

Summary sheets geography (2279)

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- 1 subtopic (e.g. 1.2, 3.4) per page
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cluster two:

tourism

1.1: tourism systems

- tourist generating regions: where tourists come from and where people and businesses offering tourism products are based
 - tourist destination regions: attracts tourists. attractions, amenities, and facilities catering to the needs of tourists are located here.
↳ experiences the consequences of tourism development
 - transit routes: where a tourist travels through to reach their destination. links generating and destination regions. include stopover points which may be used because of convenience or the existence of attractions.
↳ influence the volume and direction of travel between regions (limited / inconvenient → low, more / convenient → high)
- relationship between tourist generating and tourist destination regions:

movement of tourist occurs due to a combination of push and pull factors		tourists, businesses, and organizations in both regions are mutually dependant
push factors	pull factors	e.g: tourists depend on tour operators to plan their trip, tour operators depend on hotels in tourist destination regions to plan accommodation, hotels depend on tourists for profits
• cause a tourist to want to leave the generating region e.g: stressful work places, unpleasant living conditions, lack of recreational / entertainment options	• qualities in destination regions that attract tourists e.g: places of scenic beauty, special events (concerts / festivals), positive experiences	

how tourism interacts with nature, communities, and economies

	nature	communities	economies
local	• local environments can be degraded when tourists litter	• when tourists use / buy from locally run businesses, this gives locals income and preserves local tradition	• tourism generates a lot of revenue for destination regions
global	• tourism contributes to 8% of global greenhouse gas emissions	n/a	• tourism contributed us\$4 trillion to the global economy in 2020

- changes in nature, communities, and economies affect the tourism system and vice versa

↳ economic downturn results in less demand for travel which means that fewer tourists pass through transit routes and visit destination regions → income decreases, and so does environmental damage

1.2: the growth of tourism

motivation to travel		ability to travel		mobility in travel	
need for relaxation	- increasing pressures of work and hectic lifestyles have increased people's motivation to travel and relieve stress - many see travel as a way to rest and rejuvenate - some seek nature to escape the urban environment, rest, and enjoy scenic views ↳ e.g. one of the main reasons tourists visit phuket's scenic beaches is to rest and relax - others like recreational activities such as visiting theme parks which provide them with a different routine from their daily lives, enabling them to escape their worries ↳ e.g. universal studios sg had 18 million visitors in 2019	increase in disposable income in countries	- economic development post - ww2 led to an increase in disposable income and thus travel in usa, western eu, and japan, fuelling tourism growth - rapidly developing countries like china and india have a fast-growing middle class and a large demand for tourism ↳ e.g.: in china, international departures grew from 9m in 1999 to 154 m in 2019	expansion of public transport services and infrastructure	- connectivity within a country and with other countries has increased - tourists can travel to more places in shorter times → more convenient - travelling within the destination region is more convenient with the expansion of bus and train routes ↳ e.g.: the mrt system in singapore is continuously being expanded, increasing the accessibility of some tourist attractions such as gardens by the bay. there are also signs in multiple languages at stations to help tourists navigate
	need to achieve personal growth		- increased amount of paid leave, shorter working weeks, and more public holidays gives people more time to travel - increase in paid leave also increases ability of workers to finance their travel ↳ e.g.: in 2015, the chinese govt. encouraged employers to give workers half a day of paid leave on summer Fridays to help boost domestic tourism		- tourists can travel faster via land, sea, and air ↳ e.g.: in 1965 it would take 6h 40 min to travel from tokyo to osaka. with the introduction of the shinkansen (bullet) trains, the trip has shortened to 3h 10 min - commercial air travel has greatly boosted tourism - technological advancements have enabled the production of aircraft that can travel faster, further, and are fuel-efficient. this has resulted in reduced travelling time, increased convenience, and lower costs
need to discover unique experiences	- people consider travelling as a way for self-growth and to achieve their fullest potential - allows them to develop themselves further by learning something new or improving existing skills ↳ e.g. many cooking schools in bali cater to tourists' desires to learn more about balinese cuisine - some tourists participate in activities that are challenging such as skydiving as they feel it stretches them physically and emotionally ↳ e.g.: the amount of tourists climbing mount everest has increased in the last few decades	business innovation in the tourism industry	- ability to travel is made possible by business innovations that provide value-for-money experiences - more affordable travel options has increased tourism demand - being increasingly replaced by a variety of websites and applications providing more personalized and value-for-money travel experiences	introduction of new modes of transport	- tourists can travel faster via land, sea, and air ↳ e.g.: in 1965 it would take 6h 40 min to travel from tokyo to osaka. with the introduction of the shinkansen (bullet) trains, the trip has shortened to 3h 10 min - commercial air travel has greatly boosted tourism - technological advancements have enabled the production of aircraft that can travel faster, further, and are fuel-efficient. this has resulted in reduced travelling time, increased convenience, and lower costs
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need to discover unique experiences	- to satisfy their curiosity about the world - allows them to explore less known environments/cultures - social media has raised interest in unique destinations and activities - advancements in transport are increasing connectivity and accessibility of remote places, thus they are experiencing a rise in tourist numbers ↳ e.g.: tourism numbers in antarctica have increased significantly over the last two decades as many tourists seek to satisfy their curiosity about the world's largest uninhabited regions	lower transport costs	- ability to travel is made possible by business innovations that provide value-for-money experiences - more affordable travel options has increased tourism demand - being increasingly replaced by a variety of websites and applications providing more personalized and value-for-money travel experiences	introduction of new modes of transport	- tourists can travel faster via land, sea, and air ↳ e.g.: in 1965 it would take 6h 40 min to travel from tokyo to osaka. with the introduction of the shinkansen (bullet) trains, the trip has shortened to 3h 10 min - commercial air travel has greatly boosted tourism - technological advancements have enabled the production of aircraft that can travel faster, further, and are fuel-efficient. this has resulted in reduced travelling time, increased convenience, and lower costs
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1.3: stages of tourism

