



# Sustainable Tourism

## Quick Links:

**PPT:** [https://balwynhs.sharepoint.com/:p:/r/sites/student/humanities/9geo/\\_layouts/15/Doc.aspx?sourcedoc=%7B875AD556-C741-47D9-8D77-73B59F57C3AB%7D&file=Lesson%207%20and%208%20-%20Sustainable%20Tourism%202023.pptx&action=edit&mobileredirect=true](https://balwynhs.sharepoint.com/:p:/r/sites/student/humanities/9geo/_layouts/15/Doc.aspx?sourcedoc=%7B875AD556-C741-47D9-8D77-73B59F57C3AB%7D&file=Lesson%207%20and%208%20-%20Sustainable%20Tourism%202023.pptx&action=edit&mobileredirect=true)

## Think, Pair and Share Task

I think that this could effect the general environment around me because it may detract the attractiveness and value that tourists may find for this beach.

I think that if this plastic gets swept into the ocean then the marine life will suffer because fish can mistake these plastics for food and the ecosystem will suffer because the plastics will be ingested by the marine life.

It could also add some methane into the ozone layer.

## What is sustainable tourism

It is where people voluntarily be sustainable and try have specific goals for the future generations in mind. Sustainable tourism respects local people, the traveller, culture and the environment.

Tourists prefer to purchase items from large international malls, we can be sustainable tourists by buying items locally and not litter.

## Negative Impacts of Tourism

### Exponential growth of tourism

In 1950 there were 25 million international tourist arrivals, in 1970 the number was 166 million, and by 1990 it had grown to 435 million. From 1990 to 2018 numbers more than tripled reaching 1.442 billion. By 2030, 1.8 billion tourist arrivals are projected.

### Negative environmental impacts of tourism

The negative environmental impacts of tourism are substantial. They include the depletion of local natural resources as well as pollution and waste problems. Tourism often puts pressure on natural resources through over-consumption, often

in places where resources are already scarce.

Tourism puts enormous stress on local land use, and can lead to soil erosion, increased pollution, natural habitat loss, and more pressure on endangered species. These effects can gradually destroy the environmental resources on which tourism itself depends.

**Tourism often leads to overuse of water**

An average golf course in a tropical country, for example, uses as much water as 60,000 rural villagers. It also uses 1500 kilos of chemical fertilizers, pesticides and herbicides per year.

**Tourism and climate change**

Tourism contributes to more than 5 percent of global greenhouse gas emissions, with transportation accounting for 90 percent of this.

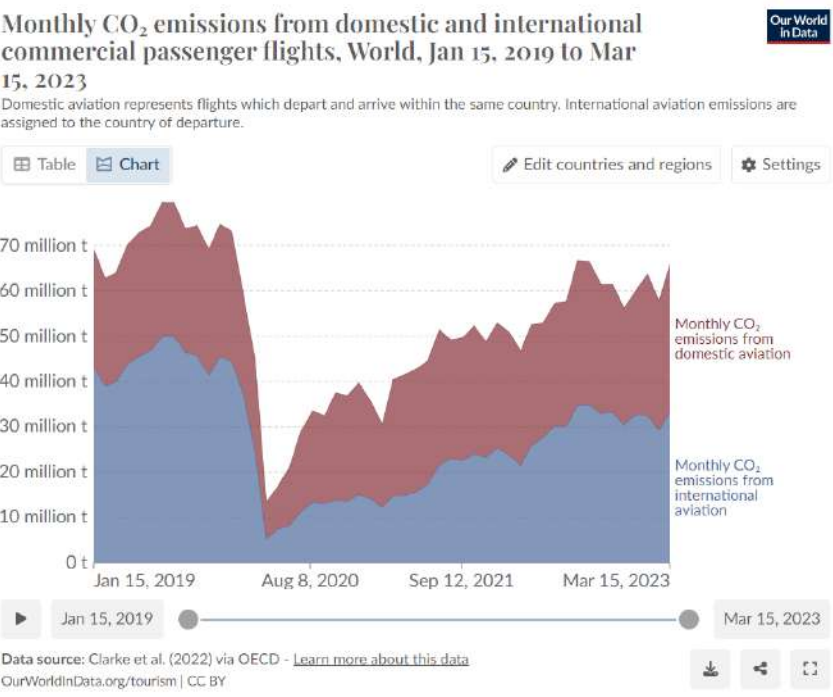
By 2030, a 25% increase in CO2-emissions from tourism compared to 2016 is expected. From 1,597 million tons to 1,998 million tons.

