



Tourism

Tourism Activity - Topic 1.1 Tourism System

1. What is a tourist?

- Someone who makes a trip outside their usual environment
- For leisure and personal purposes
- Domestic
 - Travel within country
- International
 - Travel abroad to another country

2. What is a tourist system?

- Tourist Generating Region
 - The region where tourist come from
 - Offered products (from businesses and others)
 - E.g. Tour packages
- Transit Route
 - Links tourist generating region with tourist destination region

- Stopover points > Convenience
- Tourist Destination Region
 - Attracts tourist
 - Has attraction, facilities and amenities > Cater to the needs of tourists
 - Experiences consequences of tourism development

These interconnected components function to enable people to travel from one tourism generating to destination region

3. How do the availability of transit routes influence travel between regions?

- Influences volume and direction of travel
- Limited/ inconvenient transit routes > Volume low
 - E.g. Lack of direct flights between SG and Brazil > Inconvenient travel route > Fewer tourists from SG to Brazil.
- Available transit routes > Volume high
 - Convenient/ attractive route available > Direction of travel (might) change
 - Tourists > Travel via transit routes instead of direct
 - E.g. 8h flight from SG to New Delhi, India > Shorter flight to Bangkok, Thailand > Then, continue to New Delhi.

4. What is the relationship between tourist generating and destination regions?

- Movement between tourists generating and destination regions
 - Due to push factors (from tourists generating)
 - Due to pull factors (from tourists destination)
- **Push** factors at generating regions
 - Cause them to leave
 - Stressful work environments
 - Unpleasant living environments
- **Pull** factors at destination regions
 - Attract tourists
 - Places of scenic beauty

- Overcrowding and pollution
 - Lack or recreational and entertainment purposes
 - Special events such as concerts and festivals
 - Attractions, facilities, amenities
- Tourists, businesses and organisations in tourists generating and destination regions are mutually dependent
 - Tourists require the services of tour operators > plan their trips
 - Tour operators depend on hotels > Plan accommodations for tourists > Hotels earn profits

5. How does tourism interact with nature, communities and economies within the local environment and beyond?

- It can impact negatively and positively

Positive

- Tourists pay local villagers and teach them about their traditions
 - Generate revenue (Economic)
 - Preserve local culture
- Influences local economies (+ve)
 - Tourism > Contributes to global economy
- Impact environments (-ve)
 - Contributed to 8% of global greenhouse gases (Burnt fossil fuels from planes) > Contributes to global warming

Negative

- Tourists visit nature parks and areas
 - Irresponsibly leave waste
 - Cause environmental degradation
 - Can even cause attraction to close > Affect local communities

- Changes in community, economy and nature within the environment can affect tourism systems
 - Events (e.g. Earthquakes) affect the desire to travel > Affect tourists numbers
 - Fewer tourists past through transit routes
 - Incomes in destination region and transit routes decreases > Economic downturn
 - Environmental damage reduced (+ve)
 - E.g. 2011 Japan earthquake and tsunami
 - Decrease in desire to visit Japan > Safety risk due to widespread destruction of infrastructure > Decrease in tourists

Tourism Activity - Topic 1.2 Reason that Led to Growth of Tourism

Factors of growth of tourism:

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| <p>1. Motivation to travel</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need for relaxation • Need to achieve personal growth and self fulfilment • Need to discover unique travel experiences | <p>2. Ability to travel</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in disposable incomes • Increase in leisure time • Business innovations in the tourism-related industry • Lower transport costs • Lower accommodation costs | <p>3. Mobility to travel</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expansion of public transport services and infrastructure • Introduction to new modes of travel • Increase in private car ownership |
|---|--|--|

1. Motivation to travel refers to the set of needs that can satisfied by travelling - Increase in an appeal for travel

The need for relaxation

- Due to the increasing stress and pressures of work and hectic lifestyles > Increases motivation to travel to relief stress
 - More people would find travel as a way to rest and rejuvenate
- People travel to engage in different tourists activities to relax
 - Seek nature to escape urban environment > Rest and enjoy the scenic views
 - E.g. Phuket Thailand, to explore the beach which are famous for its beaches, which is a great place to rest and relax
 - Recreational activities such as theme parks > Different from their daily lives > Escape from their worries
 - E.g. Universal studios
 - Theme parks > Features rides, attractions

The need to achieve personal growth and self fulfilment

- A way to for self-growth and achieve their fullest potential
- Helps them develop themselves further by learning something new or improving existing knowledge and skills
 - E.g. Cooking schools in Bali that cater to tourist's desire to learn about Balinese cuisine
- Some people also take part in activities > Challenging > To fulfil their potential > Stretched physically and emotionally > Achieve personal growth
 - Climbing Mount Everest > Challenge themselves > Push themselves to their fullest potential

The need to discover unique travel experiences

- Satisfy their curiosity
- Explore different cultures and environments that are not widely known and travelled to
 - Participate in uncommon and special activities
- Social media raised interest > Appeal younger travelers

- E.g. Tourism number in Antarctica (world's last inhabited regions) > Increase number of tourists > Due to more accessible travel route

2. Ability to travel refers to the conditions that allow an individual to make trips - Increase in frequency to travel

Increase in disposable incomes

- Economic development > Greater spending of travel
 - Japan, North America, Western Europe (after WWII)
 - India and China > Rapidly developing > Fast growing middle class > Large demand of travel
 - E.g. China GDP x4 > Tourism grew from 10 mil. departures in 1999, to 154 mil. departures in 2019.

