V. THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF TOURISM
OECD set out a framework for the study of environmental stress created by tourism activities (at the end of the 1970s)

4 main categories of stressor activities:

**PERMANENT ENVIRONMENTAL RESTRUCTURING**
- major construction works such as highways, airports and resorts

**WASTE PRODUCT GENERATION**
- biological and non-biological waste which can damage fish production, create health hazards and detract from the attractiveness of a destination

**DIRECT ENVIRONMENTAL STRESS**
- destruction of coral reefs, vegetation, dunes, etc. by the presence and activities of tourists

**EFFECTS ON THE POPULATION DYNAMICS**
- migration, increased urban densities accompanied by declining population in other rural areas

“Only whatever can be sustained by nature and society in the long term is permissible”
- AGENDA 21

First occasion when comprehensive programme of environmental actions was agreed to be adopted by 182 governments

Framework of themes that were aimed at providing an overall strategy to transform global activity onto a more sustainable course

Matters addressed were not solely environmental because they included aspects such as human development and the redressing of the imbalance
The environment, whether it is natural or artificial, is the most fundamental ingredient of the tourism product.

As soon as tourism activity takes place, the environment is inevitably changed or modified either to facilitate tourism or through the tourism production process.

Environmental preservation and improvement programmes are now integral part of many development strategies.

Relatively little research has been undertaken within a standardised framework to analyse tourism’s impact on the environment.
In order to study the physical impact of tourism it is necessary to establish:

1. The physical impacts created by tourism activity as opposed to other activities
2. What condition were like before tourism activity took place in order to derive a baseline from which comparisons can be made
3. An inventory of flora and fauna, together with some unambiguous index of tolerance levels to the types of impact created by different sorts of tourism activity
4. The secondary levels of environmental impact that are associated with tourism activity
POSITIVE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

THE PRESERVATION/RESTORATION OF THE ANCIENT MONUMENTS, SITES AND HISTORIC BUILDINGS
- Great Wall of China (PRC), the Pyramids (Egypt), the Taj Mahal (India), Stonehenge and Warwick Castle (UK)

THE CREATION OF NATIONAL PARKS AND WILDLIFE PARKS
- Yellowstone Park (SAD), Amboselli, Massai Mara (Kenia), Las Canadas (Tenerife), Pittier (Venezuela), Fjord Land (New Zealand)

PROTECTION OF REEF AND BEACHES
- Great Barrier Reef (Australia), Grand Anse (Grenada)

THE MAINTENANCE OF FORESTS
- New Forest (UK), Colo I Suva (Fiji)
**NEGATIVE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS (1)**

Tourism may have direct environmental impacts on the:

- **Quality of water**
  - Sewage disposal into water
  - Use of powered boats on inland waterways and sheltered seas

- **Quality of air**
  - Increased usage of the internal combustion engine for tourist transport
  - Oil burning to provide the power for hotels’ air conditioning

- **Noise levels**
  - Noise levels in urban areas through nightclubs and other forms of entertainment
  - Increased road, rail and air traffic
Physical deterioration of both natural and built environments can have serious consequences:

- **Hunting and fishing (impacts on the wildlife environment)**
- **Sand dunes can be damaged and eroded by over-use**
- **Vegetation can be destroyed by walkers**
- **Ancient monuments may be disfigured and damaged by graffiti, eroded or literally taken away by tourists**
- **The construction of a tourism superstructure utilises real estate and may detract from the aesthetics**
- **The improper disposal of litter can detract from the aesthetic quality of the environment and harm wildlife**
Direct negative environmental impacts

- The erosion of paths to the Pyramids at Giza, Egypt by the camels used to transport tourists
- The dynamiting of Balaclava Bay (Mauritius) to provide a beach for tourist use
- The littering of Base Camp on Mount Everest, Nepal by tourist and the erosion of the pathway to this site
The building of high-rise hotels on beach frontages is an environmental impact of tourism that achieves headline status.

Tourism activities can put scarce natural resources, such as water, under severe pressure.

Tourism is responsible for high levels of air and noise pollution through the transportation networks and leisure activities.
NEGATIVE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS (5)

The problems associated with littering present significant danger to wildlife as well as being unsightly and expensive to clear.

Solid waste disposal, if not undertaken properly, can be a major despoiler of the environment in coastal areas, rivers, lakes and roadsides.

