



# 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 PRROGRAM 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
  - Discusion

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?

	planning	literature
For	UICN CAT. V	Pulido , J.L. (2008)
	NATURAL PARK MANAGEMENT PLANNING	Larrubia, R. Navarro, s. Luque, A.(2001)
	LEADER II	
Against		Benós, Cazenave and Milian (2007)
		Troitiño et al (2005)

CATEGORY V	Protected Landscape/Seascape: protected area managed mainly for landscape/seascape conservation and recreation
<p><b>Definition</b> Area of land, with coast and sea as appropriate, where the interaction of people and nature over time has produced an area of distinct character with significant aesthetic, ecological and/or cultural value, and often with high biological diversity. Safeguarding the integrity of this traditional interaction is vital to the protection, maintenance and evolution of such an area.</p> <p><b>Objectives of Management</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>to maintain the harmonious interaction of nature and culture through the protection of landscape and/or seascape and the continuation of traditional land uses, building practices and social and cultural manifestations;</li> <li>to support lifestyles and economic activities which are in harmony with nature and the preservation of the social and cultural fabric of the communities concerned;</li> <li>to maintain the diversity of landscape and habitat, and of associated species and ecosystems;</li> <li>to eliminate where necessary, and thereafter prevent, land uses and activities which are inappropriate in scale and/or character;</li> <li>to provide opportunities for public enjoyment through recreation and tourism appropriate in type and scale to the essential qualities of the area;</li> <li>to encourage scientific and educational activities which will contribute to the long term well-being of resident populations and to the development of public support for the environmental protection of such areas; and</li> <li>to bring benefits to, and to contribute to the welfare of, the local community through the provision of natural products (such as forest and fisheries products) and services (such as clean water or income derived from sustainable forms of tourism).</li> </ul>	

p. 200

# 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

GENERAL MANAGEMENT CRITERIA	NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PLAN OBJECTIVES	USE AND MANAGEMENT GUIDING PLAN OBJECTIVES
Preservation of natural and cultural resources	<p>1. <i>Abies pinsapo</i> forests continuity ought to their high ecologic value and as emblematic formation of</p> <p>2. Forest conservation and regeneration as a mean to avoid both soil erosion and climatic change</p> <p>4. Conservation of geodiversity and biodiversity, especially of habitats and species include in LIC.</p> <p>5. Keeping good condition water resources quality</p> <p>10. Appropriate development of buildings and infrastructures into the Park, in order to protect its landscape both from the visual and identity view point.</p>	<p>1. To encourage regeneration and rejuvenation of autochthones forest: <i>Abies pinsapo</i>, <i>Taxus bacata</i> and <i>Quercus faginea</i>, specially against herbivores</p> <p>2. To maintain actual growing of <i>Abies pinsapo</i> forest growth trend regard factors.</p> <p>3. To encourage pines forests evolution, when ecologic conditions let it, to heterogeneous forest with a high number of <i>quercus</i></p> <p>4. To encourage bush formations and improving pastures.</p> <p>5. To preserve and to keep bank ecosystems as a tool for hydrologic protection and support of important ecologic processes</p> <p>6. To counteract erosive processes detected, and assuring vegetal coverage avoiding new ones.</p> <p>7. To protect and to encourage, rationally, the number of <i>Capra Pyrenaica</i>, and, in order to it, improving the health condition of cattle and adapt the cattle charge to the natural park resources.</p> <p>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 2<sup>nd</sup> April. Habitats and species classified as priority will be taken into account specially.</p> <p>9. To recover <i>Capreolus capreolus</i>, <i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i> and <i>Alectoris rufa</i> populations.</p> <p>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.</p>
Sustainable use	<p>3. To make compatible uses and activities with natural resources preservation</p> <p>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</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>10. To foster natural resources use into sustainable development principles, looking for their uses diversification and the engagement of Natural Park local communities</p>

## Classification of the objectives of natural park management figures (2003) under their general management criteria. Good intentions without embodiment

GENERAL MANAGEMENT CRITERIA	NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PLAN OBJECTIVES	USE AND MANAGEMENT GUIDING PLAN OBJECTIVES
Rural tourism and active tourism		
Public use and environmental education	<p>7. To foster rol 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.</p> <p>9. To integrate natural and cultural Heritage values in the development of educational programs that promote public awareness favourable to their preservation</p>	<p>11. To develop all the programs, services and equipments that support public use.</p> <p>12. To minimize the potential impacts steamed from public use activities</p> <p>13. To set up all the measures necessary for a sure visitants use of public equipments.</p> <p>14. To develop environmental education programs based in natural and cultural Heritage as educational resource</p>
Infrastructures	<p>10. Appropriate development of buildings and infrastructures into the Park, in order to protect its landscape both from the visual and identity view point.</p>	

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:

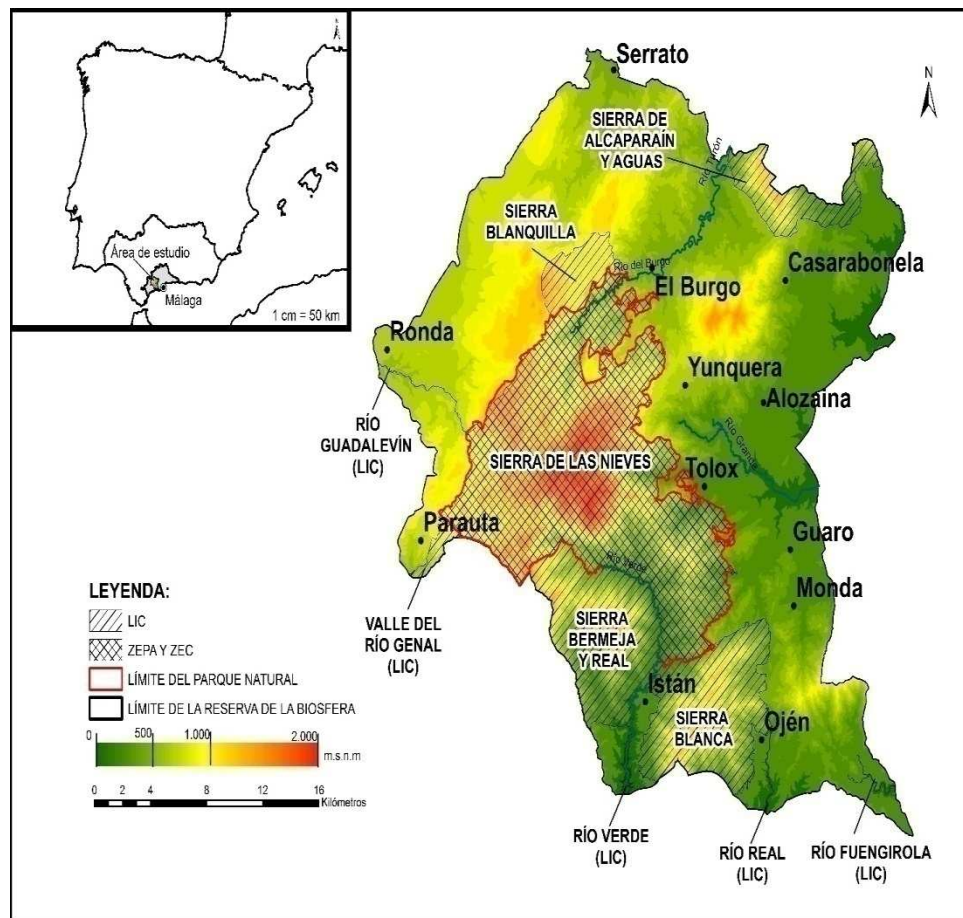
- employers (shops, tourism, agriculture)
- public facilities users
- institutional players

C) Management planning:

- Natural Park
- LEADER II Program

**STUDY AREA: 3 kinds of protected areas overlapped: Natural park Sierra de las Nieves (1989), Biosphere Reserve Sierra de las Nieves (1995), Natura 2000 Network (2015)**

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



Source.:

[http://www.juntadeandalucia.es/medioambiente/web/Bloques\\_Tematicos/Patrimonio\\_Natural\\_Usos\\_Y\\_Gestion/Espacios\\_Protegidos/PDS/PDS\\_Sierra\\_de\\_las\\_Nieves/parte1.pdf](http://www.juntadeandalucia.es/medioambiente/web/Bloques_Tematicos/Patrimonio_Natural_Usos_Y_Gestion/Espacios_Protegidos/PDS/PDS_Sierra_de_las_Nieves/parte1.pdf). October 2010.

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

Alozaina	2030
Burgo (El)	1871
Casarabonela	2573
Guaro	2047
Istán	1399
Monda	2400
Ojén	3385
Parauta	230
Tolox	2093
Yunquera	2948

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

Plot size (ha)	1962		1972	
	Total	%	Total	%
< 1 ha	9162	60,27	4333	31,44
1 a < de 5 ha	4342	28,56	4219	30,61
> de 5 ha	1698	11,17	5231	37,95
total	15202	100	13783	100

Fte.. INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADÍSTICA *Censo agrario de 1962. Datos provinciales, provincia de Málaga.* Madrid, INE. y . *Censo agrario de 1972. Datos provinciales, provincia de Málaga.* Madrid, INE.





**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

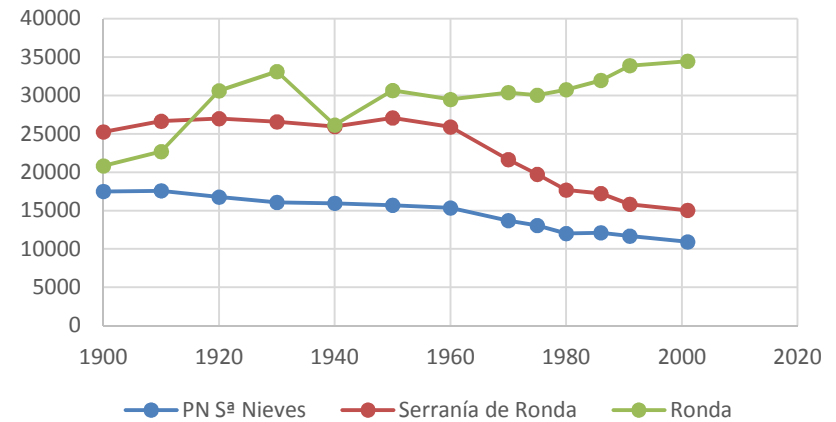


Foto Diego Javier  
Sánchez Guerra

**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

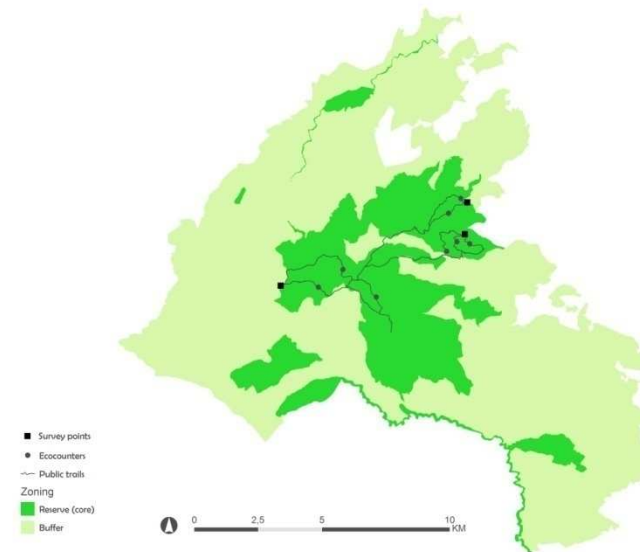


Fte. Censos de población 1900-2001. INE, acceso SIMA

## Study area: 1989 environmental values for what and for who? A new land organisation? A project-region, 1. Natural Park, 1989

