“Local Actions Supporting SDGs”
Sharing of China Observatories

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2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and 17 Sustainable Development Goals
8.9 by 2030 devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism which creates jobs, promotes local culture and products

12.b develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism which creates jobs, promotes local culture and products

14.7 by 2030 increase the economic benefits to SIDS and LDCs from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism
Yangshuo, 2005: Community participation, commercialization

Mt. Huangshan, Xidi and Hongcun Village, 2011: Environmental protection, Culture inheritance, ancient

Kanas, 2012: Border area and globalization

Chengdu, 2012: Urbanization, post-disaster reconstruction, transformation of abandoned industrial areas

Henan, 2014: Impacts of tourism to other industries and transformation of traditional industry

Xishuangbanna, 2015: Protection and development of ethnic groups, rainforests, border tourism

Yangshuo, 2005: Community participation, commercialization
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>scale</th>
<th>Destination features</th>
<th>administrative</th>
<th>area (km²)</th>
<th>population</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yangshuo</td>
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<td>World heritage site</td>
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<td>Village community</td>
<td>World cultural heritage</td>
<td>Village</td>
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<td>Urban, rural, conservation area, ethnic culture</td>
<td>prefecturee</td>
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</table>
The outstanding local actions

• Poverty alleviation and job creation
• Local cultural conservation and innovation
• Agro-product
• The natural conservation
• The improvement of the wellbeing
Poverty alleviation and reduction of regional disparity

• Tourism has been the most effective way in poverty alleviation, job opportunity, and the reduction of the regional disparity (rural-urban and center-marginalized places). Actions are found: (central government initiated, need collaboration, society and businesses)
  – The poverty alleviation theme through targeting pro-poor tourism (Jiaozuo and Luoyang).
  – The regeneration of rural villages through tourism
    • The improvement of local rural infrastructures,
    • The return of the rural youth and the attract the urban young people to the villages(Yangshuo, Changshu....)
    • responsible partnership
  – The diversification of the tourism flow to benefit wider region
    • (Yixian country, Huangshan)
  – Challenge: some scattered villages.
To strengthen cooperation with the surrounding communities, and promote "responsible stakeholders" win-win situation.
The contribution to local culture (government, community, business, international agencies)

- **Tangible heritage**
  - Conservation plans: for the historical villages, traditional villages
  - (Xidi, Hongcun, Kaiping, Kanas, Bangnan,

- **Actions are taken to conserve and promote Intangible heritage**
  - The setting up the heritage registration system
  - The setting up the inheritance key person system
  - Incorporating the local cultural intro the education
  - Development of the cultural tourism products: dancing, homestay,
  - The production of local cultural products: weaving.....
  - What is lacking: the creative cultural tourism products which facilitate the participation of the learning and co-producing by the tourists
  - Cases: Kanas, Xishuangbanna, Jiaozuo)
Setting up the inheritance people system to promote the conservation and learning of the local culture, Kanas

Special financial resources are given to those who practice and teach local traditional art
Innovation and promoting local agricultural products (currently mainly community and businesses)

• Agro-tourism

• Farming activities, education program

• The increasing of green products
  – Need more supports from governments and media
  – Slow food; reduction of food waste????
contribution to ecosystem conservation

• Many of the tourism destinations monitored are in the eco-conservation areas (Kanas, Xiaghusnbang, etc.)
  – The conservation plan (remote areas) and the restoration (developed cites, Changshou)
  – Very strict environmental assessment for development, including tourism
  – Restriction of polluting industries
  – Income from tourism resource is used for conservation
  – The education program for public and the schools
  – The incorporation of the university and research
  – The crowdedness control program and the use of shuttle-bus, cycling tourism
Conservation Work of Mt. Huangshan Biodiversity

Carry out biodiversity survey and monitoring
Conservation Work of Mt. Huangshan Biodiversity

Strengthen the ecological environment protection, reduce human influence
The contribution to local wellbeing

- The overall wellbeing of tourism destinations is good
  - The improvement of public infrastructure
  - The maintenance of good environment
  - The feeling of home, cultural identify and local job opportunity
Lessons and challenges

• SDGs are ambitus goals for which need the collaborations from the various stakeholders, from international institutions, national to individual.

• In the globalized world, locals are the interplays of various agencies and individuals and it is through these local actions that SDGs can finally be achieved.

• Obtaining the supports from locals are crucial for the SDGs.

• Through these local actions, we also feel that the challenge for STD is how to build and promote the partnership between the governments, the business, the local communities and consumers, the monitoring centre is facilitating this.
Lessons and challenges

- Majority of SDG goals are relevant to tourism. Tourism should take a lead in SDGs
  - Each observatory has its own focus but has taken a holistic view toward the SDT goals

- Improving monitoring programs
  - Indicators: Gender, sustainable consumption and production, resilience, etc.....
  - Linking monitoring into actions
Thanks for listening!

Comments are welcome

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