



URBAN DESIGN IN CITIES ATTRACTING MULTICULTURAL TRAVELLERS



Erasmus+

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W5

Tourism and its ever-growing impact on pollution, both for the emissions and for the waste production.

A focus on the potentialities of evolution of the tourism industry in respect of the environment.

Understanding of the spatial and architectural relationships between heritage, travel and dialogue among different actors and users of a Site.

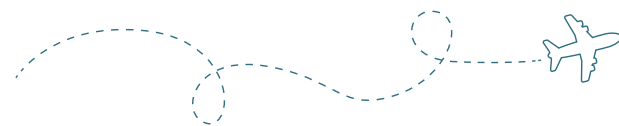
Selection of urban design and planning case studies.

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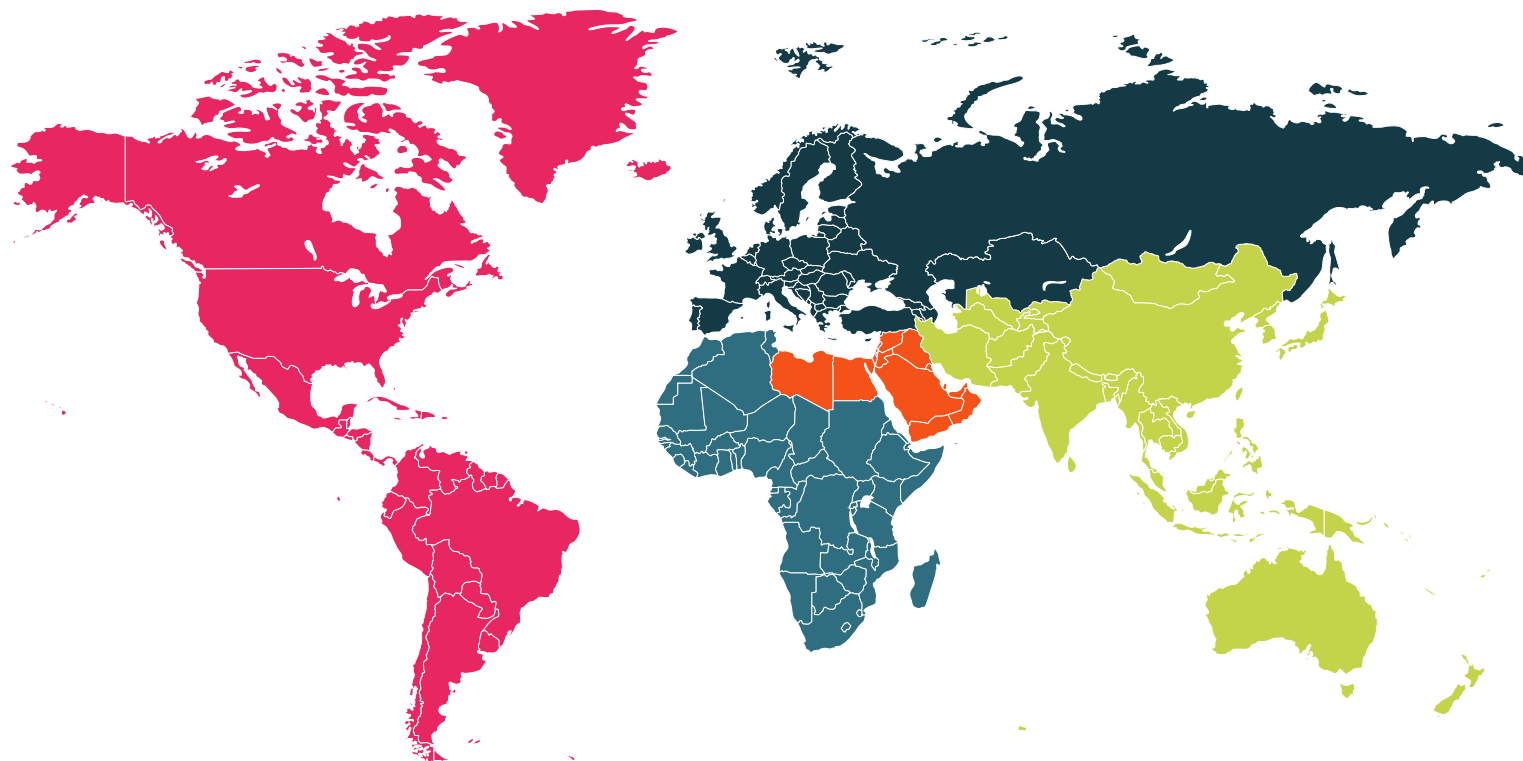
W5.1