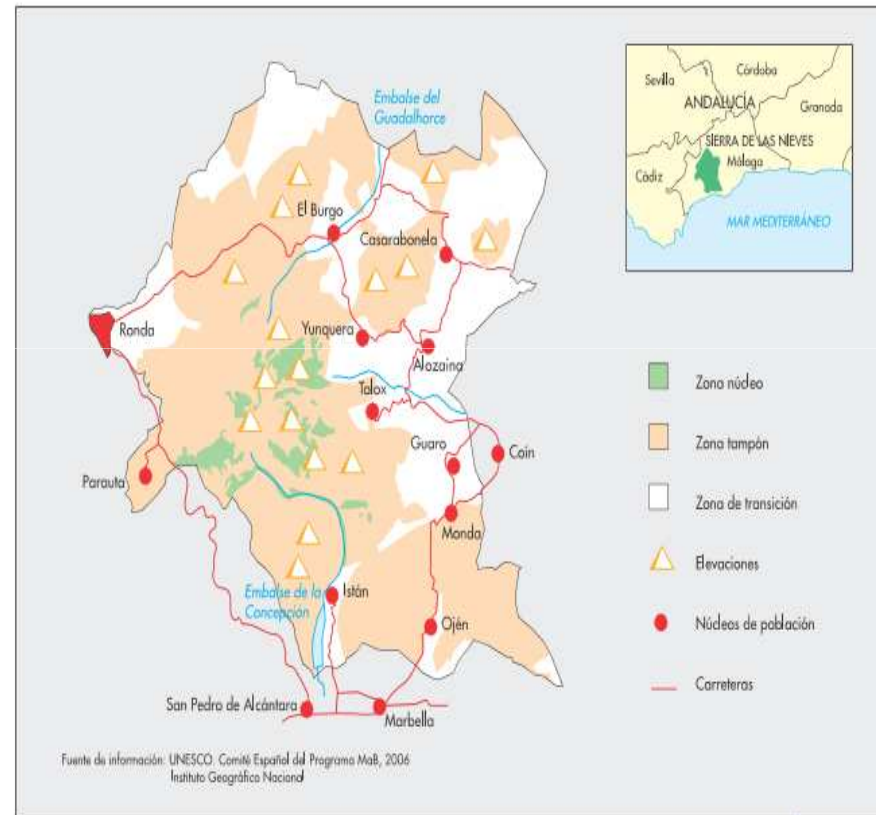
In the context of post-industrial European Union, the declaration as natural park of Sierra de las Nieves in 1989 introduced a new land organisation:

- 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 accesibility (“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





**Study area: 1989 environmental values for what and for who? A new land organisation? A project-region, 2. Biosphere Reserve Sierra de las Nieves 1995 and Mancomunidad de municipios Sierra de las Nieves**



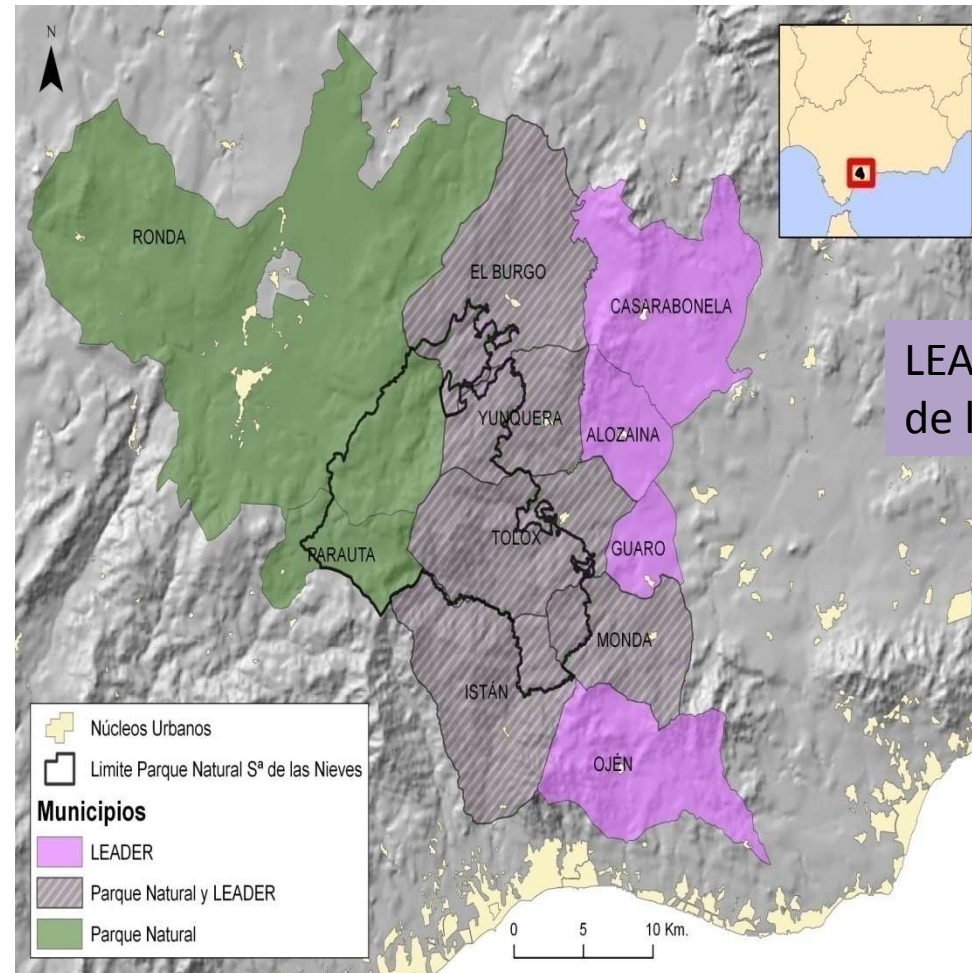
[http://www.juntadeandalucia.es/medioambiente/web/Bloques\\_Tematicos/Patrimonio\\_Natural.\\_Uso\\_Y\\_Gestion/Espacios\\_Protegidos/Reservas\\_de\\_la\\_biosfera/RB\\_14\\_snieves.pdf](http://www.juntadeandalucia.es/medioambiente/web/Bloques_Tematicos/Patrimonio_Natural._Uso_Y_Gestion/Espacios_Protegidos/Reservas_de_la_biosfera/RB_14_snieves.pdf)



