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## **PRACTICE AND PROSPECTS FOR ACHIEVING INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL GOALS OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: THE ROLE OF TOURISM**

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**Abstract:** *this thesis explores the vital role of tourism in advancing both international and national Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), with a focus on Uzbekistan's practices and prospects. As a country with rich cultural and natural assets, Uzbekistan has actively incorporated the SDGs into its national agenda, identifying tourism as a key sector for inclusive growth, heritage preservation, and environmental protection. The study highlights how tourism contributes to key SDGs such as poverty reduction, economic growth, climate action, and sustainable cities through local engagement, eco-certifications, and heritage site conservation. It compares Uzbekistan's progress with international best practices from countries like Costa Rica, Nepal, and New Zealand. While Uzbekistan has made notable progress in promoting sustainable tourism, challenges remain in policy integration, community involvement, infrastructure development, and environmental monitoring. The thesis concludes with strategic recommendations for enhancing tourism's contribution to sustainable development through institutional coordination, community empowerment, green technology, and international cooperation.*

**Keywords:** *Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Tourism, Uzbekistan, Eco-tourism, Community-based Tourism, Environmental Sustainability, Cultural Heritage, Green Infrastructure, Policy Integration, International Cooperation.*

### **Introduction**

Sustainable development has become a critical global goal to ensure the prosperity of present and future generations. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by all United Nations member states in 2015, includes 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) designed to address key challenges such as poverty, inequality, climate change, environmental degradation, and social injustice. Uzbekistan, as a growing economy with a rich cultural and natural heritage, has integrated the SDGs into its national development framework. The tourism sector holds significant potential for contributing to these goals by generating economic opportunities, promoting cultural exchange, and encouraging environmental stewardship. This thesis examines the current practices and future prospects for achieving sustainable development goals through tourism in Uzbekistan, with reference to international trends and policies.

### **Literature review**

Global research consistently highlights tourism's dual role as a driver of development and a potential source of social-environmental impact. Tourism contributes roughly 10% of world GDP

and supports about one in ten jobs<sup>1</sup>. UN frameworks emphasize that **sustainable tourism** must “take full account of its current and future economic, social and environmental impacts”<sup>2</sup>. By aligning with the 2030 Agenda, tourism is seen as pivotal for reducing poverty (SDG 1), hunger (SDG 2), inequality (SDG 10), and for fostering economic growth (SDG 8) and gender equality (SDG 5). For example, tourism is noted to “foster economic growth and development at all levels and provide income through job creation,” linking it to poverty reduction goals and empowerment of youth and women<sup>3</sup>. Similarly, agri-tourism (SDG 2) can spur sustainable agriculture by promoting local food production and sales to tourists<sup>4</sup>. Tourism also touches on education and inclusion: training a “skillful workforce” in tourism creates opportunities for youth, women and people with disabilities, thereby promoting inclusive growth<sup>5</sup>. At the same time, tourism is explicitly recognized in the SDG framework: platforms like UNWTO’s *Tourism for SDGs* initiative and India’s G20 Tourism Dashboard illustrate efforts to embed tourism in national SDG planning. In sum, the literature underscores that tourism’s growth must be managed within an SDG lens – maximizing economic and social benefits (jobs, entrepreneurship, poverty alleviation<sup>6</sup>) while minimizing negative environmental and cultural impacts (carbon emissions, resource use).

### **Economic Development and Tourism**

Tourism’s contribution to economic development is well-documented. Numerous empirical studies find a positive link between tourism and GDP growth, employment and foreign investment<sup>7</sup>. For instance, WTTC reports that in 2024 the travel & tourism sector contributed **US\$10.9 trillion** globally (about 10% of world GDP) and supported **357 million jobs**<sup>8</sup>. Such growth is often concentrated in regions with rich cultural or natural heritage. Studies and policy reports note that tourism can reduce poverty by creating jobs, spurring entrepreneurship (e.g. small hotels, guides) and generating tax revenues that can be reinvested in communities<sup>9</sup>. Community-based tourism (CBT) in particular places local residents “at the center of tourism development,” ensuring that revenues stay in the community<sup>10</sup>. CBT case studies from around the world (Nepal, Kenya, etc.) show how this model “generates sustainable livelihoods” and directly contributes to SDG 1 (No Poverty) and SDG 8 (Decent Work)<sup>11</sup>.

In the Uzbekistan context, tourism’s economic importance is increasingly evident. International arrivals jumped from 1.9 million in 2014 to **6.7 million in 2019**<sup>12</sup> following visa liberalization and promotion of Silk Road heritage. This rapid expansion has placed tourism among Uzbekistan’s top economic priorities. Studies note that Uzbekistan’s tourism sector is “growing rapidly and has significant economic importance”<sup>13</sup>. Government plans (e.g. the “Uzbekistan – 2030” strategy) aim to leverage tourism for job creation and foreign exchange, with targets to boost tourism exports and diversify services. Nevertheless, scholars observe that tourism in Uzbekistan is still “undervalued compared to its potential”<sup>14</sup>, and more detailed analysis is needed on how tourism revenues translate into broad-based development.