Tourism and Climate Change

INTERNATIONAL TOURISM 2017



international tourist arrivals in the world 1,322 million



Americas

ITA | 207 milion 16%
ITR | 313 US\$ bn 26%

Africa

ITA | 62 milion 6%
ITR | 35 US\$ bn 3%

Middle East

ITA | 58 milion 4%
ITR | 58 US\$ bn 5%

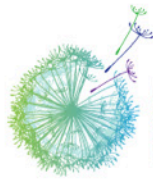
Asia Pacific

ITA | 324 milion 24%
ITR | 367 US\$ bn 30%

Europe

ITA | 671 milion 51%
ITR | 447 US\$ bn 37%

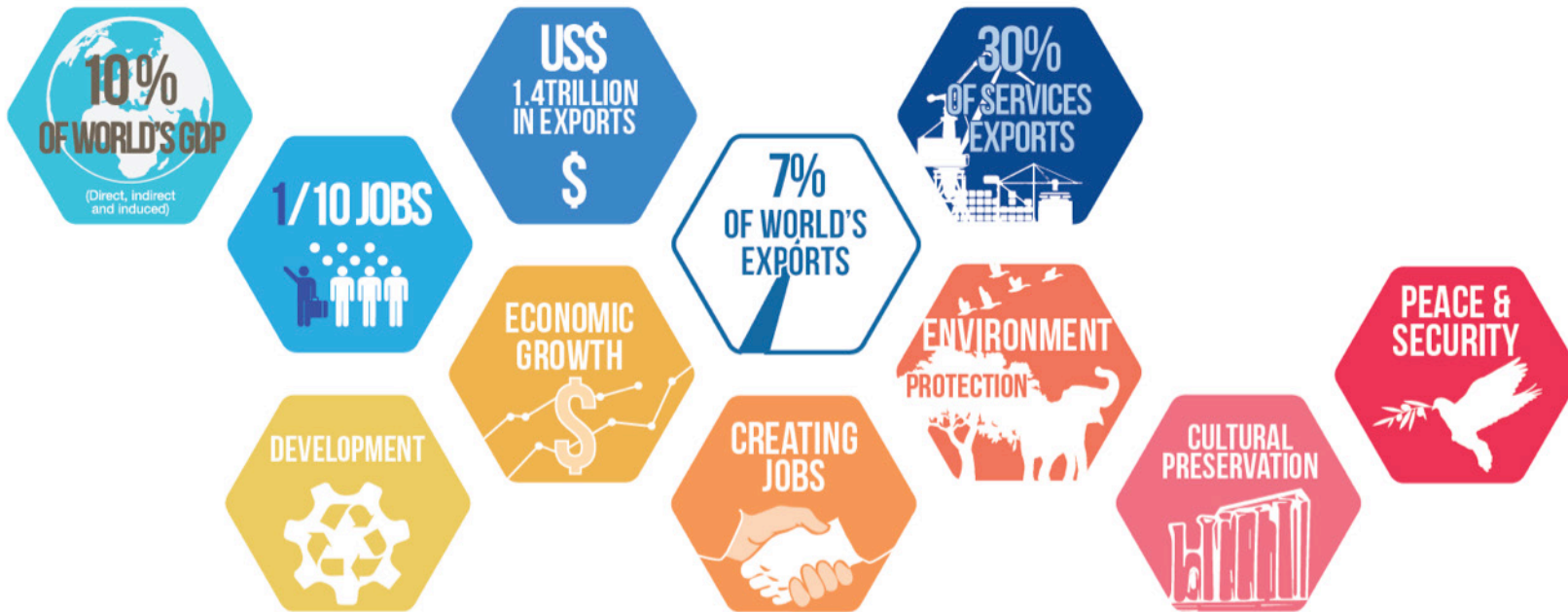
data UNWTO 2017
ITA international tourist arrivals
ITR international tourist receipts



