

Chapter-4

Sustainable Tourism in Different Geographical Environment

Objective:

- To assess d/t milieu pertaining to STD.
- To understand contributions of different milieu for STD.
- To investigate characteristics of different milieu for sustainable management of tourism resources.
- To study potentials of different milieu for sustainable tourism development.

Contents:

- ✓ Coastal and Sea Areas
- ✓ Rural Areas
- ✓ Urban Areas
- ✓ Mountainous Regions
- ✓ Islands
- ✓ Third World Countries

1. Coastal and Sea Areas

- Hydrology is the science of water occurrence, movement and transport or a branch of geology which looks at how water interacts with geological systems.
- It is part of hydrology that deals with occurrence, movement and quality of water beneath of the Earth's surface.
- A very important part of the story of early Earth involves transition from solid crust over the entire globe to a stage in which Earth became "Water Planet".
- Evidence is mounting that this may have begun as soon as 150-200 million years after Earth's first formation.
- The source of water was to some extent from the interior through venting from volcanoes and lava outpourings on the surface.
- Planetologists believe at least some water was added from comets, asteroids and meteoroids that contain significant but variable amounts of bound or free H_2O .



- ✓ The Earth's hydrological cycle is the global mechanism that transfers water from the oceans to the surface and from surfaces and plants to the atmosphere that surrounds our planet.
- ✓ Driving force for hydrological cycle is **sun heat**, which provides the energy needed for evaporation.
- ✓ Therefore, water is in a **permanent motion**, constantly changing from liquid to solid or gaseous phase and so forth.

The hydrological cycle



- ✓ Transported water vapour eventually *condenses*, forming tiny droplets in clouds by the process water vapour changes into water is called condensation.
- ✓ Some of the precipitation soaks into ground and this is the main source of the formation of the waters found on land - rivers, lakes, groundwater and glaciers.
- ✓ Some of the underground water is trapped between rock or clay layers known as *groundwater*.
- ✓ Water that infiltrates the soil flows downward until it encounters impermeable rock and then travels laterally.
- ✓ Locations where water moves laterally are 'aquifers'.
- ✓ Groundwater returns to the surface through these *aquifers*, which empty into lakes, rivers and oceans.
- ✓ Under special circumstances, groundwater can even flow upward in artesian wells but flow of groundwater is much slower than run-off.

- ✓ Most of the water which returns to land flows downhill as *run-off* except some penetrates and charges groundwater while the rest, as river flow, returns to the oceans where it evaporates.
- ✓ As the amount of groundwater increases or decreases, the water table rises or falls accordingly.
- ✓ When the entire area below the ground is *saturated*, *flooding* occurs because all subsequent precipitation is forced to remain on the surface.
- ✓ Different surfaces hold different amounts of water and absorb water at different rates.
- ✓ As a surface becomes less permeable, an increasing amount of water remains on the surface, creating a greater potential for flooding.
- ✓ Flooding is very common during winter and early spring because frozen ground has no permeability, causing most rainwater and melt water to become run-off.

➤ **Hydrosphere tourism** activities have become more popular across all corners of the world mainly to:

1. Escape from daily routine tasks;
2. Increased need for relaxation and enjoyment;
3. Escape harsh climatic condition;
4. Increased in leisure time due to technology;
5. Need for scientific research and other purposes;
6. Swimming and bathing;
7. Passive sunbathing and relaxing on the beach;
8. Whale-watching and sea angling;
9. Sailing and boating;
10. Thalassotherapy-health treatment;
11. Glass-bottom boat sightseeing trips;
12. Beach-based water sports (scuba diving, cruises, surfing and windsurfing).

