THE COMPLEX ASSESSMENT OF TOUR-RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL OF UVS PROVINCE OF MONGOLIA

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ABSTRACT

Government of Mongolia has developed "National Development Strategy of Mongolia" and "Regional Development Policy of Mongolia" and it was focused on promoting fast development of tourism as one of the leading sectors of the economy. Furthermore, increase in responsibility of state and local authorities for business sector is paying more attention to further development of regional tour-recreation.
Given that the tour-recreation recourses in rural area are ought to be determined specifically as well as the determined recourses are required to be utilized in efficient way, it is envisaged that gradually increases are important for involving the Camp of cooperating Herding Households (CCHH) to be participated in local tour-recreation activities. Accordingly, demands are raised to identify the factors and influences on developing the Tour-recreation activities in CCHH.
Our objective of this research work is to conduct the full assessment and regionalize the tour-recreational capacity of Uvs province.

KEYWORDS: Rural area, Camp of cooperating Herding Households, tourism.

RESEARCH MATERIAL AND METHODOLOGY

We have completed this full assessment of tour-recreational capacity of Uvs province according to the regional administration cartography and comparing the level of histo-cultural tour recreational capacity with average level of landscape recreational capacity. We identified average level of land shaft recreational capacity of particular landscape shape by using cartogram methodology, which selects the most popular form of landscape from the soums.

To identify Integral valuation level of tour-recreational capacity of Uvs province, we used same methodology as N.A.Kumova used in "Complex assessment of tour-recreational capacity of Kursk region" as a role model (Table 1).
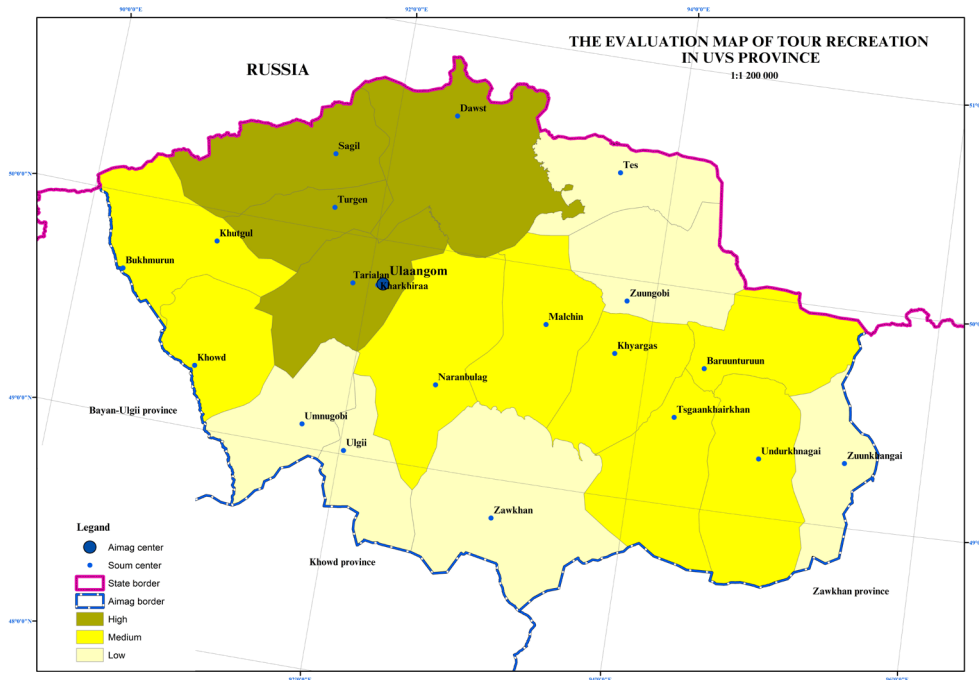
Table 1

Stage for identification level of integral valuation of tour-recreation capacity of Uvs province

Level of quality measurements of land shaft recreation capacity	Level of quality measurements of histo-cultural capacity			
	Low	Medium	High	Extremely high
Low	Low	Low	Medium	Medium
Medium	Low	Medium	High	High
High	Medium	High	Extremely high	Extremely high
Extremely high	High	High	Extremely high	Extremely high

Following maps were developed using ArcGIS9.3 program.

RESULTS OF THE RESEARCH

According to the above methodology, we classified four major stages (low, medium, high) of integral valuation of tour-recreation capacity, by using our results of the research work. Results has been shown as territory and made cartography scheme (Picture 1).

Picture 1. Map of three-recreational potential areas in Uvs province.

Capacity places for three-recreational potential in usually located in Uvs province the boreal forest and Uvs lake, valleys of Harhiraa, Turgen Mountains. This place has more advantages for ecotourism development with nomadic adventures, educational and recreational tourism based on natural resources such as forest and river side. But low development of infrastructure is negative impact to develop any tourism in our study area.

