

Climate change, the Environment and Tourism : the Interactions

General commentary

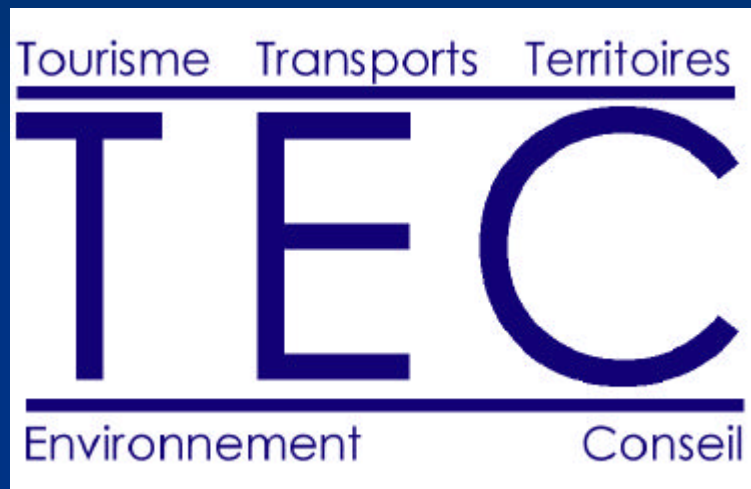
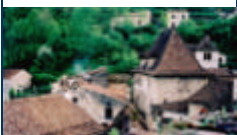
ESF LESC Exploratory Workshop
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*Consulting in
tourism
policies*



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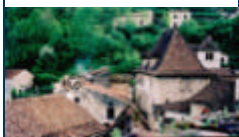
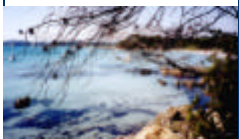
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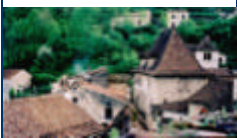
Contents

- The effect of climate change on the climatic and non climatic resources of tourism; adaptation of tourism
- The contribution of tourism to climate change
- The dependence of tourism on climate change mitigation policies



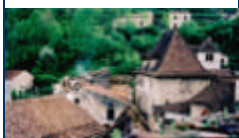


**A major constraint : the
uncertainty on regional and
local climate change**



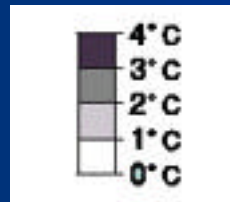
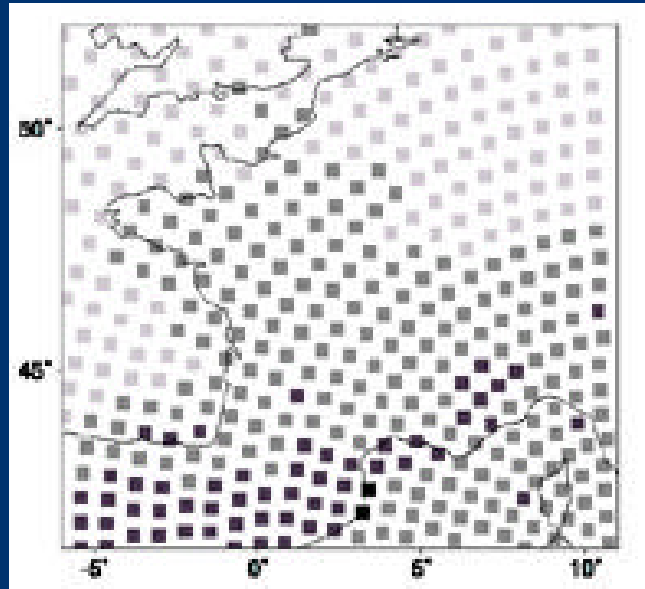
A major constraint : the uncertainty on regional and local climate change

- Tourism research is dependent on climate research
- The lack of reliable local scenarios for climate change implies a high uncertainty in forecasting local impacts on tourism
- Contrasted scenarios rather than forecasting
- A need for a collective expertise of the validity of climate change hypothesis and their implications on the variability of results, for each case studies
- A new field: evaluating adaptation strategies for the tourism sector (technical feasibility, impacts on profitability, impacts on the environment, uncertainty)
With a preliminary question: which governance for long term issues (public-private partnerships ?)