The effect of any loss to biological diversity:

- Is an increased threat to the food chain
- Can imbalance species and soil formation
- Result in less ability to absorb greenhouse gases
In many environmentally sensitive tourism destinations the need for EIAs has become more frequent.

Environmental protection is so much easier and less costly than environmental correction.

An EIA may be undertaken in order to determine a development’s impact upon a specific ecology or even upon a single “rare” species.
EIAs may be required simply to raise the profile of environmental issues.

Once the environmental consequences of our actions are recognised this information can be incorporated at every decision-making level to ensure the effective use of the planet’s finite resources.

In some areas attempts have been made to construct tourism/environment balance sheets to assess the net effect of tourism development with respect to the environment.
It is important to identify environmental impacts associated with tourism development at an early stage because:

- It is easier to avoid environmental damage by either modifying or rejecting developments than it is to rectify environmental damage once a project has been implemented.

- Projects that rely heavily upon areas of outstanding beauty may become non-viable if such developments degrade the environment.
GREEN’S CHECKLIST OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS CAUSED BY TOURISM (1)

THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHANGES IN FLORAL AND FAUNAL SPECIES COMPOSITION</th>
<th>POLLUTION</th>
<th>EROSION</th>
<th>NATURAL RESOURCES</th>
<th>VISUAL IMPACT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• disruption of breeding habits</td>
<td>• water pollution through discharges of sewage, spillage of oil/petrol</td>
<td>• compaction of soils causing increased surface run-off and erosion</td>
<td>• depletion of ground and surface water supplies</td>
<td>• facilities (e.g. buildings, chairlifts, car parks)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• killing of animals through hunting</td>
<td>• air pollution from vehicle emissions</td>
<td>• change in risk of occurrence of land slips/slides</td>
<td>• depletion of fossil fuels to generate energy for tourist activity</td>
<td>• litter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• killing of animals in order to supply goods to the souvenir trade</td>
<td>• noise pollution from tourist transportation and activities</td>
<td>• change in risk of avalanche occurrence</td>
<td>• change in risk of occurrence of fire</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Inward of outward migration of animals</td>
<td>• destruction of vegetation through the gathering of wood or plants</td>
<td>• damage to geological features (e.g. tors, caves)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• destruction of vegetation through the gathering of wood or plants</td>
<td>• change in extent and/or nature of vegetation cover through clearance or planting to accommodate tourism facilities</td>
<td>• damage to river banks</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• creation of a wildlife reserve/sanctuary</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
GREEN’S CHECKLIST OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS CAUSED BY TOURISM(2)

**THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>URBAN ENVIRONMENT</th>
<th>VISUAL IMPACT</th>
<th>INFRASTRUCTURE</th>
<th>URBAN FORM</th>
<th>RESTORATION</th>
<th>COMPETITION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• land taken out of primary production</td>
<td>• growth of the built-up area</td>
<td>• overload of infrastructure (roads, railways, car parking, electricity grid, communications systems, waste disposal, and water supply)</td>
<td>• changes in residual, retail or industrial land uses (move from houses to hotels/boarding houses)</td>
<td>• reuse of disused buildings</td>
<td>• possible decline of tourist attractions or regions because of the opening of other attractions or a change in tourist habits and preferences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• change of hydrological patterns</td>
<td>• new architectural styles</td>
<td>• provision of new infrastructure • environmental management to adapt areas for tourist use (e.g. Sea walls, land reclamation)</td>
<td>• changes to the urban fabric (e.g. roads, pavements)</td>
<td>• restoration and preservation of historic buildings and sites</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• people and belongings</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• emergence of contrasts between urban areas developed for the tourist population and those for the host population</td>
<td>• restoration of derelict buildings as second homes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


An EIA will examine:

- Environmental auditing procedures
- Limitations to natural resources
- Environmental problems and conflicts that may affect project viability
- Possible detrimental effects to people, flora and fauna, soil, water, air, peace and quiet, landscape, cultural sites, etc. That are either within the proposed project area or will be affected by it
Environmental indicators are subdivided into categories:

- Climate change and ozone layer depletion
- Eutrophication
- Acidification
- Toxic contamination
- Urban environmental quality
- Biodiversity
- Cultural landscapes
- Waste
- Water resources
- Forest resources
- Fish resources
- Soil degradation
- Material resources
- Socio-economic, sectoral and general indicators
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria for Indicator Selection</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• provide a representative picture of conditions or society’s response</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• be simple, easy to interpret and able to show trends over time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• be responsive to changes in the environment and related human activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• provide a basis for international comparisons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• be either national in scope or applicable to regional environmental issues of national significance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• have a threshold or reference value against which to compare it</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The major differences between EIAs and environmental auditing are:

- Environmental audits are generally voluntary in nature while EIAs tend to be written into the legislation and required as part of the planning approval process.