# Task 1 - Managing Environmental Impacts

Google Definition: Sustainable tourism is defined by the UN Environment Program and UN World Tourism Organization as “**tourism that takes full account of its current and future economic, social and environmental impacts, addressing the needs of visitors, the industry, the environment and host communities.**”

New Definition: Social Tourism is a type of travel that incorporates the values of social empowerment, economic efficiency and care for the environment. It’s tourism where the tourists consider the future economic impacts, the environment and the communities they are visiting.

# Task 2 - Environmental Responsibility



1. **For the period of January 15-February 15, 2019, what was the total monthly CO<sub>2</sub> emissions?**  
62.84 million tonnes
2. **What was the total for April 15-May 15, 2020?**  
16.81 million tonnes.
3. **Looking at this chart, do you think commercial air travel is environmentally sustainable? Why / why not?**



I think air travel isn't sustainable because it produces too much CO<sub>2</sub> which leads to greater global warming which leads to the melting of glaciers and it affects the ozone layer. During the period of January 15-February 15, 2019, there was 62.84 million tonnes, and when there was a lot less people able to travel, in April 15 - May 15 2020, it slumped to 16.81 million. Hence, there is a large amount of unsustainability in the world.

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### Task 3 - Case study Hawaii


- 1. Damage of coral reefs from boats "Repairing coral reefs after boats run aground", damage of trees from fungus "Shielding native forest trees from a killer fungus outbreak." Harass of animals in sea "Patrolling waters for swimmers harassing dolphins and turtles."
  - 2. One of the example that limitations are being set by the Hawaii politicians that only people that are 15 years or older and need to buy an annual license, and any violators would be fined. This is a good strategy of protecting natural reserve in Hawaii, because after getting a licence using their own money, people will be more cautious about the impact they have on the places, thus will damage/pollute the environment less.
  - 3. There are many ways that tourists can be environmental sustainable. However, I don't believe that tourism can be 100% sustainable nowadays, even in ecotourism. Firstly, aviation transportation we used will emit greenhouse gases such as CO<sub>2</sub>, which will increase the rate of global warming. Secondly, A lot of electricity we used or food we cooked are not entirely environmental friendly. However, I believe that as our technology improved and our awareness on the environment. Many people would choose ecotourism, thus minimizing the impact on environment, at that time, we still could reach a high level of sustainability in tourism.
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### Task 4 - Evaluating Ecotourism Enterprises

Chosen Websites:

Authentic Ecotourism Supporting Conservation, Culture & Communities - [www.greenloons.com](http://www.greenloons.com)

Make a Social, Economic & Environmental Impact with an Authentic Green Vacation

 <https://www.greenloons.com/>

Chosen destination: Africa

S - sociocultural: The sociocultural impacts of private enterprises in Africa is that there is a distillation of culture. In Africa, there is a lot of various different cultures who each have their unique different way of thinking and breath of life. However, many cultures are facing tight tension due to many multinational enterprises that use the country for its valuable commodities.

E - Economical: Some economic impacts that multinational companies have on the economy of Africa as a whole is that they take up a large portion of profits. Many people are underpaid and are forced under very hard conditions just for a few dollars per month. These meagre situations are the epitome as to why the African economy is not as strong as it could be. Companies such as Shell for example exploit its workers in Africa and take a lot of profits.

E - Environmental: There are many environmental issues that Africa as a whole faces. For example, with the collection of commodities, many multinational brands disregard the environment they are taking from. These multinationals may also cut down trees and exploit the environment for profits.

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### Summary (Remember this!)

- Sustainable tourism is a type of travel that considers the future economic impacts, the environment and the communities it is visiting.
- Negative impacts of tourism include:
  - Exponential growth of tourism
  - Negative environmental impacts of tourism, such as the depletion of local natural resources, pollution and waste problems, overuse of water, and climate change.
- Ways to manage environmental impacts of tourism include:
  - Reducing CO2 emissions from air travel
  - Reducing damage to coral reefs, trees, and wildlife
- Sociocultural impacts of private enterprises in Africa include distillation of culture, while economic impacts include exploitation of workers and resources, and environmental impacts include disregard for the environment.

## Questions to reassess your understanding

1. What is sustainable tourism?
2. How do many enterprises effect the land of some countries?
3. Is air commercial sustainable? Why or why not?