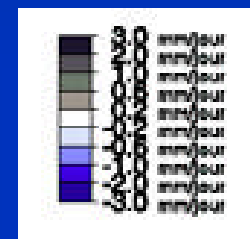
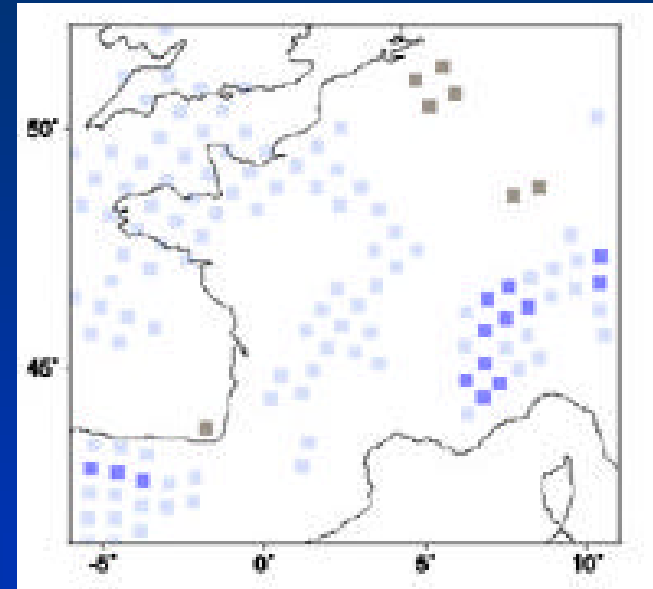
Temperatures

Summer

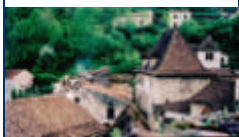


Rainfalls

Summer



Source: Météo France



Tourism impacts on climate change : the second side of the “Interactions”



To what extent is it a problem ?

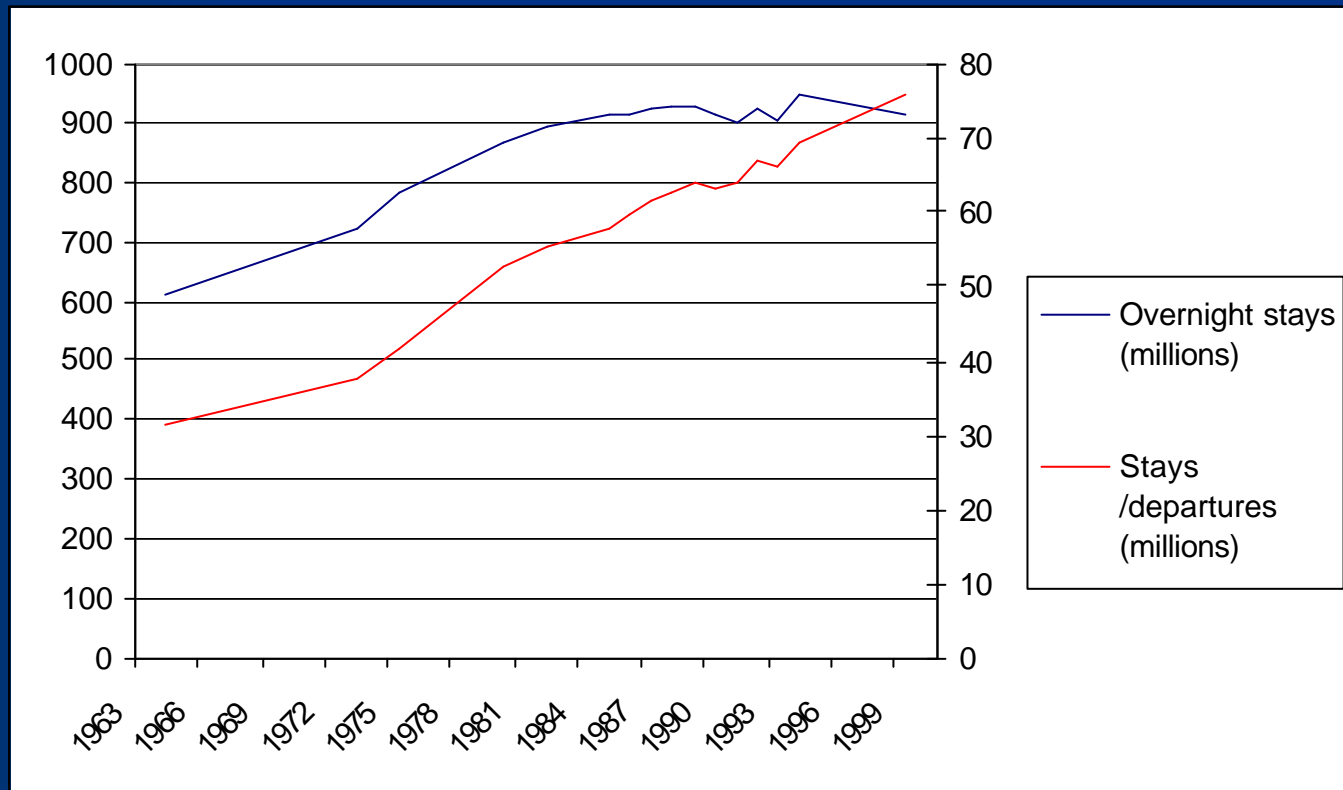
- Tourism transport from France and to France : from 7 to 8%
- Total tourism sector: from 9 to 10% ?
- A growing share of French emissions: the contribution of transport in French CO2 emissions jumped from 8% to 39% between 1960 and 1990
- A growing dependence of tourism on transports