	tourist arrivals	tourists' contribution to local economy	features of destination	example
exploration	- a small number of adventurous tourists travel there individually - visits are irregularly and do not occur throughout the year	make minimal contributions to the local economy	- natural attractions or features which offer scenic views or an attractive unspoilt natural environment - cultural attractions and historical landmarks - lack of tourist facilities	- Jaco Island, Timor Leste ↳ few international tourists due to inaccessible location and lack of tourist facilities ↳ houses the only national park in the country and attractive beaches
involvement	- increase in tourist arrivals due to publicity and advertisements - arrivals vary at different times of the year - peak and non-peak tourist seasons develop	contributions to the local economy begin to grow	- rise in goods and services to cater to tourists, usually provided by the locals - rise in amenities and facilities requested by locals and built and maintained by the local authorities	- Kuang Si Waterfalls, Laos ↳ authorities invested to improve facilities there ↳ increase in the number of travel agencies and transport providers enhance accessibility of the waterfalls ↳ increase in tourists visiting
development	arrivals increase rapidly	- significant amount of workers employed in the tourism sector, boosting local economy - labor from other parts of the country will be attracted to work in the thriving tourism sector of the destination	- number of attractions and facilities built increase rapidly - heavy advertising - increase in large and medium businesses in retail and leisure - becomes recognized as a tourist destination	- Phu Quoc Island, Vietnam ↳ received investments to build an international airport and seaport ↳ attracted major businesses in the tourism industry ↳ rapid increase in tourist arrivals to 5.1 million in 2019
consolidation	- total annual tourist arrivals outnumber local population - growth in annual tourist arrivals starts to slow	- tourism industry dominates local economy - continues to employ a significant amount of workers, contributing significantly to the local economy	- slowing down in the number of attractions and facilities built - majority of tourist facilities and hotels are owned by multinational corporations, supporting large numbers of tourists	- Goa, India ↳ foreign tourists (7 mil) outnumbered locals (1.5 mil) ↳ many large multinational companies such as Marriott own hotels like the Western GoA and the W GoA
stagnation	- tourist arrivals have peaked and begin to decline as the destination has reached / exceeded its total carrying capacity - exceed the maximum number of people the environment can accommodate, resulting in negative effects	contributions to the local economy start to stagnate	- destination is no longer attractive - facilities and attractions start to decline as they become old and rundown - tourists start to feel that the destination has nothing to offer in terms of experience or interest	- Hawaii, USA (1990-2000) ↳ tourism arrivals began to decline ↳ Waikiki, a major tourism spot, had become very crowded and the facilities and amenities were becoming old and rundown and in need of major renovations
post-stagnation	rejuvenation	destination becomes more attractive due to new investments and re-branding of the destination	contributions increase again	- Blackpool, UK (Present) ↳ invested £300 million to build a world-class leisure development ↳ re-marketed itself muslim and disabled friendly
	decline	tourist arrivals decline significantly if no steps are taken to revive the destination	contributions decline significantly	- Blackpool, UK (1990s) ↳ lost its attractiveness due to competition ↳ with fewer tourists, many old buildings deteriorated or had to shut down

