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Agenda item 22

Eradication of poverty and other development issues

Report of the Second Committee*

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I. Introduction

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 16 September 2022, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its seventy-seventh session the item entitled:

“Eradication of poverty and other development issues:

“(a) Implementation of the Third United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2018–2027);

“(b) Industrial development cooperation;

“(c) Women in development;

“(d) Human resources development;

“(e) Eradicating rural poverty to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”

and to allocate it to the Second Committee.

2. The Second Committee held a general discussion on the item at its 14th and 15th meetings, on 12 October 2022, heard the introduction of draft proposals under the item at its 21st meeting, on 10 November 2022, and took action on the item at its 22nd, 23rd and 25th meetings, on 21, 22 and 23 November. An account of the Committee’s discussion of the item is contained in the relevant summary records.¹ Attention is also drawn to the general debate held by the Committee at its 2nd to

* The report of the Committee on this item is being issued in six parts, under the symbols A/77/447, [A/77/447/Add.1](#), [A/77/447/Add.2](#), [A/77/447/Add.3](#), [A/77/447/Add.4](#) and [A/77/447/Add.5](#).

¹ See [A/C.2/77/SR.14](#), [A/C.2/77/SR.15](#), [A/C.2/77/SR.21](#), [A/C.2/77/SR.22](#), [A/C.2/77/SR.23](#) and [A/C.2/77/SR.25](#).



5th and 8th meetings, on 3, 4 and 7 October.² An account of the Committee's further consideration of the item is given in the addenda to the present report.

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

Item 22

Eradication of poverty and other development issues

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Secretary-General of the World Tourism Organization on the promotion of sustainable tourism, including ecotourism, for poverty eradication and environment protection ([A/77/219](#))

Item 22 (a)

Implementation of the Third United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2018–2027)

Report of the Secretary-General on Implementation of the Third United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2018–2027) ([A/77/176](#))

Item 22 (b)

Industrial development cooperation

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director General of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization on industrial development cooperation ([A/77/138](#))

Item 22 (c)

Women in development

Report of the Secretary-General on women in development ([A/77/243](#))

Item 22 (d)

Human resources development

Report of the Secretary-General on human resources development ([A/77/234](#))

Item 22 (e)

Eradicating rural poverty to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Report of the Secretary-General on eradicating rural poverty to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development ([A/77/209](#))

4. At its 14th meeting, on 12 October, the Committee heard introductory statements by the Executive Director of the World Tourism Organization (by video link) (under item 22); the Director of the Division for Inclusive Social Development, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (under sub-item (a)); the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (pre-recorded statement) (under sub-item (b)); a Policy Adviser in the Policy, Programme and Intergovernmental Division, United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) (under sub-item (c)); the Director of the Office of Intergovernmental Support and Coordination for Sustainable Development, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (under sub-item (d)); and the Chief Economist of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (by video link) (under sub-item (e)).

² See [A/C.2/77/SR.2](#), [A/C.2/77/SR.3](#), [A/C.2/77/SR.4](#), [A/C.2/77/SR.5](#) and [A/C.2/77/SR.8](#).

5. At the 22nd meeting, on 21 November, the representative of Guatemala made a statement with regard to the draft resolution entitled “Women in development” under sub-item (c).³
6. Also at the 22nd meeting, the representative of the United States of America made a statement with regard to the draft resolutions before the Committee.
7. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the Russian Federation made a statement with regard to the draft resolutions entitled “Implementation of the Third United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2018–2027)” under sub-item (a), “Industrial development cooperation” under sub-item (b) and “Eradicating rural poverty to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development” under sub-item (e).

II. Consideration of draft resolution [A/C.2/77/L.15/Rev.1](#)

8. At the 22nd meeting, on 21 November 2022, the representative of Morocco introduced a draft resolution entitled “Promotion of sustainable and resilient tourism, including ecotourism, for poverty eradication and environmental protection” ([A/C.2/77/L.15/Rev.1](#)), submitted by Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guinea, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Madagascar, Malawi, Malta, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, the Niger, Panama, Peru, the Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, the Republic of Moldova, Saint Lucia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Togo, Türkiye, the United Republic Of Tanzania, Uruguay and Viet Nam. Subsequently, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cuba, Czechia, Estonia, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, Latvia, Lebanon, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Monaco, Montenegro, Nepal, Netherlands, Paraguay, Poland, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, San Marino, Serbia, Seychelles, Slovakia, Suriname, Tunisia, Turkmenistan and Zambia joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.
9. At the same meeting, the Committee was informed that draft resolution [A/C.2/77/L.15/Rev.1](#) had no programme budget implications.
10. Also at the same meeting, Albania, Bahrain, Colombia, Eswatini, Kyrgyzstan, Lesotho, Myanmar, Namibia, North Macedonia, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, South Africa and Uzbekistan joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.
11. Also at the 22nd meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution [A/C.2/77/L.15/Rev.1](#) (see para. 13).
12. After the adoption of the draft resolution, a statement was made by the representative of Indonesia.