Increase in leisure time

- Free from responsibilities
- Government and business > Gave more leisure time
 - More time to travel > Increase ability of workers to pay and enjoy their travels
 - E.g. France > Minimum paid leave of 25 days > Help boost tourism in the EU

Business innovations in the tourism related-industry

- Provide value-for money experiences
- More affordable > Increase in demand
 - E.g. Websites and applications
 - Klook
 - Compare trip prices and reviews > Book trips from their website with promotional offers

Lower transport costs

- Reliant on air transport > Air fares drop > Increasingly affordable

- Budget airlines > Use fuel-efficient planes > Reduce fuel costs > Significantly lower costs

- E.g. AirAsia > Offer significantly lower prices > Increasing in popularity in SEA

Lower accommodation costs

- Variety of accommodation increase
 - Rented properties
 - Hotels
 - Bed and breakfast stays
- More accommodation options > Cater to a range of budgets > More affordable
 - E.g. AirBnB > Offers many options > Connects people who want to rent their houses

3. Mobility in travel refers to the ability to move around easily and conveniently to destinations - Increase in accessibility and convenience

Expansion of public transport services and infrastructure

- Construction of transport infrastructure (roads, railways, airports) > Connectivity increase > Shorter travel times
 - E.g. Opening Changi Airport Terminal 4 > More flights from other parts of the world to SG
- Increase in public bus and train routes > Seamless connections > More convenient for tourists
 - E.g. Public transport in SG greatly expanded
 - DTL > To increase in accessibility of tourists attractions (GBTB, MBS, CBD)
 - Equipped with clear maps and signage > Multiple languages > Better navigation

Introduction of new modes of travel

- Rapid development > Transportation technology

- Travel faster and further > Via land, air and sea
 - E.g. Shinkansen from Tokyo to Osaka cut down to 3h10m (Originally about 7h) > Boosts in tourism in cities served by it
 - Commercial air > Boost tourism
 - Reduced travelling times
 - Increase convenience of long distance travel
 - E.g. 1950s > Commercial flight from SG to London > Takes 3-4 days > Now, less than half a day

Increase in car ownership

- *Allows tourists to travel comfortably and conveniently > Freedom in number of destinations to travel > Increase in time spent*
- *Especially boosted in domestic tourism*
 - *E.g. 1950s > USA, Grand Canyon > Increase in private car ownership > Boost in domestic tourism > Accessible among tourist*

Tourism Activity - Topic 1.3 Development of tourist destinations regions over regions over time

1. What are the stages of tourism development?

- Exploration, Involvement, Development, Consolidation, Stagnation
- Post-Stagnation: Decline and Rejuvenation

2. Exploration Stage

- Small number > Irregular and Inconsistent > Minimal contributions to economy
- Natural attractions
 - Natural attractions > Scenic views > Unspoilt
 - Cultural attractions > Has historical value
- E.g. Jaco Islands in Timor Leste
 - Few international visitors due to remote location

- Limited infrastructure as focused on sustainability > Lack of tourism facilities
- National parks and beaches

3. Involvement Stage

- Tourists arrivals > Increase in tourists due to increase in awareness
 - Vary at different times of the year
 - Peak and non-peak period
- Rise in goods, services and facilities > Cater to tourist > Growth in contributions
- Amenities > Maintained by locals
- E.g. Madagascar, South Eastern Africa
 - Invested money to built and developed lodges, transport infrastructure, and visitor centers

4. Development Stage

- Arrivals increase rapidly
 - Number of workers in tourism increase > Contribute significantly towards local economy
 - Number of attractions increase rapidly > Large business build more elaborate facilities and attractions >
- Heavy advertising > Increase and retail and leisure
 - E.g. Phu Quoc island in Vietnam
 - Received investments to build international airport and seaport > Attracted business
 - Arrivals increase to 5 million

5. Consolidation Stage

- Outnumber total population > Annual tourist arrivals start to slow
- Tourism industry > Dominates local economy > Continue to employ significant number of workers in the industry

- Slowing down attractions and facilities built > Owned by major multinational companies > Support large number of tourists
 - E.g. Barcelona, Spain
 - Tourist arrivals outnumber the population 5.5 million, foreign tourists 15 million in metro area
 - Many businesses owned by multinationals such as Marriott and Hilton.