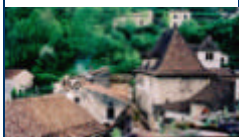
The growing dependence of tourism on transports

More transport for less tourism...

Evolution of overnight stays and departures- Long personal stays of French residents – 1964-1999



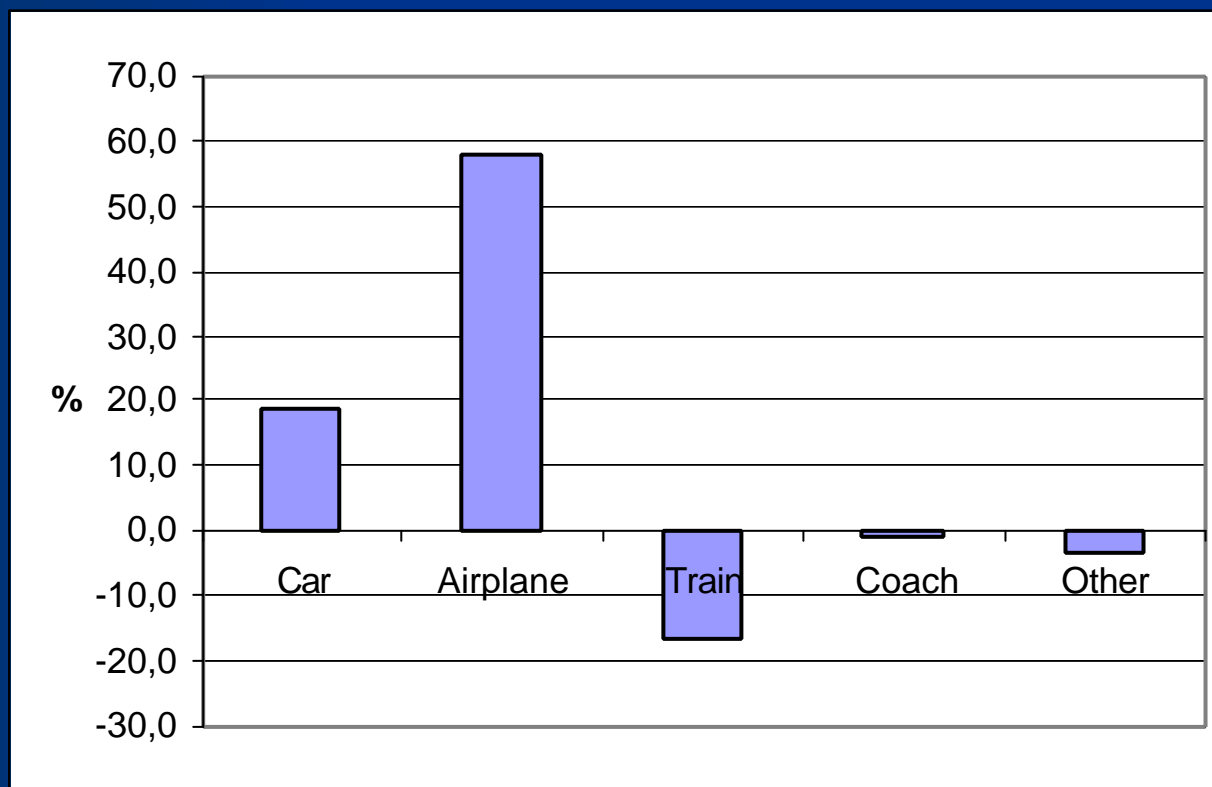
Source: Insee, Enquête « Vacances », 1964-1999

