Role of tourism in protected areas development. Deconstructing the myth

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AIMS AND STRUCTURE

• Aims: analyse the impact of touristic measures both from LEADER PROGRAM and Natural Park Management Planning in the characterization and localization of private touristic services in the Natural Park of Sierra de las Nieves, Málaga, Spain.

• Structure
  – Literature
  – Sources and methodology
  – Study area
  – Results
  – Discussion
Literature: does tourism encourage rural development? Does public use of outdoor recreation encourage tourism?
Literature: does tourism encourage rural development? Does public use of outdoor recreation encourage tourism?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>planning</th>
<th>literature</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>For</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NATURAL PARK MANAGEMENT PLANNING</td>
<td>Larrubia, R. Navarro, s. Luque, A. (2001)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEADER II</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Against</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Benós, Cazenave and Milian (2007)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Troitiño et al (2005)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
UICN vs Benós et al

“What does protection contribute to our understanding of rural matters, as a category of reasoning and geographic selection? How does protection interact with other structural components? In what way does protection modify the other structural components?”

Benós, Cazenave and Milian (2007, 48)
**Classification of the objectives of natural park management figures (2003) under their general management criteria. Good intentions without embodiment**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GENERAL MANAGEMENT CRITERIA</th>
<th>NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PLAN OBJECTIVES</th>
<th>USE AND MANAGEMENT GUIDING PLAN OBJECTIVES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Preservation of natural and cultural resources</td>
<td>1. <em>Abies pinsapo</em> forests continuity ought to their high ecologic value and as emblematic formation of 2. Forest conservation and regeneration as a mean to avoid both soil erosion and climatic change 4. Conservation of geodiversity and biodiversity, especially of habitats and species include in LIC. 5. Keeping good condition water resources quality 10. Appropriate development of buildings and infrastructures into the Park, in order to protect its landscape both from the visual and identity view point.</td>
<td>1. To encourage regeneration and rejuvenation of autochthonous forest: <em>Abies pinsapo</em>, <em>Taxus bacata</em> and <em>Quercus faginea</em>, specially against herbivores 2. To maintain actual growing of <em>Abies pinsapo</em> forest growth trend regard factors. 3. To encourage pines forests evolution, when ecologic conditions let it, to heterogeneous forest with a high number of <em>quercus</em> 4. To encourage bush formations and improving pastures. 5. To preserve and to keep bank ecosystems as a tool for hydrologic protection and support of important ecologic processes 6. To counteract erosive processes detected, and assuring vegetal coverage avoiding new ones. 7. To protect and to encourage, rationally, the number of <em>Capra Pyrenaica</em>, and, in order to it, improving the health condition of cattle and adapt the cattle charge to the natural park resources. 8. To preserve ecologic interesting habitats, specially those gathered in Annex I of Directive 92/43/CEE, 21st May, Annex II and Annex IV and also species gathered in Annex I of Directive 79/409/CEE and Annex IV and also species gathered in Annex I of Directive 79/409/CEE 2nd April. Habitats and species classified as priority will be taken into account specially. 9. To recover <em>Capreolus capreolus</em>, <em>Oryctolagus cuniculus</em> and <em>Alectoris rufa</em> populations. 16. To correct and to minimize under landscape integration criteria the negative impact of buildings and infrastructures according with the natural environment where they were placed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sustainable use</td>
<td>3. To make compatible uses and activities with natural resources preservation 6. To facilitate those socioeconomics conditions that avoid rural communities uprooting and foster their progress, promoting the socioeconomic land use compatible with natural resources preservation 8. To take advantage of Natural Park cultural Heritage from an integrated view point, as a potential resource for sustainable development politics, promoting its rational use as a cultural and economic development tool if this use doesn’t implies natural values damage.</td>
<td>10. To foster natural resources use into sustainable development principles, looking for their uses diversification and the engagement of Natural Park local communities</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Classification of the objectives of natural park management figures (2003) under their general management criteria. Good intentions without embodiment

