourist experience.

3 Tourism's contribution to economic growth and development can also have a knock-on effect on health and well-being. Further, tourism is for locals too - allowing those living within their region to get out, celebrate, and enjoy.

4 Tourism not only has a well-trained and skillful workforce, but it also has the potential to promote inclusiveness and fostering a learning environment, showcasing local histories and culture.

5 Tourism can empower women in multiple ways, particularly through the provision of jobs and through income-generating opportunities in small and larger-scale tourism and hospitality related enterprises.

6 The efficient use of water in the tourism sector, coupled with appropriate safety measures, wastewater management, pollution control and technology efficiency can be key to safeguarding our most precious resource.

7 As a sector that requires substantial energy input, tourism can accelerate the shift toward renewable energy and increase its share in the global energy mix.

8 Tourism is one of the driving forces of global economic growth and currently provides for 1 in 11 jobs worldwide. By giving access to decent work opportunities in the tourism sector, society can benefit from increased skills and professional development.

9 Tourism development relies on good public and privately supplied infrastructure and an innovative environment. This should also facilitate further sustainable industrialization, necessary for economic growth, development and innovation.

10 Tourism can be a powerful tool for community development and reducing inequalities if it engages local populations and all key stakeholders in its development. Tourism can contribute to urban renewal and rural development and reduce regional imbalances.

11 Sustainable tourism has the potential to advance urban infrastructure and universal accessibility, promote regeneration of areas in decay and preserve cultural and natural heritage, assets on which tourism depends.

12 A tourism sector that adopts sustainable consumption and production (SCP) practices can play a significant role in accelerating the global shift towards sustainability. Developing resource efficient initiatives that result in enhanced economic, social and environmental outcomes.

13 Tourism contributes to and is affected by climate change. It is, therefore, in the sector's own interest to play a leading role in the global response to climate change. By lowering energy consumption and shifting to renewable energy sources, tourism can help tackle one of the most pressing challenges of our time.

14 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.

15 Majestic landscapes, pristine forests, rich biodiversity, and natural heritage sites are often main reasons why tourists visit a destination. Sustainable tourism can play a major role, not only in conserving and preserving biodiversity, but also in respecting terrestrial ecosystems.

16 As tourism revolves around billions of encounters between people of diverse cultural backgrounds, the sector can foster multicultural and inter-faith tolerance and understanding, laying the foundation for more peaceful societies.

17 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.