6. Stagnation Stage

- Tourists arrivals already peaked
 - Begin to decline
- Beyond its carrying capacity > Exceed maximum number of people environment can accommodate
- No longer attractive and anything to offer > Decline of attractions and facilities > Old and run down
 - E.g. Hawaii, USA (1990s to 2000s)
 - Tourism expenditure decline from 1990s to early 2000s
 - Waikiki > Became very crowded > Facilities getting old and run down

7. (Post-Stagnation) Declining stage

- Tourists arrivals decline significantly
- Local businesses close > Negatively affecting economy > Contributions decrease
- Less money generated to maintain facilities > Deteriorate
 - E.g. Blackpool, UK (1990s)
 - Lost its attractiveness > Competition from other European coastal locations > Facilities deteriorate with lesser tourist

8. (Post-Stagnation) Rejuvenation stage

- Destination become more attractive > New investments to develop facilities and attractions and build even more of them
- Advertisement > Attract more tourist

- E.g. Blackpool, UK (Present)
 - Local authorities engaged in private sector > Invest 300 million (£) to build Central Blackpool > World-class leisure development > Aim to attract 600,00 visitors
 - Marked as Muslim-friendly and disabled friendly

Tourism Activity - Topic 1.4 Different characteristics of tourists

1. What are the different personality types of tourists

- Dependables - Try to make daily lives predictable
- Ventures - Reach out and explore the world > Diversity

<u>Factor</u>	<u>Dependables</u>	<u>Ventures</u>
Spending Pattern	• <u>Cautious</u> about <u>spending</u>	• Spend money more <u>readily</u>
Source of influence	• <u>Guided</u> by <u>authority figures</u> in making travel <u>decisions</u> ◦ Follow travel <u>trends</u> by other venturers ◦ <u>Structured routine</u>	• <u>Guided</u> by their <u>personal judgement</u> in making decisions
Preferences	• Mostly in <u>groups</u> > <u>Safe</u> and <u>comfortable</u> • <u>Popular</u> destinations > <u>Well-developed</u> facilities and amenities • Prefer <u>mass tourism</u> > <u>Predictability</u> and <u>routine</u> of activities	• Prefer <u>spontaneous</u> and <u>diversity</u> of activities • Travel <u>alone</u> • <u>Less developed</u> and <u>new</u> places > <u>Unique</u> > Participate in <u>new</u> <u>experiences</u> • Prefer make <u>own travel plans</u> and opt for <u>niche tourism</u> ◦ Set <u>trends</u> for <u>others</u>

2. How do personality characteristics influence travel patterns

- Such as choice of destination and activities > May appeal more to specific personality characteristics
- Activities that cater to the preferences of certain personality characteristics > May only be found at certain places
- E.g. Mongolia
 - Beginning to develop its tourism industry > Attract mostly venturer
 - Ventures > Comfortable with few amenities > Not convenient > Visit more underdeveloped grasslands or plains
 - Dependable > Visit urban areas

3. How do personality characteristics influence the development of tourists destinations

- Personality characteristics > Evolves over time
- Destination > May be more appealing to certain personality characteristics
 - Destinations > Dynamic and evolving > Features change > Type of tourists also change
 - Ventures set travel trends > Influence Dependables > Eventually lean to Dependables
 - Stakeholders and planners > Develop tourist destinations > Attracts certain personality characteristics
 - More facilities and amenities > Convenient for dependables
 - E.g. Costa Rica, Central America
 - Mainly attract venturers
 - Involved overtime > Begin attracting Dependables > Lose appeal with venturers
 - Therefore, started protecting natural environment > Promote adventurous tourist activities > Attract venturers

Tourism Development - Topic 2.1 Trends of tourism

1. How is globalisation influencing trends in international tourism?

- Increasing pace of globalisation > Boost in growth in international tourism by:

Increasing ability to travel

- Able to search and buy tourism-related services anywhere
- Greater competition among biz > Greater incentive to offer value-for-money travel exp
- Affordable

Increasing motivation to travel

- Greater access to new ideas on tourism destinations
- Esp through social media

Increasing mobility to travel

- More connection between places via diff transp modes
 - E.g. Direct flights
- More convenient

- Tourist generating and destination regions have become more diverse
 - Europe cities > Still popular
 - Developing countries (APAC region) > Become increasingly popular
 - E.g. Thailand, China, Malaysia
 - Most tourists > From world's most developed countries (From NA/ EU)
 - Increasingly, tourists coming from developing countries (SA/ APAC)

2. How is demand for tourism changing?

- Increase of popularity of lesser known destinations that were not previously accessible or popular
 - Tourists > Seek new destinations to fulfil their need for unique destinations
 - Globalisation > Facilitated greater flow of info about destination
 - Share info online > Entice people to travel to remote areas or "second cities"
 - E.g. Antarctica

- Remote place
- Increasingly popular > People seek to explore one of the world's untouched areas
- Increased availability of cruise services > More accessible
- Second cities
 - Fulfil need for unique exp in less crowded environ
 - Enjoy lower travel costs as compared to trad spots
 - E.g. Manchester City (MC)
 - Instead of London go MC > Exp for unique art and archi
 - Fans of famous football clubs (Manchester United and Manchester City) > View home stadium and watch players
- Emergence of new exp including adventure, heritage, sports and health tourism
 - *Adventure Tourism*
 - Travel in natural environ & Particpate in challenging physically activities (mountain climbing)
 - Seek to achieve personal growth and self-fulfilment
 - E.g. Mount Everest
 - Trekking > Popular among adv tourists
 - *Heritage Tourism*
 - Experience culture and learn about **history**
 - Fulfil need for unique exp and understand rich and diverse cultures
 - Usually UNESCO site
 - E.g. Singapore Botanic Gardens
 - Showcases Singapore's heritage and development > Attracts visitors learn about our history
 - Sports Tourism