³ See [A/C.2/77/SR.22](#).

III. Recommendation of the Second Committee

13. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Promotion of sustainable and resilient tourism, including ecotourism, for poverty eradication and environmental protection

The General Assembly,

Recalling the 2005 World Summit Outcome,¹

Reaffirming its resolution [70/1](#) of 25 September 2015, entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, in which it adopted a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Sustainable Development Goals and targets, its commitment to working tirelessly for the full implementation of the Agenda by 2030, its recognition that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, its commitment to achieving sustainable development in its three dimensions – economic, social and environmental – in a balanced and integrated manner, and to building upon the achievements of the Millennium Development Goals and seeking to address their unfinished business,

Reaffirming also its resolution [69/313](#) of 27 July 2015 on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, which is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, supports and complements it, helps to contextualize its means of implementation targets with concrete policies and actions, and reaffirms the strong political commitment to address the challenge of financing and creating an enabling environment at all levels for sustainable development in the spirit of global partnership and solidarity,

Recalling its resolutions [69/233](#) of 19 December 2014, [71/240](#) of 21 December 2016, [73/245](#) of 20 December 2018 and [75/229](#) of 21 December 2020 on the promotion of sustainable tourism, including ecotourism, for poverty eradication and environment protection, and its resolutions [65/173](#) of 20 December 2010 and [67/223](#) of 21 December 2012 on the promotion of ecotourism for poverty eradication and environment protection, as well as its resolution [76/201](#) of 17 December 2021 on sustainable tourism and sustainable development in Central America and its resolution [74/214](#) of 19 December 2019 on sustainable tourism and sustainable development in Central Asia,

Recalling also its resolutions [70/193](#) of 22 December 2015, entitled “International Year of Sustainable Tourism for Development, 2017”, and [70/200](#) of 22 December 2015 and [75/223](#) of 21 December 2020, entitled “Global Code of Ethics for Tourism”,

Reaffirming its resolutions [71/243](#) of 21 December 2016 and [75/233](#) of 21 December 2020 on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system and its general guidelines and principles, as well as its resolution [72/279](#) of 31 May 2018, and welcoming the efforts of the Secretary-General to better position United Nations operational activities for development to support countries in their efforts to implement the 2030 Agenda,

¹ Resolution [60/1](#).

Recalling the Sendai Declaration and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030,² adopted at the Third United Nations World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, the latter of which, inter alia, highlighted the need to promote and integrate disaster risk management approaches throughout the tourism industry, given the often heavy reliance on tourism as a key economic driver,

Welcoming the Paris Agreement³ and its early entry into force, encouraging all its parties to fully implement the Agreement, and parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change⁴ that have not yet done so to deposit their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, where appropriate, as soon as possible,

Reaffirming the New Urban Agenda, adopted at the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III), held in Quito from 17 to 20 October 2016,⁵

Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration,⁶ the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development,⁷ the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,⁸ the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg Plan of Implementation),⁹ the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development: outcome document of the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus,¹⁰ the Outcome of the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development,¹¹ the outcome document of the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals,¹² the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development,¹³ decision XII/11 of 17 October 2014 of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity on biodiversity and tourism development,¹⁴ the outcome document of the third International Conference on Small Island Developing States, entitled “SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway”,¹⁵ the outcome document of the second United Nations Conference on Landlocked Developing Countries, the Vienna Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2014–2024,¹⁶ the proclamation of the United Nations Decade on Ecosystems

² Resolution [69/283](#), annexes I and II.

³ See [FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1](#), decision 1/CP.21, annex.

⁴ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

⁵ Resolution [71/256](#), annex.

⁶ Resolution [55/2](#).

⁷ *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18–22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

⁸ *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3–14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex I.

⁹ *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August–4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

¹⁰ Resolution [63/239](#), annex.

¹¹ Resolution [63/303](#), annex.

¹² Resolution [65/1](#).

