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Handbook of successful – innovative Practices in Europe Inventory of Planning, Monitoring and Management Tools



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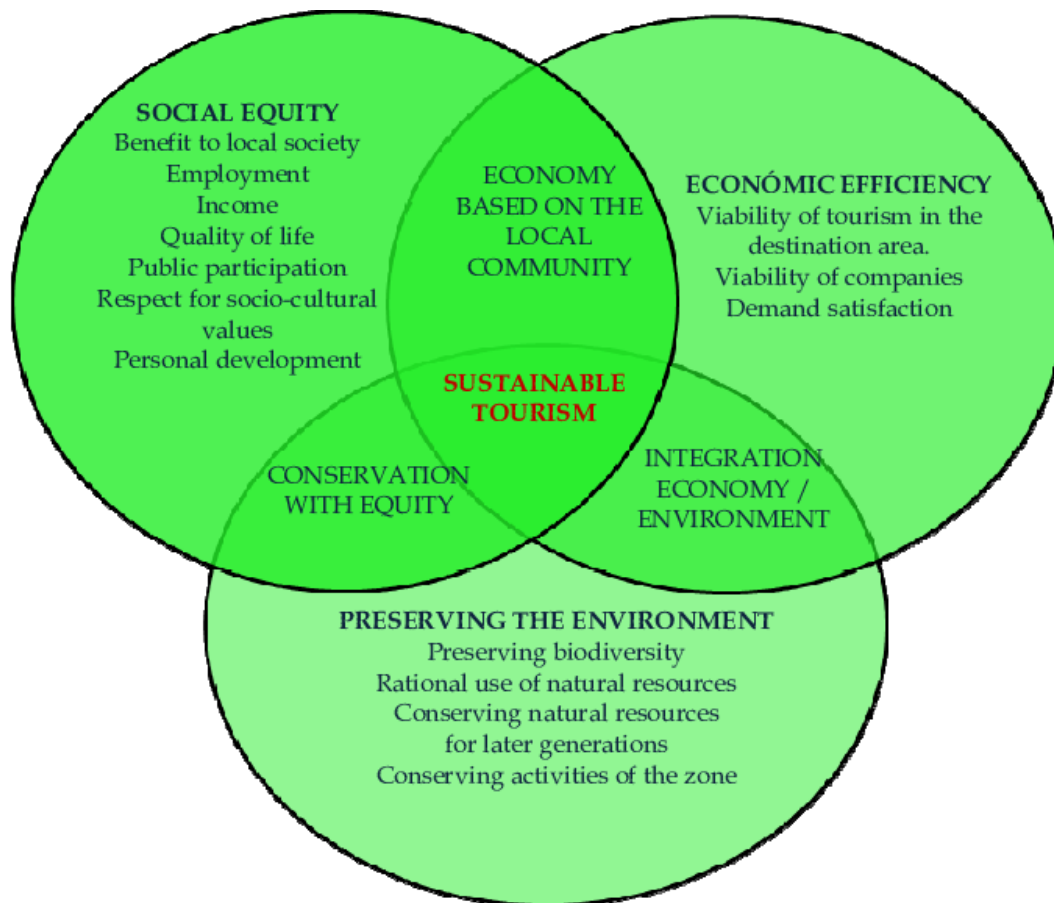
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PP05: HANDBOOK OF SUSTAINABLE TOURISM

TOPICS COVERED

- Overview of sustainable tourism definition
- Methodology and results of survey
- Case studies, best practices

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Source: Sanagustín Fons M.V. Moseñe Fierro J.A., Gómez y Patiño M. – "Rural tourism: A sustainable alternative", 2011, p. 552)

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SURVEY OF STAKEHOLDERS

Objective:

Assess baseline knowledge and needs

Target group:

Protected area (PA) managers and stakeholders

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CONCLUSIONS

Development of tourism requires long-term vision

All stakeholders should be involved and take responsibility

Needs of local communities must be considered

Revenues of tourism should be directed towards nature conservation

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HOW TO FIND: Download:

<https://ceeto-network.eu/>

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The “Inventory of planning/ management/ monitoring tools applied within the protected areas (PAs) and success stories of Sustainable Tourism in PAs”

Aim

Realise an up-to-date inventory of the existing tools used to plan, manage and monitor tourist flows

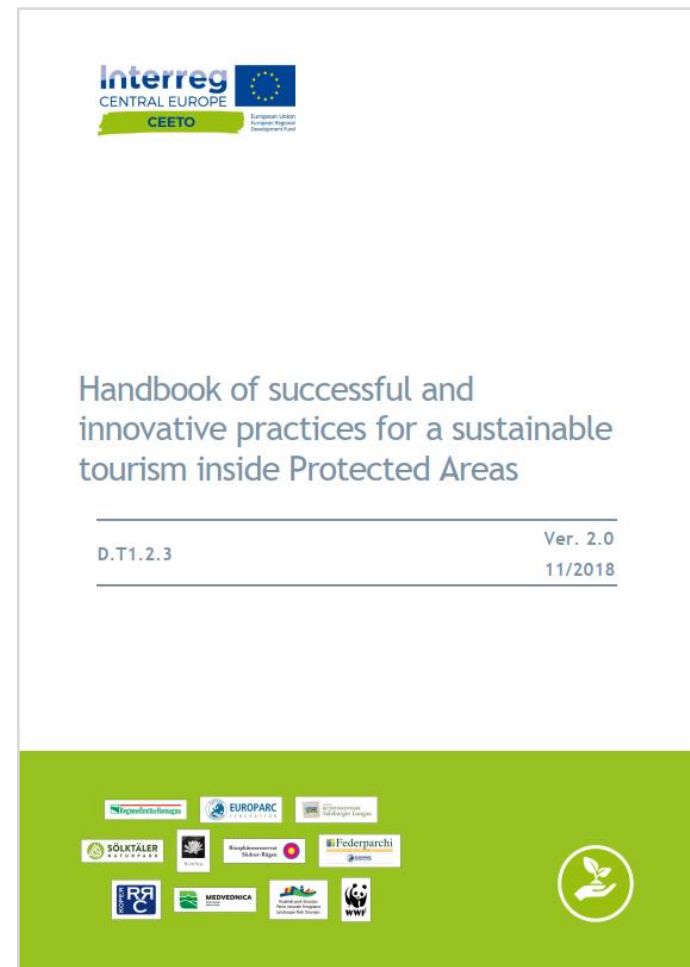
Addressed to

- CEETO Project partners,
- PAs managers

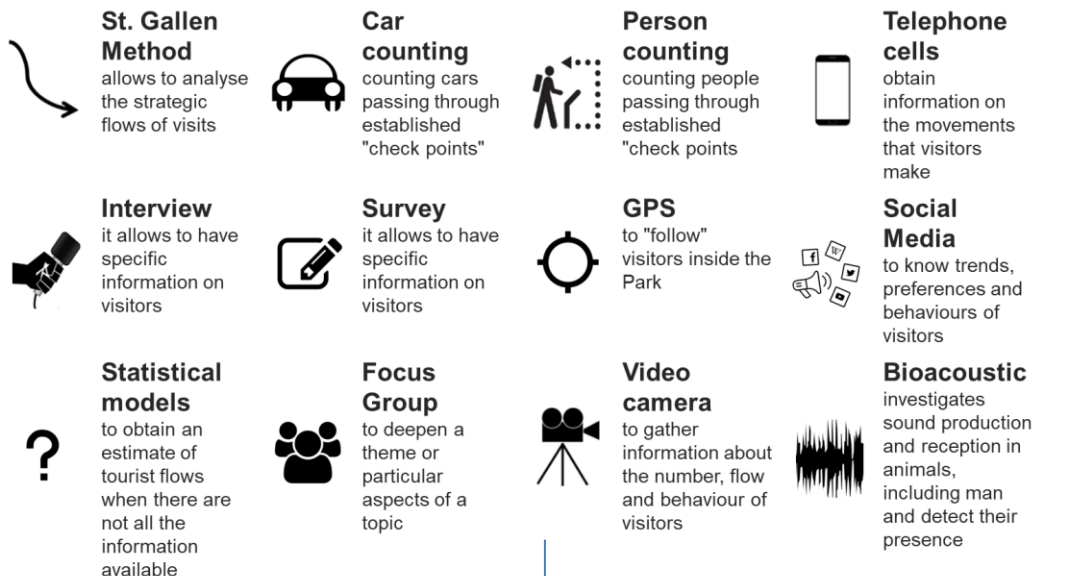
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Structure of the Inventory:

- a brief introduction of the inventory;
- choosing the adequate monitoring methodology of tourist flows;
- list of monitoring methodologies identified;
- methodologies fact sheets and synoptic tables;
- list best practices




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Methodology fact sheet

COUNTING PERSON	
Strengths	It is a simple and fast method to apply, useful when you want to carry out a continuous monitoring over time and you are in the absence of an entrance ticket. It can be applied and moved on different points, thus being able to study and analyse different areas of the Protected Area. It is also resistant to different climatic conditions and can be remotely controlled.
Weaknesses	It is a method that requires calibration and maintenance and can give errors in counting e. g. with the passage of large groups or for weather conditions.
Complexity and costs	It is a relatively inexpensive method both in terms of time and money. Moreover, returning just a type of data it is not particularly complex.
Field of applicability	It has no restrictions or limitations on use, other than those related to the energy source.
Visitor profiling	It does not allow the profiling of visitors.
Data quality	Low.
Possible combination with other methods	The method can be easily combined with other tools, in particular questionnaires and interviews, which allow information on visitors to be collected, especially if one considers the use of access gates, for example.
Utility in planning sustainable tourism strategies of conservation measures	Evaluate the number of tourists and the seasonality of the flows, the direction, identify the critical points for the number of visitors that may require an intervention of regulation and protection. It is useful direct resources for more qualified infrastructure or, on the contrary, to intervene if these flows conflict with conservation objectives.
Flexibility	The method does not have flexibility because the fact that it is possible to collect is only the number of passages of people.

Harz National Park (DE) used visitor counting to develop a trail management plan.

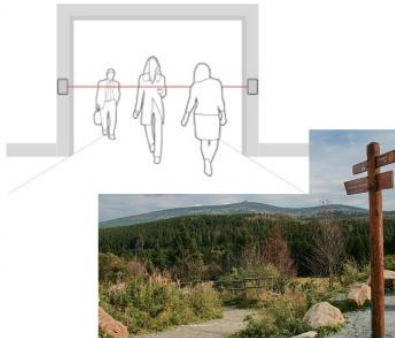


Methodology apply: person counting put on paths and surveys

Why: Harz National Park needed a monitoring programme to develop a new general management plan and a trail management plan

Results for sustainable tourism planning and management:

- number of total visits throughout the park,
- preferred uses by visitors (hiking, mountain biking,...),
- distribution of visitors throughout the park,
- potential conflicts between visitor use and conservation objectives.



Best practice

Synoptic tables for a rapid comparison

Tool	Strengths	Weaknesses	Functional to sustainable tourism					
			Data quality	Possible combination	Flexibility			
St. Gallen Methods	• Participatory process	• Influenced by the knowledge of tourists	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knowing the behaviour and interests of tourists • Identification of tourist flows and 					
			Tool	Complexity	Profiling	Data quality	Possible combination	Flexibility
Car counting	• C	• S	St. Gallen Method	☹	☺	☺	☺	☹
			Car counting	☺	☹	☹	☺	☹
Person counting	• C	• S	Person counting	☺	☹	☹	☺	☹
			Telephone cells	☹	☹	☺	☹	☹
			Interview	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺
Surveys			☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	