2017
INTERNATIONAL YEAR
OF SUSTAINABLE TOURISM
FOR DEVELOPMENT



WHY TOURISM MATTERS

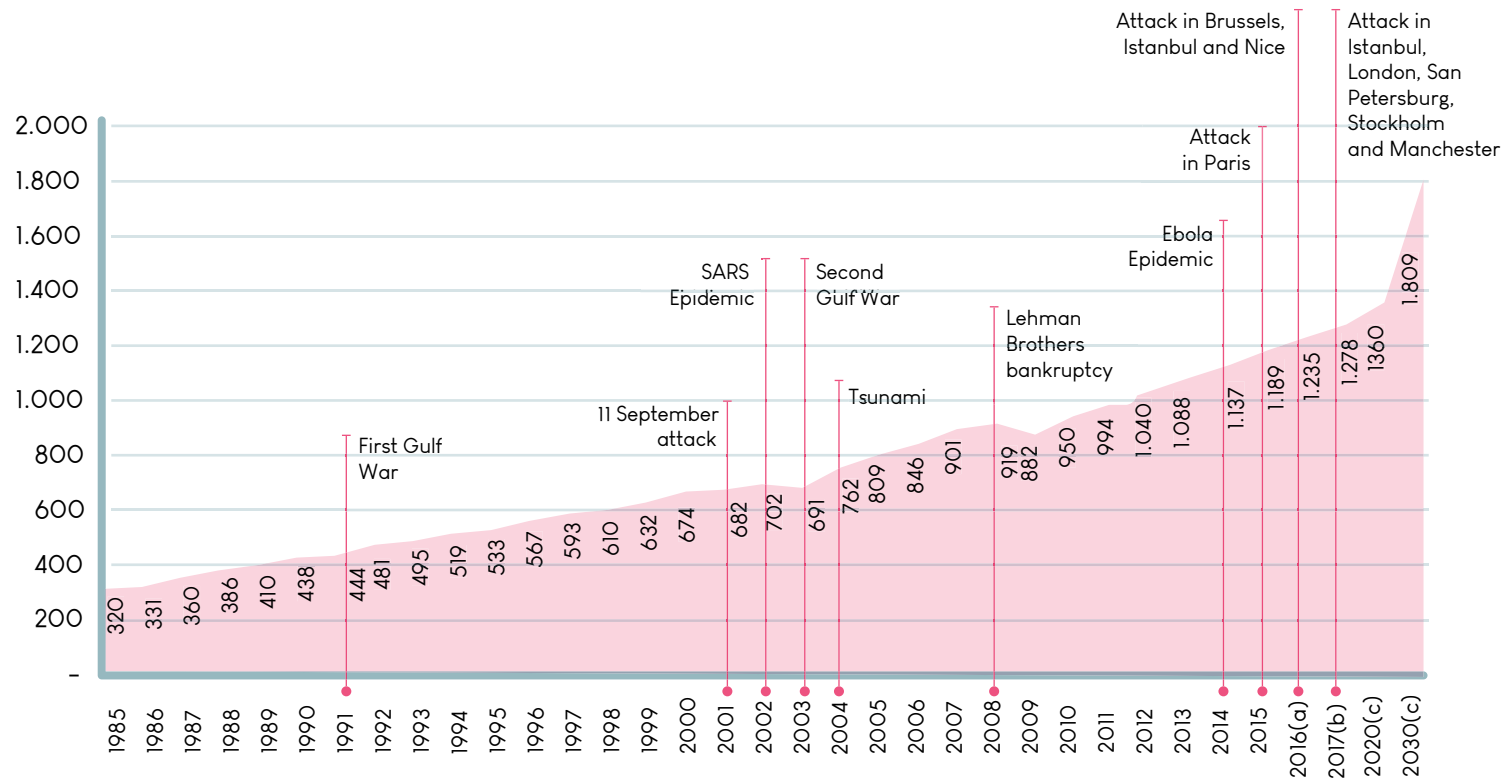


TOURISM IS MUCH MORE THAN YOU IMAGINE

Source: © Highlights 2017 - World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), July 2017

World Dynamics

International arrivals in the world



(a) Provisional data.

(b) Forecast on UNWTO data according to which in 2017 international arrivals will increase between 3 and 4% compared to 2016.

(c) UNWTO projections. The average annual growth rate expected between 2010 and 2030 is 3.3%.

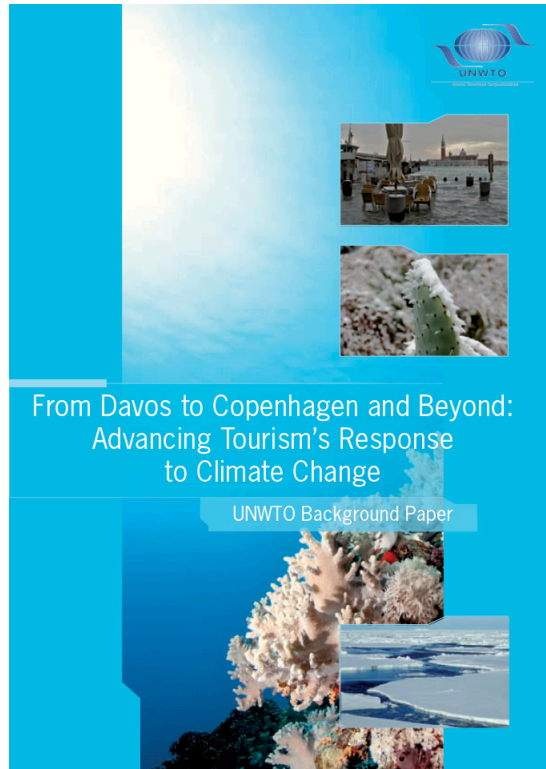
(d) Source: UNWTO, various years and UNWTO Tourism Highlights 2016 Edition.

*in millions

TOURISM AND CLIMATE CHANGE

2009 UNWTO Background Paper

From Davos to Copenhagen and Beyond: Advancing Tourism's Response to Climate Change



2003 TUNISIA
Djerba Declaration on
Climate Change and Tourism

2007 SWITZERLAND
Davos Declaration

Tourism and travel are vital contributors to the global economy and especially important for many developing countries. Tourism is an effective way of redistributing wealth and a catalyst for gender equality, cultural preservation and nature conservation. As a result, the sector is also contributing to the UN Millennium Development Goals.

Climate change is one of the most serious threats to society, the economy and the environment and has been an issue of international concern for decades. [...]

As climate defines the length and quality of tourism seasons, affects tourism operations, and influences environmental conditions that both attract and deter visitors, the sector is considered to be highly climate sensitive. The effects of a changing climate will have considerable impacts on tourism and travel businesses. [...]

Tourism and travel are also vectors of climate change, accounting for approximately five per cent of global carbon dioxide emissions. By 2035, under a "business as usual" scenario, carbon dioxide emissions from global tourism are projected to increase by 130 per cent. Most of the increase is attributed to air travel but the tourism sector has pledged to substantially reduce emissions.

