Tourism and Climate Change – An Overview

Susanne Becken Lincoln University Presentation at STCRC Workshop, 5-6 July 2007



Establish some facts

- 1. Tourism is dependent on the climate
- 2. Climate change will impact on tourism in various ways
- 3. Tourism is (increasingly) carbon-intensive
- 4. Consumers become (increasingly) aware of their carbon footprint
- Current policies are inadequate to a) protect tourism or b) protect the climate or c) protect both

What are the key issues

- Climate change impacts and adaptation for tourism
- Tourism's GHG emissions and mitigation
- Tourist behaviour



Climate change policies for tourism

Impacts and adaptation

<u>Direct</u>: temperature (comfort, safety, attractiveness), extreme

events (safety, image), precipitation (tourist satisfaction)

Indirect: resources (water availability), ecosystems/biodiversity (coral reefs), diseases (malaria)



Adaptation

Analysis of risks => include climate change => Proactive and no-regret measures

Examples at different levels:

- Mediterranean: Shift in seasons
- Great Barrier Reef: minimise all impacts to increase resilience of reef
- Hotel: Garden design to provide shade; pool cover to reduce evaporation, saltwater toilets etc.

GHG Emissions and Mitigation

- Transport TO the destination (~90% of energy use)
- Transport at the destination (suspected to be considerable in Australia)
- Accommodation, attractions, hospitality
- => Varies significantly between different types of tourists and tourism, and markets

Tourist transport to and in NZ



Reducing GHG emissions

- <u>Airlines</u>: Technology, air traffic management, partnerships, offsetting
- <u>Destination transport</u>: vehicle efficiency, driver training, partnerships, biofuel?
- <u>Tourism establishments</u>: energy efficiency, support of renewable energy sources, better energy management,
- <u>Destination level</u>: marketing, tourism product, policy making



Tourist Behaviour

- Temperature is a key driver
- Perceived climate
- Destination attributes (e.g. wildlife)



Example of research on flows



Region abbreviations: [EU] European Union, [EEFSU] Eastern Europe and Former Soviet Union, [JPN] Japan, [Rest of Annex 1 Nations – developed nations, including Canada], [EEx] Energy Exporters, [CHIND] China and India, [RoW] Rest of World – developing nations, including Caribbean]

Response to carbon footprint

- "What is the real price of cheap air travel?" The Observer, January 29 2006
- "It's a sin to fly,' says church" The Sunday Times, 23 July 2006
- "Flugreisen als Klima-Killer" Abendblatt, 6 July 2004
- "Flight or fright?" The Listener, March 3-9 2007
- "Climate conscious may ditch air travel." New Zealand TV One, 9 April, 2007

The current response is carbon offsetting...

Climate change policies

- What policies?
- Tourism-specific? (EU-ETS...)
- Contradicting policies!
- Leadership?
- Support the industry



Policies need to cover both adaptation and mitigation

Research questions

- How aware is the tourism sector of climate change?
- What are the key impacts in Australia's tourism destinations (Tropics, Outback, Cities, Coastal)?
- What cost-effective adaptation measures can be implemented at business and destination level?
- What are tourists' expectations when visiting specific destinations and are these influenced by climate change?
- How do climatic parameters change in key destinations? (e.g. Tourist Comfort Index)
- How sensitive are visitors to Australia of their carbon footprint?
- What is the GHG profile of the Australian tourism industry?
- Which tourist types are the least carbon intensive?
- What are the potential mitigation policies for different types of tourism businesses?
- What are current adaptation and mitigation policies and do they support tourism?
- What role can carbon offsetting play in Australia?
- What is tourism's role in relation to other sectors (e.g. agriculture)