- Environmental audits are part of an ongoing process – even a sense of attitude – rather than the one-off EIA studies.

- Environmental audits are concerned with performance and focus on how well a process is functioning.
ENVIRONMENTAL AUDITING PROCESS

Three distinct aspects

1. An assessment of the system, how it functions and the implications of its operation

2. A rigorous testing of the system to see how its performance compares with some optimal ideal or benchmark performance

3. The certification of the results from the above comparisons
There has been a wide range of environmental initiatives undertaken in order to enhance the net effects of tourist activities and move towards some consideration of environmental sustainability.

European EAP targets four priority areas for urgent action:

- Climatic change
- Environment, health and quality of life
- Natural resources and issues relating to waste
- Nature and biodiversity

Environmental impact assessments (EIAs) and environmental impact statements (EISs) are studies that estimate the potential or expected environmental impacts of proposed actions or developments.
Environmental management systems – four distinct elements

**AN ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW**
- Baseline impact studies that produce environmental inventories of the businesses activities and functions

**AN ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY**
- A publicly stated set of identifiable and achievable objectives

**THE DESIGN OF AN IMPLEMENTATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL SYSTEM**
- Setting out the mechanisms by which the objectives will be pursued

**AN ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT**
- Which can be used to measure the business’s actual performance against its declared objectives
The socio-cultural impact of tourism is manifested through an enormous range of aspects from the arts and crafts through to the fundamental behaviour of individuals and collective groups.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>POSITIVE IMPACTS</th>
<th>NEGATIVE IMPACTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tourism preserves or even resurrects the craft skills of the population</td>
<td>Commercialisation and bastardisation of arts, crafts and ceremonies/rituals of the host population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enhancement of cultural exchange between two distinct populations</td>
<td>Detract from cultural exchange by presenting a limited and distored view of one of the populations</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Four different viewpoints

- Tourism impact studies
- Host-guest interaction
- Tourist systems
- Tourists and their behaviour

The development of the tourist product is inextricably linked to the contribution that tourism development can make to general economic development.
Typology is a method of sociological investigation that seeks, in this instance, to classify tourists according to a particular phenomenon, usually motivations or behavior.

**PACKAGE TOURISTS**
- Usually demand Western amenities
- Associated with rapid growth rates
- Often lead to the restructuring of the local economy

**INDEPENDENT TOURISTS**
- Usually fit in better with local environment and social structure
- Associated with relatively slow growth rates
- Often lead to local ownership
### FREQUENCY OF TYPES OF TOURIST AND THEIR ADAPTATIONS TO LOCAL NORMS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TYPES OF TOURIST</th>
<th>NUMBER OF TOURISTS</th>
<th>ADAPTATION TO LOCAL NORMS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Explorer</td>
<td>Very limited</td>
<td>Accepts fully</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elite</td>
<td>Rarely seen</td>
<td>Adapts fully</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Off-beat</td>
<td>Uncommon but seen</td>
<td>Adapts well</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unusual</td>
<td>Occasional</td>
<td>Adapts somewhat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incipient mass</td>
<td>Steady flow</td>
<td>Seeks Western amenities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mass</td>
<td>Continuous flow</td>
<td>Expects Western amenities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charter</td>
<td>Massive arrivals</td>
<td>Demands Western amenities</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A few tourists “discover” an area or destination

Institutionalised or mass tourism is developed, which is commonly resort base and sold as a package

Local entrepreneurs provide new or special facilities to accommodate the growing number of visitors and service their needs

The public sector provides new or improved infrastructure to cater for the inflow of visitors
Plog’s theory suggests that the tourist segments can be divided into different psychographic traits, i.e. Allocantricts, near allocentrics, midcentrics, near psychocentrics and psychocentrics.