¹³ Resolution [66/288](#), annex.

¹⁴ United Nations Environment Programme, document UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/XII/11.

¹⁵ Resolution [69/15](#), annex.

¹⁶ Resolution [69/137](#), annex II.

Restoration 2021–2030¹⁷ and the United Nations Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development (2021–2030),¹⁸

Stressing that poverty is a multifaceted problem that requires a multifaceted and integrated approach in addressing its economic, political, social, environmental and institutional dimensions at all levels,

Recognizing that sustainable tourism, including ecotourism, is a cross-cutting activity that can contribute to the three dimensions of sustainable development and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, including by fostering economic growth, alleviating poverty, creating full and productive employment and decent work for all, accelerating the change to more sustainable consumption and production patterns and promoting the sustainable use of oceans, seas and marine resources, promoting local culture, improving the quality of life and the economic empowerment of women and young people, Indigenous Peoples and local communities and promoting rural development and better living conditions for rural populations, including small-holder and family farmers,

Welcoming the efforts of the World Tourism Organization, the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity to promote ecotourism and sustainable tourism worldwide,

Recognizing that sustainable consumption and production in tourism is aimed at increasing net welfare gains from economic activities by improving resource use and reducing ecosystem degradation and pollution along the entire tourism value chain, and that a systemic approach and cooperation among actors operating along the value chain, from tourism service providers, to adjacent communities, to tourists, can ensure the sustainability of the sector,

Recalling the adoption of the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns by the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in 2012,¹⁹ recalling also the extension of its mandate until 31 December 2030, pursuant to resolution [76/202](#) of 17 December 2021 and the launching of the sustainable tourism programme of the Framework, and encouraging further implementation through capacity-building projects and initiatives to support sustainable tourism,

Recalling also the commitment contained in the Cancun Declaration on Mainstreaming the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity for Well-being, adopted at the high-level segment of the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, held in Cancun, Mexico, on 2 and 3 December 2016, in which tourism is recognized as an enabling agent of change that can contribute directly to the conservation of sensitive areas and habitats through a variety of activities and by raising awareness of the importance of biodiversity,²⁰

Welcoming the adoption of the first African Charter for Sustainable and Responsible Tourism at the meeting of African ministers of tourism held in Marrakech, Morocco, on 10 November 2016 on the sidelines of the twenty-second session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, which outlines the way forward for the application of the principles of sustainability and accountability in the tourism sector in Africa,

¹⁷ See resolution [73/284](#).

¹⁸ See resolution [72/73](#).

¹⁹ [A/CONF.216/5](#), annex.

²⁰ United Nations Environment Programme, document UNEP/CBD/COP/13/24.

Taking note of the Glasgow Declaration on Climate Action in Tourism and the Global Tourism Plastics Initiative and their role in accelerating climate action and advancing the tourism sector towards a sustained, sustainable and resilient economic growth pathway,

Noting with great concern the severe negative impact on human health, safety and well-being caused by the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, as well as the severe disruption to societies and economies and the devastating impact on lives and livelihoods, and that the poorest and most vulnerable are the hardest hit by the pandemic, reaffirming the ambition to get back on track to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals by designing and implementing sustainable and inclusive recovery strategies to accelerate progress towards the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and to help to reduce the risk of and build resilience to future shocks, crises and pandemics, including by strengthening health systems and achieving universal health coverage, and recognizing that equitable and timely access for all to safe, quality, effective and affordable COVID-19 vaccines, therapeutics and diagnostics are an essential part of a global response based on unity, solidarity, renewed multilateral cooperation and the principle of leaving no one behind,

Welcoming the holding of the high-level thematic debate on tourism on the theme “Putting sustainable and resilient tourism at the heart of an inclusive recovery”, convened by the President of the General Assembly in May 2022, in collaboration with the World Tourism Organization, as an important milestone to work towards a concerted approach on tourism at the highest level, within the United Nations system,

Acknowledging that tourism is among the economic sectors hardest hit by COVID-19, stressing that the challenges require comprehensive solutions and international collaboration which contribute to strengthening policies and financial support needed to sustain the livelihoods dependent on the sector, reduce inequalities, eradicate poverty and safeguard the benefits of tourism, including coastal tourism, in order to promote a more sustainable tourism model based on social inclusion and the conservation and protection of the environment while prioritizing safety and public health and addressing the impacts of COVID-19 in sustainable development, taking note of the Secretary-General’s policy brief entitled “COVID-19 and transforming tourism”, the recommendations of the World Tourism Organization and the initiatives taken so far,²¹ and calling for a sustainable, inclusive and resilient recovery of the tourism sector from COVID-19 founded on building back better,

