





Best Practices for Developing Ecotourism in Support of National Parks in Slovakia

Presentation of LT&C Handbook and Current Situation of Ecotourism in Times of COVID-19

Welcome on behalf of LT&C!





Presentation Agenda

- Overview of key messages from handbook 'best practices for developing ecotourism in support of national parks in Slovakia'
- Implications of COVID-19 on ecotourism and the emergence of new trends





Key messages from handbook 'best practices for developing ecotourism in support of national parks in Slovakia'

Aim and methodology

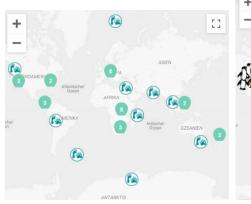
Aim of the handbook:

- Present best practice examples of ecotourism and conservation in key areas of concern that are relevant to Slovakia
- Provide practical testimonies and experience
- Highlight approaches, tools and recommendations for Slovakia.

Methodology:

- Desktop research
- Qualitative interviews with eleven key LT&C members and partners







Support of LT&C to Aevis project

- Data and research component.
- Joint study tour to Slovakia, visiting three national parks and one protected landscape area.
- Practical handbook for Slovak partners.
- Best practice cases from LT&C-Examples (and beyond) of stakeholder engagement, financing mechanisms, products, certification and visitor services efforts that foster ecotourism development in national parks.



Handbook - key messages

- Joint participatory bottom-up approach to sustainable ecotourism development.
- Tourism as tool for protected area financing, management and income generation for local communities.
- A staged approach to ecotourism development, as part of a multi-land use approach.
- People centered outlook ecotourism is seen as an integral part of rural development.
- Careful planning, consideration of sustainability, health and safety standards and constant monitoring.
- Think outside the box and finding ways that provide benefits for all parties!

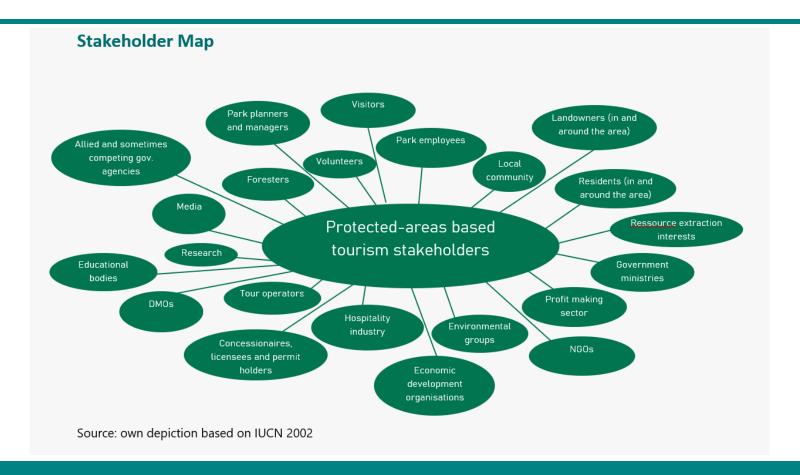


CHAPTER 1: STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT FOR PROTECTED AREA MANAGEMENT

Base for success of the protected area/ ecotourism destination is:

- Level of commitment, ownership and collaboration between stakeholders
- Proactive and people-centred multi-stakeholder approach with a neutral coordinator to form a Management Plan
- Tourism must be seen as one but not the only income source for local populations
- Visitor flow management

Cooperation model at regional level between DMOs and National Park Authorities



CHAPTER 2: FINANCIAL MECHANISMS TO SUPPORT ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Examples highlight the importance of a Multi-land use approach with ecotourism being a key source for financing a protected area/ ecotourism destination.

Establishing an Ecotourism Fund

- Establish a fund as 3rd party independent party in benefit of both the private and public sector
- Promote it as an ecotourism public and private sector cooperation
- Private sector and tourists funding needs to adapt an environmental conservation giving culture
- Survey to prove willingness to pay amongst private sector and tourists





CHAPTER 2: FINANCIAL MECHANISMS TO SUPPORT ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Establishing an Ecotourism destination

- 1. Test ecotourism products on small scale (preferably on an already protected zone)
- 2. Evaluate approach and monitor progress closely
- 3. Adapt products if needed
- 4. Enlarge protected area and widen buffer zones





CHAPTER 3: TOOLS FOR ECOTOURISM PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT

- Limiting factors, such as governmental regulations, lack of training, etc.
- Strive towards ecotourism products that are:
 - Financially successful
 - Of benefit for the protected area and community in question,
 - Support conservation,
 - Provide jobs,
 - Raise awareness,
 - and funds for environmental protection.
- Importance of identifying the USP of a protected area destination and developing products in line with a specific theme to communicate an identity