**Study area: 1989 environmental values for what and for who? A new land organisation? A project-region, 3. LEADER PROGRAM II (1995-99), with two different areas: Ronda and Sierra de las Nieves**

These two planning arise from bottom up initiatives supported by municipalities

LEADER Ronda



LEADER Sierra de las Nieves

**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?**

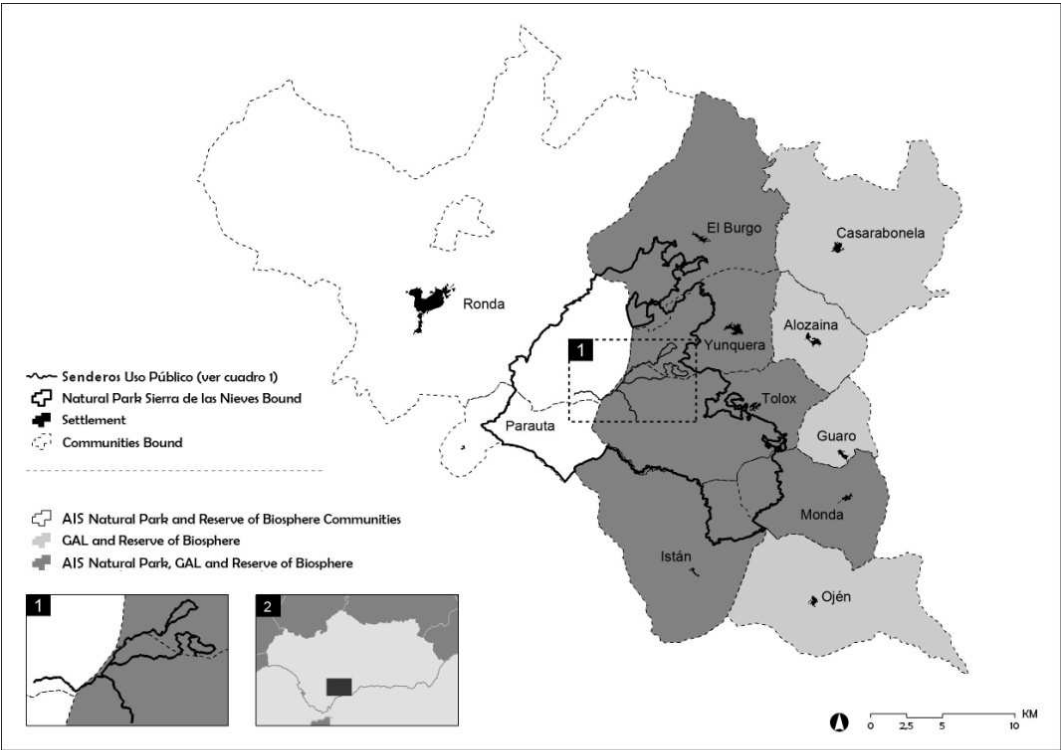
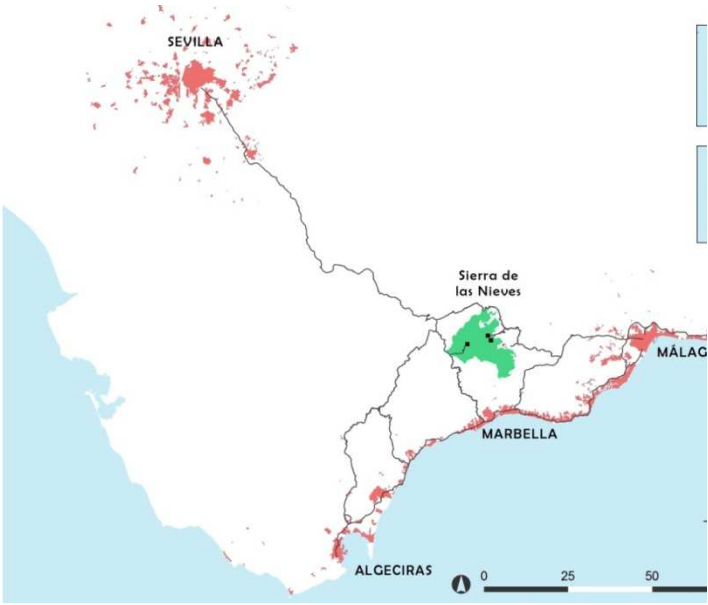
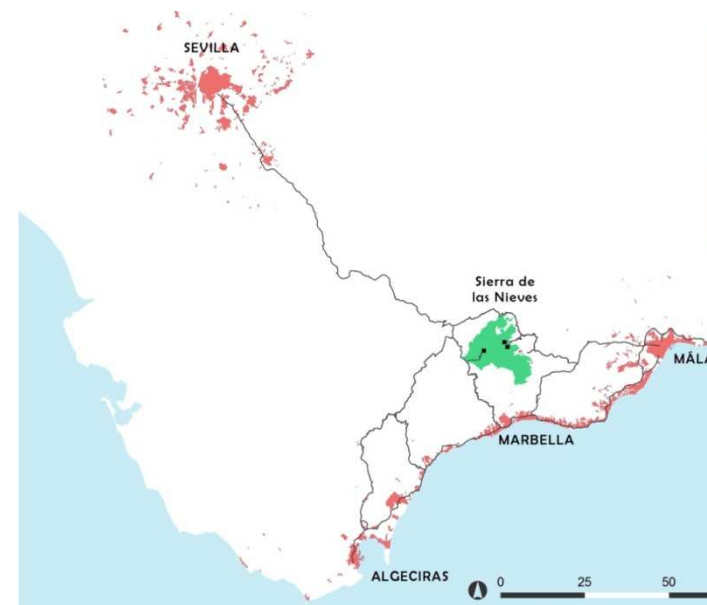