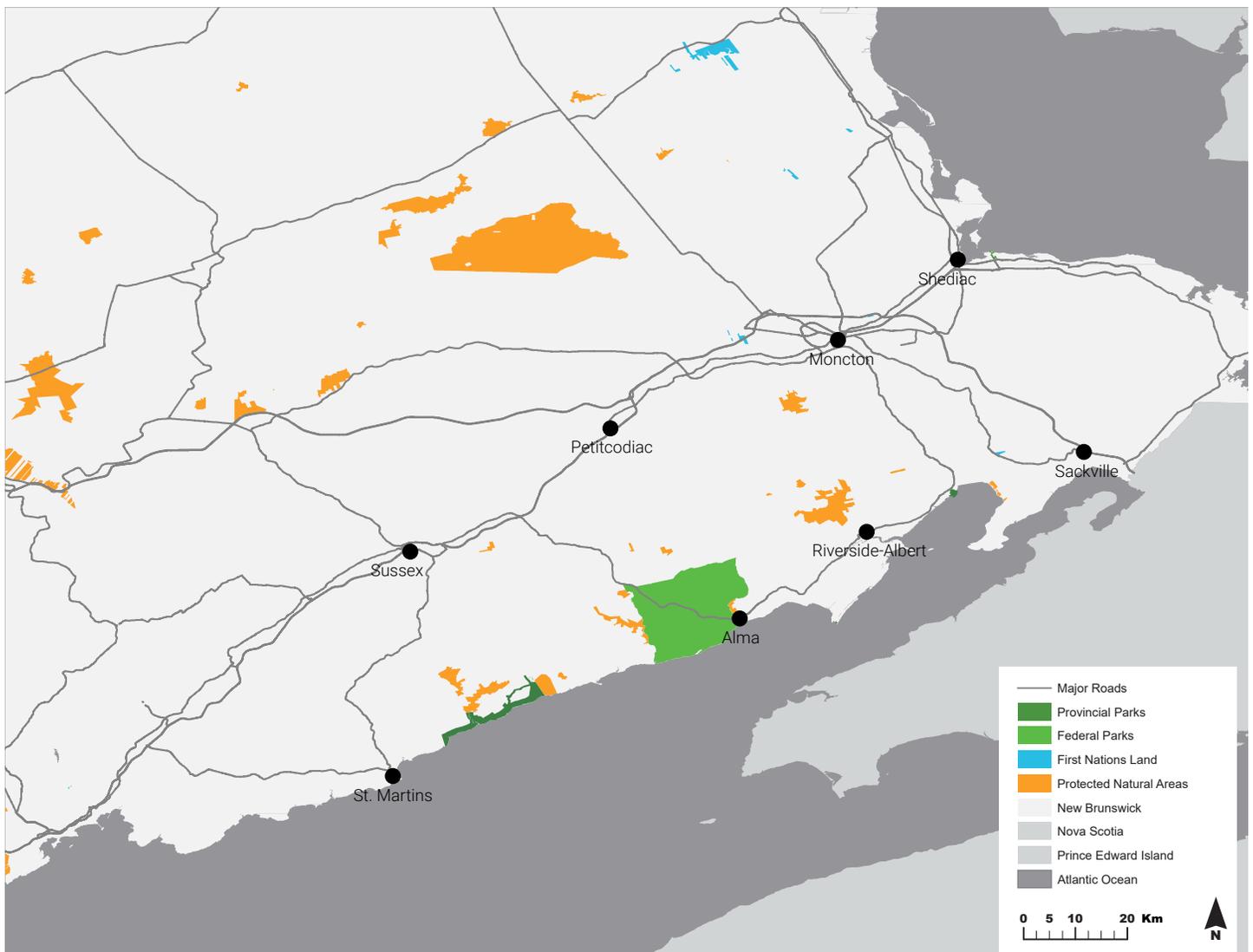


SECTION 02 Upper Bay of Fundy

THE REGION

The Upper Bay of Fundy Region of New Brunswick has a lot to offer to residents and tourists. This region has the world's highest tides, billion-year-old coastlines, and every kind of experience: wet, wild, and sophisticated. On any weather-hospitable day, one can bike, hike, or drive along the Fundy Trail; rappel down cliffs; camp under the stars; swim in the sea - all while being close to the coastal city of Saint John, or the province's largest urban centre, Moncton. This region has the ability to appeal to a wide range of residents and every type of tourist, all year long.

The sheer volume and variety of activities that can take place in the region allows for the tourism sector to thrive, and to also have a large impact on the local communities. Incorporating the SDGs into the focus of activities and actions could have a major impact on both increasing sustainability and contributing toward Canada's achievement of the 2030 Agenda.



ASSET INVENTORY AND THE SDGS

A tourism asset inventory is a foundational piece of the Destination Development Strategy that ensures acknowledgment of the contributions of community members and engagement of these community members in the post-pandemic future of the region.

The SDGs provide an internationally accepted set of values which balance people, the planet, and prosperity. The Destination Development Strategy integrates the SDGs into the Tourism Asset Inventory to provide an holistic accounting for the region's assets.

The following tourism asset inventory for the Upper Bay of Fundy region provides an analysis of the inventory results by aligning them with the SDGs to identify where gaps exist. Next steps for the Working Group in the Destination Development Strategy are provided in this section as well as recommendations to support organizations and communities to more fully integrate SDGs at the organizational level as well as within day to day activities.

A full version of this asset inventory can be found in Appendix A.

Step 1: Mapping current activities

The Tourism Asset Inventory was compiled using primary and secondary data sources, in collaboration with partners including Albert County Tourism Association, Albert County Chamber of Commerce, NB Tourism Heritage and Culture, Friends of Fundy, and Fundy Biosphere Reserve.

Data was collected for operators and experiences within the following tourism sub-sectors:

- Outdoor and Adventure;
- Food and Beverage;
- Heritage and Culture;
- Community Based Organizations;
- and Accommodations.

Each asset listing includes the following data:

- business type;
- business seasonality;
- industry ratings;
- owner/operator name;
- website;
- social media accounts;
- and physical location.

There is no correct way to orient a business or an industry with the SDGs. At the time this inventory was undertaken, there were 202 assets over the 5 sectors. For simplicity, this project has categorized the industry sub-sectors with their most relevant SDGs, rather than each business. These categorization serves as a 'report card' for the tourism industry in the Upper Bay of Fundy Region and where there are gaps that could be addressed.

