



Tashkent
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Almaty
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United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization

UNESCO Approaches to development and management of the sustainable tourism

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Sustainable Tourism

- The **tourism sector** has become one of the world's fastest growing economic sectors.
- **Cultural tourism** - that relies on tangible and intangible cultural assets - accounts for 40 % of world tourism revenues.
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- **Sustainable tourism** aims to ensure that local communities fully benefit from the development of tourism and that growth in tourism helps to preserve and sustain the natural and cultural riches of these regions, rather than putting them in danger.



Sustainable Tourism

UNESCO Sites are platforms for development of sustainable tourism

Heritage sites and elements
Biosphere Reserves
And Geoparks

- Ecotourism
 - Cultural and Natural tourism
- Geotourism



UNESCO Sites and Elements



United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

World Heritage Sites

1073 Cultural and Natural Sites corresponding to **167** countries on the WH List

Elements of Intangible Cultural Heritage

470 elements of Living Heritage corresponding to **117** countries on the ICH Lists

Biosphere Reserves

686 natural reserves corresponding to **122** countries on the UNESCO Man and Biosphere Programme (MAB)

UNESCO Global Geoparks

127 geoparks corresponding to **35** countries on the UNESCO Geoparks Network

Tourism and World Heritage Sites

- Important travel destinations, that **if managed properly**, have great potential impact for local economic development and long-term sustainability.
- Balance valorising the heritage as a means to generate income (livelihoods and promotion of heritage) and the imperative to conserve the physical integrity, authenticity, value, and symbols embodied in the heritage.



World Heritage Sites: Challenges and Mitigations

- Support in developing of a management plan of WH site and inclusion of the main concepts and principles for the tourism development at site
- Support the preservation of traditional houses, mahalla centres, traditional urban fabric of WH properties in Samarkand and Bukhara
- Prepare guidelines for inhabitants on how to maintain traditional houses
- Improve local capacities to find appropriate conservation approaches in line with the WH requirements
- Include WH components into the national legislations
- Support the implementation of the state programme
- Support the development of infra-structures



Tourism and Intangible Cultural Heritage



- ICH can contribute to sustainable social and economic development.
- Development of the sustainable tourism can help ensure the viability of ICHs and relevant communities.
- This can help provide:
 - Socio-cultural wellbeing
 - Good relationships within and between communities
 - Economic prosperity
 - High environmental quality

Mitigating risks of ICH

- The participation and consent of the communities
- Capacity building
- Consultation mechanisms
- Risk evaluation and strategic solutions
- Legal frameworks for protecting the rights of communities