Fig. 1. Sierra de las Nieves Natural Park



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 outdoor 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

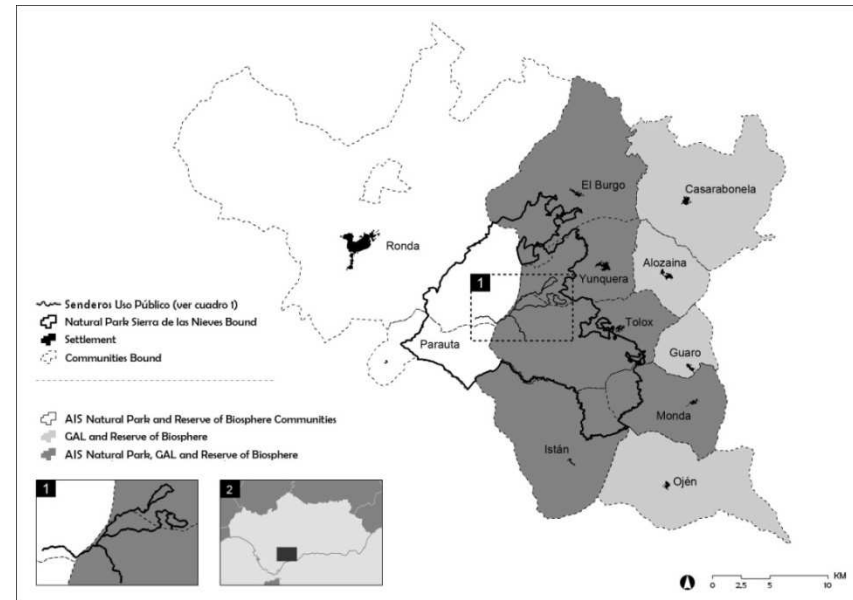


Fig. 1. Sierra de las Nieves Natural Park

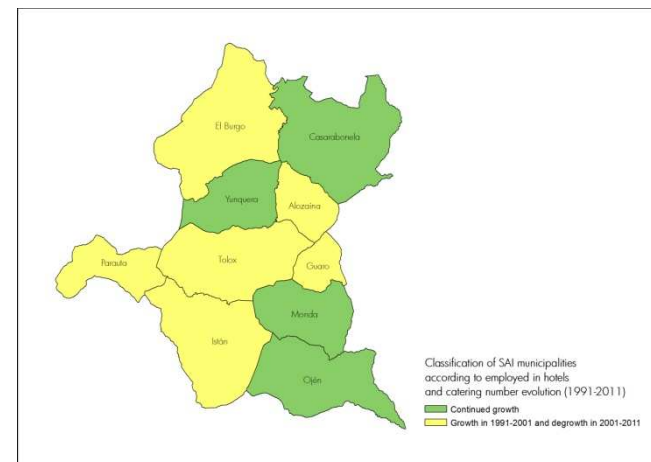
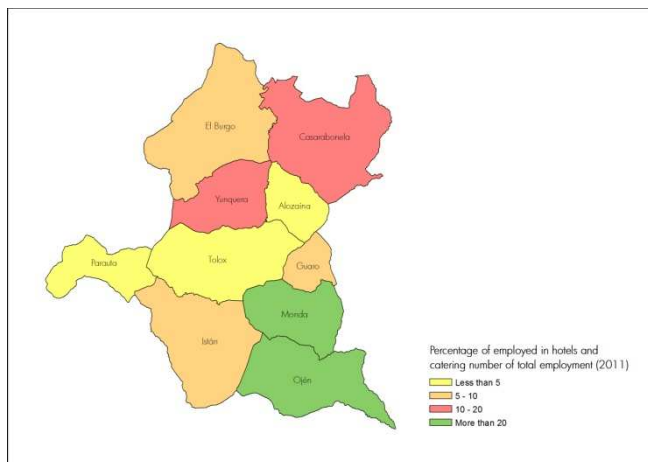
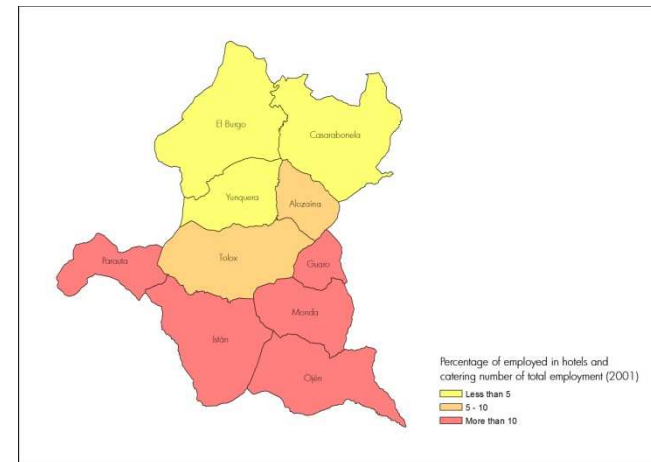
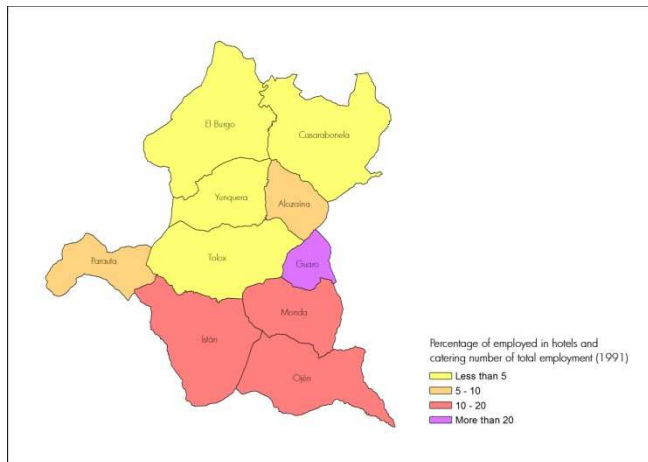
