Commercial Tourism in Protected Areas yes or no?

Terry DeLacy
Centre for Tourism and Services Research
Victoria University
Tourism development
Biodiversity conservation
Livelihood development
in
Qinling mountain reserves
Shaanxi Province
China
Tourism

GBRMP
An Australian Development Research Award
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>1985</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010 (% share of arrivals)</th>
<th>% change 1985-2010</th>
<th>% change 2008-2010</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cook Islands</td>
<td>29,000</td>
<td>97,019</td>
<td>94,184</td>
<td>101,110</td>
<td>102,156 (7.1)</td>
<td>252.3</td>
<td>8.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fiji Islands</td>
<td>228,000</td>
<td>539,255</td>
<td>582,602</td>
<td>542,186</td>
<td>631,868 (43.8)</td>
<td>177.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>French Polynesia</td>
<td>122,000</td>
<td>218,241</td>
<td>196,496</td>
<td>160,447</td>
<td>153,919 (10.7)</td>
<td>26.2</td>
<td>-21.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kiribati</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>4,709</td>
<td>3,871</td>
<td>3,944</td>
<td>4,701 (0.3)</td>
<td>56.7</td>
<td>21.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Marshall Islands</td>
<td>3,000 (est)</td>
<td>7,200</td>
<td>6,022</td>
<td>4,923</td>
<td>4,563 (0.3)</td>
<td>52.1</td>
<td>-24.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>New Caledonia</td>
<td>51,000</td>
<td>103,363</td>
<td>103,672</td>
<td>99,379</td>
<td>98,562 (6.8)</td>
<td>93.3</td>
<td>-4.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niue</td>
<td>2,000 (est)</td>
<td>3,445</td>
<td>4,748</td>
<td>4,662</td>
<td>6,214 (0.4)</td>
<td>210.7</td>
<td>30.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Papua New Guinea</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>104,122</td>
<td>120,139</td>
<td>125,891</td>
<td>146,933 (10.2)</td>
<td>189.8</td>
<td>22.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Samoa</td>
<td>39,000</td>
<td>122,250</td>
<td>121,578</td>
<td>128,804</td>
<td>129,487 (9.0)</td>
<td>232.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Solomon Islands</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>13,748</td>
<td>16,264</td>
<td>18,260</td>
<td>20,300 (1.4)</td>
<td>69.2</td>
<td>24.8</td>
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<td>Tonga</td>
<td>14,000</td>
<td>46,040</td>
<td>49,400</td>
<td>50,645</td>
<td>43,823 (3.0)</td>
<td>213.0</td>
<td>-11.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuvalu</td>
<td>1,000 (est)</td>
<td>1,130</td>
<td>1,559</td>
<td>1,622</td>
<td>1,657 (0.1)</td>
<td>65.7</td>
<td>6.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vanuatu</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>81,345</td>
<td>90,654</td>
<td>100,675</td>
<td>97,180 (6.7)</td>
<td>288.7</td>
<td>7.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>558,000</td>
<td>1,341,957</td>
<td>1,391,189</td>
<td>1,253,548</td>
<td>1,441,763 (100)</td>
<td>158.4</td>
<td>3.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Global tourism (million)</td>
<td>332.7</td>
<td>901.0</td>
<td>917.0</td>
<td>882.0</td>
<td>940.0</td>
<td>181.0</td>
<td>2.5</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Figure 1.3 — The link between tourism intensity and prosperity for small island states

Tourism exports and GDP per capita

Visitor intensity and GDP per capita
Figure 1.4 — The link between tourism intensity and human development for small island states

Sources: Constructed using data sourced from: International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database; World Tourism Organization website; UNDP database, World Trade Organization on-line database.
Green Growth 2050 Roadmap for Bali Tourism

- Stakeholder Engagement
- Policy Reform, PPPs, Finance & Innovation
- Sustainable Destinations
- Sustainable Mobility
- Competitive Advantage
- Sustainable Lifestyles
- Economic Growth
- Better Livelihoods
- Decent Work
- Low Carbon & Climate Resilience
- Natural Resource & Waste Management
- Empowered Communities
- Tourism Demand
- Infrastructure, Technology & Communications
- Capacity Building & Green Jobs
- Brand, Marketing & e-distribution
- Green National Happiness
- Gross National Happiness
- 2050 Green Growth Vision
- Sustainable Destinations
- Sustainable Lifestyles
- Competitive Advantage
- Policy Reform, PPPs, Finance & Innovation
- Stakeholder Engagement

Green Growth 2050 Roadmap for Bali Tourism
Green Growth 2050

Objectives
- Improved Livelihoods
- Growing Visitor Economy
- Better Environment
- Reduced Carbon
- Authentic Bali

Strategies
- Products & Markets
- Community & Jobs
- Climate & Environment
- Infrastructure & Investment

1. Enhance Product
2. Quality Marketing
3. Build human Capacity
4. Manage Waste
5. Manage Water
6. Conserve Biodiversity
7. Reduce GHG Emissions
8. Build Resilience
9. Upgrade Infrastructure
10. Manage Transport
11. Improve Land Use Planning
12. Strengthen Financing

Foundations
- Coherent Policies
- Integrated Planning
- Solid Research
- Leading Technology
- Investment Partnerships
- Strong Leadership
- Effective Institutions
- Comprehensive Training
- Community Engagement
- Cultural Prominence

Tri Hita Karana Sustainable Development
GREEN GROWTH
AND TRAVELISM

LETTERS FROM LEADERS

EDITED BY GEOFFREY LIPMAN, TERRY DELACY, SHAUN VORSTER, REBECCA HAWKINS AND MIN JIANG
Commercial Tourism in Protected Areas?

Yes

The evidence indicates

1. It gives economic value to conservation
2. It garners support for protected areas from the local community
3. It brings protected areas into the new green growth economy