- Observe/ Participate in events
 - Seek personal growth and self-fulfilment
 - Seek enjoyment > Escape stress
- Usually places w sporting facilities
 - E.g. FIFA World Cup
 - Go to location of host nation > Watch their/ favourite nations play against others
- Health Tourism
 - Seek medical care > Enhance physical, mental and spiritual wellness > Greater sense of fulfilment > Improve well-being & self-esteem
 - Seek health tourism as...
 - Cheaper
 - Shorter wait times
 - May not be available in home country
 - E.g. South Korea
 - Cosmetic procedures
 - Well-known and advanced medical technology and services

3. How is supply of tourism changing?

- Small specialist operators are adding onto the services of mass market tour operators

Mass market tour operators

- Supply tour packages > Cater large groups
- Other services included (transp. & accommodation)
- Attractive to tourists as:
 - Relatively cheaper (bought a large quantities)

Specialists tour operators

- Niche travel
 - More popular due to increasing online media usage > Create greater interest
- Specific destinations

- Reduces hassle of booking diff tourism services individually
- Trust (Knowledgeable)
- E.g. Klook
 - One of SG's biggest mass market
 - Offer to many destination
 - Affordable
- Tour operators > Experts > Can give advice
- Often **customisable** > Cater small grps
- E.g. Polar expeditions
 - Tours to Antarctica > Offer activities like wildlife photography and ice hiking tours
- Tourism marketing is changing from traditional print and broadcast media to new online media
 - Advancements in tech > Change the way info is marketed
 - Traditionally, marketed through traditional print (News paper) and broadcast media (television)
 - Tourist-related biz turning to online media > Accessible by anyone
 - E.g. Klook
 - Promoted their packages on social media platforms

Tourism Development Topic 2.2 Economic Impacts of tourism

1. Positive Impacts

- Employment opportunities in formal and informal sectors
 - Creates large number and wide range of employment opportunities > Varying skills > Both generating in destination regions
 - Transport
 - Accommodation
 - Leisure activities
 - Reduce unemployment rate > Alleviate poverty

- \$\$ can be used for other industries as well (education & healthcare) > Increase SOL
- It can be categorised into:

Formal employment

- Have fixed working hours
- Have a stable wage
- Contribute to income tax

Informal employment

- Irregular hours
- Fluctuating wages
- Doesn't contribute to income tax

- Income generation from tourist's spending on consumer goods and services
 - Income for locals and government in destination regions
 - Tourists spend money on goods and services from locals
 - Taxes on spending > Provide government with revenues
 - Invest in improving infrastructure
 - Pay for education and health services > Increase SOL
 - E.g. Maldives, 1980s
 - Poor country
 - Now > Tourism opportunities offered by nature landscape > Economy grown > Low poverty rates

2. Negative impacts

- Economic leakages resulting in less tourism revenue
 - Economic leakage > Revenue generated by tourism destination > Lost to economies of other countries
 - Occurs when tourists businesses in the destination region > Pay imports of goods and services
 - Less revenue > Minimise income earned from locals
 - Unable to improve SOL

- Developing countries > Effects so significant > Wipe out economic benefits
 - E.g. According to United Nations Environment Programme > Every \$100 spent in developing country > Only \$5 remains in destination
- Over-dependence on tourism, which increases vulnerability to a sudden fall in tourists numbers
 - Occurs due to unexpected events > Economic benefits to fluctuate > Affect livelihoods
 - Events include:

Outbreak of disease

- People fear for their safety > Postpone/ Cancel plans
- Government > Close off affected areas > Discourage travelling > Reduce no. of tourists
 - E.g. COVID-19 Pandemic
 - Infected over 200m people, caused over 4m deaths
 - Many countries > Lockdown > International travel shut down
 - Tourists arrivals fell by more than 65

Unfavourable political situation

- Riots and protests > Closure of hotels and attractions
- People fear for their safety > Postpone/ Cancel plans
- Government > Close off affected areas > Issue travel advisory > Discourage travelling > Reduce no. of tourists
 - E.g. 2020, Thailand
 - Protest against military rule
 - Travel advisories issues to dissuade people from going

Economic Downturn

- Economies negatively affected
- Companies > Attempt to cut costs > People lose jobs/ pay cuts > Reduction of disposable income

Natural disasters

- Cause significant damages to tourism infrastructure
- People fear for their safety > Postpone/ Cancel plans

- Not want to travel and reduce spending

- E.g. Maldives, 2009
 - Global economic crisis > Suffered a drop of 4% in tourism arrivals

- E.g. 2017, Caribbean Islands
 - Struck by hurricanes
 - 95% of buildings > Destroyed > One million fewer tourists > Loss of US\$700m

Tourism Development 2.3 Social Impacts of Tourism

1. Positive impacts

- **Cultural preservation**

- Tourists > Keen to learn more and participate in activities @ places with rich cultural heritage
 - Revenue > Boosts local economy > Provides incentives to protect traditional cultural practices
 - Planning authorities willing to invest money > Encourage traditional practices > Increase appeal of tourists
 - Enhance preservation efforts > Builds locals' SOB
 - Ensures passing down of knowledge and practices to future generations

- E.g. Traditional Tea Ceremonies in Japan
 - Tourists visit Japan > Take part in or watch traditional tea ceremonies
 - Brings in revenue > Encourages locals to keep the tradition alive > Training new tea masters and preserving old tea houses
 - Ensures tradition is passed down

