









































































thank you... teşekkürler...

1st Meeting of the COMCEC Tourism Working Group

"A New Trend in Sustainable Tourism Development: Community Based Tourism in the COMCEC Region"

Ankara, April - 2013

Contents

- Tourism Development Process of Turkey
- Some Experiences and Practices of Community Based Tourism Implementations in Turkey

A TURKISH TALE Turkish Tourism Figures

Basic Indicators (2012)

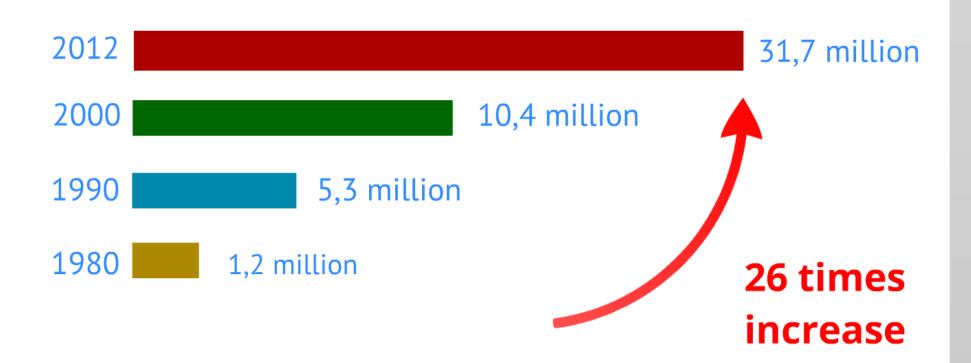
International Tourist Arrivals
Tourism Receipts
Accommodation Capacity

31,7 million* 29,3 billion \$ 1.503.515 beds**

^{*} including same-day visitors

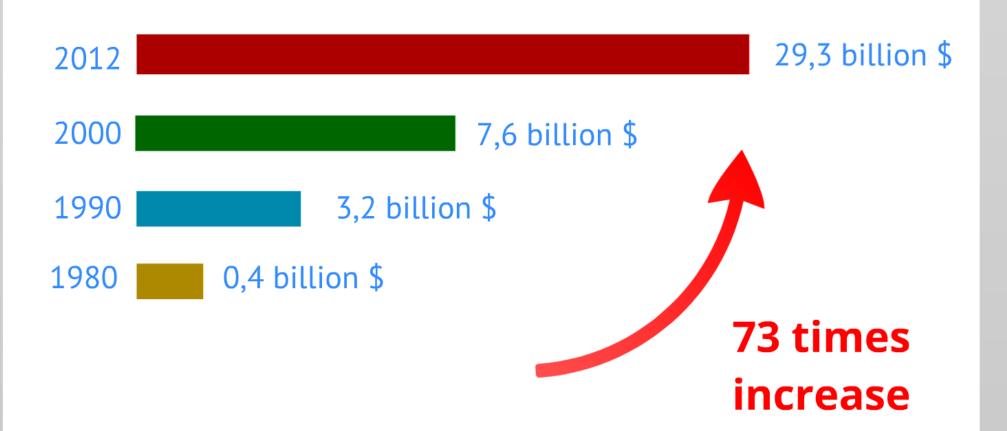
^{**} including facilities certificated by municipalities

International Tourist Arrivals



	COUNTRIES	million
1	FRANCE	77,1
2	USA	62,3
3	CHINA	57,6
4	SPAIN	56,7
5	ITALY	46,1
6	TURKEY	31,4
7	UK	28,3
8	GERMANY	28,4
9	MALASIA	24,7
10	AUSTRIA	23,0

International Tourism Receipts



New and high quality accommodation facilities;

1970 593 facilities – 31,115 beds

1980 778 facilities – 82,332 beds

3,181 facilities – 496,742 beds

3,124 facilities – 568,962 beds

3,865 facilities – 999,515 beds







Accommodation - 2012

LICENSED BED : 999 515

LICENSED FACILITY : 3 865

5 star HOTELS : 692 4 star HOTELS : 941

1, 2, 3 star HOTELS : 1 617

BOUTIQUE HOTELS: 148

LICENSED 4 & 5 star BED : 749 358



Turkey % 44,6
Spain % 41,9
Italy % 19,1







WHAT IS NEXT?

