PLACING TOURISM WITHIN THE WIDER URBAN AGENDA

• Linking urban tourism with the New Urban Agenda and Sustainable Development Goals
• Recent examples from UN-Habitat’s work
• Transferable lessons
“Habitat III” in 2016
The United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development.

The “New Urban Agenda” calls for a paradigm shift on how we plan, finance, develop, govern and manage cities.

Three cross cutting principles: Inclusion, Innovation, Integration
SDG11: INCLUSIVE, SAFE, RESILIENT & SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

HOW CAN URBAN TOURISM CONTRIBUTE?

Goal 11 Cities

11.1 Housing + BS slums
11.2 Transport & of pop with transit stops
11.3 Planning Efficient land use
11.4 Heritage Budget for heritage
11.5 Disaster Nb. People affected
11.6 Environment Solid waste
11.7 Public space % open space
11.a Links/regional planning dev. plans
11.b Climate change Risk + resilience
11.c Resilience buildings % financial support
# URBAN TOURISM & REGENERATION – LINKAGES TO SDGs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Processes</th>
<th>SDG Indicators</th>
<th>Outcomes</th>
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| **Spatial Regeneration**   |                | • Facilitation of mixed land-uses  
• Integration of public transport systems  
• Increase in open spaces and public recreational amenities |
| **Economic Regeneration**  |                | • Employment creation including youth entrepreneurship  
• Enhancement of revenue-generating functions for small and medium-sized enterprises  
• Increase property valuations  
• Increase tourism opportunities  
• Promotion of a sustainable economy  
• Land investments for affordable housing, reclaimed brownfields, etc |
| **Social Regeneration**    |                | • Enhancement of urban identity  
• Historic preservation (e.g. cultural heritage centres, promotion of historic identity)  
• Improvements on working and living conditions  
• Creation of new public spaces for recreational activities  
• Promotion of social diversification (e.g. social mix, social cohesion)  
• Creation of tourist city |
| **Environmental Regeneration** |            | • Promotion of healthy living conditions  
• Improvements to basic infrastructure and facilitation of high density living  
• Re-use of inner city lands  
• Increased energy efficiencies (e.g. implementation of green and blue infrastructure)  
• Walkability and cyclability  
• Residential densification |
PUBLIC SPACE ASSESSMENT-HERITAGE LENS
Wuchang District, Wuhan, China

Built heritage: 12 historical streets and 23 buildings
Cultural heritage: Chu Culture, Food culture, festivals
Natural heritage: 11 open spaces have more than a century of history

Public space assessment conducted in the historical district of Wuchang in Wuhan with a focus on:

- Natural heritage
- Built heritage
- People and lifestyles (culture)
Historical buildings and practices are at risk of being lost.
Growing movement of heritage conservation focuses on individual architectural landmarks
Need for an all-encompassing strategy to protect both tangible (hard) and intangible (soft) heritage assets
Improving walkability, greening and providing adequate space for commercial and communities activities
Conservation area to conserve of the ensemble of monuments, smaller architectural features, open spaces and localised practices

CASES IN URBAN REGENERATION: YANGON AND MELAKA

Yangon, Myanmar

• Heritage Area Integrated Mobility Plan to ensure sustainable travel not just to and from Melaka but also in the city’s central area that is classified as a UNESCO World Heritage Site.
• Alleviate the heritage area from stressors caused by traffic congestion, unmet parking demand, and poor provision for alternative modes of transport.
• Outline strategies for the internal mobility system of the heritage area as well as its connection with the wider transport network at regional level

Melaka, Malaysia

• Historical buildings and practices are at risk of being lost.
• Growing movement of heritage conservation focuses on individual architectural landmarks
• Need for an all-encompassing strategy to protect both tangible (hard) and intangible (soft) heritage assets
• Improving walkability, greening and providing adequate space for commercial and communities activities
• Conservation area to conserve of the ensemble of monuments, smaller architectural features, open spaces and localised practices
KATHMANDU SUSTAINABLE TOURISM

EARTHQUAKE RECOVERY — BUILDING BACK BETTER
INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT — GREEN BUILDINGS
PUBLIC SPACE -- HERITAGE WALKS
INTANGIBLE HERITAGE — EVERYDAY HERITAGE
COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT — IMPROVE TOURISM SUPPLY CHAIN
SOCIAL COMPONENT

• Encourage involvement of citizens and local authorities in capitalizing on their everyday heritage

• Promote heritage as a meeting place and vehicle for intercultural dialogue, peace and tolerance

• Encourage heritage rehabilitation initiatives by local communities and authorities

TERRITORIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

• Promote cultural heritage as a resource and facilitate financial investment

• Ensure heritage is taken into account in development, spatial planning, environmental and energy policies

• Develop new management models to ensure that heritage benefits from the economic spinoffs that it generates