<table>
<thead>
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<th>USE AND MANAGEMENT GUIDING PLAN OBJECTIVES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rural tourism and active tourism</td>
<td>7. To foster role for the development of public use activities in a compatible way with the preservation of natural resources, allowing citizens to use them and to approach to their natural and cultural values. 9. To integrate natural and cultural Heritage values in the development of educational programs that promote public awareness favourable to their preservation.</td>
<td>11. To develop all the programs, services and equipments that support public use. 12. To minimize the potential impacts steamed from public use activities 13. To set up all the measures necessary for a sure visitants use of public equipments. 14. To develop environmental education programs based in natural and cultural Heritage as educational resource.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public use and environmental education</td>
<td>10. Appropriate development of buildings and infrastructures into the Park, in order to protect its landscape both from the visual and identity view point.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Reproduced from Gómez, 2013, p. 198
LEADER PROGRAM

• LEADER II-GAL (Local Action Group) “DESNIEN”: 59.5% of total investment to projects focused in tourism (41.67% of total number of projects) Larrubia, Navarro y Luque, 2001, pp. 182-183)

• Projects: hotels 72.5%
SOURCES AND METHODOLOGY

Methodology: Analysys of:

A) Statistics:
   • employed in hotels and catering number evolution 1991-2011; source
   • private hospitality services evolution 1989-2016

B) Survey to stakeholders:
   • employers (shops, tourism, agriculture)
   • public facilities users
   • institutional players

C) Management planning:
   • Natural Park
   • LEADER II Program

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Municipalities Natural Park</th>
<th>Municipalities in R. Biosphere</th>
<th>Surface in NP ha</th>
<th>Municipality surface ha 2003</th>
<th>% protected surface</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alozaina</td>
<td></td>
<td>3390</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burgo (El)</td>
<td>Burgo (El)</td>
<td>1407</td>
<td>11660</td>
<td>12,07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Casarabonela</td>
<td>Casarabonela</td>
<td>11320</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guaro</td>
<td></td>
<td>2240</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Istán</td>
<td>Istán</td>
<td>1160</td>
<td>9933</td>
<td>11,58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monda</td>
<td>Monda</td>
<td>978</td>
<td>5766</td>
<td>16,95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ojén</td>
<td></td>
<td>8560</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parauta</td>
<td>Parauta</td>
<td>2806</td>
<td>4449</td>
<td>63,63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ronda</td>
<td>Ronda</td>
<td>4757</td>
<td>48131</td>
<td>9,79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tolox</td>
<td>Tolox</td>
<td>6771</td>
<td>9444</td>
<td>72,19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yunquera</td>
<td>Yunquera</td>
<td>2120</td>
<td>5515</td>
<td>36,74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>19999</td>
<td>120408</td>
<td>20,92</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Surface natural park: SIMA
Study area: organic economy basis. An intercalary settlement, smallholding and microplots (ager) and public latifundia (saltus) over a complex and diverse litology

Inhabitants Padron 2016. INE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Town</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alozaina</td>
<td>2030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burgo (El)</td>
<td>1871</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Casarabonela</td>
<td>2573</td>
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<tr>
<td>Guaro</td>
<td>2047</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Istán</td>
<td>1399</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monda</td>
<td>2400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ojén</td>
<td>3385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parauta</td>
<td>230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tolox</td>
<td>2093</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yunquera</td>
<td>2948</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tabla 2. Evolution of plots number according its size 1962'-1972'

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plot size (ha)</th>
<th>1962</th>
<th>1972</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt; 1 ha</td>
<td>9162</td>
<td>60,27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 a &lt; de 5 ha</td>
<td>4342</td>
<td>28,56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; de 5 ha</td>
<td>1698</td>
<td>11,17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>total</td>
<td>15202</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Study area. Functional basis of settlement organization: land uses intensification gradient according to water availability and agronomic potential: irrigated terraces over travertinos; dry fruit trees in dry stone terraces (shale) and crops over flysch; grazing and forest over marbres and peridotites.
Study area. Two main changes since 1940’. One, a stronger forest stewardship focused in the saltus and with two aims: recovering Spanish fir and reforestation of new dams basins with conifers (*P. halepensis*). Between 1940 and 1985 this activity created jobs for inhabitants but grazing in public latifundia was avoided.
Study area. Two main changes since 1940’. Another, since 1960’ *Desarrollismo* (developmentalism) set off rural exodus and national market agriculture. This causes the gradual abandonment of these complexes uses. So the links between ager and saltus are broken.

