

tal, and safety and security of tourists (Upadhyaya and Upreti 2009). Neglecting such issues could trigger renewed conflict and jeopardise the whole industry. Such a code of conduct should be spread more widely, agreed at a national level, and promoted throughout the country. NCCR North-South has been promoting this issue with concerned stakeholders at both local and national levels.

Education, research, and linkages with practice

Tourism is a business, so it attracts those interested in its commercial value. But this brings with it a risk of over-exploitation, deterring those possible visitors whom Nepal wishes to attract. So, tourism is too important to be left to commercial interests alone.

Given the importance of tourism to Nepal, greater emphasis is needed on both research and education. A sufficient number of qualified researchers are essential to plan tourism enterprises at local and national levels and to develop information to guide policymakers. Tourism education must be strengthened and interlinked with the tourism industry to ensure that the industry is sustainable. Tourism education covers aspects such as culture, history, environment, and conservation that are intrinsically related to tourism. Shortcomings in such areas could disappoint tourists and damage local tour operators, employment, and foreign exchange earnings. Such harmful impacts are already visible in some areas which have neglected the conservation of Nepal's cultural heritage and local development. Improved tourism education would help avoid such problems.



Local people perform a cultural dance for tourists on the Machhapuchhre Model Trek route. Photo: Bishnu Raj Upreti

Definitions

Peace-sensitive code of conduct: A peace-sensitive code of conduct includes policies, strategic actions, and adaptations related to the tourism sector that minimise the negative effects of conflict and promote peace. Such a code benefits the local people by promoting, protecting, and sustaining the value of peace and harmony in a responsible approach.

Community-based rural tourism: Community-based rural tourism is a tourism industry that is managed and owned by the community with the purpose of enabling visitors to increase their awareness and learn about the community and local ways of life (Pandey 2008). It does not simply aim at maximising profits for investors; it emerges from a community development strategy that uses tourism to strengthen rural community organisations that manage tourism resources with the participation of local people. It empowers local people to make decisions on tourism development that benefit the wider community.



Handover of Machhapuchhre Model Trek infrastructure to Machhapuchhre Tourism Development Committee, joined by the State Minister for Tourism and Civil Aviation (Hon. Shatrudhn Prasad Sinha) and the Swiss Ambassador to Nepal (H.E. Thomas Gass), during a mega programme on 10 December 2010 in Kharpani, Kaski. Photo: Siddhi Manandhar



Sagar Raj Sharma, PhD
 Coordinator
 Human and Natural Resources
 Studies Centre
 Kathmandu University
 sagar@ku.edu.np



Bishnu Raj Upreti, PhD
 Regional Coordinator South Asia
 NCCR North-South
 bupreti@nccr.wlink.com.np



Pranil Upadhayaya
 PhD candidate
 Human and Natural Resources
 Studies Centre
 Kathmandu University
 pranilupadhayaya@yahoo.com

evidence for policy

evidence for policy provides research highlights from the NCCR North-South on important development issues. The policy brief series offers information on topics such as governance, conflict, livelihoods, globalisation, sanitation, health, natural resources and sustainability in an accessible way. *evidence for policy* and further research information are available at www.north-south.unibe.ch.

Policy implications of NCCR North-South research

Community-based rural tourism

Local communities and regional policymakers have realised the importance of community-based rural tourism from the experience of the Machhapuchhre Model Trek route, a newly opened community-based tourism route linked with the ongoing NCCR North-South research on tourism, conflict, and peace. Such consultations should be continued at a national level to enhance the local ownership of community-based rural tourism and to make tourism sustainable.

Building reliable infrastructure

New trekking routes should be developed to increase the reach of tourism to less-explored areas, and surface access should be improved to connect tourists to remote areas. The national airline should be restructured, and more human resources should be trained for the tourism sector.

Code of conduct to promote peace in tourism

A code of conduct composed of voluntary and self-regulatory rules, commitments, and core values of tourism has helped build awareness and realise its essence for the sustainability of rural tourism. Lessons from the Machhapuchhre Model Trek route can be used to formulate a manual for such a code of conduct for local areas as well as at the national level. This would promote a positive environment to prevent and mitigate unwarranted conflicts resulting from irresponsible tourism conducts.

Further reading

- **MoTCA [Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation].** 2010. *Nepal Tourism Statistics 2009*. Kathmandu, Nepal: MoTCA.
- **Pandey RJ.** 2008. What should we do to practice community-based pro-poor tourism: Lessons to be learned from TRPAP. In: Sharma P, editor. *Vision and Mission of Village Tourism*. Kathmandu, Nepal: Village Tourism Promotion Forum, pp 32–38.
- **Upadhayaya PK, Sharma SR.** 2010. Sustainable tourism and post-conflict state building. In: Upreti BR, Sharma SR, Pyakuryal KN, Ghimire S, editors. *The Remake of a State: Post Conflict Challenges and State Building in Nepal*. Kathmandu, Nepal: South Asia Regional Coordination Office of the NCCR North-South and the Human and Natural Resources Studies Centre, Kathmandu University, pp 87–109.

Upadhayaya PK, Upreti BR. 2009. Application of conflict sensitive code of conducts at Machhapuchhre Model Trek: Obligations and challenges. National conference on exploring alternative trekking routes for peace and prosperity: An experience of Machhapuchhre Model Trek route in Kaski district in western Nepal, 14 Dec 2009. Kathmandu, Nepal: TAAN, NCCR North-South, and NTB.

The National Centre of Competence in Research (NCCR) North-South is a worldwide research network including seven partner institutions in Switzerland and some 160 universities, research institutions, and development organisations in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and Europe. Approximately 350 researchers worldwide contribute to the activities of the NCCR North-South.

Regional Coordination Office

- Bishnu Raj Upreti, PhD
 NCCR North-South
 Ekantakuna, Kathmandu, Nepal
 GPO Box 910, Kathmandu
 bupreti@nccr.wlink.com.np
www.nccr-nepal.org

This issue

Series editor: Bishnu Raj Upreti
 Editorial support: Paul Mundy
 Design: Simone Kummer and Siddhi Manandhar
 Printed at Heidel Press

The NCCR North-South is co-financed by the Swiss National Science Foundation (SNSF), the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), and the participating institutions. The views expressed in *evidence for policy* do not necessarily reflect those of the funding agencies or other institutions.



FONDS NATIONAL SUISSE
 SCHWEIZERISCHER NATIONALFONDS
 FONDO NAZIONALE SVIZZERO
 SWISS NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION



UNIVERSITÄT
 BERN

Citation: Sharma SR, Upreti BR, Upadhayaya PK. 2010. *Community-based and peace-sensitive tourism: fulfilling Nepal's potential*. Evidence for Policy Series, Regional edition South Asia, No. 3, ed. Bishnu Raj Upreti. Kathmandu: NCCR North-South.