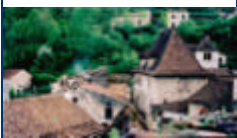


The growing dependence of tourism on transports

The evolution of modal split favour the most polluting means of transportation

Evolution of the modal repartition of holiday departures (> 4 nights), 1986-1999



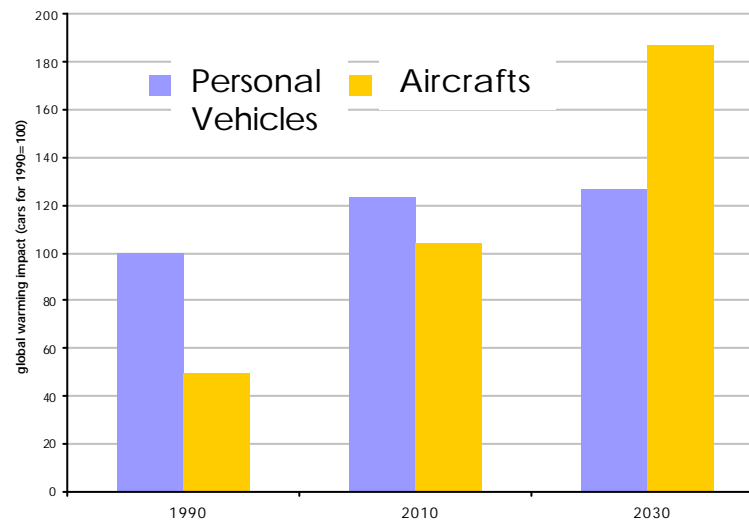


What is at stake ?

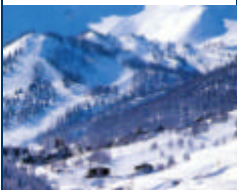
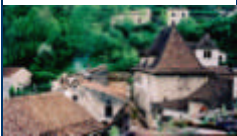
- In the short term and mid term : road transport
- In the long term : air transport

Global warming impact of Transport Modes- Worldwide 1990-2030 –
Personal vehicles and aircrafts

