



NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SUSTAINABLE TOURISM FOR  
DEVELOPMENT IN THE REPUBLIC OF CONGO

PANEL 3

TERMS OF REFERENCES

Job Refence	
Project	Nationals Conferences of Sustainable Tourism for Development in the Republic of Congo-Brazzaville
Job title	<i>Good governance favorable to Sustainable Tourism Development in the Republic of Congo (Public administration and local authorities)</i>
Place	Brazzaville
Activity sector	
Service	Two days
Deadline for submission	

I. CONTEXT

Tourism is recognized as one of the largest industries in the world, offering a tremendous potential for developing countries in terms of sources of income, foreign exchange earnings, employment and economic development. It accounts for 4.3% of world GDP and 30% of world exports of services. It accounts for 9.4% of global investment and employs about 8% of the global workforce.

Tourism is also an important promoter of awareness, support and income for the natural and cultural heritage. It can also be a very valuable tool for sustainable development, also in rural areas of developing countries, where most of poor people live and where there are very few development options.

With the rapid progress of ecotourism, a rapid growth could be generated, respecting the carrying capacity of each ecosystems. This growth creates great opportunities but

also great challenges. It is necessary to manage this growth in a sustainable manner while respecting the carrying capacity of ecosystems.

The tourism impacts on the environment, economy, culture and the society could be positive or negative. Depending on how tourism is planned, developed and managed. A good tourism policy must necessarily incorporate a sustainable development and poverty reduction approach. It must also demonstrate a commitment by all actors, from national and decentralized authorities to consumers, to private operators and civil society organizations. All the actors should have common objectives for integrated tourism management, to protect the national resources and better guarantee the long-term benefits of tourism.

The Republic of Congo has adopted a National Development Plan (NDP) and a Strategic Document for Growth, Employment and Poverty Reduction (DSCERP according to its French acronym) covering the period 2012-2016. One of the strategic pillars of NDP and DSCERP is the Economic diversification through seven economic clusters, including tourism and hospitality.

With the aim to realize this strategic choice, the Government decided to draw up and adopt a "Sustainable Tourism Development Master Plan" (P3DT DSCERP according to its French acronym) to lay the foundations for planned tourism. It's including a high contribution of the achievement of the economic diversification and the development of the country as stipulated by the PND and the DSCERP.

Beginning in 2013, a consultation framework is implemented with the UNDP Representative Office in the Republic of Congo. The objective is to ensure the efforts for the tourist activity development in the Republic of Congo. The project "Development of the strategy and of the master plan for the sustainable tourism development" was launched in December 2014 and were made throughout the following year.

The Master Plan will be the tool for the implementation of the Government's vision for the tourism sector. The principal interest has been to define the main orientations of the sector and fix the medium and long-term objectives, by describing the programs and projects to be implemented to achieve these objectives in a coordinated, synergistic and coherent way. The goal is to build a touristic industry, which may better contribute to the Republic of Congo's economic and social development.

The success of the master plan implementation is largely dependent on the involvement of other sectors of the economy, the process considered the following aspects:

- The tourism statistics
- The institutional and regulatory aspects of tourism
- Financing and investment in the sector
- The development of tourist sites
- The installation and promotion of the tourist sites

- The transport and infrastructure equipment
- The tourism education

The country holds a remarkable physical potential and, sometimes exceptional. This is constituting his main touristic attractions. These assets could contribute to improve the population living conditions, if they are developed and marketed in a sustainable development perspective.

Like the other CEMAC countries, that shows the desire the Government should diversify the economy, particularly in tourism. A very ambitious objective to ensure this diversification is this sector tends to contribute to the national economy, around 10% of GDP.

## **II. OBJECTIVES**

### **II.1. Global Objective**

The first national tourism conferences in the Republic of Congo-Brazzaville aims to provide a privileged moment of exchange and discussion between the main actors, both national and international, interested in the sector with the view to allow the government to put the bases of the implementation of its politics.

### **II.2. Specific Objectives**

The specific objectives of this panel are:

- Exchange on the administrative difficulties management of the sector at the central and local levels
- Look for the best approach to improve the administrative management of the sector at the central and local levels
- Make recommendations
- Propose ways to mobilize development assistance
- Demonstrate the interdependence of ecotourism et the rational management of protected area

## **I. GOAL OF THE PANEL**

Encourage the public administrations involved in tourism development and as well as the local authorities to share their successful experiences and propose solutions to ensure the good governance of the tourism sector.

## **II. EXPECTD OUTCOMES**

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2 sites du Ministère : [www.ministere-tourisme.gouv.cg](http://www.ministere-tourisme.gouv.cg) / [www.officedutourisme.gouv.cg](http://www.officedutourisme.gouv.cg)

- The inherent problems in the administrative management of the tourism sector are identified
- Proposals for improving the administrative management of the tourism sector at central and local level are made
- Recommendations are made.

### **III. RESPONSIBLE BODY**

Ministry of Tourism and Leisure's

### **IV. PANELISTS'S MISSIONS AND TASK**

The selected panelists will have to achieve the following tasks

- Taking part in the debate
- Making proposals going to the direction of the improvement of administrative management of the tourism sector at central and local level
- Share with others the specificities, if possible, of managing the tourist sector of his community.
- Propose recommendations.

### **V. TIMETABLE**

The panelists should send their opinion of interest before the conference's opening date.

### **VIII- PANELIST PROFIL**

The panelist must be an authority or a high-level manager, responsible of the Public administrations or local authorities.