Welcoming the report on World Tourism Day 2022, entitled “Rethinking Tourism: From Crisis to Transformation”, launched in Bali, Indonesia, on 27 September 2022, which charts the work of the World Tourism Organization in uniting the sector in the face of crisis, leading tourism’s response and laying the foundations for a more inclusive and resilient future, with updates on work in every global region as well as in key areas, including gender equality, sustainability and climate action, tourism governance and investments and innovation, and recalling the first Global Youth Tourism Summit, held from 27 June to 3 July 2022 in Sorrento, Italy, to promote the engagement of young people in the development of sustainable tourism,

Taking note of the efforts made by Member States to promote sustainable tourism, including ecotourism, for poverty eradication and environment protection as

²¹ The global guidelines to restart tourism, the “Supporting jobs and economies through travel and tourism” initiative, the COVID-19 Tourism Recovery Technical Assistance Package and the One Planet Vision for a Responsible Recovery of the Tourism Sector.

reflected in their national tourism policies and strategies, and stressing the importance of the sector becoming more sustainable, resilient, digital and accessible,

Emphasizing that rebuilding tourism after the disruption caused by the COVID-19 pandemic is an opportunity for transformation, with a focus on leveraging its impact on destinations, fostering community-based models and building more sustainable, resilient and inclusive communities and businesses through innovation and public-private partnerships to foster investments in sustainable travel and infrastructure, targeted training and human resources development,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General of the World Tourism Organization transmitted by the Secretary-General of the United Nations;²²

2. *Recognizes* that sustainable tourism, including ecotourism, represents an important driver of sustainable, economic growth, social and cultural development, as well as decent job creation and entrepreneurship for all, which can have a positive impact on livelihoods, income generation and education, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status, and thus can contribute to the fight against poverty and hunger, and that it can contribute directly to achieving Agenda 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals;

3. *Also recognizes* the potential of sustainable tourism, including ecotourism, in eradicating poverty by improving economic livelihoods in local communities, generating resources for community development programmes and projects and creating employment opportunities;

4. *Encourages* Member States, the United Nations system and other international and regional organizations, the private sector and civil society, to place present and future generations' well-being at the centre of the recovery, enhancing collaboration between key relevant stakeholders along the tourism value chain, with recovery actions to be aligned with the needs of people, the planet and prosperity to accelerate the transformation to a sustainable, low-carbon and socially inclusive tourism path;

5. *Also encourages* Member States, the international community and the private sector to support the creation of long-lasting synergies between public health and tourism, not only for the competitiveness of the tourism sector but also as a natural barrier for future pandemics;

6. *Recognizes* the importance of supportive fiscal measures for the protection and promotion of economic efficiency and employment in the sector, during and after the COVID-19 crisis, encompassing investment and finance measures, strengthening governance and administrative capacity, supporting decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation for all, which create new momentum for economic growth and expand opportunities, including for women and young people, harnessing digital technology, innovation fostering training and building human capacity, for the successful recovery and resilience of the tourism sector;

7. *Emphasizes* the need to optimize the economic, social, cultural and environmental benefits stemming from sustainable tourism, including ecotourism activities, in all countries, including African countries, the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States and middle-income countries;

8. *Also emphasizes* that sustainable tourism, including ecotourism, can contribute to sustainable development, in particular to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and natural resources, and can improve the health and

²² [A/77/219](#).

well-being of Indigenous Peoples and local communities, including women and young people, and can create significant opportunities for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and the protection of natural areas by encouraging Indigenous Peoples and local communities in host countries and tourists alike to preserve and respect the natural and cultural heritage;

9. *Stresses* that the cultures, traditions and knowledge of Indigenous Peoples and local communities, in all their aspects, including women and young people, are to be fully considered, respected and promoted, as appropriate, in policy development for sustainable tourism, including ecotourism, and underlines the importance of promoting their participation in decision-making and all tourism operations that affect them and the need to ensure their free, prior and informed consent in the integration of their knowledge, heritage and values into sustainable tourism, including ecotourism initiatives, as appropriate;

10. *Notes* that the Secretary-General of the World Tourism Organization, in his report, invites Member States, international agencies and other relevant organizations to mainstream biodiversity conservation in the tourism sector and in climate change plans and strategies, intertwining economic, social and cultural elements with climate change adaptation approaches and the preservation of relevant ecosystem services;