- **Enhancing cultural ecosystem services**

- Protecting environment
- Provides locals with aesthetic, educational, recreational and spiritual benefits

- E.g. Tohoku, Japan
 - Affected by Earthquake in 2011 > Many coastal towns were devastated > Tourism dropped sharply.
 - In response, local communities began developing Community-Based tourism [CBT] > Share culture and history.
 - Cultural ecosystem services
 - Aesthetic benefits: Appreciate beautiful traditional landscapes (Rice fields, traditional villages)
 - Educational benefits: Tourists learn directly from locals > Hands-on workshops on crafts, farming, and traditional festivals
 - Recreational benefits: Community-led tours offer hiking and fishing > Relaxation
 - Spiritual benefits: Experience local spiritual customs by joining community rituals at shrines and temples

2. Negative impacts

• **Commodification of culture**

- Demand for heritage increases > Lose their authenticity > Cultural value decreases
 - Cultural rituals > Exaggerated > Suit needs of tourists
 - Art forms > Mass-produced
- Conflict occurs between supporting using culture for tourism and those fear of losing authenticity of their culture
- E.g. Vancouver, Canada
 - Totem poles > Commodified > Made widely available as souvenirs > Inauthentic > Created without collaboration with native tribes
 - Created tensions between locals who sell totem poles for a living > Locals also feel that their culture diluted

• **Cultural clashes**

- Tourists:
 - Insensitive to local norms such as traditions
 - Cause pollution and congestion
- Locals:
 - Sentiment against tourist
 - Negative attitudes towards tourists
 - Locals perceive tourism > Threat to SOI and increase COL
- E.g. Hawaii, USA
 - Locals in Hawaii > Do not wish borders to be opened to public after Covid-19 lockdowns
 - Tourists > Do not follow public safety guidelines (wearing masks) and do not respect the indigenous Hawaiian culture
- ***Rise in crimes***
 - Experience increase in crime rates (pickpocketing) as tourists often carry large sums of \$\$
 - Often relaxed and off-guard > Easy targets
 - Increased crime rates > Make locals feel unsafe
 - E.g. Barcelona, Spain 2017
 - Bus > attacked by anti-tourist protesters > Punctured tyres sprayed graffiti

3. What is social impacts of tourism

- Relationships between tourists and local and communities are often unequal > Tends to focus more on the wants of tourists > Power of privilege
 - Local communities > Accommodate and meet needs at their own expense
 - Greater difference in power between tourists more likely of negative social impacts
- E.g. Amazon Rainforests

- Tours bring visitors to Indigenous villages > Observe and photograph their lifestyle.
- Many of them feel exploited as they are being documented without their permission

Tourism Development 2.4 Environmental Impacts of Tourism

1. Environmental impacts in the tourism system

- Natural environments provide important provisioning (freshwater and food) and regulating (protecting air and water quality) ecosystem services
- Environmental degradation due to tourism impacts tourist destination regions significantly > Affect ecosystem services

2. Positive Impact

- ***Conservation of natural environments and preservation of biodiversity***

- Maintain pristine environment to attract tourists
 - Revenue generated > Fund protection of aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems > Protect biodiversity
- Establish protected areas > Ensure habitats undisturbed
- Care for ecosystems:
 - Training specialised staff to run parks
 - Set up environmental education programmes
- E.g. Great Barrier Reefs, Australia
 - Charged a small fee
 - Money channeled to:
 - Conservation > Upkeep of park
 - Hire guides and rangers to ensure rules are followed

- ***Restoration of degraded aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems***

- Attracts many tourists

- Provide motivation to restore degraded aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems > Create new natural attractions (Marine and national parks)

- Stopping and reversing degradation through reforestation

- E.g. Seychelles

- Coral reefs > Negatively affected by overfishing, unsustainable fishing methods and improper waste disposal
- Coral reefs > Economically significant for livelihoods and tourism
- Regional protect (United Nations Development Fund) > Restore coral reefs ecosystems

3. Negative Impacts

- **Pollution**

- Generation of greenhouse emissions

- From:
 - Travel by land air and sea > Large amt. of fossil fuels to be burnt
 - Services such as air-coned accommodation
- Leads to:
 - Greenhouse gases (SO₂ and NO) > Respiratory illness
 - Air pollution > Circulate over large areas > Impact people very far away

- Inadequate waste disposal and sewage facilities

- Generates significant amt. of waste
 - No proper disposal system > Tourists litter > Environmental degradation (air & water)
 - E.g. Climbers > Mount Everest
 - Discard tents and waste
 - Chemicals from trash contaminate soil > Land and water pollution