Evolution of inhabitants number 1900-2000

*Fte. Censos de población 1900-2001. INE, acceso SIMA*
In the context of post-industrial European Union, the declaration as natural park of Sierra de las Nieves in 1989 introduced a new land organisation:

- the mountain functionality has a planetary scale: what this space provide to global biodiversity

- the continuity between ager and saltus based on rural uses of settlements is broken and replaced by a new spatial rationale similar to UICN Vth category):

  - zoning according to biodiversity values: localization of Spanish fir (Abies pinsapo)
  - settlements are inserted under the concept (Act No. 4/1989 of 27 March on the Conservation of Natural Areas and Wildlife) “Socioeconomic Area of Influence”
  - free accessibility (“public use”) to outdoor recreation and with environmental education aims
  - protected area is managed by
    - Natural Resources Planning
    - Use and management Planning
    - Public Use Planning

- All they are drafted by regional government and approved by a governing body that gathers the different stakeholders. These stakeholders are also defined by regional government


These two planning arise from bottom up initiatives supported by municipalities
RESULTS: Focused in the pattern of localization of touristic public and private services.

1. Is it public outdoor recreation a localization factor? What is the relationship between public outdoor recreation and private hospitality services?

Fig. 1. Sierra de las Nieves Natural Park
RESULTS: Focused in the pattern of localization of touristic public and private services. 1. Is it public outdoor recreation a localization factor? What is the relationship between public outdoor recreation and private hospitality services?

1.-Where do visitors to natural park come from? They come from nearer urban areas (Sevilla, Málaga, Costa del Sol, Campo de Gibraltar). Source (survey, 350 interviews). Road network as driver. Potential area of about 2 millions inhabitants

2.-How much visitors use (per year) public door recreation? About 12,000 (Source: ecocounters)
RESULTS: Focused in the pattern of localization of touristic public and private services. 1. Is it public outdoor recreation a localization factor? What is the relationship between public outdoor recreation and private hospitality services?

3.- Why do visitors come to the park and what can visitors to natural park do?

- Source: Visitors Survey (350 interviews):
  - Hiking and enjoy snow (only some days in the year) as main activities.
  - Only two kind of public use facilities or public outdoor recreation (according to management planning): trail network and outdoor recreation areas, not widespread but focused.

4.- LEADER Program has supported with investment in private touristic activities (hotels, catering) as we have seen

Fig. 1. Sierra de las Nieves Natural Park
RESULTS: Focused in the pattern of localization of touristic public and private services. 1. Is it public outdoor recreation a localization factor? What is the relationship between public outdoor recreation and private hospitality services?

According to UICN and management planning the municipalities
a) with public outdoor recreation (Parauta, El Burgo, Yunquera)
b) nearer to main roads (Parauta, Yunquera)
c) must have more private touristic facilities and so more touristic jobs
Evolution of % employed in hotels and catering 1991-2011.

Evolution of the number of hotels 1989-2016 Source: Consejería de Turismo, Comercio y Deporte [Department of Tourism, Trade and Sport, Regional Government of Andalusia, consulted in SIMA: Andalusian Municipality Information System]
Evolution of the number of guess houses 1989-2011 Source: Consejería de Turismo, Comercio y Deporte [Department of Tourism, Trade and Sport, Regional Government of Andalusia, consulted in SIMA: Andalusian Municipality Information System]
Evolution of the number of restaurants 1989-2009 Source: Consejería de Turismo, Comercio y Deporte [Department of Tourism, Trade and Sport, Regional Government of Andalusia, consulted in SIMA: Andalusian Municipality Information System]
Evolution of the number of campings 2001-2016 Source: Consejería de Turismo, Comercio y Deporte [Department of Tourism, Trade and Sport, Regional Government of Andalusia, consulted in SIMA: Andalusian Municipality Information System]
Evolution of the number of rural houses 2001-2016
Source: Consejería de Turismo, Comercio y Deporte [Department of Tourism, Trade and Sport, Regional Government of Andalusia, consulted in SIMA: Andalusian Municipality Information System]
Evolution of the number of apartments houses 2001-2016
Source: Consejería de Turismo, Comercio y Deporte [Department of Tourism, Trade and Sport, Regional Government of Andalusia, consulted in SIMA: Andalusian Municipality Information System]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Businesses 2009</th>
<th>nº</th>
<th>nº/inhab. 2009</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Farms</td>
<td>2228</td>
<td>0,10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing industry</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>0,005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building</td>
<td>237</td>
<td>0,01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services</td>
<td>782</td>
<td>0,04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tourism</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>0,0016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>1160</td>
<td>0,05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nº de inhabitants</td>
<td>21818</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Synthesis