➤ Popular water related recreational activities:

1. Cruise shipping/cruise tourism
2. Sea angling/sport fishing
3. Under water diving
4. Kayaking and canoeing
5. Water rafting
6. Wind surfing
7. Power boating
8. Sailing
9. Scientific research
10. Ecotourism

CRUISE TOURISM:

- They are elegant vessels featuring swimming pools, theaters, restaurants, shipboard (casino, gambling, deck sports , pool ,theme parties, board & card games, music, entertainment) and shore excursions.
- Cruise operator also offer small ships for up close exploration.
- Small vessels offer more informal and relaxed way to observe difficult to reach water passages.
- Cruise ships are floating all-inclusive resort complexes and going through a period of renaissance with new vessels being launched and sailing to even more exotic places but they pose some major problems:
 - ✓ Cause environmental changes such as pollution from fuel leaks.
 - ✓ Focus on honey-pot ports lead to crowding of anchorages.
 - ✓ Visit piece of coast for short time/unable to discover sites truly .



Sea Angling/Sport fishing

- It would seem to be antithesis of sustainable tourism involving as it does hunting and usually the death of all kinds of fish from mackerel to sharks.
- But it brings social and economic benefits, by utilizing fishing boats and providing jobs for fishermen.
- Sport fishing is enjoyed in fresh/salt water, eg Tana & Omo.
- Fresh water fishing takes place in lakes ,ponds ,rivers & streams but salt water fishing occurs in ocean & tidal.



Under Water Diving

- Under water diving is the act of entering water and remaining below the surface to explore , work or simply to have fun.
- It is usually done in the ocean but divers also explore other water bodies such as lakes, rivers and ponds in Caribbean.
- The activity is categorized into snorkeling and scuba diving.
 - A. Snorkeling is popular under water activity that involve swimming face down just below the surface of water using basic equipments like mask, fins for propulsion and a slender plastic tube called a snorkel to breathe.
 - B. Scuba diving is a kind of activity where diver carry a tank of air that allows him/her to breath while diving deep under water.
- Common ones are sport and recreation diving practiced at depth of 39m with clear water, plenty marine life & warm temperature.
- It involves cold water diving when fully equipped with proper exposure protection(thick or dry suit) to endure harshness of Ho₂



Canoeing ,kayaking and water rafting

- Canoes and kayaks are small crafts pointed at both ends.
- Most canoes are open topped but kayaks are completely enclosed except for an opening for each occupant.
- Activities in many places are practiced on lakes&rivers.
- Water rafting is a kind of activity practiced on swift rivers.



Surfing

- This kind of activity is most common in areas where ocean and sea is located
E.g Caribbean region and Mediterranean sea.
- Surfer uses a plastic board to surf on high tides and waves on ocean driven by wind.



Power Boating

- It is common around lakes, seas and ocean.
- Boats with power engine are used
E.g. lakes around Bishoftu.



Sailing

- Sailing is mostly practiced on seas and oceans.
- People use yacht to sail and it may last from a day to several months.



Scientific research

- Hydrospheres attract researchers to explore water.
- It attracts marine biologists who study aquatic animals and plants.

Eco-tourism

- ❖ Fastest growing segment of world's tourism business.
- ❖ It is expanding at a rate of 30% per a year.
- ❖ Many tourism expert believe this increase is due to people becoming more **knowledgeable to ecosystem**.
- ❖ Ecotourism is a popular way to enjoy water resources while still conserving the integrity of nature.
- ❖ Activities practiced by human around water bodies in ecotourism destination include **hiking, trekking, bicycling and picnicking**, etc.
- ❖ water adds to scenic beauty of area. E.g Langano, Hawassa