1.4: types of tourists

- the majority of tourists fall in the middle between dependables and venturers, with a small proportion of tourists on both extreme ends

	dependables	venturers
spending patterns	more cautious about spending money	spend money more readily
source of influence	- guided by authority figures in making travel decisions - follow trends set by other venturers and public personalities	guided by their own judgement rather than authority figures in making travel decisions
preference for travel activities	- prefer structure and routine - travel in groups to feel comfortable and secure - visit popular and familiar tourist destinations with well-developed tourism facilities / amenities - prefer mass tourism due to the predictability and routine nature of the activities - likely to return to the same destinations	- prefer spontaneity and a diverse range of activities - travel alone - explore less-developed, unique places where they can participate in new experiences and activities - set travel trends - visit new places every time they travel - prefer to make their own travel plans and opt for niche tourism

- different types of tourist destinations appeal to tourists with different personality characteristics

↳ as tourist destinations evolve, they may eventually change from a venturer-type to a dependable-type as venturers set travel trends and often influence the decisions of dependables

- planners and stakeholders can develop tourist destinations to attract different types of tourists

↳ e.g. by building more facilities and amenities to attract dependables

- e.g.: costa rica

2.1: trends in tourism

due to globalization:

continued growth of intl. tourism		tourist regions have become diverse	
increasing accessibility (to travel)	ability to search for and buy tourism-related services from anywhere, resulting in a greater competition among businesses and an incentive to provide value-for-money experiences	increasing accessibility (to travel)	developing countries, especially in the asia pacific region, have become increasingly more popular among tourists
	greater access to new ideas on tourism destinations from all over the world from online media (social media & the internet)		most tourists come from more developed countries in north america and europe
	as places become more connected via different transport modes, travelling has become more convenient		more international tourists are coming from rapidly developing countries in the asia pacific and south america such as china

trends & diversity in tourism demand:

increasing popularity of lesser known destinations		emergence of new experiences	
	- globalization has facilitated a greater flow of information about lesser known, less popular destinations as tourists can share their experiences online - these experiences can be easily booked online - advancements in transportation have also resulted in these destinations becoming more accessible - e.g. more tourists are visiting antarctica as people seek to explore one of the world's last untouched regions. the increased availability of cruise services has also made it more convenient to visit - tourists are also visiting these places to: - fulfill their need for unique travelling experiences in less crowded environments - avoid exceeding the carrying capacity of tourist hotspots, giving the environment time to recover - enjoy lower travelling costs - new online media increases tourists' awareness of these places and makes them more popular, especially among younger people - e.g. tourists are visiting manchester instead of london, to experience its arts and unique architecture. many fans of manchester city and manchester united also visit to view the home stadiums and watch them play	adventure	- travelling to natural environments and participating in challenging physical activities - achieve personal growth and self fulfillment - at places of natural beauty - e.g. climbing mount everest has become increasingly popular as tourists seek to challenge themselves
			- experience a country's culture and learn about its history - understand the rich and diverse global cultures outside of their home country - e.g. machu picchu, an ancient city in peru, attracts more than a million tourists per year
		sports	- observe or participate in sporting events - observe: seek enjoyment and escape the stress of work - participate: personal growth & self fulfillment - e.g. the olympic games
			- to seek medical care that may be more expensive, unavailable, or have a long waiting time in their home country - seek activities to improve their wellbeing - e.g. south korea received more than two million health tourists in 2018 for cosmetic and non-cosmetic procedures due to their advanced technology
		health	