RESULTS: Focused in the pattern of localization of touristic public and private services. 1. Is it public outdoor recreation a localization factor? What is the relationship between public outdoor recreation and private hospitality services?

According to UICN and management planning the municipalities

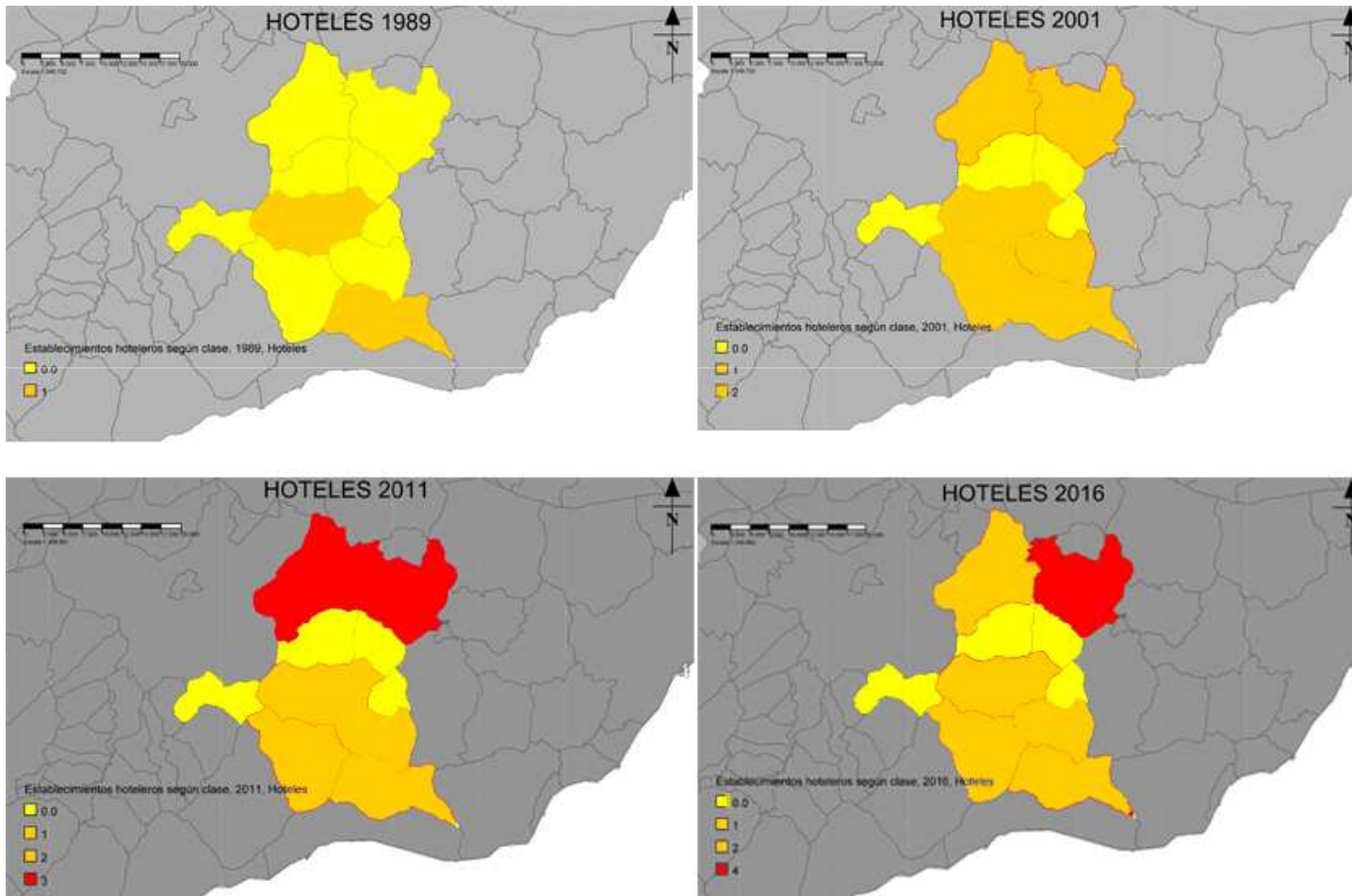
- a) with public outdoor recreation (Parauta, El Burgo, Yunquera)
- b) nearer to main roads (Parauta, Yunquera)
- c) must have more private touristic facilities and so more touristic jobs