Water based Potentials of Ethiopia

- Ethiopia possesses 12 major river basins form 4 major drainage systems.
- Eight of these are river basins, one lake basin and three dry basins .
- Abbay, Baro-Akobo, Mereb and Tekeze are part of Nile River System/33%, flowing in Western direction to Sudan & terminating to Mediterranean Sea.
- Omo-Ghibe, Awash, Rift-valley Lakes and Danakil categorized as Rift-valley system as all of them drain their water in Great East African Rift-valley.
- Genale-Dawa, Wabishebelle and Ogaden are part of Eastern Ethiopian Basin that flows in South-eastern direction toward Somali and Indian Ocean.
- Annual runoff from nine Ethiopian river basins is about 122 km³.
- Abbay, Baro-Akobo and Omo- Gibe basins account about 76% of total runoff from area that is only 32% of the total area of Ethiopia.
- Most rivers in Ethiopia are seasonal and about 70% of total runoff is obtained during June–August and dry season flow originates from springs which provide base flows for small-scale irrigation.
- Ethiopia forms a water divide b/n Mediterranean and Indian Ocean known as “water tower of North East Africa.”
- Direction of flow of major rivers is guided by relief slope of land.

1. Rift Valley Lakes:

- ✓ Lakes in the main Ethiopian Rift Valley
 - Lakes in Ziwai-Shala Basin
 - Lakes in Hawssa Catchment
 - Lakes in Southern main Ethiopian rift and Adjacents
- ✓ Lakes in Awash Basin and Denakil Depression
 - Crater lakes around Bishoftu town
 - Lake Beseka
 - Lakes of Lower and middle Awash valley
 - Lakes in Denakil basin

2. Highland Lakes:

- ✓ Lakes in North-Eastern Highlands
- ✓ Lakes in Shawa Highlands
- ✓ Lakes in North-Western Highlands
- ✓ Lakes of Bale Mountains
- ✓ Lake Haromaya

3. Other Small Lakes:

- ✓ Horsa in Oromia, Abhe bil and Adebale in Afar regions

Rift Valley Lakes

- Chamo, Abaya, Hawassa, Shala, Abijata, Langano, Ziway occupy rift floor.
- Lakes in Ziway-Shala Basin is closed with catchment area of 13,000 km²
- Lakes in Ziway, Langano, Abijata & Shala occupy depressions at central.
- Lakes in Hawassa Catchment - represents a large collapsed Caldera bordered by highlands to north and east; center of caldera is occupied by lakes Hawassa and Shalla (Chalelaka); floor of the caldera is faulted and dotted by Volcanic hills such as Tabor and Alamura.
- Lakes in southern main rift & adjacent: Abaya, Chamo, Chew Bahir
- Abaya & Chamo are ranged by Savanna plains bordered by large mountain ranges to east and west an ideal place for eco-tourism development and forms part of one of finest national parks (Nech Sar Park), Arba Minch.
- Lake Abaya is relatively less saline; used for fishing and recreation.
- It has a potential for lake Chamo is fed by Gilgel and Kulfo rivers and Chamo is rich in variety of fishes /Tiger fish, giant Nile perch, catfish and tilapia.
- Abaya-Chamo Basin consists of Tilo, Mechaferia and Chew Bahar
- Lake Turkana is situated in Northern Kenya Rift and Southern Omo.
- Three rivers Omo, Turkwel and Kerio feed lake Turkana.
- Lake Turkana is world's largest permanent desert & alkaline lake.
- The lake is known for its abundant crocodile population.
- Awash Basin & Danakil: Bishoftu crater, Beseka, Afambo, Gamari and Abhe.
- The main lakes of Danakil Basin are Asale and Afdera.

A. Crater lakes around Bishoftu

- Fifteen crater depressions are found around the town of Bishoftu
- The Bishoftu crater lakes were formed as a series of volcanic explosions.
- Lake Hora, lake Bishoftu, Lake Kuriftu, Lake Cheleleka, Lake Ziquala

B. Lake Beseka

- Known as lake Methara located in the middle of awash valley formed as a result of Deming of a local depression by volcanic lava.