TOURISM STRATEGY OF TURKEY 2023

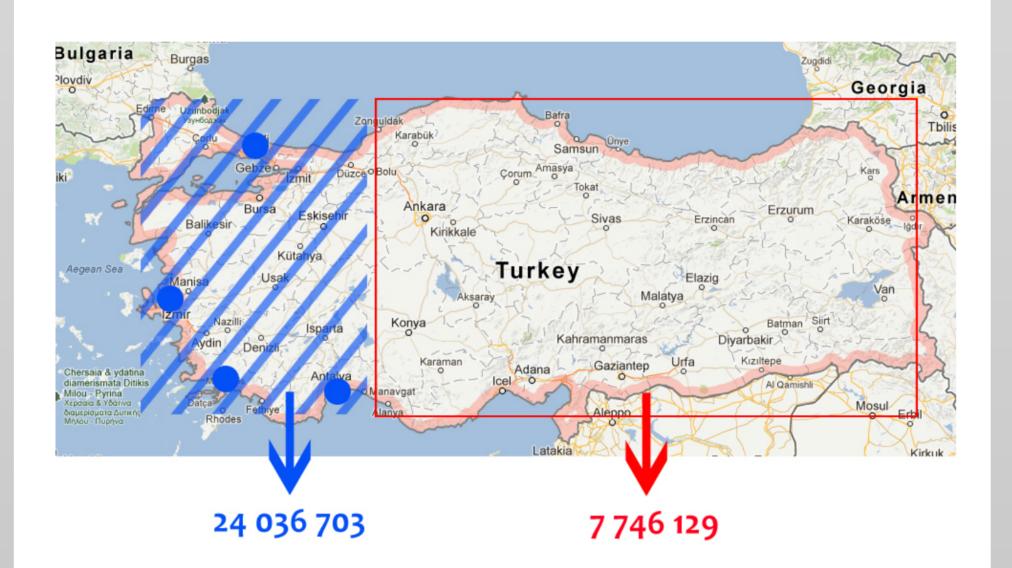
IN 2023 (1st CENTENARY OF REPUBLIC OF TURKEY);

- 50 million tourist arrivals
- 50 billion \$ tourism receipts

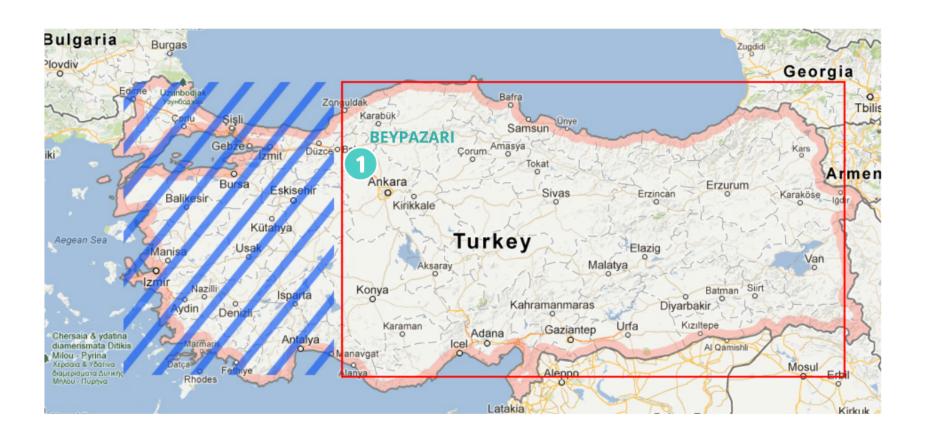
MAIN OBJECTIVES:

- To be among the 5 top countries in the world
- To increase expenditure per visitor
- To spread tourism into 12 months to countrywide
- To increase number of cultural tours and visitors
- To expand alternative tourism potential (golf, MICE, CBT, ecological and health tourism)

WHAT IS NEXT?



BEYPAZARI



3500 unique houses

300 registered cultural assets

1 ancient bazaar covering 600 shops

18 protected archeological sites

1 protected natural area

- a hand-in-hand project including the Ministry, Beypazarı municipality, local ngos and local people themselves
- to transform the district into an open air museum and brighten it as a tourism destination

560 houses have been restored.







1920

1999

2013







The target is to restore at least 1000 houses.

Forgotten handcrafts have been aroused such as;











weaving



forging



• Number of silver workshops has been increased from 7 to 80.



• Number of silversmith has been increased from 8 to 45.

Local gastronomy has become very popular.



güveç



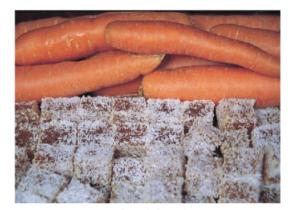
beypazarı cookie



baklava



sarma



carrot delight

• and more than 100 women have started to produce and sell them.









