Sustainable tourism development monitor: university as a driver for sustainable tourism based on experience and lessons from China

THE SCHOOL OF TOURISM MANAGEMENT
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Sustainable tourism development

- Sustainable tourism is a knowledge and responsibility based paradigm
 - More researches are still needed to answer:
 - what the statuses are and why
 - how to change
 - Actions are needed for various stakeholders to participate (including the academic institutions)
- Can academic institutions active and key role in this process? Innovative models of the university and society should be explored.

Monitor center of sustainable tourism observatory

Monitor center of sustainable tourism observatory setup by the Sun Yat-Sen University with the support by UNWTO is used as an case to show the potential role of the university as the driver for STD.

First monitoring center for sustainable tourism globally and now expands to other countries.



Process:

Trial period

Mt. Huangshan

became

observatory.

2005

2008

2010. Sep

2010-2011

2011. Dec

"UNWTO Indicators for Sustainable Tourism"
• workshop, Yangshuo Observatory established.



Collaboration
Agreement signed
between UNWTO and



The missions of MCSTO

- Measure sustainable tourism of typical tourism destinations at the local level
- Understand the process and the mechanism leading to sustainable tourism development
- Share experiences and transfer knowledge within China and global communities;
- Facilitate sustainable tourism development;

Overall, to understand and promote sustainable tourism in China and worldwide

Kanas, 2012: Border area and globalization Henan, 2014:
Impacts of tourism to other
industries and transformation of
traditional industry

Chengdu, 2012:

Urbanization, post-disaster reconstruction, transformation of abandoned industrial areas

Xishuangbanna, 2015:
Protection and development of ethnic groups, rainforests, border tourism

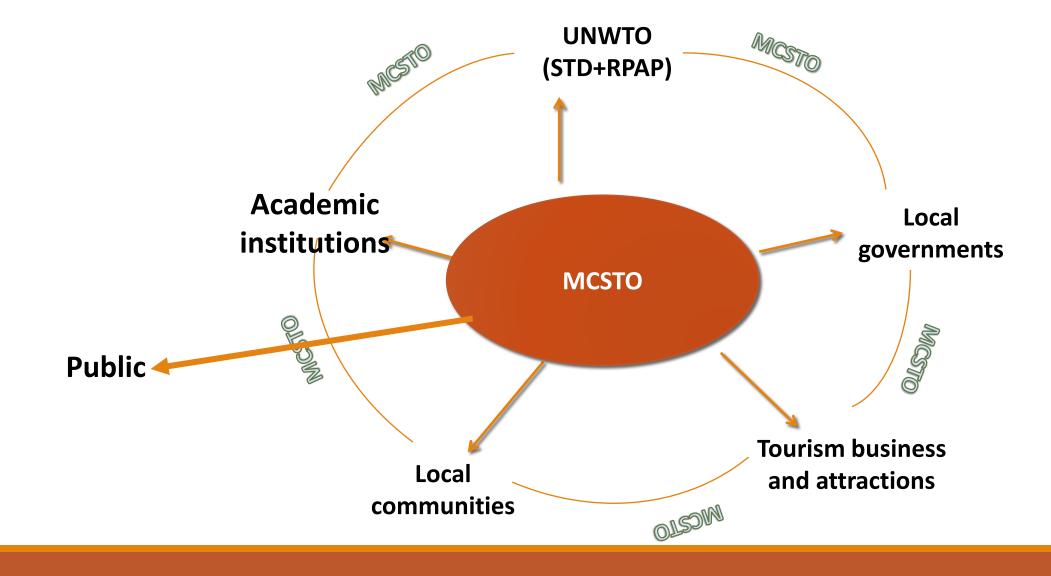
Yangshuo, 2005: Community participation, commercialization Mt. Huangshan, Xidi and Hongcun Village, 2011:
Environmental protection,
Culture inheritance, ancient

Changshu, 2015: Eco-system, improvement of life quality and happiness index in developed areas

Zhangjiajie, 2011: job creation, regional development

Name	scale	Destination features	administrative	area (km²)	population
Yangshuo	County (town + rural)	Community based tourism, rural tourism, natural based tourism	County	1428	300,000
Guilin	Urban area	Urban tourism	Urban area	130	12,000,000
Huangshan	Scenic areas	World natural and cultural heritage	Scenic	169	500,000
Huongcun & xidi	Village community	World cultural heritage	Village	Hongcun 0.19 Xidi 0.13	Hongcun 1368 Xidi 1000
Zhangjiajie	Wulingyuan special district	Tourism led urbanization +world natural heritage	Wulingyuan district	368	30,000
Chengdu	Urban	Urban tourism, spatial structure is complicated	Urban area	406	45,000,000
Luoyang	City	urban +rural	Urban area	151	18,000,000
jiaozuo	City	Urban rural, conservation area	Prefecture level city	4071	35,200,000
Changshu	City	Urban rural and wetland	City	1264	10,700,000
Kanas	National park	National park with minority	National park	10030	5,000
Xishuangb anna	Ethnic Prefecture	Urban, rural, conservation area, ethnic culture	Prefecture	19582	11,300,000

The institutional structure



Stimulate community participation in STD

Research and Design methodology

Collect data

Educational campaigns

What does MCSTO do?