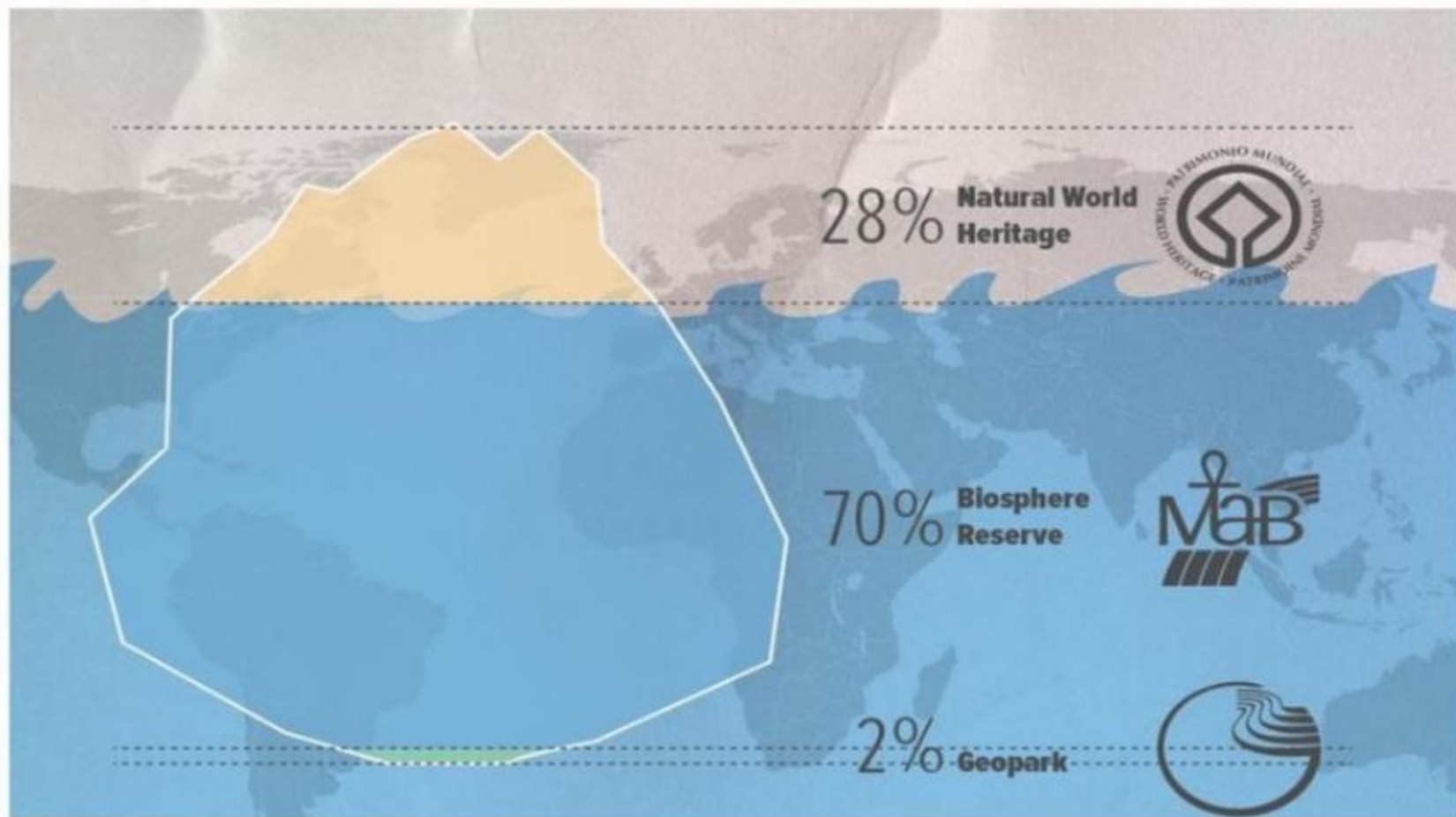


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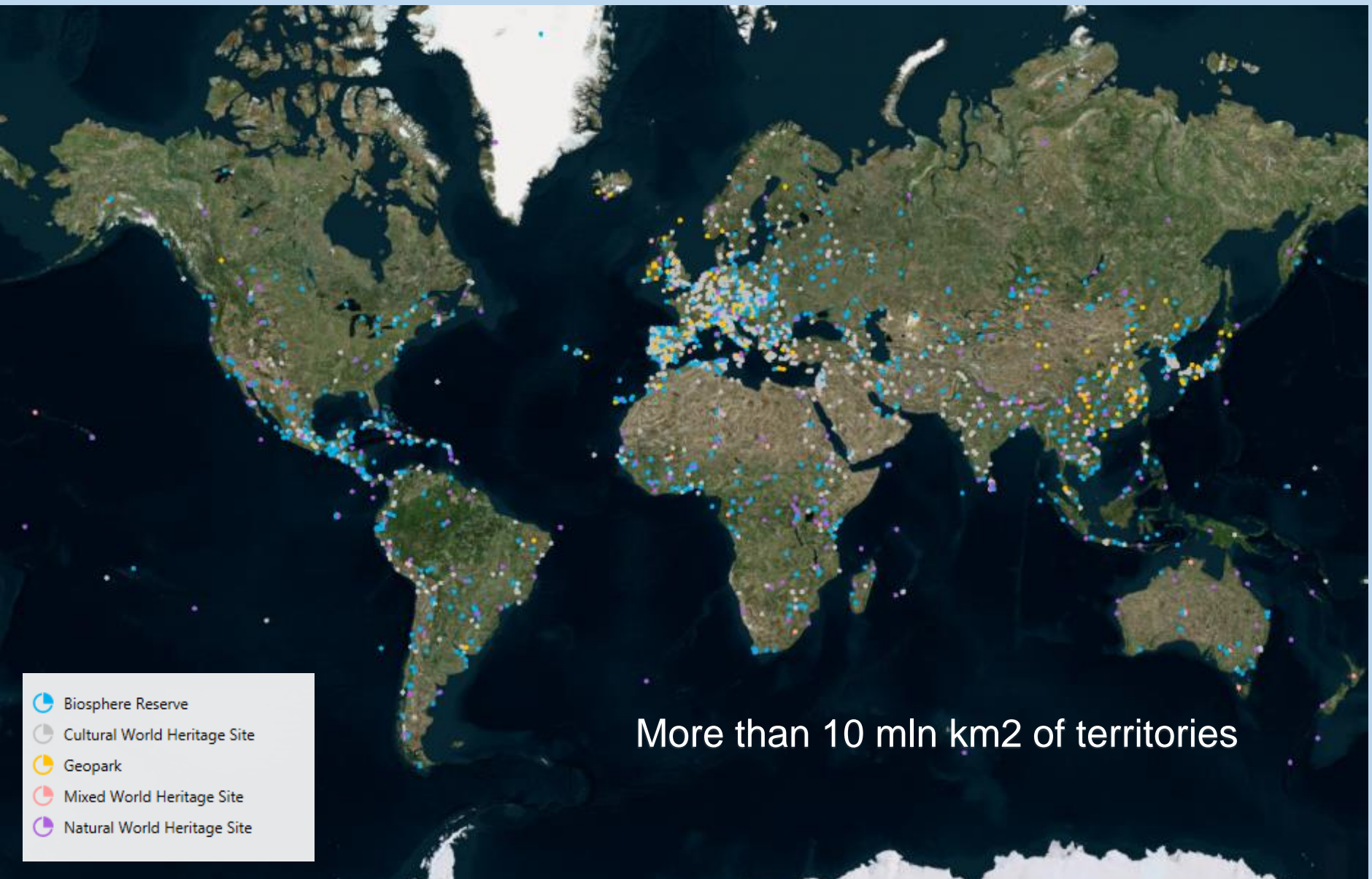