It is important to note that just because a relationship to an SDG is not readily apparent in a sector does not mean that sector is unable to contribute to it.

The results can be viewed in the image to the right.

This exercise is useful in determining short-term goals (what a sub-sector can easily work towards) and long-term goals, which require some extra brainstorming



Step 2: Build capacity and ownership of the SDGs

Mapping what the tourism sector is already doing to support and contribute to the SDGs across all areas or within specific goals is a critical starting point for discovering possibilities for deeper engagement. The mapping activity shows us that all SDGs are currently related to some degree to a sector within the tourism industry in the Upper Bay of Fundy Region. The mapping exercise is also a powerful tool for showcasing what is already in place, as well as for identifying synergies or partnerships that could be created within the region.

By using the SDG framework to guide the tourism sector mapping exercise the region will be able to:

- Identify key stakeholders and potential champions for the SDGs
- Identify strengths and gaps as a basis for identifying priorities and actions on the SDGs
- Help build a business case for further engagement in the SDGs

Taking a participatory approach is key to working towards the SDG agenda. This includes collaboration and partnership within and across organizations and communities by bringing all of those involved in the life and work of biosphere regions and the greater community on board to both champion the work already underway and to create substantial ownership of actions taken.

Building capacity and ownership of the SDGs requires understanding the current knowledge of and commitment to the SDGs across research, learning, teaching, operations, governance and culture. Reaching this understanding could include a stock-taking of the information gathered in Step 1. This may indicate where existing knowledge gaps lie and how to advocate for the importance of the SDGs in the region. Developing a report with key tourism industry stakeholders and communities is also an excellent step towards building capacity, and showcasing how achievable the SDGs are.

By discussing the local relevance of the SDGs, people within the tourism sector, and the tourists they share experiences with gain a shared understanding of the SDGs, learn about the work and interests of others, begin to identify areas for collaboration and action, and nurture a collective and individual ownership of the process and community of practice. Engaging with the community in particular is key to this step.

Step 3: Integrate, implement, and embed

The previous steps set the scene for understanding the SDGs, and mapping out the ways the tourism industry can contribute to goal achievement. Step 3 looks to identify the best way of integrating and implementing commitment and actions on the SDGs. This step will help to determine if small changes or large-scale actions are supported to shift outcomes toward SDG achievement, and will also highlight the leadership areas where SDG achievement is well underway.

Depending on the context, this step will involve including the SDGs in various ways – this may include implementing new recycling habits, energy protocols, or establishing collaborative efforts on implementing policies, strategies and/or action plans for the region. To complete this step, the tourism asset needs to make decisions that are clear and widely supported about how the SDGs will be mainstreamed in all areas.

Mainstreaming the SDGs in all key areas means either:

- Embedding commitment and actions on the SDGs into a whole-of-sector strategy and its supporting elements; or
- Commitment and actions on the SDGs are reflected in small changes at an asset-level.

The real transformational power takes place when the SDG framework is integrated within the whole region, becoming 'business-as-usual'.

Step 4: Monitor, evaluate, and communicate

The way in which the sector evaluates and celebrates their contributions to the SDGs is key to informing and shaping future engagement and action. This can be done either as a continued monitoring effort through reports, or simply by committing to small changes within each individual asset (for example, only washing towels when a guest requests it in accommodations, or attempting to go carbon neutral).

Whatever method is decided, a cohesive and well-grounded communications plan will enable the tourism sector in the Upper Bay of Fundy Region to create and share compelling stories to draw both the necessary support for their future engagement with the SDGs and to widen the shared understanding of the SDGs among residents and tourists alike.

SECTION 03 Regional Snapshot



Given the focus on ecotourism and sustainability in the region, it is clear that the SDGs are already integral to the tourism sector in the Upper Bay of Fundy Region. This report showcases both current achievements and also highlights the ways in which the SDGs are already part of the fabric of the tourism landscape in the area. Building on current successes with small changes will only increase the impact of the region on the 2030 Global Agenda.

This section outlines several assets in the Upper Bay of Fundy Region that already implement the SDGs and serve as inspiration for all tourism assets interested in making changes that relate to sustainability, conservation, and positive impacts.

This is by no means a comprehensive list of work that has already been completed in the region - instead it is a brief snapshot of several key initiatives.