Resources of nomadic-historical culture are one of the supports for developing tourism in the areas which are medium level resources of recreational tourism. Medium level areas are lower natural resources than high level areas.

All these regions that appeared as a result of our research work have an agricultural land. Therefore, in order to make more intellectual recreation land use, we have to conduct more detailed research work in the future. Furthermore, we need to make more comprehensive research on social and economic criteria's such as population, town and city location, supply of work force reserve, land structure, organizations, and transports and road network. We can use results, materials and data from our research

work for this purpose. According to this data we made topographic card (scale 1:300000) of recreational reserve of Uvs province.

We figured out the number of tourists based on the growth percentage of previous year and purpose of picking up with two versions until 2020 in Uvs aimag. Version A: Since 2005 the number of tourists has been increased gradually, it will be the same between 2013-2016. So we predict that 10007 tourists will visit to Uvs aimag in 2020. In 2013, there were 4 tourist camps, 3 resorts and 2 spa resorts with 570 beds totally in Uvs aimag and in 2020, there is a determination that has to be doubled its capacity.

Table 2

The number of the tourists: Version A

Years	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	All
Number of tourists A	5,050.5	5,353.6	5,781.9	6,360.1	7,123.3	7,978.1	8,935.4	10,007.7	56,590.4
Growth hypothesis	4.0%	6.0%	8.0%	10.0%	12.0%	12.0%	12.0%	12.0%	72.0%

Version B: In order to pick up 1.000.000 tourists in 2016, we have to reform tourism and to increase the growth by 30% and 37% in 2015 and 2016. There is a prediction that 16056 tourists will be picked up in 2020 and tourism service agencies have to be increased 3.2 times.

Table 3

The number of the tourists: Version B

Years	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	All
Number of tourists A	5,099.1	5,711.0	7,424.3	10,204.1	11,428.6	12,800.0	14,336.0	16,056.3	83,059.4
Growth hypothesis	5.0%	12.0%	30.0%	37.4%	12.0%	12.0%	12.0%	12.0%	127.4%

Plan of developing tourism in Uvs aimag Short and midterm planning (2014-2016)
Objective: To develop effectively tourism as an independent part of economy in Uvs aimag.
1. To establish complex facility near Uvs lake and to develop special purpose tourism
2. To establish network of international standard hotel, tourist camp and tavern
3. To organize, advertise activities which express nomadic culture such as making felt, dairy products, and horseback trip, **taming horse**s.
4. To provide tour camps with environment friendly source of energy
5. To organise events for placing foreign investment in the tourism sector
6. In order to develop domestic tourism, to furnish and use fully the capacity of the Kharkhiraa resort of Uvs lake basin, Khar Termis resort in Khyargas lake basin.
7. To improve the travel itinerary in the frame of infrastructure program development
8. To do advertisement effectively and input the information into the domestic and foreign tourism network

9. To prepare the professional workers, educate them well for improving the management of the tour camp and hunting seat
10. To create pleasant condition for tour camps and domestic resorts for cooperating with the local government
2. Long term planning
   Objective: To make the tourism sector one of the leading economic sector of the aimag
1. To develop the tourism complex facility near Uvs lake as a model camp
2. To make the travel itinerary in the direction of Kharkhiraa Turgen mountains, Tsagaan Deglii, Tsagaan Shuvuut, Chandmani mountain tomb and Chandmani culture and to develop the specific purpose tour
3. To develop special purpose tourism through the route such as Turkish-Mongolian human stones, natural protected area, gobi and forest area, mountain area, hunting set
4. To develop international trans-border tourism with neighbour countries
5. To encourage domestic and foreign investors who promote tourism and to broaden advertisement to the tourists

6. To take measure for spending money from tourism income to improve lives of the local people based on sustainable development concept

7. To develop green economy and green tourism and to reduce tourism impact on the environment

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, of Uvs province is appears to be located in the west point of Mongolian tourism route. Also, this region has strong natural tour-recreational capacity such as vast grassland, hot and cold spring water, wonderful nature, mountain, animals and plants; and religious and historical sites. It has good impact on tour-recreational development in terms of population, town, cities and infrastructure. The world heritage sites of Uvs province, world Red book animals and plants, historical and archeological sites, classical technologies of nomad culture, cross points of international and national tour-recreational routes (especially Lake Uvs) are the major reserves of tour-recreation of Uvs province.

RESUME

1. There are 3 different level of recreational tourism area is described in the study area. Extremely high capacity area for recreational tourism is not there.

2. Uvs province has capacity for developing the macro area system of recreational tourism and this macro area system could support the ecotourism with nomadic culture and medical services.

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