IN RESULT

an important tourism destination

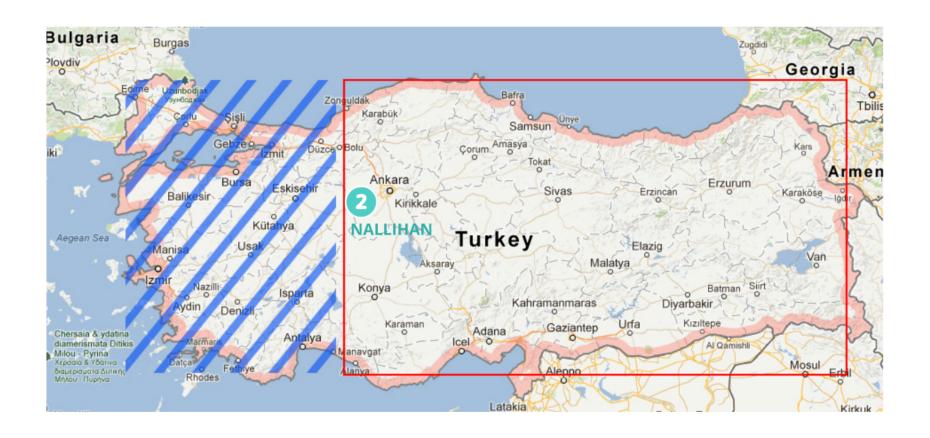
an example for the development of local economy

the value of unique Bepazarı houses has increased 3 times

sustainability has been achieved by protecting unique urban fabric

the number of arrivals to the district, which was 2500 in 1998, has increased to 450 000 in 2012

NALLIHAN



bird watching mountain climbing trekking

biking photographing paragliding

- started in 2010
- by the cooperation of local municipality, non-governmental organizations and citizens
- to utilize the potential of Nallihan as a rural tourism destination.

 Some of the inactive governmental and private buildings have been converted to accommadation facilities.





 Others have been converted to facilities where local products are sold and local foods are served to tourists.





• 83 monumental trees were registered.







• Studies have been started to uncover the endemic plants.

• Archeological excavations were started around the location and the huge necropol area of Juliopolis 'The Lost City' was found.







































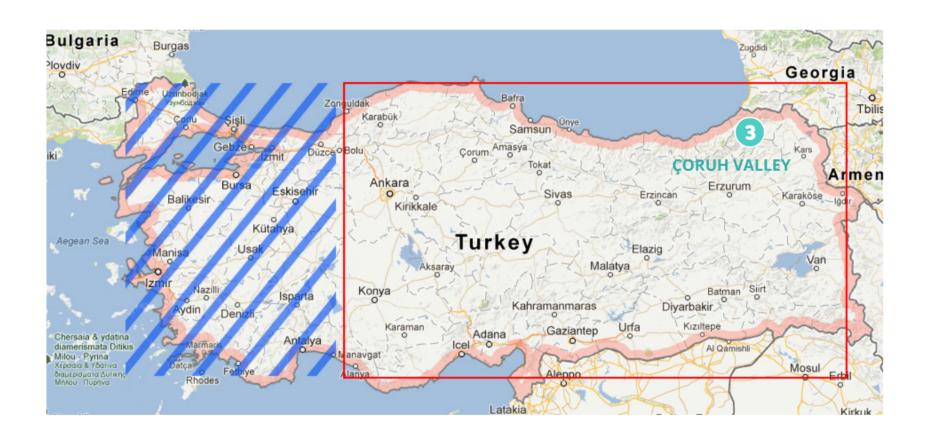
IN RESULT;

1 700 tourists in 2005



exporting silk products to 21 countries

ÇORUH VALLEY



an important plant area

an important bird area

104 threatened plant species

a key biodiversity area

67 endemic plants to Turkey

Situation Before the Project;

no sign of improvement observed in terms of creating alternative sources for rural income

conservative socia-culturel structure

the lack of awareness concerning environmental values and problems

hindered development of local tourism sector

'Eastern Anatolia Tourism Development Project' (TDEAP);

- started in 2007
- a regional development project implemented by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Turkey Office in cooperation with Republic of Turkey Ministry of Culture and Tourism with the financial support of a Turkish private sector company Anadolu Efes
- to transform the Coruh Valley into one of the prominent destinations of alternative tourism to provide support for the efforts of enhancing life standards of the people of the region with an increase in employment and income level with a view of natural and cultural conservation and sustainable human development

Ceramic Workshop/Atelier











Family Pension Trainings



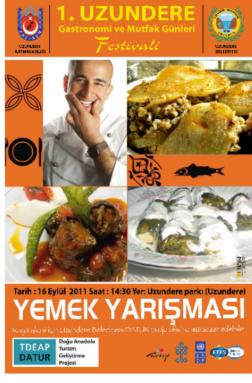




Gastronomy Trainings and Festival



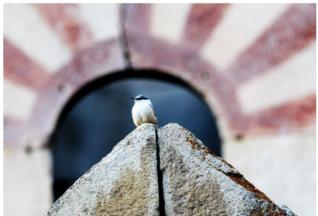








Bird Watching Festival











Rafting









Trekking and Moutain Bike Route Studies











Promotion Activities









IN RESULT;

International and domestic tourism movements have been increased.

Income from tourism activities has been increased. (approx. \$560,000 direct injection to total household income)

Locals have become owners of tourism accommodation facilities.

Local capacities pertaining to tourism, food & handicraft production have been increased.

Inclusion of women and youth in the tourism workforce have been increased.

Special interest tourism have been promoted in the region.

thank you...

teşekkürler...