C. Lakes of the lower and middle Awash Valley

- 11 lakes have been registered confined along course of Awash river.
 - lake Asala
 - Lake Yardi
 - Lake Dalol
 - Lake Dolay
 - Lake Afdera
 - Lake Lindo
 - Lake Abhe
 - Lake Gewane lelus
 - Lake Gamari
 - Lake Afambo

D. Lakes in the Danakil Basin

- The Danakil depression is a low-lying gigantic rift crate which is still getting wider
- Dalol depression or kobar sinkis inside Danakil depression.
- The main lakes in the Danakil Basin are Asale and Afdera

Highland Lakes

A. Lakes in Northern Highlands

- ✓ Lake Hayq, Ardibo and Ashenge
- ✓ Lake Hayq-Found close to Ambasel mountain ranges 30km north of Dessie, fresh with a maximum depth and area of 81m and 23km² respectively, known by the population Hayq Estifanos Monestry.
- ✓ Lake Ardibo-Located 8km south of lake Hayq, fresh water with a surface area and maximum depth of 16 km² and 64 m respectively.
- ✓ Lake Ashenge-Located 600km North of Addis Ababa close to Korem, most scenic and fresh circular crater lake in Highland Ethiopia, reduced over the past 100 years due to climatological and hydrological factors, recreational is steadily growing.

B. Lakes in Shewa Highlands

- Lake Wonchi-is a marvelous crater lake found in Shawa province 150 km west of Addis Ababa and 27km South of Ambo town, extinct volcanic creator which eventually got filled with water, large dead trees inside lake close to northern share are ruminants of an old junipers forest originally fringing the lake.
- Lake Dendi- Located east of lake Wonchi and it is a fresh water; lake forms source of Hiluke river that flows through Ambo town.

- C. Lakes in north western Highlands-Lake Tana is the largest lake in Ethiopia, Blue Nile (Abay) starts its long Journey and rich with ancient monasteries.
- D. Crater Lakes in Blue Nile Basin-Zengena, Tirba, Gudera, Yetilba, Tach bahir, & Lay Bahir, the second deepest lake in Ethiopia next to lake Shala (166m)
- E. Lakes of Bale Mountains-There are over hundred Small lakes and ponds in Bale Mountain massif, Garba Gurach and Hora orgona are known & largest.
- F. Lake Haromaya-Located in eastern Hararge highlands close to Haromaya; currently dried out completely due to continuous pumping for irrigation.

Other Small Lakes

- Horsa in Oromia, Abhe bil and Adebal in Afar regions
- Distribution of lakes is linked to geomorphologic setup of Ethiopian major physiographic regions; rift valley, escarpments and highlands.
- Ethiopia is a country in the horn of Africa with an estimated area of 1.1 million km², referred as the water tower of Africa.
- Around 70,000km² area is covered with natural inland water bodies including rivers , lakes and associated wetlands.
- Although Ethiopia is endowed with plenty water bodies, it needs detail studies and further conservational activities to ensure sustainability.

Impacts of Tourism in the Coastal Areas:

- Marine tourism has brought problems and overuse of sea can result in pollution with fuel emission, disturbance to wildlife, theft and destruction of corals.
- It is new and often no one is responsible for managing open sea, so it is hard to implement action to achieve more sustainable forms of marine tourism.

Some common tackling measures:

- Determining carrying capacity of marine areas,
- Defining limits of acceptable change in the area,
- Encouragement of more sensitive practices by divers,
- Providing moor buoy for boats used by divers than relying on anchors which damage coral,
- Charging fees to revenue from which could then be used to fund research and management schemes,
- Providing artificial reef and alternatives for pressure.

2. RURAL AREAS

- ❖ Holds a special place in the country and psyche of its people.
- ❖ It's countryside that has traditionally provided basic human needs.
- ❖ Every economy and society, no matter how sophisticated and urbanized have become and began as an agrarian rural society.
- ❖ Rurality is the seed from which all civilizations have grown up.