diversity in tourism supply:

specialist operators add onto mass market tour operators		the changing tourism market	
mass market tour operators	small specialist tour operators	the changing tourism market	
- cater to large groups of people and include other tourism services like transport - relatively cheaper and more convenient - e.g. klook offers a large variety of affordable tours at many destinations	- specialize in niche tours that mass market tour operators do not offer - becoming popular due to social media - often customizable - e.g. quark expeditions offers experiences in the antarctica	- advancements in technology have changed the tourism market - changing from traditional print and broadcast media to online 70% tourists use the internet to plan and research their trips - many tourism businesses have begun online promotion and marketing	

2.2: economic impacts of tourism

- tourism affects the economies of both the generating and destination regions as they operate interdependently in the tourism system
- generally, the impacts are more significantly felt in the destination region
- positive & negative impacts:

	positive	negative
increased employment in the tourism sector	• tourism industry is labor intensive • creates a large number and a wide range of employment opportunities in both the generating and destination regions • reduce unemployment rates ↳ tourism accounted for 330 mil jobs worldwide in 2019 (10% of the global workforce) ↳ between 2015-2019, ~25% of all new jobs were created by the tourism industry • examples of job sectors include transport, accommodation, and • jobs can be classified as formal or informal ↳ formal employees work fixed hours, have a stable monthly wage, sign a written contract with the terms and conditions, and contribute income tax ↳ informal employees work irregular hours, have fluctuating wages, do not sign a written contract, and do not contribute income tax	• economic leakages happen when revenue generated by tourists in the destination is lost to the economies of other countries ↳ tourist businesses pay for the imports of goods and services to support the industry ↳ reduces the income from tourism • governments have less revenue to improve their country's standard of living • in some developing countries, the economic leakages are so severe that it wipes out the benefits ↳ e.g.: for every US\$100 spent in a developing country, only US\$5 remains in the local host community
		• a country that is overdependant on tourism for its income and employment are vulnerable to a sudden fall in tourist numbers when tourists cancel or postpone travel plans due to unexpected events or situations • this causes the economic benefits of tourism to fluctuate and affecting the livelihoods of people • examples of unexpected events:
income generation from tourists' spending		↳ natural disasters - can cause significant damage to tourism infrastructure in both generating and region countries ↳ e.g.: 95% of buildings were destroyed on the caribbean islands after several powerful hurricanes, resulting in one million fewer tourist arrivals and an estimated revenue of US\$700m lost
		↳ unfavorable politics • riots and protests in a country can lead to the closure of hotels and tourist attractions • governments can choose to close off the area or issue a travel advisory to discourage travelling ↳ e.g.: in 2020, there were protests against military rule in thailand. tourists were dissuaded from travelling to thailand, reducing the number of tourist arrivals
		↳ economic downturn • the economies of countries are negatively affected • companies attempt to cut costs leading to pay cuts or a loss of jobs, resulting in less disposable income to travel with ↳ e.g.: the maldives suffered a 4% drop in tourism arrivals in 2019 due to the global economic crisis back then
		↳ disease outbreak • governments may choose to close off the affected area or issue travel advisories to ensure safety, reducing the number of tourist arrivals ↳ e.g.: covid-19 lockdown caused global tourist arrivals to drop by 65% in the first half of 2020
		over dependence on tourism leading to vulnerability

2.3: social impacts of tourism

- tourism affects society both positively and negatively
- outcomes are shaped by the nature of the interactions between tourists and local communities
- tourism industry tends to favor tourists, meaning that local communities have to accommodate tourists at their own expense
- negative social impacts are usually more significantly felt by the local communities at destination regions. however, they also depend a lot on tourism and would be disadvantaged if they stopped visiting