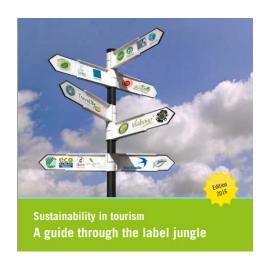
CHAPTER 3: TOOLS FOR ECOTOURISM PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT

- Involvement of local populations
- Environmental education is central to find pathways to integrate environmental awareness training for local communities as well as for the tourists,
- UNESCO heritage sites are considered high level tourism destinations, whereby
 - the UNESCO status can act as a real tourism magnet for protected areas
- Beech forests in Slovakia show high potential
- Sustainable forestry model is recommended, together with the support of local agriculture
- Small villages need to be supported to strengthen their autonomy and offer in terms of touristic infrastructure



CHAPTER 4: CERTIFICATION IN THE CONTEXT OF INTERNATIONAL STANDARDISATION ON REGIONAL AND DESTINATION LEVEL

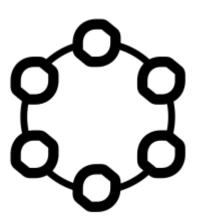
- Measurable sustainability framework
- Independent seal of approval of dedication towards environmental protection and sustainable business practices for businesses close to protected areas
- Voluntary procedures that assess, audit and give written assurance that a facility, product, process or service meets specific standards (Spenceley and Bien, 2013)
- Label jungle
- Global Sustainable Tourism Council (GSTC)
- European Charter for Sustainable Tourism in Protected Areas (ECSTPA)





CHAPTER 4: CERTIFICATION IN THE CONTEXT OF INTERNATIONAL STANDARDISATION ON REGIONAL AND DESTINATION LEVEL

- Strong governance and a collaboration across the destination
- Time-intensive process
- Lessons to be learnt:
 - Establish a vision early on, making it the organizing principle
 - Inventory and baseline assessment
 - Rally key leaders and influencers of the business community



CHAPTER 5: VISITOR SERVICES PROVIDED BY NATIONAL PARK AND NGOS AND COOPERATION SCHEMES WITH TOURIST GUIDES

- When it comes to ecotourism in protected areas, the most valuable incentive and knowledge provider is the tourist guide.
- Information centres are a tool for information transfer between the destination and the visitor.
- Information centres are important as a focal point for visitors to arrive at and learn about the NP.
- Information transfer is elevated when there is guiding available at the destination.
- There are great opportunities to involve young people in the guiding scheme.



16



Implications of COVID-19 on ecotourism and emergence of new trends

Impacts of COVID-19 on ecotourism*

- International tourist arrivals decreased by 56 per cent in the first months of the year 2020, with numbers in May down by 98 per cent
- 100 to 120 million direct tourism jobs at risk
- Micro, small and medium sized enterprises which employ a high share of women and young people are particularly hard hit
- Shutdown of tourism activities has meant months of no income for many protected areas and the communities living around them, many highly dependent on tourism for survival and with no access to social safety nets
- Before pandemic, the world's protected areas received roughly eight billion visits per year, generating approximately USD 600 billion per year in direct in-country expenditure and USD 250 billion per year in consumer surplus
- 21.8 million jobs in wildlife tourism (WTTC, 2019)

BE6897	Closed
EZY6955	Closed
BE6813	Cancelled
BA2939	Cancelled
LH6517	Cancelled
BE768	Closed
FIZZEZ	



^{*}UN (2020): Policy Brief: COVID-19 and Transforming Tourism; Parks Vol 26 May 2020

Impacts of COVID-19 on ecotourism*

- Threatens to reverse decades of conservation efforts as communities may turn to the over-exploitation of natural resources, either for their own consumption or to generate income
- Effectively and equitably managed networks of well-connected protected areas, are crucial to strengthen and repair the relationship between humans and the natural systems on which we depend
- Enormous potential of the sector in the preservation of biodiversity is apparent. 7 per cent of world tourism relates to wildlife tourism, a segment growing annually at about 3 per cent
- Limited connectivity and weak customer confidence limit recovery in international travel





^{*}UN (2020): Policy Brief: COVID-19 and Transforming Tourism; Parks Vol 26 May 2020

Impacts of COVID-19 on ecotourism*

- Management effectiveness
- Loss of livelihoods
- Increased pressure on biodiversity and ecosystems
- Ranger activities had to be reduced in many countries, drone technology was introduced more actively in some places
- Reduced enforcement capacities due to cuts in salaries
- No hard data on poaching trends available yet, but first reports suggest:
 - Increased poaching (both subsistence and commercial) and illegal resource
 - extraction in countries such as Cambodia, India, Costa Rica and southern and eastern Africa;
 - 10x increase in illegal logging is reported in Tunisia.
 - More cases of illegal extraction of forest resources, such as illicit logging and harvesting, in the first month of lockdown (514 cases) than in the entire previous year (483 cases) in Nepal