BASIC ELEMENTS OF RURAL TOURISM:

1. Attractions: Natural features, man-made buildings and structures, special events, culture and lifestyle.
2. Accommodations: Services (hotels, farmhouses, bed and breakfast, rural inns, guest houses), non-serviced/private owned (second homes, caravans and tents), commercial non-serviced (cottages, holiday villages and villas).
3. Holiday Package: General/special interest, single centre/touring, passive/active.
4. Accessibility: Private car, ferry, air and hire car, rail and car hire, rail and bike hire, bus and coach.
5. Organizations: Organized package-group, independent travel.

ROLE OF TOURISM IN RURAL AREAS:

- ✓ Creates employment opportunities and generate foreign exchange rates,
- ✓ Diversifies local economy in rural areas where agriculture may be sporadic,
- ✓ Local cuisines could be popularized and resources could be revitalized,
- ✓ Stimulates improvement to infrastructural development and expansion,
- ✓ Enhances local community esteem and provides opportunity for greater understanding and communication among people of diverse backgrounds,
- ✓ Provides to tourist experience sharp contrast to life in modern city.

PRESSURES CREATED BY RURAL TOURISM:

1. Geographical concentration: causes congestion and puts great pressure on infrastructure and valuable resources.
2. Temporal concentration: Most tourists visit countryside in peak summer. Thus, for a brief period, rural communities are swamped by tourists and then hardly any tourists are seen for off seasons, infrastructures are under-used. Seasonality also prevents creation of permanent jobs.
3. Environmental problems: Footpath erosion, congestion, pollution, damage to delicate ecosystem due to constant trampling, fire, vandalism etc.
4. Lack of local control and leakage of benefits: Foreign based operators result in loss of local control and leakage of potential benefits.
5. Lack of interaction between hosts and visitors: Many visitors make few attempts to interact with local community; they remain outsiders who exploit local area for their pleasure than contributing to local community.

SUSTAINABLE TOURISM AS A DEVELOPMENT TOOL FOR RURAL AREAS:

- Tourism can play positive role in diversifying&developing economy
- Encourage farmers to convert redundant farm buildings to simple self-catering accommodation to provide additional sources.
- Public sector should provide grants for the conversion of resources.
- Encourage farmers and other rural residents to open up their homes to provide accommodation for tourist along establishments.
- Encourage farmers to provide meals for tourists in their homes offering traditional local dishes made from fresh local ingredients.
- Providing extra source of income for farm households, it provides a market for farm produce and conserves gastronomic traditions.
- Traditional foods and drink are exploited as a tourist attraction in many areas through visits to farms and rural areas as direct selling.
- Enhanced retail outlets for traditional crafts or local products.
- Encourage tourists to make use of non-polluting or greener forms of transport like bicycle, foot, horse, canal boat.
- Develop activity holidays that utilize the area's physical environment and build in education for visitors and good practices.
- Taking part in everyday leisure activities in the countryside.

3. URBAN AREAS

- Get little attention in sustainable tourism debate than coast & rural areas due to:
- ✓ Rise of heritage and cultural tourism has put greater pressure on historic towns and cities (Europe) concentrated in selected parts.
- ✓ Damage to buildings caused by the vibration and pollutants coming from cars and tourist coaches.
- ✓ Traffic congestion and volume of people on pavements delaying local people going about their daily business, obstructing social and economical life of locals.
- ✓ The economy becoming heavily dependent on tourism which, together resulting traffic congestion may discourage companies from relocating to such towns & miss out on new job opportunities.
- ✓ Urban areas can lose its sense of identity and special places, their sense of peace or spirituality or history in the face of the onslaught of mass tourism.
- ✓ Many tourists in historic towns are day trippers who spend relatively little per head.