SECTION 04 Global Efforts



THE SDGS AND TOURISM

As previously shared, The SDGs are an new agenda providing a framework for governments, business, industry, civil society, and education to collaboratively work towards a sustainable future. This agenda builds on and provides an enhanced space to introduce, progress, and normalize inter-disciplinary approaches to sustainable development.

While tourism has previously been an underutilized sector for promoting the SDGs, it has recently been gaining traction within Canada and internationally for its relevance to the SDGs. The SDGs provide an excellent framework that can help give structure to sustainable work in destinations and tourism companies. As the world's largest sector, tourism presents an exciting opportunity to implement the SDGs on a local, regional, national, and international scale.

This section provides several examples of where the SDGs have been utilized with the tourism sector in mind.

United Nations World Tourism Organization

Recently, the World Tourism Association (UNWTO) produced the publication *Tourism and the Sustainable Development Goals - Journey to 2030* which outlines the impact a well-designed tourism strategy can have on the Global Goals. The documents key discussion points are summarized below.

- The tourism sector can contribute to all 17 SDGs
- Aligning with the SDGs can bring about greater efficiencies, cost savings, and competitiveness
- Tourism businesses must find a way to measure their progress in the SDGs
- Financial incentives important for enhancing the sectors commitment to the SDGs
- Alignment to the SDGs must be based on the regional situation
- Multi-stakeholder partnerships are necessary
- Knowledge must be shared - this is a communal effort.

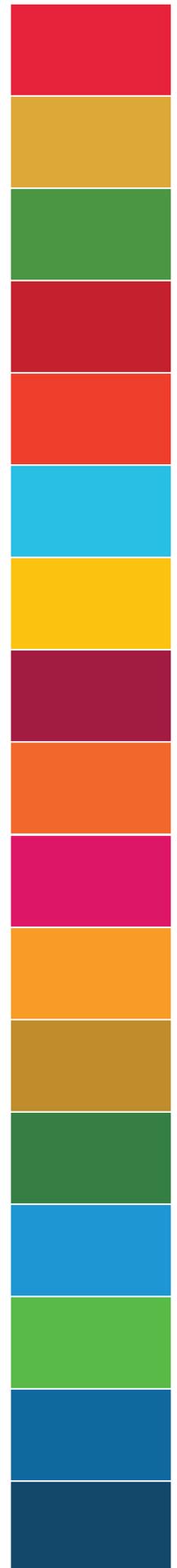
The organization now has a website with a database that shares tourism efforts worldwide and how they relate to the SDGs.

In the end, UNWTO believes sustainable tourism should follow these three pillars:

1. Make optimal use of environmental resources that constitute a key element in tourism development, maintaining essential ecological processes and helping to conserve natural heritage and biodiversity.
2. Respect the socio-cultural authenticity of host communities, conserve their built and living cultural heritage and traditional values, and contribute to inter-cultural understanding and tolerance.
3. Ensure viable, long-term economic operations, providing socio-economic benefits to all stakeholders that are fairly distributed, including stable employment and income-earning opportunities and social services to host communities, and contributing to poverty alleviation.



Cover art of UNWTO document



Yukon Tourism Development Strategy

Within Canada, work has begun in relation to the SDGs and the tourism sector. Yukon Territory has produced their tourism development strategy with the SDGs in mind, laying out a 10-year vision for tourism to be a vibrant, sustainable component of Yukon's economy and society for the benefit of future generations. The document is the culmination of a fourteen-month process to develop a long-term vision for sustainably growing tourism in the territory.

The overall focus of the document is on 8 core values:

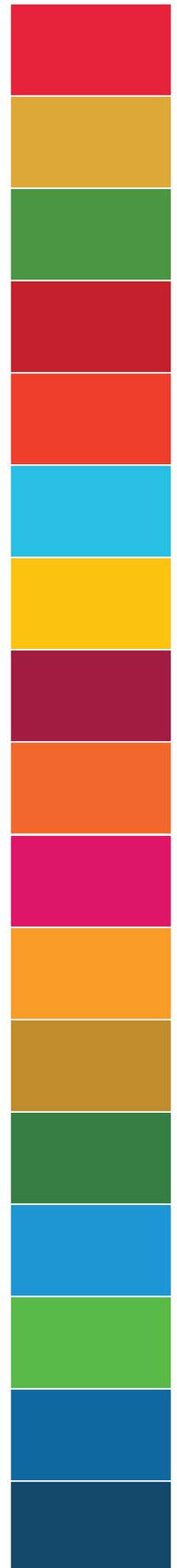
1. Love our Yukon
2. Encourage a thriving tourism sector
3. Preserve and enjoy our natural environment
4. Honour our heritage
5. Celebrate our cultures
6. Build healthy communities
7. Develop partnerships
8. Foster Innovation