- Accommodations > No proper sewage systems (wastewater treatment facilities)
 - Not treated properly > Improperly disposed into sea > Cause water pollution
 - E.g. Boracay Islands, Philippines
 - Popular destination
 - More than 200 biz > Not connected to proper sewage systems
 - Sewage dumped directly back into seas > Degradation of water quality > Threaten aquatic ecosystems
- ***Threats to wildlife habitats and depletion of natural resources***
 - Threats to wildlife
 - Construction of tourists facilities and attractions > Disrupt and destroy natural areas > Threat to wildlife (no place to live)
 - Tourists:
 - Careless > Trample on plants > Affect growth
 - Make too much noise > Disturb wildlife
 - E.g. Maldives
 - Built large-scale facilities for accommodation, food and recreation > Threaten coastal environment
 - Rock and sand > Dumped into seas > Cover and suffocate corals
 - Long-term > Animals dependent on coral reefs for food and shelter > Lose their lives and habitats
 - Depletion in natural resources
 - Overuse of natural resources (water) > Depletion
 - Negative environmental impacts (drought) > Harm people in terrestrial and aquatic ecosystem services
 - E.g. Bali
 - Booming tourism industry > Draw approx. 3m litres of H₂O/day

- Hotels and resorts > take from public H2O supply system and large amt. of groundwater > meet tourists demands
- Leads to rivers drying up > Reduce H2O availability in terrestrial and aquatic species
- Limited supply > Meet rising needs > H2O prices increase
- Agriculture > High costs of H2O reduces profitability > Loss farmers' livelihoods
- May even lead to food and H2O shortages

Sustainable Tourism Development - Topic 3.1 Achieving sustainable development through tourism development

1. What is sustainable tourism development?

- It is achieved when sustainability principles are applied to...
 - Economic
 - Social
 - Environmental
- All dimensions need to be balanced > Long-term sustainability
- Over focus on one > Lead to others being overlooked

2. How can tourism development ensure economic sustainability [Link] ?

- Continual provision of employment opportunities and income growth
 - Employment > Locals have stable employment & source of income
 - Seasonally employed locals > Skill training
 - Able to find employment in off-peak due to skills equipped
 - Ensure long-term career progression and stable income and growth [Link]
- More social services that raise local standards of living
 - Revenue > Build schools and clinics for local communities in destination region > Receive education and healthcare opportunities

- Education > Seek employment opportunities > Increase SOL + [Link]

3. How can tourism development ensure social sustainability [Link] ?

- Respect authenticity of local communities, practices and art forms
 - Continue meaningful and significant for local communities and tourists
 - Preservation and continued practice + [Link]
 - When disrespected > Conflicts occur > May discourage tourism
 - Attractions may be sensitively developed > Showcase authentic culture
 - Advised by guides > Be respectful when interact w locals
- Contribute to intercultural understanding and tolerance
 - Achieved when exchange between tourists and locals
 - Local culture meaningful for tourists and locals which leads to the continuation of practices + [Link]
 - +ve experience between locals and tourists > Ensure continuity of such engagement > May attract more tourists
 - -ve experiences > conflicts > discourage tourism

4. How can tourism development ensure environmental sustainability [Link] ?

- Maintain essential ecological processes
 - Ecological processes refers to the biological, physical, chemical processes that sustain ecological systems
 - Important in providing ecosystem services (natural resources, regulation of air and H2O quality)
 - Strong ecological processes > Environment thrive > Present & Future demands met + [Link]
 - Stakeholders work together > Minimise deforestation > Maintain ecological processes such as photosynthesis and transpiration
 - Ensure ecosystem services are maintained such as supply of H2O and food are maintained + [Link]

- Conserve natural heritage and biodiversity
 - Conservation of heritage sites > Involve establishment of National Parks
 - Site protected from threats (illegal poaching of endangered species, enable populations to recover)
 - Government > Better manage tourist numbers
 - Ensure natural beauty and biodiversity conserved

Sustainable Tourism Development - Topic 3.2 Effectiveness of Stakeholders in Influencing Sustainable Tourism Development

1. Government

Ways to ensure sustainable tourism development by:

- **Establishing policies and creating plans**
 - Set up policies or plans > Stakeholders may need to adhere to
 - Ensure minimal damage to environment > Max benefits for locals
 - E.g. Sentosa, SG
 - Different stakeholders > Develop plans that are sustainable
 - Conserving heritage
 - Protect Diversity
 - Achieve carbon neutral status
- **Enforcing regulations**
 - Enforce on:
 - Types of tourism activity
 - Number of tourists
 - Important that policies and plans adhered to
 - E.g. Bhutan
 - Only enter when with licensed tour operators
 - Minimise negative impacts

Effectiveness limited by:

- Poor enforcement
 - Active enforcement required for regulations to be effective
 - Lacks resources or political influence or face corruption
 - Enable to ensure regulations adhered to
 - Hinder sustainable tourism
- Decisions to prioritise economic development
 - Some government > Focus on economic development first
 - Neglect environmental and social dimensions of sustainability
 - As it might hinder tourism development

2. International Organisations (IGOs and INGOs)

- Offer knowledge, financial and technical expertise to provide assistance
 - Offer consultancy on how to achieve sustainability
 - Marketing plan developed > Encourage travellers and tours operators to visit
 - Provide financial assistance and raise public awareness on how to contribute to sustainability
 - Small-scale infrastructure improvements
 - Public toilets and information board
 - E.g. Bhutan
 - Promotes "High Value, Low Impact" tourism with support from UNDP
 - Consultancy provided on sustainability planning and marketing to attract responsible tourists.
 - Helped to preserve cultural heritage while supporting local communities

Limitations:

- Lack understanding of local context

- May not understand as come from different countries and backgrounds
 - Different perspectives on issues > May not understand local contexts of places
 - Locals may not support actions > Hinder STD
- Lack of funding
 - Tend to be nonprofit
 - Challenging when choosing projects to provide financial assistance for
 - Some plans may not be implemented > Hinder STD

3. Businesses

- Ensure STD by:
 - May have an incentive to pursue sustainability to maintain profitability
 - Have financial resources
 - Can seek advice from other stakeholders regarding sustainable practices
 - Participate in decision-making for sustainable development
- E.g. Quicksilver Cruises in Australia
 - Specialise tours in Great Barrier Reefs (GBR)
 - Works with
 - Panning authorities > Ecotourism
 - Research teams > Observe and monitor marine ecosystems > Able to manage GBR
- Limitations:
 - Compromising on sustainable practices to survive
 - Biz may prioritise profits over sustainability (Exploit resources)
 - Different understanding and ways of measuring sustainability
 - Biz end up greenwashing > Marketing as “sustainable” when it is not

- Hinder STD

4. Local communities

- Ensure STD by:
 - See advice from other stakeholders regarding sustainable tourism practices
 - Locals may not have knowledge and experiences > Reach out to others
 - Locals learn to adopt ST practices
 - Help protect environment and ensure ST can grow
 - E.g. Singapore
 - Local seek guidance from NEA > When hosting international events
 - Waste management
 - Recycling
 - Participating in decision-making
 - Important when one has knowledge
 - Suggest ways to minimise harmful impacts of tourism
 - Done thru CBT > Prioritise participation of locals community > Benefits gained
 - E.g. Chek Jawas reclamation project
 - Affect biodiversity
 - Locals submitted reports for preservation
- Limitations:
 - Lack financial or technical assistance
 - May not have information on how to apply for assistance
 - Lack sufficient resources to carry out plans for STD
 - Prioritising economic benefits over sustainability

- Locals pursue tourism practices may not support STD
 - Want to bring higher income for themselves

5. Tourists

- Ensure STD by:
 - Developing genuine interest and seeking to enhance environment, culture & economy
 - Channel money towards env conservation efforts
 - Involved in community projects > Benefit destination regions
 - E.g. Galápagos Islands
 - Tourists
 - Paying conservation and protection fees and joining eco-projects
 - Interacting responsibly with the env and people
 - Read up local practices and cultures
 - Mindful of their attire and behaviour > Show respect to local norms
 - E.g. Bali Indonesia
 - Dress modestly when visiting religious sites
 - Not littering and vandalising when they visit
- Limitations:
 - Some sustainable tourism options out of their budget
 - Expensive due to costs to ensure sustainability > Fees
 - May not be keen to pay extra costs
 - Lack of clear info, confusing tourists on sustainable options
 - Varied understand of 'sustainable tourism' and ways of measuring it
 - Confused whether practices are truly sustainable

1. Ecotourism

Tourism that takes place in natural areas which are scenic and allow tourists to experience nature

- Conserve environment while benefiting locals
 - Economic, social and environment sustainability
- Strategy:
 - Educate and increase tourists' appreciation of nature > Through interaction with nature > Increase willingness to take action and minimise damage to environment
 - Measures to minimise negative impacts on environment > Revenue channelled into conservation by hiring park rangers to enforce regulations and minimise damage

Hard Ecotourism

- Stronger commitment to conservation
- Smaller number of tourists
- Fewer number of services provided
 - More physically challenging
- Supplied by specialist tour operators
 - Form of niche travel

Soft Ecotourism

- Moderate commitment to conservation
- Larger number of tourists.
- Services provided
 - Physically comfortable
- Supplied by mass market operators

- E.g. Galápagos Islands
 - Unique flora and fauna
 - Conserve biodiversity
 - 97% national park, 3% humans to live on

- Implemented rules and regulations > Protect env
 - Limited number of people > Minimise disturbance
 - Pay fee of 100\$ > Revenue earned > Conservation projects
 - Compulsory to have a guide

Limitations:

- **Uncertainty over the continuity of efforts in conserving nature**
 - Does not work when ecotours are overwhelmingly popular with tourists
 - Presence of tourists interacting with nature > Destroy the very environment that they seek to protect
 - May have a strong desire to earn profits
 - Aims of ecotourism compromised > May not be conserved
 - E.g. Galápagos Islands
 - Large number of tourists
 - Soil erosion along trails > Disturbance of wildlife and plants
- **Uncertainty over involving local communities**
 - Demand for manpower to meet needs > Tourism-related biz to hire non-locals
 - Especially when locals not equipped with skills and knowledge
 - Biz do not put in place trainings for locals
 - E.g. Kufri, India
 - Locals do not have necessary skills > Economic leakages occur

2. CBT

- Small-scale tourism experience that is managed by local communities
 - Maximise locals involvement & benefit to them.
- Strategy
 - Encourage locals to participate in decision-making

- Decisions ensure needs are met sustainably
- Locals continue to be supported and be involved in tourism industry > Thrive
- Put in place measures to increase economic and social benefits to locals communities
 - Economic:
 - Locals encouraged to set up biz > Cater needs of tourists > J*bs
 - E.g. Agriculture
 - Social:
 - Revenue generated from tourism channeled to community projects
 - Improve social well-being
- Educate and increase tourists' appreciation of local cultures and protection of env
 - Promote interactions between locals and tourist
 - Develop respect 4 culture and env
 - E.g. Tohoku, Japan
 - Homestays and cultural exchanges
 - Educates visitors about local traditions and recovery
 - Environmental and cultural exchange