MEASURES TO SUSTAIN TOURISM IN URBAN AREAS:

- ✓ Traffic management initiatives to manage than reduce traffic.
- ✓ Attempts to encourage tourists to walk or use public transport.
- ✓ Limit capacity to reduce peak period visits and promote off-season.
- ✓ Large scale de-marketing not to produce promotional materials.
- ✓ Devising 'alternative tourism' routes, network of attractions sustained by complementary facilities to spread demand to others.
- ✓ Direct tourists from overcrowded historic towns and cities to cultural cities and towns which are keen to receive more visitors.
- ✓ Maximize length of stay and spending of tourists at least to increase the benefits of tourism for host community.
- ✓ Developing large-scale attractions which take more than one day to visit so that visitors can see everything and necessitating an overnight stay.
- ✓ Preparing special events and festivals apart to the usual schedule.
- ✓ Conducting short break packages with a theme such as an opera.

TOURISM AND URBAN REGENERATION:

- Rapid social and economical change has transformed economy of many urban in developed world resulted in decline of traditional industries.
- Tourism has been preferred route in many cases for being the best option.
- Tourism is a growing industry, so the future prospects look good.
- Tourism is labor-intensive industry tends to produce large number of jobs.
- Tourism creates facilities and services which can be used by local people.
- Tourism often provides new uses for derelict sites which are an eyesore.
- Tourism can improve the morale of the local population.
- Tourism improves external image that help to attract new industries.

APPROACHES TO URBAN REGENERATION THROUGH TOURISM:

- Visitor attraction-led strategy where new physical attractions are used.
- Using cultural attractions like theatre or major concert venue to attract.
- Developing event-led strategy which involve creating new festivals.
- Exploiting growth of interest by developing new shopping complexes.
- Promoting the city as a venue for conferences and exhibitions.
- Selling night-life/24 hour to attract tourists, particularly youths.
- Attracting visitors to workplaces and retail outlets to local traditions.
- Exploiting food and drink as an attraction such as coffee ceremony.

ROLE OF BUSINESS TOURISM, EVENTS AND FESTIVALS:

- ✓ Events and festivals have always attracted tourists and have been welcoming tourists for decades including religious festivals & arts.
- ✓ A themed event attracts people who are interested in the theme.
- ✓ Events & festivals often require relatively little capital investment and less expensive alternative than building of museums.
- ✓ Business tourism is very attractive form of tourism for cities trying to use tourism as urban regeneration strategy because of:
 1. It's high-spending form of tourism that spreads its benefits widely than leisure tourism because it makes use of a range of services.
 2. It brings senior managers & shareholders in a range of industries to the city for conferences, exhibitions and training courses.
 3. Urban has become major venue source for international events through national exhibition and national convention centers.
 4. Business tourism is an attractive tool for urban regeneration as it will become more important part of tourism and sustainable tourism development.

4. MOUNTAINOUS REGIONS

- Tourism in mountainous areas is rapidly growing phenomenon, fuelled not just by increasing interest in holidays but also by the rise of ecotourism and the popularity of long-haul travel.
- Himalayas and Alps have been under pressure from tourism for several decades, but international tourists are now visiting new upland destinations from remote tribes in mountains areas.

DIFFERENT TYPES OF MOUNTAIN ENVIRONMENT:

1. Remote mountain areas are just beginning to attract significant numbers due to indigenous residents, ecotourism & wildernesses.
2. Accessible mountain areas with long history as tourist destinations draw significant numbers due to indigenous residents, recreational activities, traditional agriculture practice and local way of life.

ROLE OF TOURISM IN MOUNTAIN REGIONS:

- Creates employment opportunities for local communities.
- Provides supplementary income sources other than agriculture.
- Local cuisines could be popularized and little known cultures revitalized.
- Stimulates improvement to transportation, communication, infrastructure.
- Reduces their sense of isolation by providing opportunity to meet others.
- Enhances local community esteem, understanding and communication.
- Mountain ecosystems may represent the last true wilderness areas and a last refuge for endangered wildlife.