11. *Underlines*, in this regard, the importance of establishing, at the national level, where necessary, appropriate policies, guidelines, institutions and regulations, in accordance with national priorities and legislation, for promoting and supporting sustainable tourism, including ecotourism, and minimizing any potential negative impact;

12. *Invites* Member States to enhance institutional coherence policy that supports funding mechanisms and initiatives for poverty eradication programmes and projects, including initiatives from community-based organizations and micro- and small private sector entities;

13. *Encourages* Member States to use sustainable tourism, including ecotourism, as well as cultural and rural tourism, as a tool to foster sustained and inclusive economic growth, social development and financial inclusion and enable the formalization of the informal sector, the promotion of domestic resource mobilization and environmental protection and the eradication of poverty and hunger, including the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and natural resources and the promotion of investment and entrepreneurship in sustainable tourism, including ecotourism, in accordance with their national development policies and legislation, which may include promoting the development of small and medium-sized enterprises and their resilience and formalization, promoting cooperatives and facilitating access to financing through inclusive financial services, including microcredit initiatives for the poor, women and young people, Indigenous Peoples, older persons, persons with disabilities and local communities in all areas, including rural areas;

14. *Encourages* the development of tourism infrastructure and the promotion of tourism diversification, including through public-private partnerships, as a way to foster job creation for local communities, the preservation of their way of life, culture and heritage and the promotion of the three dimensions of sustainable development, while simultaneously inviting Member States to take measures to protect the environment and the sociocultural heritage of a destination;

15. *Encourages* Governments, the United Nations and the specialized agencies to support the coordination of regional and/or international sustainable tourism development frameworks, as appropriate, in order to assist countries in promoting

sustainable tourism, including ecotourism, for poverty eradication and environmental protection;

16. *Underlines* the importance of ensuring responsible resource management, addressing the negative impacts of unbalanced tourism, respecting environmental and sociocultural capacities and conducting an environmental impact assessment that does not present additional cost commitments, in accordance with national legislation, for the development of sustainable tourism, including ecotourism opportunities;

17. *Stresses* the need to ensure the integration of sustainable consumption and production patterns in the tourism sector, including through identifying and adopting tourism-planning approaches aimed at improving efficiency in the use of resources;

18. *Encourages* Member States and other stakeholders to make use of the “Tourism for SDGs platform” launched during the 2018 high-level political forum on sustainable development as a partnership tool aimed at advancing the sustainable development of tourism and its contributions to the Sustainable Development Goals;

19. *Underlines* the need to foster resilient tourism development to deal with shocks, taking into account the vulnerability of the tourism sector to emergencies, and invites Member States to develop national strategies for rehabilitation after shocks, including through private-public cooperation and the diversification of activities and products;

20. *Emphasizes* the need for effective measures, in the context of sustainable tourism, including ecotourism initiatives, to ensure the full empowerment of women, including the equal participation of women and men at all levels and in decision-making processes in all areas;

21. *Also emphasizes* the need for effective measures, in the context of sustainable tourism, including ecotourism initiatives, to help to ensure the equal participation of young people and women, persons with disabilities and older persons at all levels and in decision-making processes in all areas and to promote the effective economic empowerment, including through international cooperation, of women, young people, persons with disabilities and older persons in sustainable tourism, including ecotourism activities, mainly through decent job and income creation;

22. *Calls upon* the entities of the United Nations system, in the context of the Sustainable Development Goals, to promote sustainable tourism, including ecotourism, as an instrument that can contribute to achieving those Goals, in particular when it comes to eradicating extreme poverty and ensuring environmental sustainability, and to support the efforts and policies of developing countries in this field;

23. *Invites* Member States and relevant stakeholders to welcome the many opportunities that the new digital transformation of the tourism sector offers, and calls upon them, therefore, to foster smart solutions that integrate knowledge from traditional and non-traditional data sources, supporting related capacity-building activities and ensuring the long-term participation of local communities and the overall strengthening of a more holistic, evidence-driven approach to sustainable development in tourism;

24. *Calls upon* the entities of the United Nations system to provide support to tourism stakeholders at all levels in their efforts to acquire and utilize the expertise needed for the digital transformation of their businesses and destinations and to support efforts to enhance the available data with georeferenced, spatial components for the generation of more precise and timely information for tourism;

