**mdgradi turizmi da misi ganviTarebis tendenciebi TuSeTSi**

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msoflioSi turizmi meurneobis sakmaod maRalSemosavliani dargia. Tu gaviTvaliswinebT imas, rom dRes saerTaSoriso turistebis Camosvlam 1, 326 milions, xolo turizmidan miRebulma Semosavalma 1, 340 miliards miaRwia (UNWTO, Tourism Highlights 2018), es dargi safrTxes warmoadgens bunebrivi da kulturuli resursebisaTvis. mdgradi turizmis ganviTarebas mTian regionebSi ara erTi RonisZieba Tu naSromi mieZRvna, maT Soris saqarTveloSi (First Caucasus Mountain Forum Bridging Science and Practice for Sustainablility, 2016; 3rd Euro-Asian Mountain Resorts Conference, 2017).

sxvadasxva saerTaSoriso organizaciebma msoflioSi arsebuli gansxvavebuli bunebrivi, kulturuli da ekonomikuri resursebisTvis SeimuSaves ganmartebebi, principebi, wesdebebi, kodeqsebi saxelwodebiT – mdgradoba turizmSi. saerTaSoriso doneze mdgradi turizmis ganviTarebisaTvis regionul Tu adgilobriv WrilSi konkretuli principebi da kriteriumebi arsebobs.

mdgradi turizmis ganviTareba grZelvadian perspeqtivas efuZneba. damyarebulia Semdeg principebze: 1. TemebSi keTildReobis amaRleb; 2. bunebrivi da kulturuli garemos mxardaWera; 3. produqtis xarisxis aRiareba (kmayofili turisti); 4. Sesabamisi marTvisa da monitoringis programis Seqmna (Applying adaptive management and monitoring); (Sustainable Tourism Development in UNESCO Designated Sites in South-Eastern Europe).

Cveni kvlevis arealia saqarTvelos erT-erTi maRalmTiani sasazRvro raioni – TuSeTi. teritoria gamoirCeva Tavisi bunebrivi da anTopogenuri turistuli resursebiT. amave dros dacul teritorias warmoadgens. biomravalferovnebis TvalsazrisiT igi erT-erTi yvelaze mdidaria saqarTveloSi. aRsaniSnavi faqtia isic, rom aSS-s geografiuli sazogadoebis mosazrebiT, swored aq mdebareobs evropa-azias Soris gasayari – abanos uReltexili da evropaSi yvelaze maRla dasaxlebuli punqti – sof. boWorna (zR. d. 2 345 m), rac kidev ufro metad usvams xazs mis turistul mniSvnelobas. bolo wlebSi imata vizitorTa raodenobam. Tu maTi ricxvi 2006 wels 675 iyo, 2018 wlis monacemebiT 14867-s miaRwia. SeiniSneba infrastruqturis mSenebloba.

moxsenebaSi visaubrebT mdgradi turizmis arssa da misi warmarTvis principebze, kvlevis farglebSi Seswavlil TuSeTis bunebriv da anTropogenur turistul resursebze, sociologiuri gamokiTxvis Sedegebsa da mdgradi turizmis ganviTarebis procesebze dakvirvebiT miRebul Sefasebebze.

sakvanZo sityvebi: mdgradi ganviTareba, turizmi, mTiani regionebi, TuSeTi

**Sustainable tourism and its development trends in Tusheti**

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Tourism in the world is a very high income sector of the economy. Considering the fact that nowadays the international tourist arrivals is 1. 326 million and total international tourism receipts 1. 340 billion GEL (UNWTO, Tourism Highlights 2018), this field became a threat to natural and cultural resources. Numerous events or works were dedicated to the development of sustainable tourism in the mountainous regions, and in Georgia too (First Caucasus Mountain Forum Bridging Science and Practice for Sustainability, 2016; 3rd Euro-Asian Mountain Resorts Conference, 2017).

Various international organizations have developed explanations, principles, charters and codes by title of “sustainable tourism” for different natural, cultural and economic resources around the world. There are specific principles and criteria in the regional or local profile for sustainable tourism development at international level.

Development of sustainable tourism is based on long-term prospects. It is based on the following principles: 1. Enhancing the well-being of communities; 2. Supporting the protection of the natural and cultural environment; 3. Recognizing product quality and tourist satisfaction; 4. Development of appropriate management and monitoring program; (Sustainable Tourism Development in UNESCO Designated Sites in South-Eastern Europe).

Our study area is one of the high mountainous border regions of Georgia – Tusheti. At the same time, it is a protected area. The area is distinguished by its natural and anthropogenic tourist resources. In terms of biodiversity, it is one of the richest in Georgia. It is noteworthy that according to the US geographical community opinion, a crossroad between Europe and Asia is located here, namely the Abano Pass and the highest populated area in Europe – Bochorna (at 2345 m above sea level), which even more emphasizes its tourist significance. In recent years the number of visitors has increased; if their number was 675 in 2006, it reached 14867 in 2018. Construction of infrastructure is observed.

In the presentation we will talk about the essence of sustainable tourism and its management principles, about studied natural and anthropogenic tourism resources of Tusheti, the results of the social survey and about the assessment of sustainable tourism development processes, obtained by observations.

Keywords: Sustainable development, Tourism, Mountainous regions, Tusheti