^{*}Parks Vol 26 May 2020

Emerging opportunities

- Digitalization (e.g. exponential growth of Zoom)
- Partnerships (e.g. Future of Tourism)
- Resilience, regeneration
- Re-appreciation for nature, open space and wildlife observation
- Mountain tourism, nature, heritage, cultural and adventure tourism are predicted to grow rapidly over the next two decades (300 per cent increase in interest for walking and trekking activities in Sweden). It is estimated that global spending on ecotourism will increase at a higher rate than the average industry-wide growth
- Boom in gardening, camping
- Innovation and start-up competitions



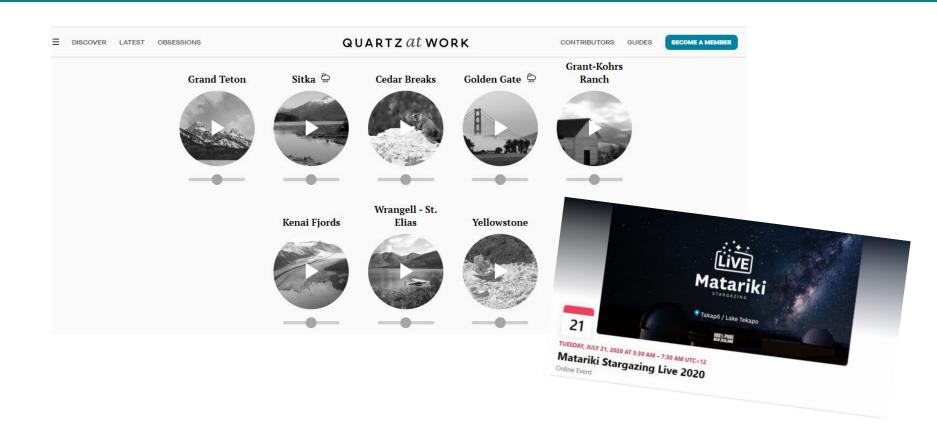
Sources: Sverige Radio, "Kraftigt ökat intresse för vandring"; NY Times, "Move over, sustainable travel, regenerative travel has arrived,

Trends guiding tourism recovery

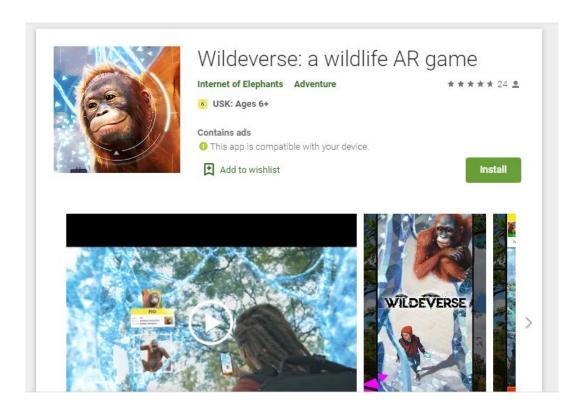
Accelerating	Decelerating
Domestic, adventure, nature, beach	Long haul, unsustainable models
Wellness, luxury	Mass tourism
Camping, eco-pods, rentals	MICE, corporate business
Digital, mobile	Mega cruises, super jumbos
Families, Gen Z and Y	Baby boomers
Social issues balanced with environmental (63%)	Sustainable sourcing (26%)
Sustainability as key value proposition (76%)	Recycling (21%)

Source: Euromonitor via wtm Global Hub (2020)