25. *Recognizes* the importance of investment in education and training, focusing on issues specific to tourism, in order to enhance competitiveness, and encourages regional and international institutions to provide adequate support to programmes and projects related to sustainable tourism, including ecotourism, taking into account the economic, social, cultural and environmental benefits of such activities;

26. *Invites* relevant specialized agencies, in particular the World Tourism Organization, United Nations bodies and other organizations, to provide technical assistance to Member States, upon request, and to assist, as appropriate, in strengthening legislative or policy frameworks for sustainable tourism, including ecotourism, including those for environmental protection and the conservation of natural and cultural heritage;

27. *Invites* relevant specialized agencies, United Nations bodies, other organizations and multilateral financial institutions to provide technical assistance to Governments, upon request and as appropriate, in identifying needs as well as opportunities to improve the contribution of sustainable tourism, including ecotourism, to poverty eradication, including through securing wider community benefits from sustainable tourism, including ecotourism activities, as a viable and sustainable economic development option;

28. *Encourages* the United Nations, the specialized agencies and other organizations, within existing mandates and resources, the public and private sectors and other relevant stakeholders to develop awareness-raising materials that target local development, the empowerment of women, Indigenous Peoples, local communities, youth entrepreneurship and innovation, and the protection of traditional knowledge and traditional cultural expressions in order to ensure the sustainability of the tourism sector and its contribution to a country's development objectives;

29. *Invites* relevant stakeholders to provide, upon request and as appropriate, technical assistance to assist in building the capacity, including for marketing and product positioning, of local communities, social and solidarity economy organizations and enterprises, including cooperatives and micro-, small and medium-sized businesses involved in sustainable tourism, including ecotourism activities;

30. *Recognizes* the role of North-South cooperation in promoting sustainable tourism, including ecotourism, as a means to achieve economic growth, reduce inequalities and improve living standards in developing countries, and also recognizes that South-South and triangular cooperation, as complements to North-South cooperation, have the potential to promote sustainable tourism, including ecotourism;

31. *Invites* Governments and other stakeholders to consider joining the framework of the International Network of Sustainable Tourism Observatories of the World Tourism Organization as a way to promote socioeconomic and environmentally sustainable tourism, including ecotourism, and to support better informed sustainable tourism policies around the world, mainly through the identification and dissemination of best practices and enhanced awareness of and capacity-building for sustainability among tourism stakeholders;

32. *Calls for* support and engagement from Member States, the United Nations system and other international and regional organizations, notably the World Tourism Organization, financial institutions, the private sector, civil society and all relevant stakeholders to ensure inclusive processes when devising recovery plans and policy responses to the COVID-19 pandemic, in order to promote sustainable tourism as an enabler of sustainable development for local communities and to cater to the needs of populations and businesses, notably to micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises, for which tourism represents the main source of income, so as to diversify their skills,

customer base and revenue streams, including through sufficient investments in skills development and training programmes, access to science and technology, promoting the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and natural resources, to strengthen approaches that reduce greenhouse gas emissions, ensuring sustainable consumption and production patterns, all of which have the potential to drive innovation in tourism towards sustainability and, besides mitigating its climate and environmental impacts, can result in sustainable management of scarce natural resources and fragile ecosystems, and calls upon all stakeholders to take into account that the resilience of tourism will depend on the sector's ability to balance the needs of people and the planet for prosperity;

33. *Acknowledges* that addressing challenges, such as the strengthening of health and hygiene measures to boost the safety and confidence of travellers and enhancing safe cross-border travel, continues to be relevant, and calls for strengthening public awareness about the important role of sustainable and resilient tourism for a country's sustainable development and the need to build more resilient and inclusive communities and businesses;

34. *Encourages* the holding of further high-level thematic events on tourism, to be convened, as in 2022, by the President of the General Assembly in cooperation with the World Tourism Organization, as a regular platform of consultation on tourism in the United Nations system, to build on the work already begun, with a view to advancing towards a concerted approach on tourism at the highest level and maximizing its contribution to the sustainability agenda;

35. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly, at its seventy-ninth session, in collaboration with the World Tourism Organization and other relevant United Nations agencies and programmes, a report on the implementation of the present resolution, including recommendations on ways and means to promote sustainable tourism, including ecotourism, as a tool for fighting poverty and promoting sustainable development in its three dimensions – economic, social and environmental – in a balanced and integrated manner, taking into account relevant reports prepared by the World Tourism Organization in this field, unless otherwise agreed.
