




Personal Learning Checklist				
Learning Objective	Criteria			
<b>B1</b>	<p><b>Socio Cultural impacts of tourism</b> are the changes to the everyday lives of people living in global destinations (host communities) and to their values, customs, traditions, arts and way of life. The changes result from direct and indirect contact with tourists and interactions with travel and tourism organisations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>negative impacts – disruption to everyday life, loss of culture, resentment towards visitors, increased crime, staged authenticity, exploitation of locals, loss of traditional lifestyles</li> <li>Positive impacts – improved quality of life; access to facilities; improved transport; improved essential infrastructure, including healthcare, education and improved cultural awareness.</li> </ul>			
<b>B1</b>	<p><b>Economic impacts of tourism</b> include the effect of the actual amount spent by tourists and indirect effects on the local and wider economies and other sectors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>negative impacts – low-paid jobs, seasonal unemployment, leakage, increased cost of living.</li> <li>positive impacts – employment opportunities, training, multiplier effect, foreign currency earnings, contribution to taxes and gross domestic product.</li> </ul>			
<b>B1</b>	<p><b>Environmental impacts of tourism</b> are the result of the strain tourism can place on local land use and resources as well as the natural and built environments of global destinations, although some impacts can be positive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>negative impacts – loss of habitats, loss of wildlife, threatened species; increased pollution, including noise, air, water; overcrowding, traffic congestion; reduced biodiversity, environmental degradation; erosion to footpaths, riverbanks, and lakeshores.</li> <li>positive impacts – conservation, including protection of wildlife, protected areas, national parks; environmental education; creation of open spaces; improved street furniture; regeneration, including urban renewal and the reuse of traditional buildings for new activities.</li> </ul>			
<b>B2</b>	<p><b>What is sustainable tourism?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By its very nature, tourism values the things that are most precious in our world: stunning landscapes, wildlife, history, culture and people. Tourism can be a catalyst for growth in the local economy, providing good quality jobs, opportunities for enterprise and funds for conservation. But if it is not managed well, tourism can have negative impacts on local communities and environments, creating long-term problems for local residents, which can ultimately lead to the decline of tourism in the destination</li> </ul>			
<b>B2</b>	<p><b>The aim of sustainable tourism</b> is to increase the benefits and reduce the negative impacts caused by tourism for destinations. This can be achieved by managing impacts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>protecting natural environments, wildlife and natural resources when developing and managing tourism activities</li> <li>providing authentic tourist experiences that celebrate and conserve heritage and culture</li> <li>creating economic benefits for communities through employment and income-earning opportunities.</li> </ul>			

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**Component 3: Influences on Global Travel and Tourism Learning Objective B**

<b>B3</b>	<p>Visitors can be educated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>to encourage them to reduce their negative impacts on the local community and culture</li> <li>how to behave and dress appropriately without causing offence to local communities.</li> <li>how to show respect for traditions and religions or how to avoid conflict or to give practical items/donations to local projects and not give money to locals/discourage reliance on begging.</li> </ul>			
<b>B3</b>	transport and essential infrastructure can be established/improved to benefit local people/communities			
<b>B3</b>	local communities can be consulted/involved in the decision-making stage of tourism development			
<b>B3</b>	local communities have a share or ownership of a resort/lodge and provide staffing			
<b>B3</b>	taxes are imposed on incoming visitors and the money raised is used for community projects.			
<b>B4</b>	tourism can provide employment and training opportunities for local people, and give them access to higher-paid jobs			
<b>B4</b>	visitors can be encouraged to support local communities by buying local produce, crafts and food, and using local transport			
<b>B4</b>	governments can restrict the involvement of foreign-owned companies, all-inclusive resorts and foreign staff to benefit the local economy; have tourist prices and local prices			
<b>B4</b>	visitor spend can be increased and retained by encouraging overnight stays, longer breaks, and local currency schemes.			
<b>B5</b>	<p>visitors can be managed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>restricting the number of visitors allowed into a destination</li> <li>controlling movements</li> <li>direction of flow</li> <li>issuing visas and permits</li> </ul>			
<b>B5</b>	<p>traffic can be managed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>restricting traffic/vehicle types allowed into a destination</li> <li>providing frequent public transport</li> <li>adequate parking and facilities</li> <li>park and ride schemes</li> </ul>			
<b>B5</b>	visitors are encouraged to use alternate types of transport – hybrids, green and electric-powered transport			
<b>B5</b>	<p>planning is controlled:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>building regulations</li> <li>planning permission</li> <li>size and location of developments</li> <li>maintaining local style in scale and design</li> </ul>			
<b>B5</b>	<p>visitors are educated on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>how they can reduce their impact on the local environment</li> <li>ways to contribute towards looking after the local environment</li> <li>the wildlife, natural world and special qualities of the environment</li> </ul>			

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<b>B5</b>	resources are controlled responsibly, including waste management, energy and water supplies – restricting fountains and water features that do not recycle water, limiting the amount of pools			
<b>B5</b>	natural areas vulnerable to the high volume of visitors are protected by legislation/regulations; creating nature/marine reserves; limiting or preventing access.			