The polar extremes of these groups are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ALLOCENTRICS</th>
<th>PSYCHOCENTRICS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Seek cultural and environmental differences from their norm</td>
<td>• Seek familiar surroundings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Belong to the higher income groups</td>
<td>• Belong to the lower income groups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Adventurous</td>
<td>• Unadventurous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Require very little in the way of tourism plant</td>
<td>• Demand a high level of tourism plant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PSIHOGRAFSKA POZICIJA DESTINACIJA
International tourism has grown into an inescapable social phenomenon

- Population growth
- Increasing urbanisation and the overwhelming pressures of urban life which create the desire to escape
- Growth in communications and information technology, creating awareness and stimulating interest
- Changes in mobility and accessibility, brought about largely by the growth of air transport and private motor car ownership
- Increased leisure time and longer periods of vacation, together with rising real income in the wake of sustained economic growth
- Increases in world trade for business tourism
Factors that will influence the attitude of people towards tourism

- **AGE**: Within certain boundaries, influence the type of tourism activity pursued.

- **EDUCATION**: There is a tendency to associate more adventurous and independent vacations with the more educated portion of the population.

- **INCOME LEVELS**: Have an obvious influence on the decision of people to travel, the location to which they travel, the nature of activities undertaken while away.

- **SOCIO-ECONOMIC BACKGROUND**: The previous experiences of people will play an important role in determining the type of holiday they will consume in future time periods.
Three broad categories of contact between the host population and the visitors:

1. When tourists buy goods and services from the hosts.
2. When the hosts and tourists share facility such as the beach, a train or bus, a restaurant or bar, etc.
3. When tourists and hosts come together for the prime purpose of cultural exchange.
THE SOCIOLOGICAL BASIS OF TOURISM DEVELOPMENT (4)

Difference in socio-cultural characteristics

- BASIC VALUE AND LOGIC SYSTEM
- RELIGIOUS BELIEFS
- TRADITIONS
- CUSTOMS
- LIFESTYLES
- BEHAVIOURAL PATTERNS
- DRESS CODES
- SENSE OF TIME BUDGETING
- ATTITUDES TOWARDS STRANGERS
INDEX

THE LEVEL OF EUPHORIA
The initial thrill and enthusiasm that comes along with tourism development results

THE LEVEL OF APATHY
Once tourism development is under way and the consequential expansion has taken place

THE LEVEL OF IRRITATION
As the industry approaches saturation point

THE LEVEL OF ANTAGONISM
The tourist is now seen as the harbinger of all ills

THE FINAL LEVEL
Host population has forgotten that all they once regarded as being special
THE APPROACHES TO STUDYING THE SOCIO-CULTURAL IMPACT OF TOURISM
SOME GENERAL NEGATIVE SOCIO-CULTURAL IMPACTS OF TOURISM

**ECONOMIC FACTORS**
Where tourism takes place between the industrialised and the less developed destinations or regions, there can be an enormous imbalance of economic power between the tourists and the hosts.

**LABOUR FACTORS**
Tourism may be an industry that is associated with higher wages and salaries than the more traditional industries such as farming and fishing, there are many cases where than the working conditions are found to be less than desirable.

**BEHAVIOURAL AND DEMONSTRATION FACTORS**
If the tourists are not aware of, or care for, the local customs they may behave in a way that creates severe social friction between tourists and residents and, ultimately between the residents themselves.

**RESOURCES USE FACTORS**
Tourism is about real estate development and thus will place high demands on land use. Environmental and cultural damage resulting from tourism can lead to social tension.
SOME SPECIFIC NEGATIVE SOCIOCULTURAL IMPACTS OF TOURISM

**SEX**
- Sexual exploitation
- Child pornography
- AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases

**CRIME**
- Crime increases because of the increased population density
- Illegal activities

**HEALTH**
- AIDS
- Diseases that can be transmitted when people from different communities interact
### OTHER ASPECTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMMODIFICATION</th>
<th>STAGED AUTHENTICITY</th>
<th>STANDARDISATION</th>
<th>ALIEN CULTURAL EXPERIENCES OF TOURISM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| - Demands of tourism lead to the mutation and sometimes destruction of the meaning of cultural performances and events  
- tourists are likely to have different time-frames and expectations from local residents  | - “pseudo-events” are presented to satisfy tourists’ needs for new (simulated) experiences  
- such as the Fijian firewalkers  | - where the tourists’ search for the familiar leads to a loss of cultural diversity  | - examines the apparent inability to enjoy meaningful cultural experiences without travelling to different environments |
LEVELS OF CULTURAL PENETRATION

Previous level of cultural penetration

Staged authenticity

Tourists

True cultural heritage

Cultural curtain

A

B

C
SOME GENERAL POSITIVE SOCIO-CULTURAL IMPACTS ASSOCIATED WITH TOURISM

TOURISM FOSTERS LOCAL RIDE

Tourism can inspire pride in a destination’s heritage. Ceremonies and rituals become jaded over time and can lose their appeal to local residents.

