

Harnessing the tourism potential of the Far Eastern Himalaya

Putting research to action



Potential for sustainable tourism development

The Far Eastern Himalayan Landscape stretches across parts of China, India, and Myanmar, and communities here share deep environmental, cultural, and socioeconomic ties. The landscape has vast tourism potential, owing to its rich natural and cultural endowments.



Habitat for flagship species (tiger, hoolock gibbon, hornbills, Namdapha flying squirrel)



Around 450 bird species and 150 species of timber trees in Namdapha National Park



Cultural and linguistic diversity (Lisu, Singpho, Tangsa, Khamti, Mishmi, Tai, Nocte)

Harnessing the potential

The International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD) and its partners have been conducting research on unlocking this tourism potential in the Indian part of the Far Eastern Himalayan Landscape. The aim is to develop models of sustainable tourism that harness the strengths of the landscape, help communities diversify their livelihoods, and conserve the rich biodiversity.

Research

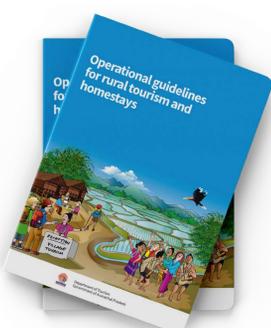
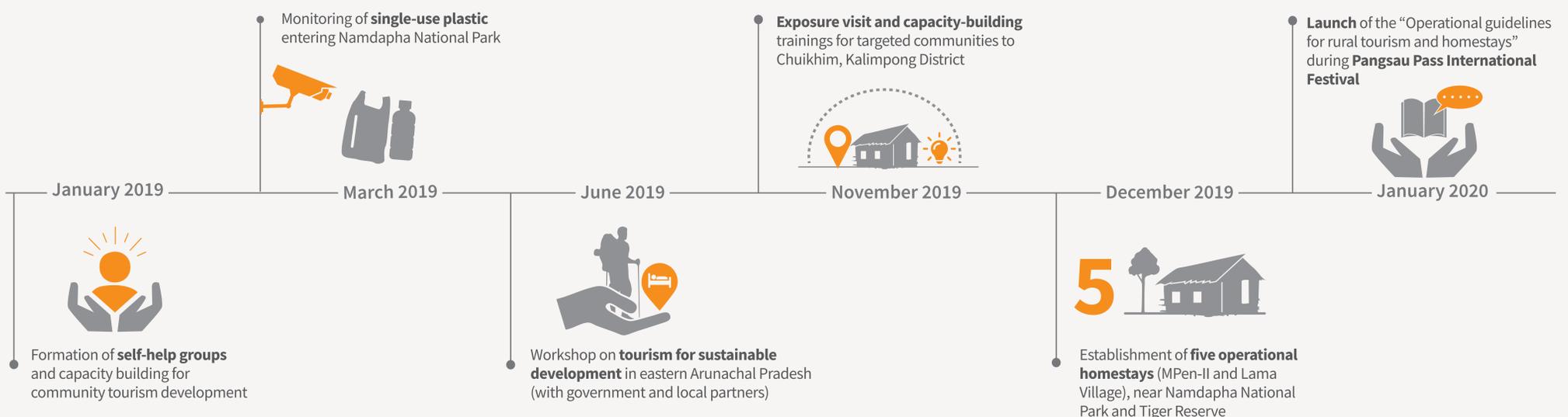
- Rapid tourism assessment around Namdapha National Park and Tiger Reserve, India
- Applying evidence-based knowledge on biodiversity, culture, and history to influence policies and practice



Surveys and data compilation on

- Average income: Deban, MPen-II, Lama village MPen-I, New Yumchum
- Involvement in tourism (guides, cooks, porters, homestays)
- Opportunities (tourism skill development, homestay facilities)

Research to action



Operational guidelines

Launch of the “Operational guidelines for rural tourism and homestays” published by the Department of Tourism, Government of Arunachal Pradesh

Scaling out

Promote this rural tourism model using a range of tools and communication platforms in other parts of the HI-LIFE landscape through the Himalaya Calling initiative in the Indian Himalayan region and through government and local partners in Myanmar