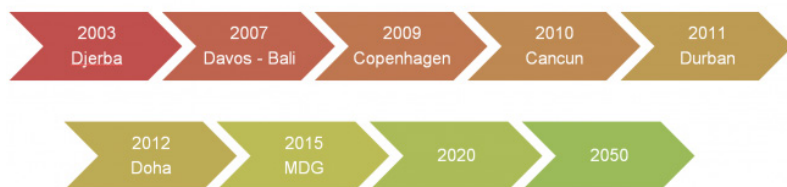
TOURISM CONTRIBUTION TO CLIMATE CHANGE

UNWTO

Tourism is responsible of about 5% of global CO2 emissions. In terms of radiative forcing, **tourism contributes to 4.6% of global warming**.¹

The **transport sector**, including air, car and rail, generates the largest proportion, with 75% of all emissions. In terms of carbon emissions, air causes 54-75% while coach and rail 13%. Air travel is considered the main tourism contributor to global warming: It's responsible for 40% of the total carbon emissions caused by this sector, and 54-75 of radiative forcing

The **accommodation sector** accounts for approximately 20% of emissions from tourism. This involves heating, air-conditioning and the maintenance of bars, restaurants, pools and so on. Clearly, this varies according to the location and size of the accommodation, as well as the type of establishments – hotels having greater energy consumption than pensions or camping sites.



Furthermore, activities such as **museums, theme parks, events or shopping** also contribute to certain amounts of emissions (approx. 3.5%).

1. "Climate Change and Tourism: Responding to Global Challenges", UNEP and UNWTO, 2007

source: www.unwto.org

RECOMMENDATION FOR THE EFFECTS MITIGATION

by UNWTO

UNWTO promotes the high potential of the tourism sector for mitigation of GHG (Greenhouse Gas) emissions and lowering energy consumption, thanks to the use of **alternative fuels and hybrid motors**.

The accommodation sector has very accessible options to reduce energy, from solar and wind energy to efficient insulation methods, and is developing initiatives to promote local products and avoiding environmentally harmful ones.

Air transport remains the main challenge: UNWTO works closely with the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), in a search for the best options on climate change activities - emissions trading, carbon offsets, incentives and taxes, etc.

To simply decrease air travel frequency would be an unrealistic task to attempt. Moreover, staying at home would also involve consuming energy, through working in the factory or the office, the heating, air conditioning, driving cars etc. work must be done to find a middle path as populations of less developed countries would be hugely affected if we deprived them of the economic contribution of tourism.

source: www.unwto.org

Tourism represents a great improvement in the quality of everybody's life and it is due to:

- Greater accessibility to transportation
- Diversification of the offer of services (including low cost)
- Growing social and political value given to travelling
- Emerging economies
- Improved communication and information
- Digital technologies improvement

But what are the risks of being a World Heritage Site?

If the Site is not equipped with an adequate, updated tourism management plan the UNESCO recognition can get the site to suffer from the tourism resource.

Main causes of suffering are related to the tension generated from:

- Abuse of spaces
- Commodification
- Increase of waste
- Resources exploitation

Tourism and travel can represent an important cultural opportunity, both for the learning extra-ordinary experience, and for the enjoyment and fruition of the heritage, but also from knowing and getting in touch with different cultures that are meeting on the World Heritage Sites (Life Beyond Tourism, World Heritage Sites for Dialogue, 2016).

The risks of tourism on a site

1. Reduction of the dwellings for residents and increase of the costs of living
2. Transformation of commercial activities into mainly oriented towards the touristical offer
3. Difficult fruition of streets and squares
4. Saturation of public transportation
5. Increase of precarious work
6. Monoculture of local economy
7. Increase in the level of pollution and massive use of the natural resources
8. Increase of the infrastructures (streets, ports, airports ...)
9. Transformation of the urban and natural environment into a thematic park



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