1. There is an increasing of all kind of private touristic services in all the municipalities, but
2. There isn’t spatial relationship between public and private touristic services
3. Each municipality has a different specialisation ought to different factors:
   1. Apartments: Tolox, an old spa; Ojén, nearness to Costa del Sol
   2. Rural houses are the service preferred by the little village of Parauta, where the most frequented public outdoor recreation is
   3. El Burgo, with public outdoor recreation, is the municipality less interested in private touristic services and Casarabonela, out of the natural park, is the municipality more interested
   4. Yunquera, with public outdoor recreation, is the municipality with the greater increasing of private touristic services, but without hotels
   5. The private touristic services with more increasing are those that need less touristic jobs (rural houses, 10, apartments, 17). They may be considered as providing a supplement to familiar income
Discussion

The municipalities with more increasing of both employment and private services in tourism have not public outdoor recreation and only one, Yunquera, has known an important increasing of jobs in tourism.
The another two municipalities (El Burgo and Parauta)
- Show a decreasing of jobs according with a low number of private touristic services demanding employment (hotels, restaurants)
- After almost 30 years after the declaration of natural park, have the lower values

WHY?

1. The validity of Cazenave et al proposal: the decoupling among measures encouraging touristic activities and agrarian basis of society. Negative interaction between
   1. A sociological perspective.
   2. Outdoor recreation are not linked to Rural Goods and Services (Esparcia y Buciega, )
2. Public outdoor recreation attract a kind of visitor that doesn’t use private hospitality
The validity of Cazenave et al proposal: the decoupling among measures encouraging touristic activities and agrarian basis of society. Negative interaction between A sociological perspective. Outdoor recreation are not linked to Rural Goods and Services (Esparcia y Buciega, )

• A sociological perspective: Basis “Linking empirically the different cultural features of each community with the ways of taking up of new wealth and with the ways of socialization or social interaction” (own translation from Bericat, 1985, 25)

• No LEADER II neither Natural Park Planning have worked this perspective, so, peasants, as more extended social class, and also small traders and catering keepers don’t understand tourism as an activity linked to their farms, shops or bars
The validity of Cazenave et al proposal: the decoupling among measures encouraging touristic activities and agrarian basis of society. Negative interaction between
A sociological perspective.
Outdoor recreation are not linked to Rural Goods and Services (Esparcia y Buciega, )

• This generates the negative interaction: They don`t change/adaptate their businesses to the multifunctionality encouraged by its proximity to natural park
The validity of Cazenave et al proposal: the decoupling among measures encouraging touristic activities and agrarian basis of society.

2.-Public outdoor recreation attract a kind of visitor that doesn’t use private hospitality

This negative interaction is reinforced by: Public outdoor recreation attract a kind of visitor that doesn’t use private hospitality

![Pie charts showing visitor responses](image)

**Fig. 5.** Visitors answers about touristic resorts used in their visit
Source: Inquiry (See References)

Reproduced from Gómez, 2013, p. 197
Sources and Bibliography


BOJA ESPAÑA. *Decreto 344/2003, de 9 de diciembre, por el que se aprueba el PORN y PRUG del Parque Natural Sierra de las Nieves [2003 Natural resources management plans for the Sierra de las Nieves natural park]* (Boja nº 14, de 22 de enero de 2004) Available at http://www.juntadeandalucia.es/medioambiente/portal_web/web/temas_ambientales/espacios_protegidos/planificacion/PORN/PRUG_Sierra_Nieves/decreto344snieves.pdf Last accessed: November 2012.


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Inquiry in Sierra de las Nieves Natural Park, October 2010 - June 2011, 350 replies, in the project Methodological Development on Assessing the Capacity of Protected Areas for Recreational Uses.