Global Warming Impact of Transport Modes World-wide:
1990-2030



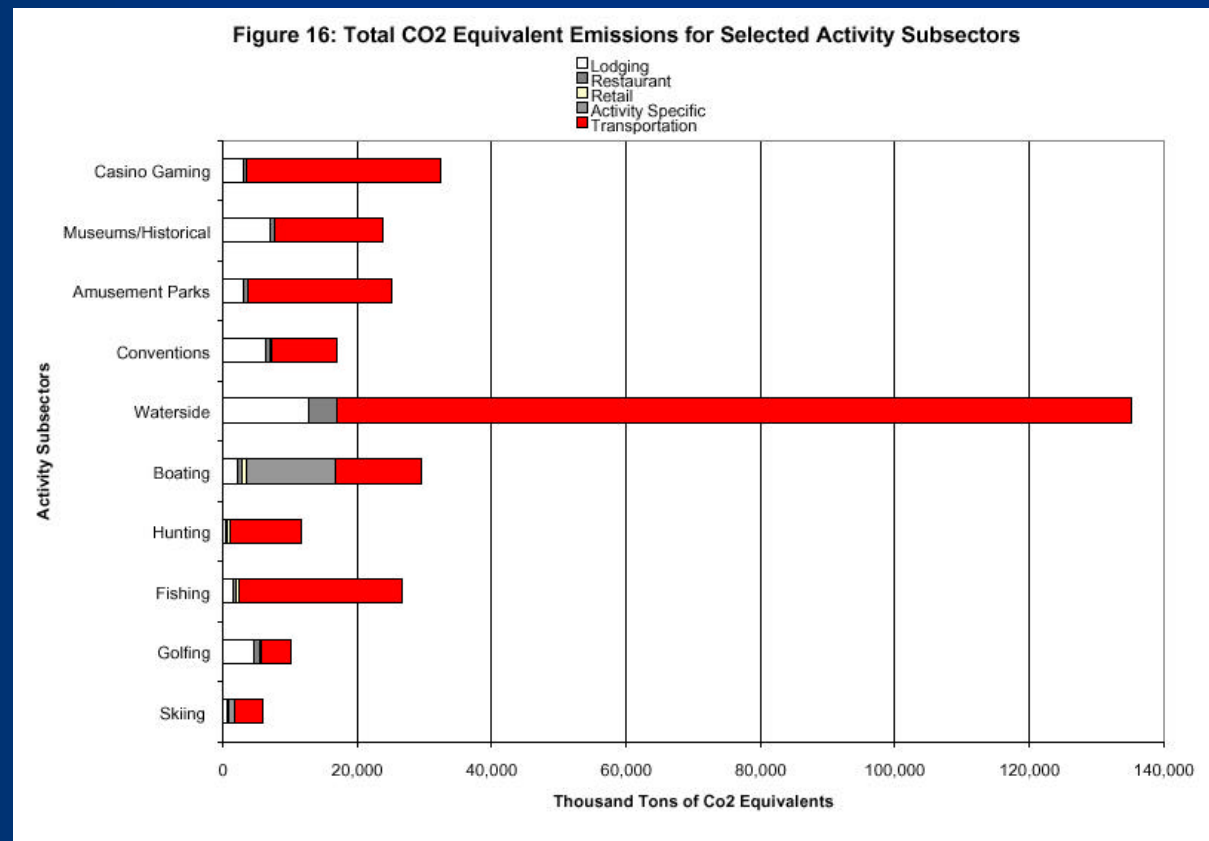
Source: OECD,
2001



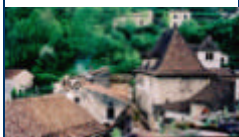
Methodological orientations

1. Concentrating on transports (roughly 80 % of the impacts)

Total CO2 equivalent emissions for Selected Activity Subsectors in the US



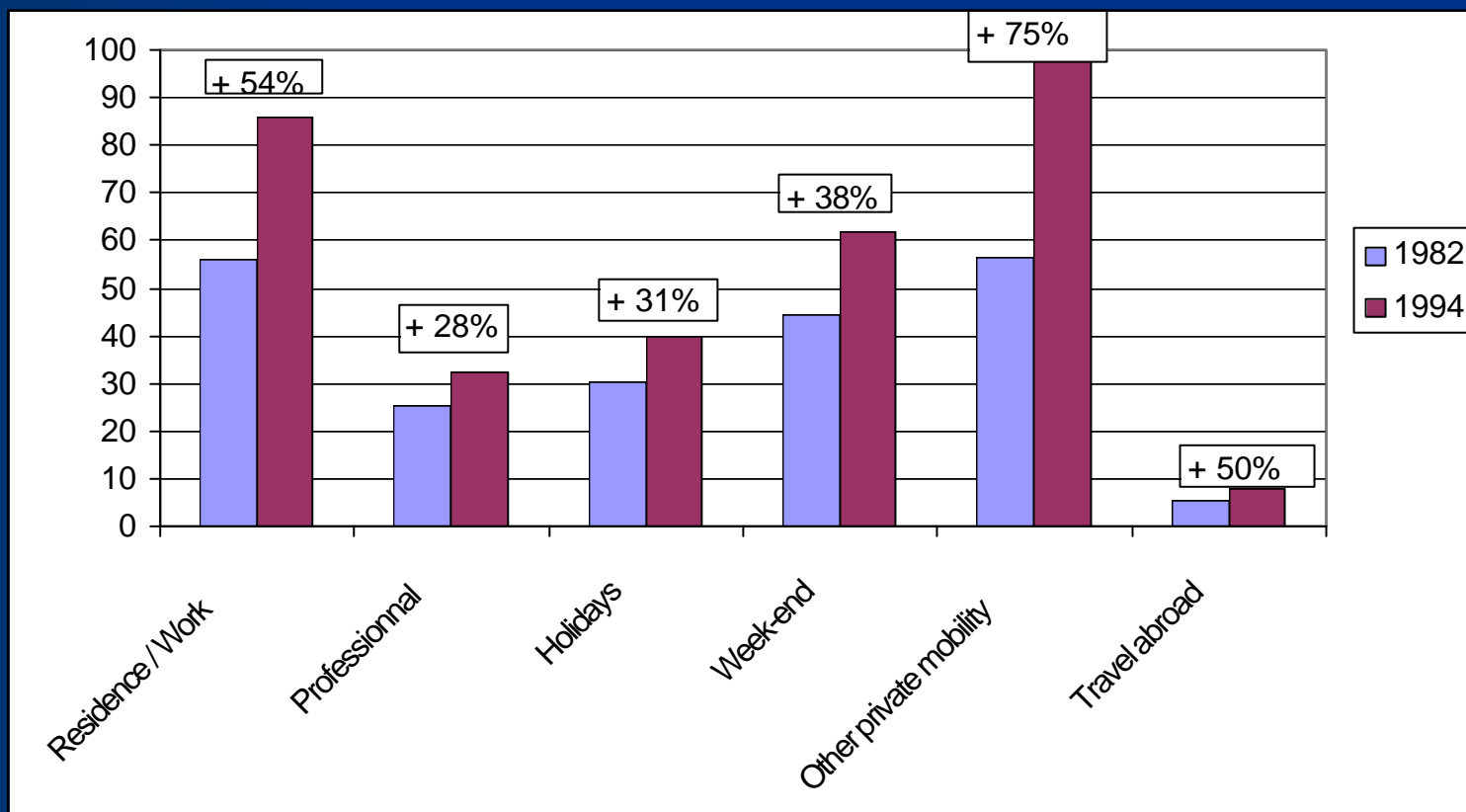
Source: EPA, 2000

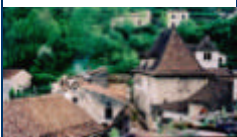


Methodological orientations

2. Linking tourism and leisure mobility

Average annual kilometres travelled by personal vehicles, by purpose
 1982-1994- France





Methodological orientations

3. Going one step beyond macro-sector evaluations, insisting on the impacts of production and consumption patterns on emissions profiles.

- *Tourists can not be treated like freight*
- *Starting from « Tourism » rather than from « Transports » enables to start from needs (the need of leisure implies travel which impacts on the environment).*

4. A need for common methodologies for national evaluations (ICCC and Kyoto are based on national inventories).



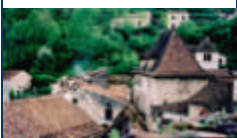
Evaluating current impacts

Methods

- Who is responsible for the impacts of international tourism ?
- How to improve methods : tourism and transports databases