Limitations:

- **Loss of culture**
 - w/o sufficient measures > Offer experiences out of their cultures > Commodification
 - E.g. Maasai villages (Kenya), cultural dances staged for tourists
- **Competition with large-scale tourism developments**
 - Locals lack finances and skills to further develop in the local tourism industry

- Large-scale developments > Overshadow > Attract more tourists
 - Greater finances
 - Undertake marketing campaigns
- E.g. Bali, Indonesia
 - Crafts (Batik art) and traditional culture
 - Overshadowed by large resorts that attract more tourists

3. Pro-poor tourism

- Focused on improving livelihoods of the poor through training and micro-finance
 - Strategy:
 - Training
 - Locals learn new skills > Gain employment
 - Access to micro-finance
 - Help poor to set up biz (homestays and restaurants) > Benefit economically
 - Communication materials available > Locals able to understand
 - E.g. China's 3 parallel rivers
 - UNESCO heritage site
 - Attracted tourists to visit > Scenic views and village life
 - Set up biz (homestays and restaurants) w financial assistance

Limitations:

- Inability to reduce poverty as compared to direct investments into social services
 - Social services (Education, healthcare)
 - Poor reluctant to participate
 - Lack skills on how to sustain biz

- E.g. In Samui, Thailand
 - Pro-poor tourism aimed to involve local vendors in tourism-related businesses, but many struggled due to limited skills and awareness
 - Other initiatives to boost economic work, however, tourism wasn't that beneficial
- Economic benefits unevenly distributed
 - Most channeled to non-poor locals
 - They have greater access and seen as more reliable to donors

Sustainable Tourism Development - Topic 3.4 Ways for tourism to continue developing sustainably

1. Continuation of sustainable tourism development

- Through...
 - Sustainable tourism production and consumption
 - Equitable distribution of tourism benefits

2. Sustainable tourism production

- Demands on ecosystem services do not exceed the supply of resources
 - Tourism is heavily dependent on ecosystems services
 - Exceed supply > Services negatively affected > Affect tourism industry

- E.g. Bali, Indonesia
 - Hotels and resorts > Water usage high > Supply depleted
 - Affect agriculture > Farms which are also tourists attractions lose tourists as they are not keen anymore

- Different stakeholders work together and adopt responsible long-term approaches
 - Stakeholders > Ensure energy and water conservation > Not exceed supply of resources

- E.g. Sentosa, Singapore

- Different stakeholders (biz, authorities and locals) > Develop long-term plans to enable a sustainable island
 - Work together > Use of locally-sourced resources and adopt renewable energy solutions

3. Sustainable tourism consumption

- Destination regions manage demand and tourism is consumed responsibly by tourists
 - Visiting and staying at places, and consumption of resources
 - Stay at hotels that embrace sustainability
 - Purchase tour services with low carbon footprint and prioritise local community (employment)
 - Make responsible decisions about use of energy, water and food
 - Switch off lights and air conditioning when not in use
 - Purchase locally-sourced products
 - E.g. Bhutan
 - Tourists must pay a Sustainable Development Fee, which funds education, healthcare, and conservation.
 - Visitors stay at approved hotels that follow sustainability standards.
 - Destination regions to manage demand
 - Control number tourists going to destination region
 - Carrying cap is not exceed > Damage minimised
 - E.g. Maya Bay, Thailand
 - Very popular among tourists
 - Pollution from boats and trampling by tourists > Destruction of coral reefs ecosystems
 - 2018 > Beach closed for recover
 - 2022 > Environment had recovered (Corals able to grow & thrive)

- Policies that give local communities primary attention while considering the needs of tourists
 - Involved in:
 - Planning
 - Implementation of tourist policies > Protect needs and practices of locals
 - E.g. Sacred sites
 - Enforce strict dress code when entering sacred places
 - Fulfil their needs to learn more abt such places and locals customs are not disrespected
 - Needs of locals addressed while balancing the need to meet the demands of tourist

4. Equitable distribution of tourism benefits

- Implement effective tourism management to ensure tourism benefits are enjoyed by all stakeholders
 - May not always benefit stakeholders > Cause tension > Not supportive of policies and rules
 - E.g. Pro-poor tourism
 - Aims to reduce poverty and improve livelihoods of poor communities > Difficult to provide max benefits to the poor
 - Increase in income gap between poor and non-poor
 - Work tgt to ensure that all benefits are enjoyed by all stakeholders
- Minimising trade-offs, within or between economic, social and environmental dimensions
 - Differing priorities and understanding of sustainability > Negotiations can be difficult
 - E.g. Maya Bay, Thailand

- Locals and tourism biz accept trade-off of a decrease in economic activity in exchange for healthier environment
 - Via a quota put on number of tourists
- Stakeholders compromise to minimise negative impacts and accept trade-offs

!!!Note/Disclaimer: Content is strictly based off textbook. Cover picture is also taken by myself. Notes were previously personalised so there can be some inconsistencies especially with abbreviations (governmental organisations). Hope these notes help! All the best for your exams :D