positive impacts		negative impacts	
cultural preservation	• many tourists are interested to visit places with rich cultural heritage and are keen to participate in activities and festivals • tourism revenue boosts the local economy, providing an incentive to protect traditional cultural practices and art forms • planning authorities can invest money to encourage such traditional practices such as by building museums • preserving culture ensures the passing down of knowledge and cultural practices from one generation to the next one ↳ e.g. shadow puppetry in china is an ancient art form which is culturally important to local communities as it passes on history and traditions. with tourists showing an interest, innovations were made to attract viewers. people can now watch a show using virtual reality, preserving and revitalising the art form	commodification	• traditions may undergo commodification and lose their authenticity as the demand for heritage tourism grows • weakens their cultural value for both the local community and tourists • cultural rituals may be exaggerated or condensed to suit the needs of tourists • art forms may be mass-produced for tourists ↳ e.g. in kenya, tour operators organize interactive experiences for tourists to meet some local tribes. however, these events are highly exaggerated and tourists are unable to interact meaningfully with locals ↳ e.g. in vancouver, canada, totem poles have been commodified and are widely available for purchase as souvenirs. however, they are often inauthentic and not created in collaboration with the local tribes there
	• protecting the environment for tourist activities and experiences can enhance nature's cultural ecosystem services • provides both locals and tourists with aesthetic, educational, recreational, and spiritual benefits ↳ e.g. sightings of rare snow leopards have drawn tourists to sanjiangyuan national park in china, enabling the villagers in angasai village to run a community-based tourism programme which allows tourists to stay with local families and have a chance to view these snow leopards in the wild • aesthetic benefits: appreciation of the beauty and scenery of the protected park • educational benefits: learning about the conservation of snow leopards and experience the villagers' traditional culture • recreational benefits: relaxing activities such as snow leopard viewing and other activities like camping and hiking • spiritual benefits: snow leopards are sacred to buddhists and tourism gives them an incentive to continue protecting them and the mountains		• tourists can be insensitive to local norms, religious customs / traditions, resulting in a negative sentiment towards tourists • tourism can also result in impacts such as congestion and pollution, leading to negative attitudes towards tourists • some locals perceive tourists as a threat to their sense of identity ↳ e.g. many locals in hawaii did not want for hawaii to be opened up to the public after the covid-19 lockdown as many tourists did not follow the public safety guidelines such as proper mask-wearing. many locals also felt that tourists do not respect the indigenous hawaiian culture
enhancing cultural ecosystem services		cultural clashes	
		rise in crimes	• tourists often carry large sums of money and other valuables, making them vulnerable targets of pickpocketing as they are usually relaxed and off-guard • may also be targeted due to negative sentiments from locals • increase in crime rates may make locals feel less safe ↳ e.g. a tourist bus in barcelona was attacked by anti-tourist protestors in 2017, who punctured the tires and sprayed anti-tourism graffiti on the bus

2.4: environmental impacts of tourism

- nature provides important provisioning and regulating services
- environmental degradation due to tourism impact the destination regions where local communities reside significantly

Positive impacts		negative impacts	
conservation of natural environments and preservation of biodiversity	• maintenance of a pristine environment to attract tourists • tourism revenue generated may be used to fund the protection of aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems, protecting biodiversity • through: ↳ establishing protected areas where development is restricted, ensuring that the habitats are undisturbed ↳ employment and training of specialized staff to run these parks to care for these ecosystems ↳ setting up environmental protection programs to encourage tourists to care for these ecosystems • e.g.: an entrance fee of \$5000 is charged to all visitors entering the galapagos national park in Ecuador. the revenue generated from the fees are channelled to the conservation and upkeep of the park, including the hiring of park rangers	pollution	• greenhouse emissions ↳ travelling by air, sea, and land requires large amounts of fossil fuels to be burnt, generating a significant amount of greenhouse gases ↳ tourist services like air-conditioned accommodation also contribute to the increase in greenhouse gases, which can lead to the enhanced greenhouse effect • greenhouse gases like sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides can cause respiratory illnesses such as asthma • air pollution can circulate over a large area and impact areas and people far from its origin
			• land, air, water, sewage, and improper waste disposal ↳ in places with no proper waste systems, tourists may litter, leading to land/water pollution ↳ e.g.: climbers on mount everest often discard a lot of litter on the slopes in the area, contaminating the soil and groundwater ↳ accommodations may not have the proper sewage systems, leading to improper disposal in the sea, causing water pollution ↳ e.g.: in boracay island, philippines, more than 200 local businesses were not connected to the underground sewage line, leading to sewage being dumped directly into the sea and causing water quality to drop
restoration of degraded aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems	• aquatic and terrestrial sites have the potential to be tourist attractions, providing motivation to restore them to create new tourist attractions like marine or national parks • can be done by stopping and reversing degradation to these ecosystems such as through reforestation • e.g.: in mauritius and seychelles, coral reefs have been negatively impacted by overfishing, improper fishing methods, and improper waste disposal. however, coral reefs are economically significant for local livelihoods as well as the tourism industry. thus, a regional project led by the united nations development fund has been initiated to restore the coral reef ecosystem	threat to wildlife habitats	• construction of tourist facilities may encroach on natural areas, destroying natural environments and threatening habitats • careless tourists may trample on plants or make too much noise, disturbing and/or scaring animals • e.g.: the government in maldives built large-scale facilities for tourists, dumping rock and sand into the sea, suffocating and covering corals. animals dependant on coral reefs for food and shelter may lose their food source and habitats
			• depletion of natural resources ↳ an overuse of natural resources due to tourism leads to its depletion. these may lead to other negative impacts such as droughts ↳ e.g.: the tourism industry in bali uses approx. 3 million liters of water per day to meet the demands of tourists. this has caused rivers to dry up, limiting water supply and causing the cost of water to rise. this made agriculture almost unprofitable, affecting the livelihood of farmers