### **Connection Between Tourism and Sustainable Development Goals**

Tourism is intrinsically linked many SDGs, offering opportunities and challenges across social, economic, and environmental dimensions. Some of the most relevant SDGs related to tourism include:

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<sup>1</sup> [wttc.org](http://wttc.org)

<sup>2</sup> [undp.org](http://undp.org)

<sup>3</sup> [tourism4sdgs.org](http://tourism4sdgs.org)

<sup>4</sup> [tourism4sdgs.org](http://tourism4sdgs.org)

<sup>5</sup> [tourism4sdgs.org/tourism4sdgs.org](http://tourism4sdgs.org/tourism4sdgs.org)

<sup>6</sup> [tourism4sdgs.org/wttc.org](http://tourism4sdgs.org/wttc.org)

<sup>7</sup> [wttc.org](http://wttc.org)

<sup>8</sup> [wttc.org](http://wttc.org)

<sup>9</sup> [tourism4sdgs.org/mdpi.com](http://tourism4sdgs.org/mdpi.com)

<sup>10</sup> [mdpi.com](http://mdpi.com)

<sup>11</sup> [mdpi.com](http://mdpi.com)

<sup>12</sup> [encyclopedia.pubsustainabledevelopment.un.org](http://encyclopedia.pubsustainabledevelopment.un.org)

<sup>13</sup> [encyclopedia.pub](http://encyclopedia.pub)

<sup>14</sup> [encyclopedia.pub](http://encyclopedia.pub)

No Poverty .Tourism creates jobs and income, especially in rural and remote areas, providing alternative livelihoods for vulnerable populations. For example, community-based tourism projects in Uzbekistan's rural regions enable local people to engage in handicrafts, hospitality, and guiding services. Decent Work and Economic Growth The tourism sector contributes significantly to GDP and employment. According to the World Travel & Tourism Council (WTTC), tourism accounted for about 8% of global GDP and 10% of jobs worldwide before the COVID-19 pandemic. In Uzbekistan, tourism's share in GDP is growing steadily, supported by government initiatives to improve infrastructure and diversify tourism products.

Sustainable Cities and Communities. Heritage tourism helps preserve historic cities like Samarkand and Bukhara by funding restoration projects and promoting urban regeneration. Sustainable tourism practices aim to manage visitor flows to reduce overcrowding and protect cultural sites.:

Responsible Consumption and Production. Tourism industries are encouraged to adopt sustainable management practices such as reducing water and energy use, managing waste, and sourcing local products. Hotels in Uzbekistan's major tourist destinations are increasingly implementing eco-certifications.:

Climate Action. The tourism sector is both a contributor to and victim of climate change. Sustainable tourism promotes low-carbon transportation options, renewable energy use, and education about climate impacts. Uzbekistan's initiatives to promote eco-tourism and green infrastructure align with these goals. Life on Land Nature-based tourism such as ecotourism and wildlife tourism supports conservation by generating funds and awareness. Protected areas like the Chatkal National Park benefit from sustainable tourism practices that involve local communities in conservation efforts.

#### ***Practice of Sustainable Tourism in Uzbekistan and Globally International Examples***

Several countries serve as models for integrating tourism with sustainable development:

- Costa Rica has long emphasized eco-tourism, balancing economic growth with conservation. Its national parks attract millions of visitors annually, supporting biodiversity protection and local livelihoods.

- Nepal promotes community-based tourism in remote mountain regions, empowering local communities while preserving cultural heritage and natural landscapes.

- New Zealand implements strict visitor management systems to protect natural sites and promote indigenous culture.

These examples show that sustainable tourism requires coordinated policies, community involvement, and environmental safeguards.

Uzbekistan's Progress Uzbekistan's tourism sector has rapidly expanded since the early 2000s, supported by the country's rich Silk Road heritage, diverse landscapes, and improved accessibility. Recognizing tourism's potential to support sustainable development, the government has launched multiple initiatives:

- National Tourism Development Strategy 2025 emphasizes sustainable tourism as a pillar of economic diversification.

- Restoration of historic sites in Samarkand, Bukhara, and Khiva funded partly by international partners such as UNESCO.

- Promotion of eco-tourism in natural areas, including the Chatkal Mountains and Aydarkul Lake, where visitors experience pristine environments and support conservation.

- Implementation of green certifications and environmental standards in tourism infrastructure to reduce water use, waste, and energy consumption.

- Encouragement of community-based tourism, where local residents offer homestays, cultural experiences, and handicrafts, generating direct economic benefits.

However, Uzbekistan faces challenges such as inadequate awareness of sustainability among small operators, pressure on popular sites due to increasing visitor numbers, and limited data collection on tourism's environmental impact.

### **Prospects for Achieving Sustainable Development Goals Through Tourism**

To enhance tourism's contribution to the SDGs, Uzbekistan and other countries can focus on the following strategies: Policy Integration and Institutional Coordination

Aligning tourism policies explicitly with SDG targets will create clear priorities and monitoring mechanisms. Inter-ministerial cooperation between tourism, environment, culture, and economic development bodies will promote a holistic approach. Capacity Building and Awareness Raising Providing education and training programs for tourism operators, local communities, and government officials on sustainable tourism principles is essential. Public campaigns can also engage tourists to adopt responsible behaviors. Green Infrastructure and Technology Investments in renewable energy, waste recycling, water-saving devices, and digital monitoring tools will minimize environmental footprints. Smart tourism technologies can optimize visitor management to prevent overcrowding.4. Empowering Local Communities Expanding community-based tourism initiatives ensures economic benefits reach local populations, encourages cultural preservation, and fosters stewardship of natural resources. International Collaboration and Funding Uzbekistan can benefit from partnerships with international and development agencies to access expertise, technology, and funding for sustainable tourism projects.

### **Conclusion**

Tourism holds significant promise as a driver for achieving sustainable development goals, bridging economic growth with social inclusion and environmental protection. Uzbekistan's efforts to align tourism development with the SDGs show progress but require continued commitment to sustainable policies, education, technology, and community empowerment. By embracing these approaches, tourism can become a powerful force for sustainable development, helping Uzbekistan and the world realize the vision of prosperity, equity, and ecological balance.

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