

When you are talking about the impacts of tourism on destinations, remember to classify each impacts as:

**Social**—these are the impacts that affect people, heir culture and way of life

**Economic**—these are the impacts that affect jobs, cost of living and the contribution of tourism to the wealth of a destination.

**Environmental**—these are the impacts that affect the surroundings in a destination—both natural and built



## Component 3 Organisations and Destinations



# B1 Impacts of Tourism and Sustainability

### Social Impacts

Negative	Positive
Disruption to everyday life	Improved quality of life
Loss of culture and traditional lifestyle	Access to facilities
Resentment towards visitors	Improved transport and infrastructure
Increased crime	Improved healthcare
Exploitation of locals	Improved cultural awareness

### MANAGEMENT

- Educating visitors to encourage them to reduce their negative impacts on the local community and culture : how to behave and dress appropriately without causing offence to local communities; how to show respect for traditions and religions; how to avoid conflict.
- Infrastructure development can benefit local people.
- Including local communities in decision making.
- Partnership projects where local communities have a share or ownership of a resort/ lodge and provide staffing.
- Introducing tourist taxes and using the money for community projects.

### Economic Impacts

Negative	Positive
Low-paid jobs	Employment opportunities
Seasonal unemployment	Training and education
Leakage	Multiplier effect
Increased cost of living	Contribution to taxes and GDP

### MANAGEMENT

- tourism can provide employment and training opportunities for local people, and give them access to higher-paid jobs and education
- visitors can be encouraged to support local communities by buying local produce, crafts and food, and using local transport
- governments can restrict the involvement of foreign-owned companies, all-inclusive resorts and staff to benefit the local economy / prevent leakage

### Environmental Impacts

Negative	Positive
Loss of habitats and wildlife	Conservation including protection of wildlife and areas
Traffic congestion	Environmental education
Increased pollution: Noise, air,	Creation of open spaces and im-
Environmental degradation; Ero- sion to footpaths, riverbanks, lakeshores	Regeneration including urban re- newal and the reuse of traditional buildings

### MANAGEMENT

- visitors are managed – restricting the number of visitors allowed into a destination at a particular time, controlling movements, direction of flow – issuing visas and permits, maximum limits
- traffic can be managed – restricting the amount of traffic allowed into a destination, providing affordable and frequent public transport, adequate parking and facilities, park and ride schemes. Visitors are encouraged to use alternate types of transport – hybrids, green and electric-powered transport
- planning is controlled – building regulations, planning permission, size and location of developments, maintain local style in scale and design
- legislation and regulations encourage sustainability and reduce the environmental impact of tourism
- visitors are educated on how they can reduce their impact on the local environment and ways to contribute towards looking after it
- resources are controlled responsibly, including waste management, energy and water supplies – restricting fountains and water features that do not recycle water, limit the amount of pools
- natural areas vulnerable to the high volume of visitors are protected by creating nature/marine reserves, limiting or preventing access
- visitors are educated on the wildlife, natural world and special qualities of the environment