3.1: sustainable tourism development

- sustainable tourism development is achieved when sustainability principals are applied to the economic, social, and environmental aspects of tourism development. all three should be balanced to guarantee tourism's long-term sustainability.

economic sustainability		social sustainability		environmental sustainability	
continual provision of employment opportunities and income growth	- employment provided by the tourism industry should ensure that locals have a stable employment and a steady income - skills training should be provided: ↳ ensure long-term career growth and progression for locals ↳ provide seasonally employed locals with a variety of skills to find a job during the off-peak season	respecting the authenticity of local communities, practices, and art forms	- when the authenticity of traditional art forms and respected, they continue to be meaningful and significant to locals and tourists, leading to continued practice and preservation by locals - when they are disrespected, conflicts may occur between locals and tourists, discouraging tourism - visitor attractions can be sensitively developed to showcase authentic local culture. tourists can also be advised by tour guides on how they can be respectful when interacting with locals	maintain essential ecological processes	- ecological processes are crucial in providing ecosystem services - strong ecological processes ensure that the environment is able to thrive and ensure that present and future needs are met ↳ stakeholders can work together to minimize deforestation, maintaining the ecological processes of photosynthesis and transpiration, ensuring ecosystem services such as the supply of food and water are maintained
	- tourism revenue can be used to build schools and clinics for the locals - raises standard of living - with education opportunities, locals can seek employment and better income		- exchanges between locals and tourists should enhance understanding, tolerance, and a better appreciation of each others' cultures - positive experiences between tourists and locals will ensure the continuity of such exchanges and may attract more tourists to come - negative experiences lead to conflicts between them and can discourage tourism		- through the establishment of national parks: ↳ sites are protected from threats such as illegal poaching ↳ governments can better manage tourist numbers and the amount of waste generated in the area ↳ ensures the conservation of the natural beauty and biodiversity of the area
increased provision of social services that raise the locals' standard of living		contribute to intercultural understanding and tolerance		conserve natural heritage and biodiversity	