# Evolution of % employed in hotels and catering 1991-2011.

Source: Population Census of 1991, 2001, 2011

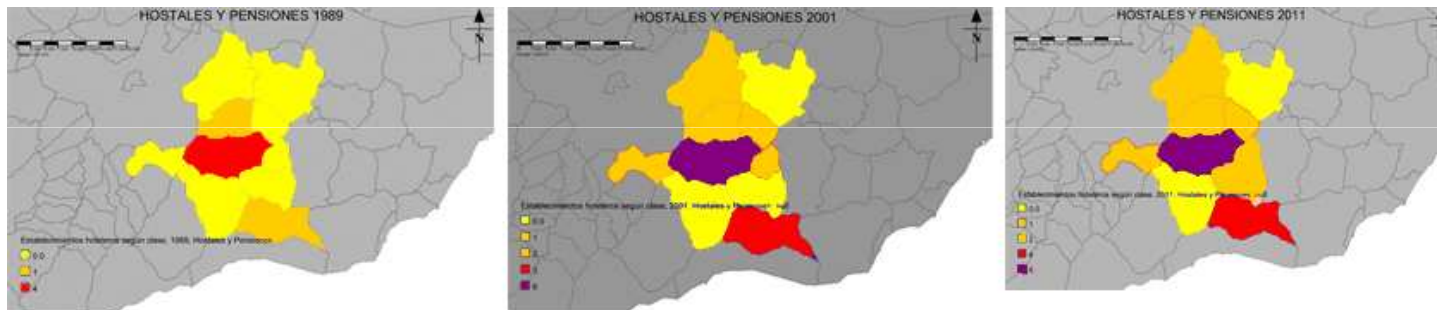


**Evolution of the number of hotels 1989-2016** Source: Consejería de Turismo, Comercio y Deporte [Department of Tourism, Trade and Sport, Regional Government of Andalusia, consulted in SIMA: Andalusian Municipality Information System]



