Committee: UNESCO

Topic B: The creation of guidelines in touristic cities for the population's well-being.

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The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), is responsible in contributing to build a culture of peace, eradicate poverty, sustainable development and intercultural dialogue through education and information. It strengthens ties between nations so that every habitant has access to the following. Quality education is indispensable for sustainable development and a basic human right. Every citizen can fully benefit from every scientific advance. Encouraging cultural diversity, intercultural dialogue and a culture of peace. Building knowledge that is inclusive for societies through communication and information. Address rising social and ethical challenges.

UNESCO was created in November 16 1945. There are a total of 195 members and 8 Associate members, it is governed by an Executive board and a General conference. This organization has around 50 offices all around the world, its headquarter is located in Paris, France. The purpose of UNESCO was outlined "to contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among nations through education, science, and culture." It absolutely was created to take care and ensure the conservation of the world's education in conflict zones. As well as contributing health care in poor and complicated areas. To collaborate in the work of advancing the mutual knowledge of people through all means of communication.

Over Tourism in when a lot of tourists visit one place altering the balance from a positive experience to a negative one. Over Tourism in World Heritage sites, has been an ongoing and increasing problem during the last few years. World Heritage sites have been a very popular destination for people all around the world, but in recent years numbers of people visiting them have increased in a very critical way. Places in which it has become a critical problem are initially the Baltic states and around the Mediterranean. Also in coastal areas, due to cruise tourism increasing in the past few years because of cruise ships increasing sizes and making their costs more affordable for people. Over tourism has negative effects not only with the local population but also to nature. Some effects include, overloaded infrastructure, hazard to culture and heritage, damage to nature.

There are many places in the world, where over tourism affects them the most. For example, Teotihuacan Pyramids in Mexico City. This pyramids have become one of tourists main things to see, because they are one of many archeological sites in which people can climb the pyramids. On March of this year 277,719 people visited this site. Although there is a lot of ground, people tend to climb the pyramids, all at the same time. By doing this, they are at risk of falling because it is very steep and narrow. Also many people use to peel off stones and take them as a souvenir. Doing this wears off the structure of the pyramid. This year, they started taking precautions to let them enjoy their visit by not putting them at risk. One of them was to let a group of 20 people climb each pyramid and not let them stay longer than 10 minutes when they are on top. Another example is Venice, Italy. This city received 36 million tourists during the year of 2017. Although tourism is the main activity that fuels the economy of the city, overcrowding is algo it is also one of their main problems. Many habitants of the city think that everyone should have the opportunity to visit it, but many people in this little city may ruin the experience for everyone. Another example of a not so big city and many people

visiting it during the year, is Santorini, Greece. Santorini has become a very popular place because of its beautiful landscapes. Stays overnight have increased by 66%. A report of the EU's transport committee said that the island is failing to manage the increasing number of visitors, it is causing a disaster for the local community but also the environment. Also mobile network companies have been struggling to provide coverage for every visitor. Everything has a capacity, in 2018 the island they let 8,000 people daily from cruises. Apart from the island being packed up and having traffic jams, people do not respect, they treat churches like selfie studios, they trespass private properties. In the past, Santorini was one of the poorest and most isolated island on Greece. Tourism has been the fuel of the economy, but the government has failed to promote sustainable tourism and still does not have a proper waste-management facilities. Thailand is another example of over tourism, specifically the Maya Bay and Phi Phi islands. Many corals of the island has died because of 5,000 people swimming, taking boats and snorkelling. In 2008, 170 people were visiting the island on a daily cap. The government has planted 10,000 corals to see if they will thrive. Last summer the beach was closed to help the ecosystem recover, and will continue to be closed for another 2 years. The day it reopens tourist numbers will be restricted.

World's population is increasing faster every year. A report from the UN predicted that tourism will increase to 1.4 billion people by 2020. With so much demand a change needs to be done and governments of touristic cities need to start creating conscience to help visitors have a positive experience, but also not damaging the economy of the cities. UNESCO is looking forward to stop the problem, to help the residents, the environment and the economy. We as a committee must find viable solutions to stop this. There are many solutions for this problem. One, is to improve visitor management sites, to control specifically the number of people going

in and out of the city. Government of the cities are key to help end this problem. Some governments are encouraging people to visit in the off-season so they can reduce overcrowding but still not damaging the economy. Cities should not only consider reducing their visitors in a certain place, but also help improve and distribute better tourists flows. Only when reduction is necessary they should do it. Authorities need to work closely with cruise lines to ensure that not all ships are letting down people at the same time. With cases like this, governments, authorities, and cruise companies should work and communicate together so they can have a positive outcome.

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