3.2: stakeholders

	what they can do		limitations	
governments	establishing policies & creating plans - can set up policies / plans that stakeholders must follow - can help minimize damage to the environment while maximizing locals' benefits - e.g.: authorities bring many stakeholders together to make sentosa more sustainable	enforcing regulations - can enforce regulations on the types of tourism activity and the number of tourists who can enter - critical to ensure policies and plans are adhered to	poor enforcement governments may lack resources or political influence, or face corruption, rendering them unable to ensure that regulations are followed	decision to prioritize economic development - neglect the social and environmental aspects - e.g.: poor enforcement of waste disposal has led to mount everest becoming more polluted each year, if tighter regulations were imposed, tourists ↓ revenue ↓
international organisations	- often have the knowledge, financial, and technical expertise to provide assistance by: - offering consultancy to countries on how sustainable tourism development is achieved - providing financial assistance to different stakeholders - raising public awareness on how they can contribute to sustainable tourism development		lack of understanding of local contexts - comprise of members with different backgrounds - have different views regarding an issue and may not understand the local context of the place - locals may not support their actions	lack of funding - many organizations are non-profit - challenging to choose which projects to fund - without funding, some plans cannot be implemented
businesses	- businesses have the incentive (profit) and financial resources to support sustainable tourism development by: - seeking advice from other stakeholders - participating in decision - making for sustainable tourism development		compromising on sustainable practices to survive - ultimately, businesses may prioritize profit above sustainability - may lead to them polluting the environment or exploiting resources	differing understanding and ways of measuring sustainability - different businesses may have a different understanding of sustainability and how to measure it - may end up 'green washing' themselves
local communities	seeking advice from other stakeholders to adopt sustainable practices that work	participating in decision making - can suggest ways to minimize harmful impacts of tourism - can be done through community - based tourism, prioritizing the participation and benefits of the local community	lack of financial and technical assistance lack of information of how to apply for financial and technical assistance and lack sufficient resources to carry out sustainable tourism development	prioritising economic benefit over sustainability may choose to pursue unsustainable tourism practices as long as it brings in a higher income to support themselves and their families
tourists	developing a genuine interest in the tourist destination - can choose tours / services which prioritize sustainable tourism or channel profits to conservation efforts - can get involved in projects which benefit the tourist destination	interacting responsibly with people and the environment - can read up on local practices and culture - can be mindful of their attire and behavior as a way to show respect to local customs and cultures	they're broke. sustainable options may be out of their budget due to extra costs required to keep them sustainable such as fees to conserve the environment. tourists may not want to pay these fees	lack of clear information - varied understandings of "sustainable tourism" and the ways to measure it - tourists may get confused about whether a tourist business / their tourist practices are actually sustainable or not

limitations of working together:

different understandings and measurements of sustainable development. can lead to a conflict of ideas between stakeholders, making coming to a consensus on sustainable tourism development difficult	differing amounts of control over resources - varying degrees of power and influence - those with greater control over resources may override the views of other stakeholders and have more say in the final decision	differing needs and priorities - differing priorities make negotiations among them challenging - resulting in economic, social and/or environmental trade-offs that stakeholders may have to compromise and accept
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3.3: differing approaches

	Eco-tourism		Community-based tourism		Pro-poor tourism	
details/analysis	- aims to conserve the natural environment while benefiting the local community - ecotourism varies across a spectrum:		- a type of innovative small-scale tourism managed by local communities - includes homestays and agricultural tourism - aims to maximize local communities' involvement in tourism and the benefits to them		- an approach to tourism development that focuses on improving the livelihoods of the poor through training and access to micro-finance - aims at generating net benefits (economic, social, environmental), and improving the livelihoods and well-being of the poor - any type of tourism can be pro-poor as long as it focuses on improving the lives of the poor and reducing poverty	
	hard ←	→ soft				
	- stronger commitment to conservation - small number of tourists - few to no services provided, making it more physically challenging - supplied by small specialist operators or tourists make their own plans	- moderate commitment to conservation - large number of tourists - services are often provided, making it more comfortable - supplied by mass market tour operators				
strategies	increase tourists' appreciation of nature minimize negative environmental impact	- tours take place within natural areas for tourists to interact with nature - increases tourists' knowledge and appreciation of nature, encouraging tourists to take action to conserve and minimize damage to the environment	encourage local community	- their decisions can help to ensure their needs are met in a sustainable way - ensures that locals continue to support and be involved in the tourism industry and the environment attracts tourists	training increased access to micro-finance	with provided training, locals are able to learn new skills which they can then use to gain employment in the tourism sector
		- revenue is channelled into conservation efforts, including hiring local park rangers - these park rangers ensure laws are set up and adhered to, minimizing the damage to the environment	measures to increase benefits	- locals encouraged to set up and offer tourism facilities / experiences, providing job opportunities and income - revenue generated can be directed to projects to increase their standard of living		enables the poor to set up businesses, benefiting economically from tourism
			educate tourists	promotion of interactions between locals and tourists to develop respect for local cultures and the environment		communication materials may be designed to help locals understand how to apply for micro-finance
limitations	uncertainty in the continuity of efforts involving locals	- ecotourism does not work when ecotours are overwhelmingly popular - presence of many tourists may destroy the environment - strong desire to earn profits from ecotourism, compromising some of the aims of tourism	loss of culture	without sufficient measures, when local communities offer tourism experiences out of their cultures, it may result in commodification, resulting in the loss of authenticity of their cultures	inability to significantly reduce poverty	- may be difficult to channel benefits to the poor compared to directly investing in social services - poor may be reluctant to participate in pro-poor tourism or lack the skills, finances, or knowledge to set up and sustain their businesses
		- demand for manpower may result in non-locals being hired, especially when locals are not sufficiently equipped with skills and knowledge and no measures are put in place to train them - benefits to the local communities are not maximized	competition with large-scale tourism operators	- local communities often lack the skills and finances to further develop the local tourism industry - ill-equipped to undertake marketing campaigns to compete with other large-scale developments - large-scale tourism developments have greater resources to market themselves and attract more tourists		- non-poor may have greater access to micro-financing or grants to support the tourism industry as they are seen as more reliable - non-poor become wealthier, widening income gap - benefits may not be substantial enough to significantly improve the lives of the poor

