## Hazards for tourism

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Atmospheric</th>
<th>Earth (Geological)</th>
<th>Biologic</th>
<th>Human</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cyclones</td>
<td>Earthquakes</td>
<td>Human epidemics</td>
<td>Industrial accidents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tornadoes</td>
<td>Tsunamis</td>
<td>Plant epidemics</td>
<td>Traffic accidents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storms</td>
<td>Landslides</td>
<td>Animal epidemics</td>
<td>Crime; Terrorism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Floods</td>
<td>Volcanoes</td>
<td>Plagues</td>
<td>Economic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frosts</td>
<td>Erosion</td>
<td>Fires</td>
<td>Political conflict</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Adapted from Granger, K. (2000). "An information infrastructure for disaster management in Pacific island countries."*
Risk management in tourism destinations

- Risks and possible consequences in two levels:
  - For the DESTINATION (Local community)
  - For the TOURISTS
Risks for tourists

- Environmental
- Diseases
- Financial
- Socio-cultural
- Product liability
- Property damage
- Security
- …
Risks for tourism destinations

- Human looses
- Property loose
- Environmental damages
- Decrease of income
- ......................................
The Tourist Health and Safety Continuum: Severity and Frequency of Incidents

Risks in Tourism Destinations

The basis of risk management

Risk = %Hazard x Vulnerability/Capacity
Why tourism destinations is a special case of Risk mgmt

- Natural disaster in a tourism destination:
  - Local people
  - Tourist

- The distribution of tourism in time and space is the crucial factor for risk management in tourism destinations
Why tourism destinations is a special case of Risk mgmt

- As a general rule more tourists:
  - Increase the vulnerability
  - Decrease the capacity
- During a Natural Disaster tourists are a “threat” for the local community
- They can become an advantage if they are properly informed
What we should assess?

- Seasonality of tourism
  - Load of tourists as an absolute number during different seasons
  - Load of tourism in relation to seasons with higher exposure to natural hazards
More on seasonality

- Special events in the destination and in the areas close to the destination
  - National Holidays
  - Religious events
  - Cultural events
  - ........
What we should assess?

- Composition of the tourism load
  - Nationalities
  - Age groups with special needs (children, old people, families)
  - People with disabilities
  - Tourists with specific interests and capacities
What we should assess?

- Distribution of the tourism load
  - Landmarks
  - Pilgrimages
  - Restaurants and other entertainment places
  - Open areas (including beaches)
  - Other places with high visitation

- Relative spatial distribution of tourists and locals
Create simple tools to assess these specificities

- Tables showing the seasonality of tourism and the probability of natural hazards
  - Historical data on tourism arrivals
  - Historical data on natural hazards
Tourism seasonality and natural hazards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Number of tourists</th>
<th>% of natural hazards</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>March</td>
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<td>...........</td>
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<tr>
<td>December</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Create simple tools to assess these specificities

- Maps or simple graphs showing the distribution of tourists in the destination
  - During various seasons
  - During the day
  - During special events
The multi-stakeholder power

- Local authorities and institutional stakeholders have the knowledge to assess historical data.
- Local tourism business have the knowledge to assess tourist’s behaviours.
- Local communities have the knowledge to “guide” foreigners.