NEGATIVE IMPACTS OF TOURISM ON MOUNTAINS ENVIRONMENT:

- ✓ Impacts associated with particular activities such as hunting, litter & skiing result from sheer volume of tourists lead to:
 - Footpath erosion of soil and degradation of environment.
 - Fire damage due to both accident and arson.
 - Disruption to wildlife and even the destruction of landscapes.
 - Damage to vegetation coverage.
 - Water, soil, noise and air pollution caused by tourism activities.
 - Affect communities in mountain areas drastically who are trying to make a living from farming where agriculture is highly marginal.
 - Construction of ski resorts and roads can cause soil erosion and use up valuable and cultivable land.
 - Tourism can disrupt the traditional pattern of 'transhumance'- pastoralist that still persists in many upland areas of the world.
 - Exploited minority groups whose rights may not be recognized by the central government in the country.
 - Skiing is perhaps the greatest threat to environment of upland areas due to skiers are looking to ski all year round in new places that are off the beaten track and new variations on skiing are appearing.
 - Leads to widespread deforestation to allow for the construction on slopes.
 - Cause erosion because topsoil and rock is removed to improve slopes.
 - Hotels, restaurants and bars also create waste in great quantities.

SUSTAINABLE TOURISM AS A TOOL TO SUSTAIN MOUNTAIN AREAS:

- Retaining land ownership in ski resorts in the hands of national parks and conservation agencies to prevent exploitation.
- Implementing a ban on top heli-skiing to back down.
- Conducting EIA and SWOT analysis before developing the sites.
- Energy conservation schemes including use of solar and making use of heat created by air-conditioning systems to heat water.
- Recycling everything from ski boots to rusty cars.
- Restricting new development & making environmentally friendly.
- Encourage farmers to open up homes to provide accommodation.
- Encourage farmers to provide meals for tourists in their homes by offering traditional dishes made from fresh local ingredients.
- Encourage tourists to make use of non-polluting or greener forms of transport like bicycle, foot, horse, canal boat so that tourists do not worsen environment any more than is absolutely necessary.
- Thus, if properly managed, tourism can help to sustain mountain areas and the livelihoods of mountain communities.

5. ISLANDS

- Islands hold particular fascination for tourists due to getting there requires air and sea journey that might add to sense of excitement while their geographical isolation tends to ensure that their cultures are more homogenous and well preserved than those on the mainland.

TYPES OF ISLANDS:

- | | |
|---|---|
| Large e.g. Australia | Small e.g. Comino |
| Single islands e.g. Cyprus | Archipelagos e.g. Indonesia |
| Near mainland, e.g. Aran in Ireland. | Far from mainland, e.g. the Azores |
| Famous site e.g. Jan Mayen | Tourism hardly exists e.g. Capri |
| Industrialized & urbanized e.g. Crete | Less industrialized & urbanized Eg UK |
| Heavily populated e.g. UK | Lightly populated e.g. Svalbard |
| Growing population e.g. Java | Declining population e.g. Scotland offshore |
| Developed transport e.g. Majorca | Poor transport e.g. Greek ferry |
| Largely homogenous population, e.g. Ireland | Largely heterogeneous population, e.g. Papua New Guinea |

ROLE OF TOURISM IN ISLANDS:

- ✓ Creates employment opportunities for residents.
- ✓ Helps to generate foreign exchange to promote development.
- ✓ Stimulates improvement to local basic community infrastructures.
- ✓ Local cuisines could be popularized & get chances to be conserved.
- ✓ Provides opportunity for sharing, understanding & communication.
- ✓ Provides to tourist entirely different experience from other areas.

PRESSURES FROM TOURISM IN ISLANDS:

- I. Peak season overcrowding: influx of large numbers of tourists.
- II. Supply problems: Seasonal overcrowding lead to shortage.
- III. Accessibility problems: ferry & air services are seasonal and poor.
- IV. High transport costs: Traveling often seems expensive to Islands
- V. Rise of exclusive small island resort complexes: destroying woodland and flights over reefs are not environmentally friendly.