Report to different stakeholders

Provide platform for major stakeholders to communicate and share

Provide recommendations for local government and communities

Identification of indicators and data source

Four dimensions of sustainability: culture, social, environment, institutional

Subjective and objective data

- Subjective : Satisfaction, wellbeing:
- Objective: environmental quality; land use change; secondary data

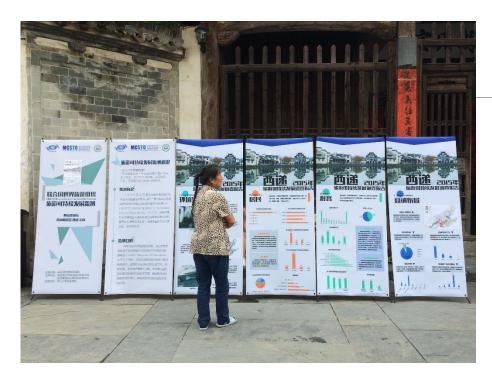
Quantitative and qualitative data: not only the environmental and monetary data

- Case study;
- Policies and plans

Frequency: annual; bi-annual; ...

Participants involved

- local communities
- Destination government bureaus, CNTA, UNWTO
- Universities students
- International volunteers
- Tourists
- Business people











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MCSTO

Q

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综合排序

最新发布

最多播放

时长 🗸

时间 🗸

分类 🗸

优酷 ~



玉双的故事(MCSTO高清

版)10.0

四 艺美影视

300

8月前



MCSTO 2015上半年大事记

□ 艺美影视

194

1年前

1年前



MCSTO-2017西双版纳监测

点随行纪录片(初剪)

□ 艺美影视

291

18天前



西双版纳MCSTO2017随行纪

录片3.0

□ 艺美影视

22

6天前



2016MCSTO中国8个观测点

□ 艺美影视

132

7月前



西双版纳 Xishuangbanna

(MCSTO)

□ 艺美影视

288



黄山(Huangshan)成功举 办MCSTO2015中国观测点培

□ 艺美影视

135

1年前

Record Individual life-changing stories





Journal papers and dissertations



Journal of Sustainable Tourism



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Sustainability and nature-based mass tourism: lessons from China's approach to the Huangshan Scenic Park

第71卷第12期 2016年12月 地理学报 ACTA GEOGRAPHICA SINICA Vol.71, No.12 December, 2016

阳朔"西街现象"的形成机理分析 ──旅游地发展中的游客理性消费与政府"无为而治"

杨 昀,保继刚

Discussions: university as the potential driver in sustainable tourism

- Build a platform to organize different stakeholders;
- Raise awareness among the public;
- Participate in the governance of sustainable tourism development;
- Knowledges production and delivery;
- Train human resources in sustainable tourism skills.

Why is this model possible?

China context

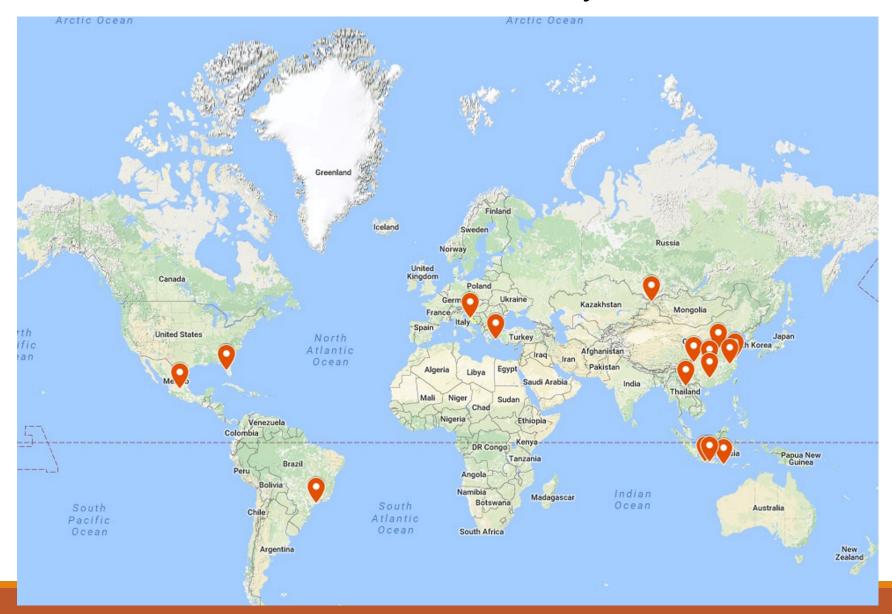
- The trust on academic institutions in Chinese culture.
- The tradition of Chinese value system
 - "knowledge is to be applied". (学以致用)(Confucius)
 - "Practice and theory should be integrated" (理论与实践相结合, promoted in modern China)
- National strategy for sustainable development promotion of ecological civilization (生态文明) makes it possible for the stakeholders to be interested in sustainable tourism development. (funding issue)

Why is this model possible?

The context of tourism study field

- Tourism study was developed on practical issues. Applied science.
- The practical teaching and learning in universities creates opportunities for students and teachers to participate.
- Monitoring in effect is a longitude study of a few destinations (what is needed).
 Therefore it is possible to develop in-depth understanding of the dynamics of local tourism development.
 - The monitoring itself is a test of hypotheses and theories we developed in the researches.

INSTO: international network sustainable tourism obsertory



Thank you