

11th Session

Agenda item: D

General Assembly
Responsible Consumption and Production for a Sustainable Economy
Supporting economic opportunities and job creation by promoting local
culture and products through sustainable tourism

The General Assembly,

Emphasizing the current situation that excessive revenue leakage by foreign firms is a severe issue, and estimated 40 to 80% of all money spent by tourists ended up leaving the host countries according to a study done by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP),

Aware of the need for collaboration of the United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) specializing in tourism, and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), specializing in the promotion of culture within all Member States and relevant stakeholders,

Also aware that global fish stock, overexploitation has a negative effect on biodiversity and the commercial bushmeat trade that is over-hunting of wildlife for the high income of rural areas and urban elite trade for the sale,

Realizing 150 million tonnes of plastic exist in the sea in 2018 from Europe Parliamentary Research Service, ocean pollution by the cause of throwing away that influences fishing industry and tourism jobs related to the sea as worse damage, therefore, United Nation Environment Programme works on initiatives to reduce marine litter, and though Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations asks for regulations on harvesting fish by 2020, keeping overfishing is the serious issue even now,

Considering that the United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) expressed its commitment to support the protection of local activities and to promote the participation of local residents in the tourism industry for sustainable tourism in the Meeting of Regional Tourism Organizations in 2015,

Noting that though developing countries would like to promote sustainable tourism with local culture and products, they originally have a lack of money to make strong infrastructure, which might be one of the difficulties of attracting tourists. For instance, in Guatemala, the number of

social media users was equivalent to 51.4% of the total people in January 2021, according to Date Reportal in Guatemala,

Deeply concerned there is a lack of employees with required skills in tourism sectors according to UNWTO, and the absence of women as employees in tourism sectors because of less access to education from Global Report on Women in Tourism issued by UNWTO,

Emphasizing the need of revitalizing the employment in the tourism industry which has lost 18.5% of world wide jobs in 2020 because of the coronavirus crisis by making stable employment in the tourism industry through introducing UNWTO Academy programmes,

Concerned about the serious effects due to COVID-19 and it damaging the economy of each country where the tourism industry is the main income, according to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development(OECD) where unemployment rate has been reported has increased from the pre COVID-19 pandemic situations,

1. *Requests* all Member States to participate in the UNWTO/UNESCO World Conference on Tourism and Culture to share information on each country's initiatives for the realization of sustainable tourism;
2. *Encourages* all member States to make recommendations for travelers to cooperate with local tourism organizations to be responsible to clean the sea not only to reduce litter in water sectors including sea, river, and lake, but to protect tourism jobs related to water sectors including sea, river, and lake;
3. *Suggests* Member States to set the amounts of allowable catch fish for the tourists to control fish yields to protect the ecosystem of the marine sectors and employment of people;
4. *Suggests* Member States promote local or traditional activities and encourage tourists be interested by:
 - a. *Promoting* community-based tourism by the UNWTO, managed by local community members themselves, in order to increase the profits of entire communities and enable the tourists to discover and respect local habitats and wildlife, traditional cultures, rituals and wisdom;
 - b. *Making* programs that allow tourists to experience local activities so that local farmers and fishers can get more chance to showcase their cultures;
5. *Encourages* financial and technological support from to improve economies to attract tourists to rural regions by constructing responsible infrastructures and enhancing mobilities of transportation in order to give local producers more opportunities to sell products;
6. *Encourages* Member States to provide training opportunities for eco-tourism industry by introducing UNWTO Academy programs to provide more opportunities of job training

and education for people chances by educating vulnerable people to promote participation in the tourism industry by training through such programs;

7. *Encourages* Member States to promote tourism which make use of potential natural resources and develop rural area cooperating with UNWTO to deliver financial and technology aids to promote rural organizations;
8. *Suggests* all Member States to promote a project which spreads the services similar to traditional manufacturing on creating jobs for the region's burgeoning youth population by requesting companies that are still active to offer jobs to youth.