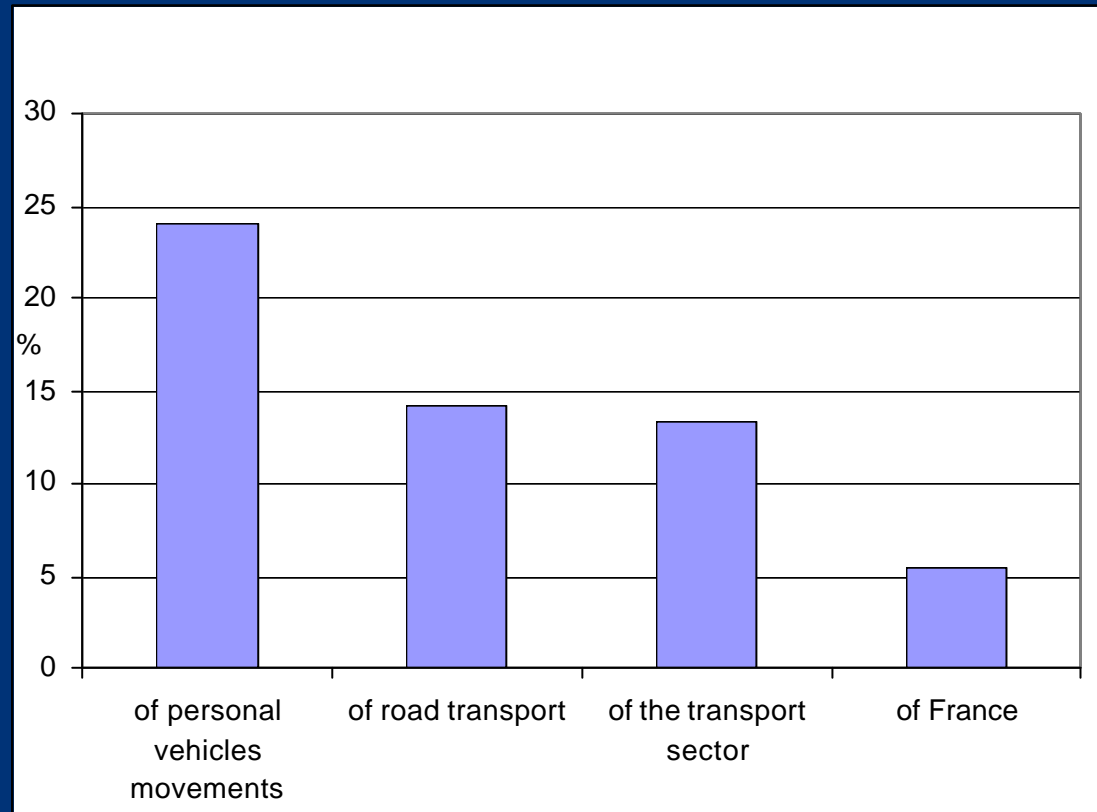
Possible works

- Country profiles (comparative research)
- Specific works

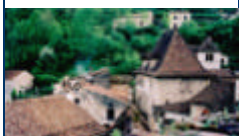


Country profiles

Contribution of French domestic tourism road transport to CO2 emissions of...



Source: Source : IFEN based on SNCF, European Environment Agency (Copert III and MEET programmes), IPCC, Airbus Industries, EDF