TOURISM PROVIDES SHARED INFRASTRUCTURE

When tourism is developed in a destination, the local infrastructure is often enhanced to meet the needs of this development.

TOURISM FOR SOCIO-CULTURAL AWARENESS AND PEACE

Tourism takes people to new places and broadens their understanding and knowledge of other cultures and environments.

TOURISM CAN PROVIDE DIRECT SOCIO-CULTURAL SUPPORT

The tourism industry can provide much-needed funds to help restore heritage sites or conserve natural and cultural sites.
The socio-cultural factors influenced by tourist activities are, in general, the most difficult ones to measure and quantify.

Socio-cultural impacts are often highly qualitative and subjective in nature.

Data collection sources can be categorised into:

**PRIMARY DATA**
- Can be collected by undertaking household and visitor surveys
- Time-consuming and costly
- Other forms: focus groups, key informants, Delphi analyses and participant observation

**SECONDARY DATA**
- Criminal activity statistics, notification of infectious diseases statistics, employment and unemployment data, newspaper reports/articles and other media coverage
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INDICATORS (CHANGES IN)</th>
<th>PRIMARY DATA</th>
<th>SECUNDARY DATA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crime rates/levels</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prostitution</td>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug abuse</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promiscuity</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gambling</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family relationships</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social values</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creative expressions</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traditional ceremonies</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safety levels</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community organisations</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infrastructure</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collective lifestyle</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic independences</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population dispersion</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cultural commercialisation</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Host/tourist hostility</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demonstration effects</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic and social dualism</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Psychological stress</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Living standards</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### METHODS OF MEASURING THE SOCIO-CULTURAL IMPACT OF TOURISM (2)

#### Socio-cultural variables

- The ratio of tourists to host population
- The number of contacts between host and guests for transactions
- The number of contacts between hosts and guests while sharing facilities
- The number of contacts between host and guests for socio-cultural purposes
- Differences between host and guest age distributions
- Percentage of local population coming into contact with tourists
- Percentage of population working in tourism-related industries weighted by indirect and induced employment
- Tourist/host clustering
- The nature of tourism
First United Nations (UNEP) Conference on the Human Environment (Stockholm, 1972) – action plan for the environment based on:

1. The global environmental assessment programme (Earthwatch)
2. Environmental management activities
3. International measures to support the national and international actions of assessment and management
DEFINITIONS OF SUSTAINABILITY (1)

“Meeting the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs” (Bruntland report, 1987)

- Take a holistic approach to planning and strategy
- Protect the environment (biodiversity) and man-made heritage
- Preserve the essential ecological processes
- Facilitate and engage public participation
- Ensure that productivity can be sustained into a long-term future
- Provide for a better level of fairness and opportunity between different countries
Four types of capital stock

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HUMAN</th>
<th>PHYSICAL</th>
<th>ENVIRONMENTAL</th>
<th>SOCIO-CULTURAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Population     | Productive capital such as machinery, equipment, buildings | Man-made and natural resources  
Biodiversity  | Well-being  
Social cohesion  
Empowerment  
Equity  
Cultural heritage |
| Welfare        |                                               |                                                 |                                               |
| Health         |                                               |                                                 |                                               |
| Workforce      |                                               |                                                 |                                               |
| Educational    |                                               |                                                 |                                               |
| Skill base     |                                               |                                                 |                                               |
SUSTAINABILITY AND CAPITAL STOCKS

- HUMAN CAPITAL
- PHYSICAL CAPITAL
- ENVIRONMENTAL CAPITAL
- SOCIO-CULTURAL CAPITAL

INVESTMENT (replacement and induced)

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY (production and consumption)

TOTAL HUMAN WELFARE
Sustainable tourism development meets the needs of present tourists and host regions while protecting and enhancing opportunity for the future. It is envisaged as leading to can be fulfilled while maintaining cultural integrity, essential ecological processes, and biological diversity, and live support systems. (WTO)
SUSTAINABILITY OF TOURISM

ECONOMIC ASPECTS WORKING AGAINST SUSTAINABLE TOURISM

Tourism can stimulate price inflation by driving up the cost of land and labour.

ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS WORKING AGAINST SUSTAINABLE TOURISM

Tourism is about real estate development and so it competes for land use and depletes the natural environmental stock as it does so.

SOCIO-CULTURAL ASPECTS WORKING AGAINST SUSTAINABLE TOURISM

Tourists, whether they come from the explorers who suggest adapt to local norms or the mass tourists who do not adapt at all, will always have socio-cultural impacts on the local community.
Physical thresholds will limit the volume of tourist flows and expose tourists to safety hazards.

Environmental thresholds will also limit the tourist flows by creating secondary problems or detract from the attractiveness of a destination.

Social and cultural thresholds will generate resentment and antagonism towards tourists from the host population.

Tourist flow thresholds will affect the satisfaction levels of tourists and cause them to search elsewhere for a better product.

Economic thresholds will result in misallocation of resources and factors of production.
THRESHOLDS AND CARRYING CAPACITY (2)

TOURISM’S IMPACT = TOURIST POPULATION X TOURIST IMPACT, PER CAPITA

- The average length of stay
- The characteristics of the tourists and hosts
- The geographical concentration of tourists
- The degree of seasonality
- The types of tourism activity
- The accessibility of specific sites
- The level of infrastructure use and its spare capacity
- The extent of spare capacity among the various productive sectors of the economy
THE DETERMINANTS AND INFLUENCES OF CARRYING CAPACITY

Local factors → Alien factors

Planning process

Management of development

Technology

The interaction between local and alien factors, directed and governed by the planning process, will determine the impacts

IMPACTS ON

Society → Culture → Environment → Economy → Tourists

Parameters → Standards

Current carrying capacity

The present level of carrying capacity soon becomes accepted and this level of acceptance influences the local and alien factors at the top of the process and modifies tolerance levels throughout. In this way carrying capacities can be extended over time.

These affect local and alien factors
LOCAL FACTORS

SOCIAL STRUCTURE
Some societies can accept large-volume tourism with little obvious effect while others cannot

CULTURAL HERITAGE
The more unusual the cultural background, the more attractive a destination may become to potential tourists

ENVIRONMENT
The more fragile and unique an environment, the more vulnerable it is change from the presence of humans

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE
The more developed and industrialised the economy, the more robust and adaptable it will be

POLITICAL STRUCTURE
Political instability will deter tourists and therefore hinder tourism development

RESOURCES
Where resources are scarce, competition for them will be high and the opportunity cost of using these resources for tourism will also be high
ALIEN FACTORS

TOURIST CHARACTERISTICS

Important factor in determining the social and cultural impact of tourism on the host community

TYPES OF TOURIST ACTIVITY

Closely linked to the characteristics of the tourists who take part in them

PLANNING, MANAGEMENT AND TECHNOLOGY

Planning is concerned with the organisation of factors in order to manipulate future events

Carrying capacity is centered around tolerance levels:

How tolerant the ecological system is to tourist intrusion and activity, as well as those activities created as a result of tourism activity

How tolerant the socio-cultural structure is to the introduction of foreign cultures, ideals and beliefs

How much tolerance there is within the economic structure
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TOURISTS, DESTINATIONS AND TOLERANCE LEVELS

- Mass tourists
  - Antarctica
  - Belize
  - African game park
  - Benidorm

Range of tolerance levels
## VARIABLES AND THRESHOLDS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IMPACT ON</th>
<th>VARIABLE</th>
<th>THRESHOLD(S)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PHYSICAL RESOURCES</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOCIETY/CULTURE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>Migrations</td>
<td>Distribution/infrastructure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Living standards</td>
<td>Real income/wealth</td>
<td>Inflation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value</td>
<td>Crime/drugs/health</td>
<td>Social disruption/costs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traditions</td>
<td>Participation/quality</td>
<td>Occurrence/characteristics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resources</td>
<td>Expenditure/revenue</td>
<td>Budgetary deficits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooperation</td>
<td>Partnership</td>
<td>Lack of participation/funds</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ODRŽIVA TURISTIČKA PONUDA

“THREE Rs”

1. Reduce
2. Reuse
3. Recycle

Middleton expanded list to 10 Rs (1998)

- Recognise
- Refuse
- Replace
- Reduse
- Reuse
- Re-engineer
- Retrain
- Reward
- Re-educate
THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!