MEASURES FOR SUSTAINABLE ISLAND TOURISM:

- Traffic management initiatives that try to manage rather than reduce traffic numbers.
- Attempts to reduce peak period visits and promote off-peak visits.
- Large scale de-marketing measures that might curtail visitor numbers via controlled entry and exit points.
- Restriction on development of new infrastructural development.
- Designing new resorts in an environmentally friendly way.
- Raise awareness issues in relation to sustainability of islands.
- Persuade tourists to stay away from overcrowded destinations.
- Encourage tourists to buy locally produced souvenirs & eat traditional local dishes.
- Encourage tourists to use non-polluting/greener transport.
- Advice tourists to use public transport than relying on coach tour.
- Tackling to maximize the length of stay and spending of tourists.

6. THIRD WORLD COUNTRIES

Sustainable tourism agendas have been influenced by a range of issues:

- i. Socio-cultural and environmental impact of tourists from industrialized, affluent and developed countries visiting third world countries.
 - ii. Stance taken by governments in developing countries towards tourism such as their encouragement of developments and involvement of locals.
 - iii. Roles played by powerful and large transnational corporations in the development and management of tourism in developing countries.
1. LDCs-income of less than \$355 per annum & low literacy rates, low levels of industrial production. According to Oppermann and Chon, there are 42 such countries and often known as Third World to differentiate them.
 2. DC-beyond LDCs but which are still relatively poor and non-industrialized.
 3. NIC or 'take-off'-'tiger economies' of Taiwan and Korea; economically, share many characteristics with developed ones but social with DCs; NICs tend increasingly tourism to be major generators of outbound tourism.

ROLE OF TOURISM IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES:

- Make substantial contribution & motivation to developmental issues.
- Play a significant role in preserving and conserving resources.
- Bring the greatest possible benefits to the local economy and society.
- Labor-intensive industry tends to produce large number of jobs.
- Generates foreign exchange rates that can be used for development.
- Brings improvement in infrastructure development and technology.

PRESSURES TO TOURISM IN THIRD WORLD COUNTRIES:

1. Negative tourism policies: Governments tended to dominate result in:
 - ✓ Highly centralized giving local people little say in planning and decisions.
 - ✓ Focused on highly developed 'oasis' of development in 'deserts' of under development largely self-contained with little multiplier effect in locals.
 - ✓ Focus has been to large foreign tour operators and developers to develop tourism at the expense of smaller local enterprises with corruption.
 - ✓ Little regard for rights of locals&forcible eviction to make way for projects.
 - ✓ Loose/almost free reign to private sectors to develop tourism it sees fit.
 - ✓ Permitting forms of tourism like hunting that depletes the rich wildlife.
 - ✓ Apparent lack of concern to the health and safety of tourism development.
2. Weak government: major drawback is relatively few resources available.
 - ✓ Weak in terms of their influence over their country and are not in control of some parts of their countries with rebel groups being more powerful.
3. Political instability: major drawback is they suffer from 'short-termism'.
 - ✓ Unable to take up long-term perspective and obstacle for STD.
4. Colonialism: Tourism is new colonialism that can seen as chance to make money quickly, exploiters, corrupt & self-indulgently for their own good.
5. Cheap holidays: rapid growth in low-priced holidays to such destinations.
 - ✓ Efficiencies of tourism industry and great disparities of wealth and living standards have made many developing country less expensive.

MEASURES FOR TOURISM IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES:

- Tourism should not be isolated from other developmental issues.
- Tourism policies should be integrated with other aspects of development policy like agriculture, education, transport & health.
- Developing countries need to work together to endeavor to counter power of major transnational corporations & prevent organizations from playing off one government and country their own ends.
- Concept of 'fair trade' in tourism should be developed whereby local communities and developing countries as a whole gain a fair share of benefits.
- Awareness should be raised among users about plight of pollution.
- Moving the emphasis from tourism drawn by the low cost of the destination in favor of tourism attracted by the unique attractions.
- Providing aid for sustainable development that must be channeled effectively to appropriate projects than being siphoned off through corruption and bureaucracy.