Tourism is the world’s biggest industry, and it is still growing. According to the latest published statistics, the industry reached an all-time record in 2004 with 691 million international tourist arrivals worldwide, generating 523 billion US dollars per year. The annual growth rate in tourism is expected to be more than 4% over the next 20 years. The contribution of tourism to developing economies is impressive: tourism accounts for more than twice the amount of cash transfers from rich to poor countries in the form of government aid. The estimated market share for mountain areas is roughly 15-20% of the global tourism market, generating between 70 and 90 billion US dollars per year. Mountains are believed to be second in global popularity as tourist destinations after coastal regions. In spite of its indisputable magnetic pull for tourists, however, the share of the Himalayas in the global tourism market is relatively small. The need to address mountain concerns and the potential contribution that tourism can make to mountain communities are increasingly acknowledged. Agenda 21 of the UN Conference on Environment and Development stated that the fate of the mountains may affect more than half of the world’s population and it recognised mountain tourism as an important component in sustainable mountain development and conservation.

Remote mountain areas often have great appeal for tourists, and in many of these areas tourism may be one of the few viable options for sustainable mountain development. The International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD) began research into mountain tourism in the early 1990s, and gave it priority as a catalyst for development in the Himalayas. The knowledge gathered by ICIMOD over the last 15 years has been packaged into different programmes and training modules to build capacities in mountain tourism. Most of its training manuals are being used as reference materials by tourism organisations, knowledge institutions, policy makers, and development partners in the region, and are cited widely by researchers in mountain tourism throughout the world. Because of their experience in training for mountain tourism, ICIMOD and SNV (Netherlands Development Organisation) were approached by the Asian Development Bank to lead the human resource development component of its South Asian Subregional Economic Cooperation (SASEC) Tourism Development Plan on facilitating sustainable mountain tourism. ICIMOD and SNV, together with the Nepal Tourism Board (NTB), organised a week-long training on mountain tourism for representatives of national and state tourism organisations from Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, and Nepal, with additional participants from the Tibet Autonomous Region of China and Myanmar sponsored by ICIMOD to cover the wider Himalayan region. The importance of the topic and lack of resource materials led to requests to ICIMOD and SNV by trainees to publish the course materials in order to maximise their usefulness.

The original course materials have been revised to produce a comprehensive, market-oriented resource document with illustrative case studies from the Himalayan region and are presented here as a Resource Book (Volume 1) and Toolkit (Volume 2). ICIMOD believes that for tourism to be a vehicle for sustainable poverty reduction in the Himalayas, a pro-poor and inclusive tourism strategy is essential. A facilitation model that enables the participation of all relevant stakeholders will make this possible through participatory tourism approaches and propoor partnerships with the private sector supported by sound mountain tourism policy and planning frameworks. I trust that this Resource Book and Toolkit will provide the necessary practical concepts, tools, and approaches to develop a type of mountain tourism that will bring sustainable benefits to the mountain poor and marginalised and to conserve the breathtaking beauty of the Himalayan environment.
This Resource Book (Volume 1) and Toolkit (Volume 2) bring together the practical concepts, tools, and approaches needed to develop a type of mountain tourism in the Himalayas that can generate sustainable benefits for mountain people while conserving the breathtaking beauty of the environment. The materials are a revised and expanded version of the course materials used in a training course held in 2006 by ICIMOD, the Netherlands Development Organisation SNV/Nepal, and the Nepal Tourism Board (NTB), under ADB’s SASEC Plan, for representatives of national and state tourism organisations from various Himalayan countries. They provide a comprehensive resource document for development of a sustainable mountain tourism approach with illustrative case studies from the Himalayan region.

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This publication is available in electronic form at http://books.icimod.org