Sustainable
Development
Goals

UNESCO-designated sites



UNESCO-designated sites



-  Biosphere Reserve
-  Cultural World Heritage Site
-  Geopark
-  Mixed World Heritage Site
-  Natural World Heritage Site

More than 10 mln km² of territories

MAB PROGRAMME



- Intergovernmental scientific programme
- Network of natural environments dedicated to research, capacity building and development
- Develop and strengthen models for sustainable development
- Local solution for global challenges





Total number of geoparks around the world: 127 (35 countries)

Global geoparks network in Europe: 70

Global geoparks network in Asia: 52

Global geoparks in North America: 1

Global geoparks in Latin America: 2

Global geoparks in Africa: 1

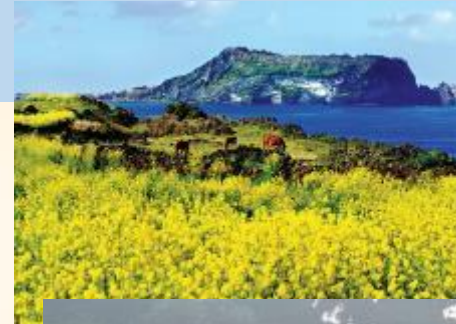


Организация
Объединенных Наций по
вопросам образования,
науки и культуры

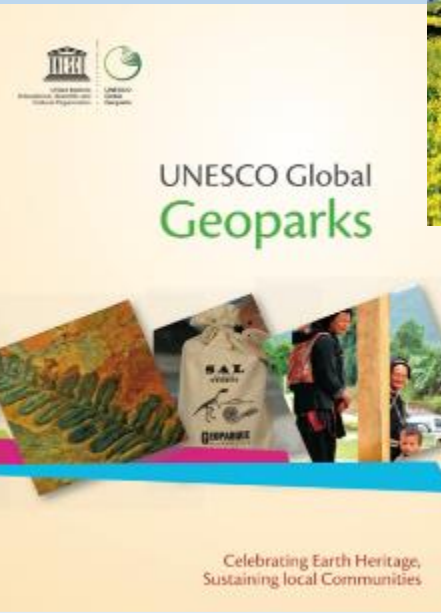


Глобальные
Геопарки
ЮНЕСКО

Geoparks: geology... but not only stones



International Intensive Course on Geoparks 2018
UNESCO Global Geoparks
and Geoheritage management



- United geographical areas
- In the focus— **geology**
- Based on the concept of **protection, education and sustainable development**
- Levels: local → national → **global/UNESCO**
- ❖ How do we use geology to improve our lives – at local, economic and social level?

Biological and geological diversity of our Planet...



Geoparks and BRs for tourism development

The active role of geoparks and BRs aims at development of economic potential of the territories through popularization of UNESCO sites with its geological and biological diversity as natural tourism prerequisites



Geoparks: not only for conservation...

... The Flores province in Uruguay became major tourist destination after obtaining a status of geopark in 2013

...The study undertaken in a small geopark in Northern Portugal shows that this site brings an income equivalent of 15 mln EUR yearly

...Geoparks in China and Japan improved the livelihood of people in poor and remote areas, and created numerous jobs

...The status of the geopark in Langkawi, Malaysia since 2007 contributed to rapid tourism and thus economical development



Conclusion

- UNESCO sites and elements in Central Asia have a great potential for the development of tourism which creates new income-generating opportunities for local communities.
- Tourism needs appropriate management. The development of tourism emphasizing or enhancing the distinctive features of the place - its nature, heritage, aesthetics, culture, as well as the wellbeing of its inhabitants.
- Effective mechanisms are needed for the interpretation of natural and cultural sites and its values and rational use, focused on local communities and visitors.
- Stronger links should be established with other development sectors requiring sustainable production of goods and services.
- Requires an integrated and inclusive approach to site managing.