3.4: continued sustainable development

sustainable tourism production	demands do not exceed resource supply - tourism is heavily dependant on ecosystem services - when the demands on ecosystem services exceed the supply of resources available, the ecosystem services will be negatively affected and affect the tourism industry too - e.g.: in bali, many hotels and resorts were developed. these facilities use a lot of water. in the long run, their water supply may be depleted, negatively impacting both the tourism industry and rice farms. rice farms are also a tourist attraction and tourists may be less keen to visit if they are affected, hindering sustainable tourism development	different stakeholders work together and adopt responsible long-term approaches - to ensure sustainable tourism development, stakeholders need to work together and adopt long-term approaches - if stakeholders ensure energy and water conservation, demands on ecosystem services will not exceed the supply of available resources - e.g.: in sentosa, authorities bring together different stakeholders to develop a series of long-term plans to enable the island to become more sustainable. to achieve carbon-neutral status, authorities are working together with locals and businesses to increase the use of locally-sourced produce and adopting renewable energy solutions
sustainable tourism consumption	destination regions manage demand and when tourism is consumed responsibly by tourists - tourists can make sustainable and responsible choices about where they visit, stay, and what resources they use - e.g.: inkaterra hotel chain in peru is built with local materials and the company invests in environmental conservation efforts as well as training locals in environmental care and hospitality - destination regions can also manage demand by controlling access to or limiting the number of tourists - ensures that the carrying capacity of regions is not exceeded, minimizing damage to the environment - e.g.: maya bay, thailand, closed completely in 2018 to allow the coral reef ecosystem to recover from damage caused by pollution and trampling by tourists. when it reopened in 2022, the environment had recovered and the corals were able to thrive	policies primarily focus on local communities while also considering the needs of tourists - involving local communities in planning and implementing tourism policies enables tourism policies to address the needs of the local communities while balancing the need to meet the demands of tourists - can be done by implementing rules and regulations to protect the practices and needs of local communities - e.g.: by implementing a strict dress code for tourists entering sacred places, tourists can still fulfil their need to learn about other cultures while ensuring that local customs are not disrespected
equitable distribution of benefits	implementing effective tourism management to ensure all stakeholders enjoy the benefits - when tourism does not benefit one or a few stakeholders, it may lead to tensions, resulting in these stakeholders not being supportive of future tourism policies and regulations - e.g.: it can be hard to channel the benefits of pro-poor tourism to the poor, which may widen the income gap between the poor and non-poor. hence, implementation of effective tourism management is important to ensure the benefits of tourism are enjoyed by all stakeholders	minimising negative trade-offs within/between social, economic, and environmental dimensions - due to conflicting priorities and differing understandings of sustainability, negotiations between stakeholders on developing tourist sites may be challenging - e.g.: in maya bay, thailand, locals and businesses may have to accept the trade-off of a decrease in economic activity in exchange for a healthier environment brought about by the implementation of a quota on visitor numbers - stakeholders may often have to compromise to minimize the negative impacts and accept the trade-offs