One key element of this tourism development strategy is the relevance of locals within the tourism sector, both as employees but also as clients. It's important, particularly in the wake of COVID-19 wherein travel to new regions may be limited to provide incentives to explore in your own backyard.

While the SDGs are not specifically mentioned in this document, it is evident how each goal is relevant to achieving any focus of the document. Further, this tourism strategy contains how achieving any goal will be measured through transparency, accuracy, reliability, and relevance - which assists in the implementation of measuring the success of the tourism sector recommended by UNTWO.



Yukon, Northern Lights



Thomson Okanagan Biosphere Package

Thomson Okanagan Biosphere - located in British Columbia, is unaffiliated with UNESCO, therefore a different type of biosphere than Fundy Biosphere Reserve within the Upper Bay of Fundy Region. However, this biosphere organization is a Sustainable Tourism System certified by the Responsible Tourism Institute, an international certification body that maintains a MOU with UNESCO to align with the 17 SDGs. This allows tourism industry stakeholders within the Thomson Okanagan to be recognized and involved with the Biosphere Certification.

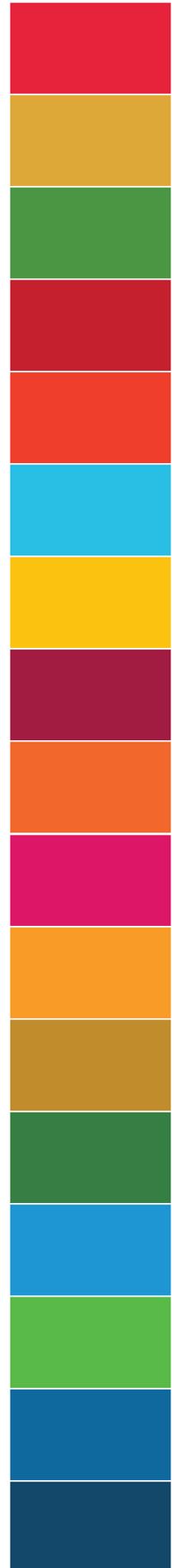
The certification program could be replicated in the Upper Bay of Fundy Region. The certification program guarantees an adequate long term balance between the economic, socio-cultural, and environmental dimensions of a destination - reporting significant benefits for the entity itself, society, and the environment.

The Biosphere Commitment Program held by the organization in the region is a collaborative industry effort to uphold responsible tourism development practices, differentiate the region from other competitors, and attract visitors that are seeking authentic, meaningful, and sustainable experiences.

The biosphere advertises that the benefits to this program are greater competitiveness, access to training resources, information tools, and interaction among members to develop partnerships.



Thomson Okanagan Biosphere



United Nations World Tourism Organization

Another document produced by UNTWO and the Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN), this document looks at Spain and the impact of tourism on the achievement of the 17 SDGs.

It includes a methodological proposal for applying effectively and efficiently the 2030 Agenda to tourism, considering the systems for assessing compliance with the goals defined therein and the possible relations between the tourism sector and the SDGs.

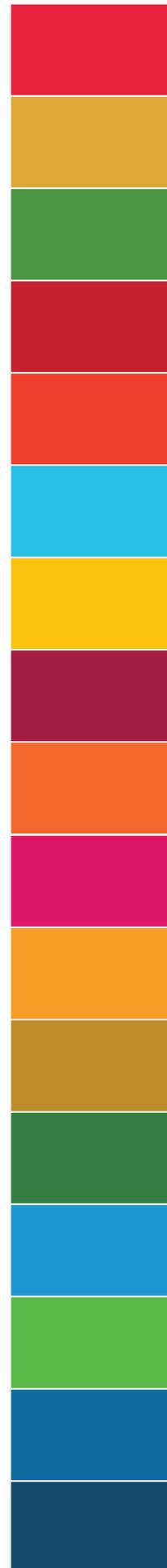
A Guide to Sustainable Tourism is intended primarily as a practical and useful manual for the tourism sector. Its main objective is to offer a series of criteria for each of the 17 SDGs, which will allow promoters or professionals involved in the tourism sector to reflect on the degree of involvement of their destination or tourism product with the goals defined in the 2030 Agenda.