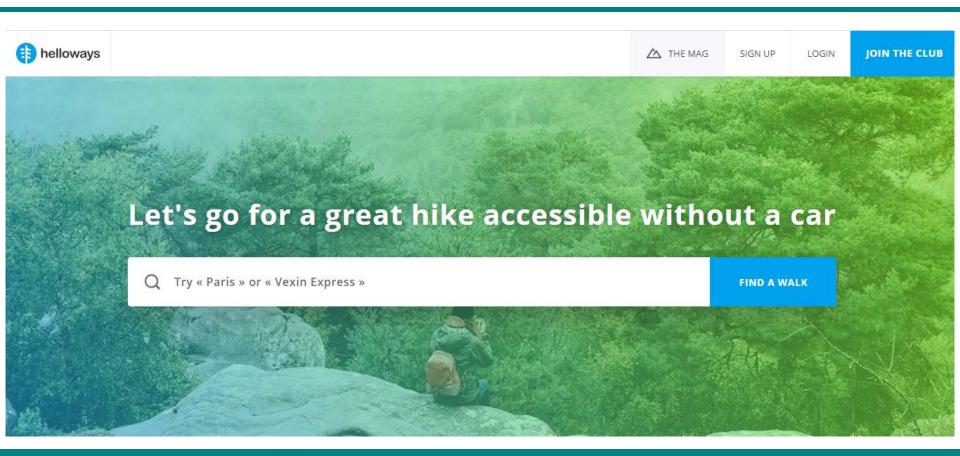
Virtual visits to protected areas



AR wildlife games



Micro-adventures, staycations



Pressure on certain protected areas

- Infrastructure challenges
- Hotspots
- Congestion in rural areas and residential areas
- Sanitation
- Littering
- Limited positive contribution to local economy
- Erosion close to paths
- Conflicts of interest between different protected area stakeholders



Responses to managing increased visitation

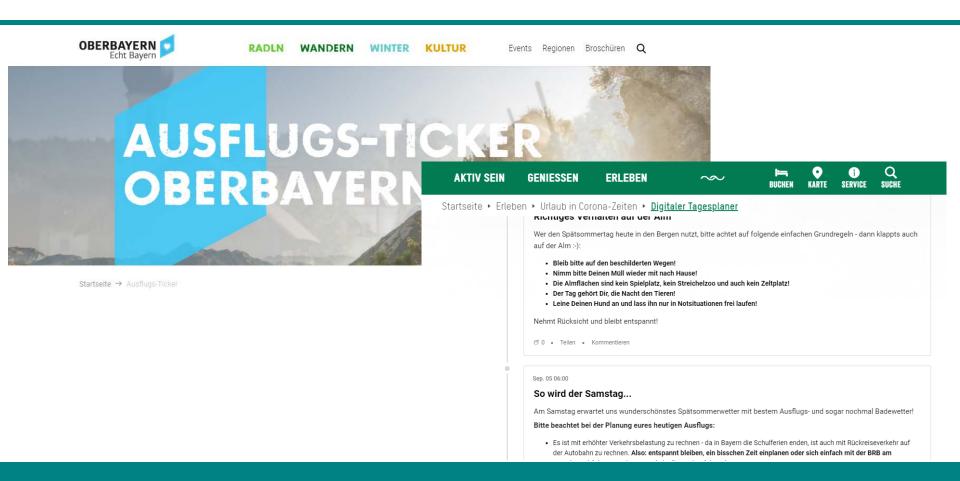
- Carrying capacity models: Establishing and managing "maximum number of people that may visit a protected area at the same time, without causing (i) destruction of the physical, economic and sociocultural environment, and (ii) an unacceptable decrease in the quality of visitors' satisfaction"*
- Limits of acceptable change: Degree of change or impact that will be tolerated for a protected area. Preliminary process of defining the desired resource conditions and the consequent actions necessary to maintain or achieve them. LAC focuses on the impacts and requires assessment, analyses, action.*
- Standards of quality: minimum acceptable condition or indicator variables

^{*1:} Leung, Yu-Fai, Spenceley, Anna, Hvenegaard, Glen, and Buckley, Ralf (eds.) (2018). Tourism and visitor management in protected areas: Guidelines for sustainability.

Best Practice Protected Area Guidelines Series No. 27, Gland, Switzerland: IUCN. xii + 120 pp.

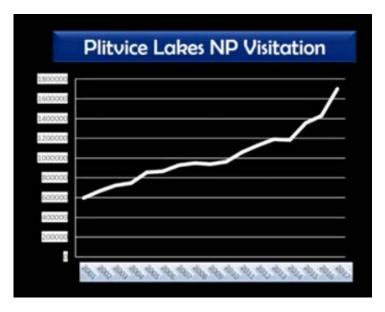
^{2:} Aqatic Life Lab: http://www.aquaticlifelab.eu/5-5-carrying-capacity-and-limits-of-acceptable-change/

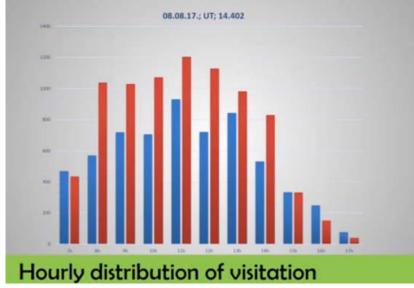
Virtual visitor flow management



Over-visitation of iconic parks

• Plitvice National Park, Croatia





Source: McCool (2018): https://www.youtube.c

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iKxWV_QNChA&fe

ature=youtu.be

If you don't understand your visitors, you won't know how to manage them

- Looking at the nature of the problem define vision of public use (what do visitors come away with?)
- One possible solution: online booking system, revised visitation programmes





Source: McCool (2018):

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iKxWV QNChA&feature=youtu.be

Thank you Ďakujem