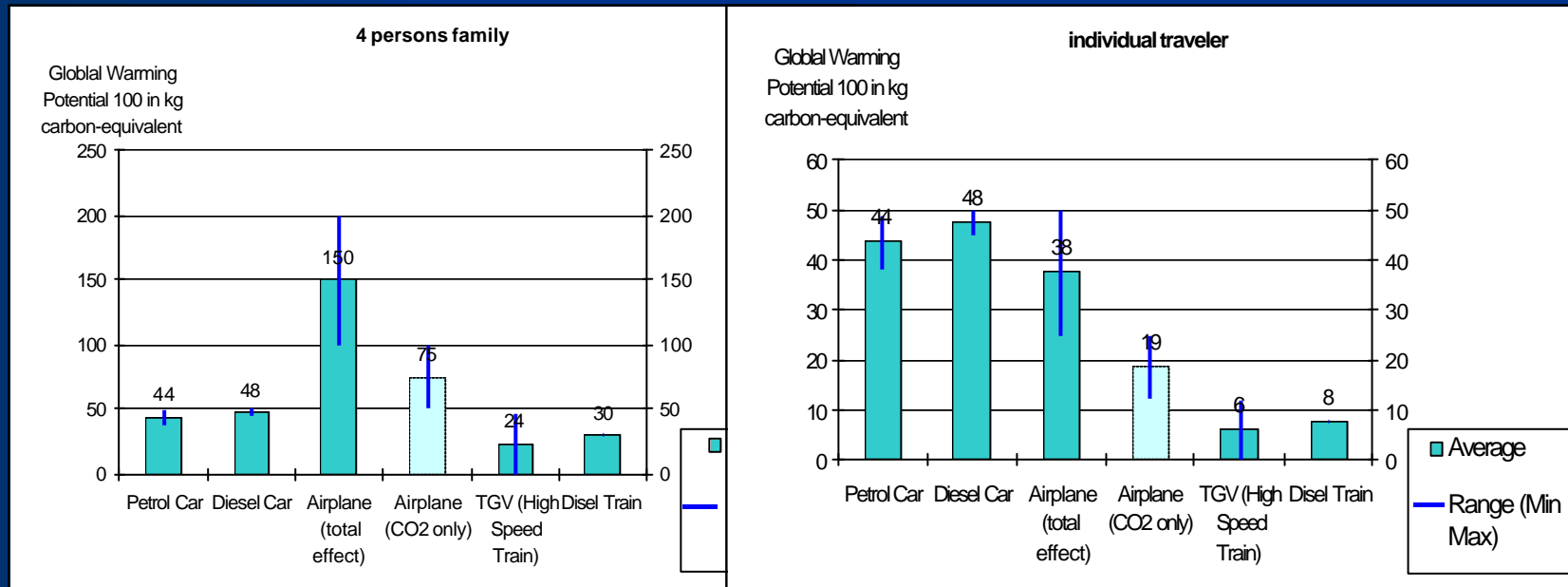
Transportation modes comparison

Individual responsibility in greenhouse effect

Impact on the greenhouse effect of a journey from Paris to Nice, depending on the mode of transport

4 persons family

Individual traveler

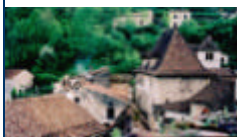


Source : IFEN based on SNCF, European Environment Agency (Copert III and MEET programmes), IPCC, Airbus Industries, EDF



Estimating future impacts: future research

- Understanding mobility patterns and their evolution : history and sociology of tourism and leisure
- Elaborating mobility pattern prospects and their impact on CC
- National and global scenarios for tourism/leisure mobility demand



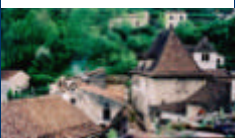
		Annual number of trips	Distance per trip	Total annual km travelled	GHG intensity coefficient	Associated GHG emissions	Climate Change Index
Conventional				5760		5370	1
	Long dist	2	1500	3000	1	3000	
	very long dist		6000	0		0	
	Outing	6	200	1200	1	1200	
	bi-residential		500	0		0	
	short dist	52	30	1560	0,75	1170	
Great travellers				11380		23185	4,32
	Long dist	2	1500	3000	1	3000	
	very long dist	1	6000	6000	3	18000	
	Outing	8	200	1600	1	1600	
	bi-residential		500	0		0	
	short dist	52	15	780	0,75	585	
Home centred				6720		11940	2,22
	Long dist		1500	0		0	
	very long dist	0,5	6000	3000	3	9000	
	Outing	3	200	600	1	600	
	bi-residential		500	0		0	
	short dist	52	60	3120	0,75	2340	
Bi-residential				24380		25185	4,69
	Long dist		1500	0		0	
	very long dist	0,5	6000	3000	3	9000	
	Outing	3	200	600	1	600	
	bi-residential	40	500	20000	0,75	15000	
	short dist	52	15	780	0,75	585	



How will tourism adapt ?

- to climate change

- to climate change mitigation policies



Tourism facing mitigation policies

Factors for change

- **Technical change and the booming of tourism flows**

Car and aircraft energy efficiency improved 1% a year, while tourism flows grew 4% a year....

- **Socio-economic changes**

Incentives for longer stays and less departures, Tour operators policies, demographic changes (more retired people).

- **Cultural change (inclination to travel)**

History tourism shows that mobility patterns evolved a lot, and will still evolve a lot. Who can predict tourist attitudes in 50 years ?



Tourism facing mitigation policies

Analysing the awareness of tourism stakeholders

International Federation of Tour Operators definition of Sustainable tourism " *That the tourism supply meets the demand in the long term* " (Eastbourne, 2002).

NGO Campaigns ("Carbon neutral", "Red card for Air Travel" campaign), conferences, press reviews, awareness raising (www.chooseclimate.org)...

Environmental reporting of airline companies

Sociology and political science could address this question



Tourism facing mitigation policies

Impacts of mitigation policies

- Kerosene taxation for Airplanes

Remote destinations (often LDC) could be more touched

Worldwide or within OECD countries (equity)

- Infrastructure (rail) development

Expanding highways or high speed trains to Eastern Europe ?

- Tradeoffs, tradable permits...

What if tourism can not comply with Kyoto ? Tradeoffs within the transport sector (rail freight), or with other sectors (which can afford ?)