A user-friendly checklist is provided as a reference to evaluate the degree of compliance with these criteria. The guide includes two examples of tourist destinations that have completed the list and whose results are shown through colour code (red, orange, yellow and green). Likewise, the document contains a certification proposal for the sector developed by the Responsible Tourism Institute (RTI) - which could be retrofitted for the Upper Bay of Fundy Region.

The overall aim of the document is to encourage all tourist activities to continuously and progressively incorporate new criteria to make them more sustainable and respectful towards the planet and to make a more fair and equal society.



Mosque-Cathedral of Cordoba





Bay of Fundy, sunset



APPENDIX B The Goals

Goal	Goal & Targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)
Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere	<p>1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day</p> <p>1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions</p> <p>1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable</p> <p>1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance</p> <p>1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters</p> <p>1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions</p> <p>1.b Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions</p>
Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	<p>2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round</p> <p>2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons</p> <p>2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment</p> <p>2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality</p> <p>2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed</p> <p>2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries</p> <p>2.b Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round</p> <p>2.c Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility</p>

Goal	Goal & Targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)
Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births
	3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births
	3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases
	3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being
	3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol
	3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents
	3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes
	3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all
	3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination
	3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate
	3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all
	3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States
	3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks

Goal	Goal & Targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)	
Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes	
	4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education	
	4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university	
	4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship	
	4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations	
	4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy	
	4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development	
	4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all	
	4.b By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries	
	4.c By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States	
	Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere
		5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation
		5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation
5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate		
5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life		
5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences		
5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws		
5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women		
5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels		

Goal	Goal & Targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)
<p>Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all</p>	<p>6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all</p> <p>6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations</p> <p>6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally</p> <p>6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity</p> <p>6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate</p> <p>6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes</p> <p>6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies</p> <p>6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management</p>
<p>Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all</p>	<p>7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services</p> <p>7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix</p> <p>7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency</p> <p>7.a By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology</p> <p>7.b By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support</p>

Goal	Goal & Targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)
Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries
	8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors
	8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services
	8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead
	8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value
	8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training
	8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms
	8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment
	8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products
	8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all
	8.a Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries
	8.b By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization

Goal	Goal & Targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)	
Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all	
	9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries	
	9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets	
	9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities	
	9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending	
	9.a Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States	
	9.b Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities	
	9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020	
	Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries	10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average
		10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status
10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard		
10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality		
10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations		
10.6 Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions		
10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies		
10.a Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements		
10.b Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes		
10.c By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent		

Goal	Goal & Targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)	
Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums	
	11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons	
	11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries	
	11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage	
	11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations	
	11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management	
	11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities	
	11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning	
	11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels	
	11.c Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials	
	Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	12.1 Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries
		12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources
		12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses
12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment		
12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse		
12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle		
12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities		
12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature		
12.a Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production		
12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products		
12.c Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities		

Goal	Goal & Targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)
Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries
	13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning
	13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning
	13.a Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible
	13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities
Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development	14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution
	14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans
	14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels
	14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics
	14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information
	14.6 By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation ⁴
	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.a Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries
	14.b Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets
	14.c Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of “The future we want”

Goal	Goal & Targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)	
<p>Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss</p>	15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements	
	15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally	
	15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world	
	15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development	
	15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species	
	15.6 Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed	
	15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products	
	15.8 By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species	
	15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts	
	15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems	
	15.b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation	
	15.c Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities	
	<p>Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels</p>	16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere
		16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children
		16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all
16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime		
16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms		
16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels		
16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels		
16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance		
16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration		
16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements		
16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime		
16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development		

Goal	Goal & Targets (from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)
Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development	17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection
	17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries
	17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources
	17.4 Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress
	17.5 Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries
	17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism
	17.7 Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed
	17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology
	17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation
	17.10 Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda
	17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020
	17.12 Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access
	17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence
	17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development
	17.15 Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development
	17.16 Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries
	17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships
	17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts
	17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries