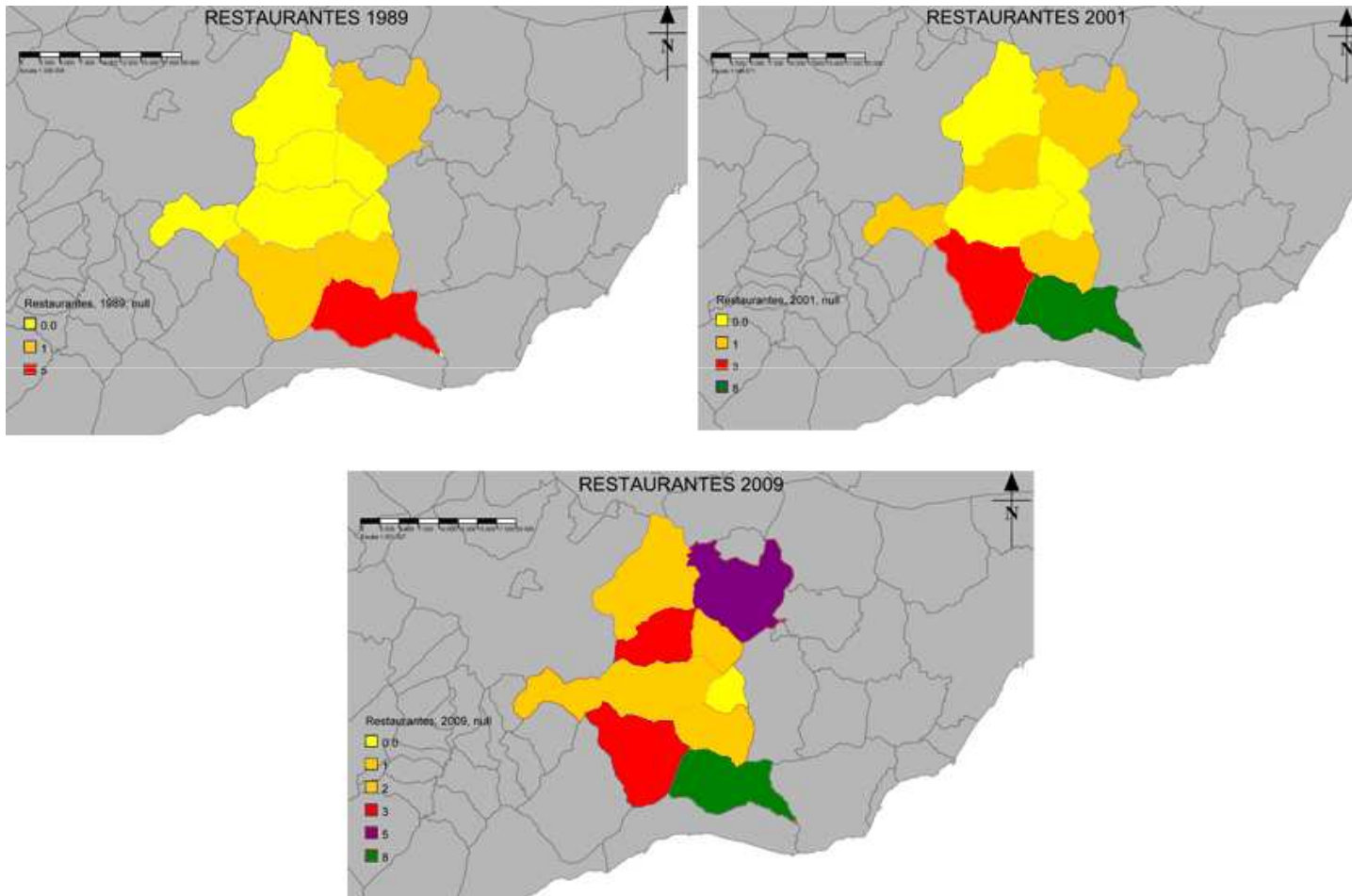


**Evolution of the number of guess houses 1989-2011** Source: Consejería de Turismo, Comercio y Deporte [Department of Tourism, Trade and Sport, Regional Government of Andalusia, consulted in SIMA: Andalusian Municipality Information System]

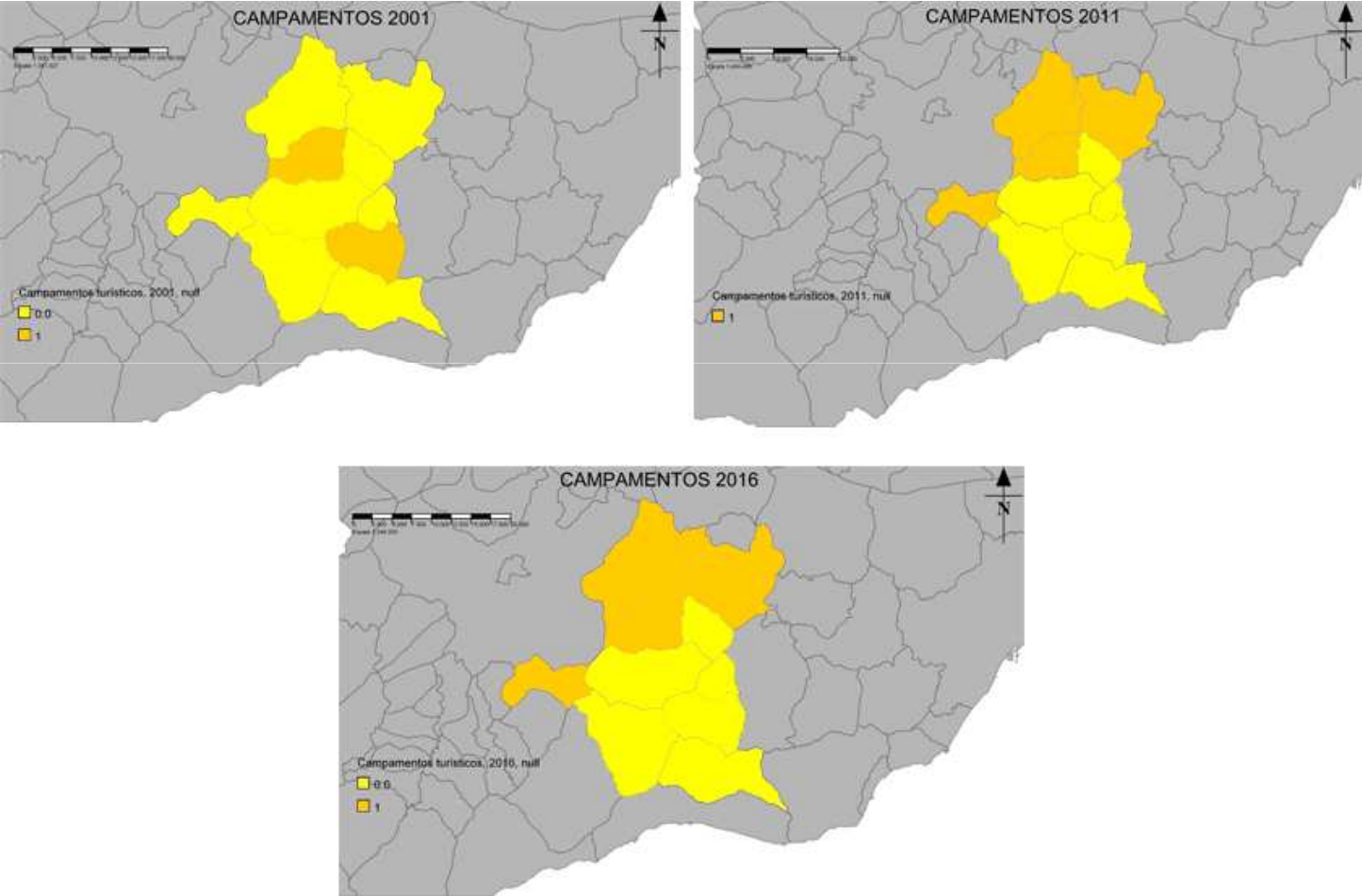




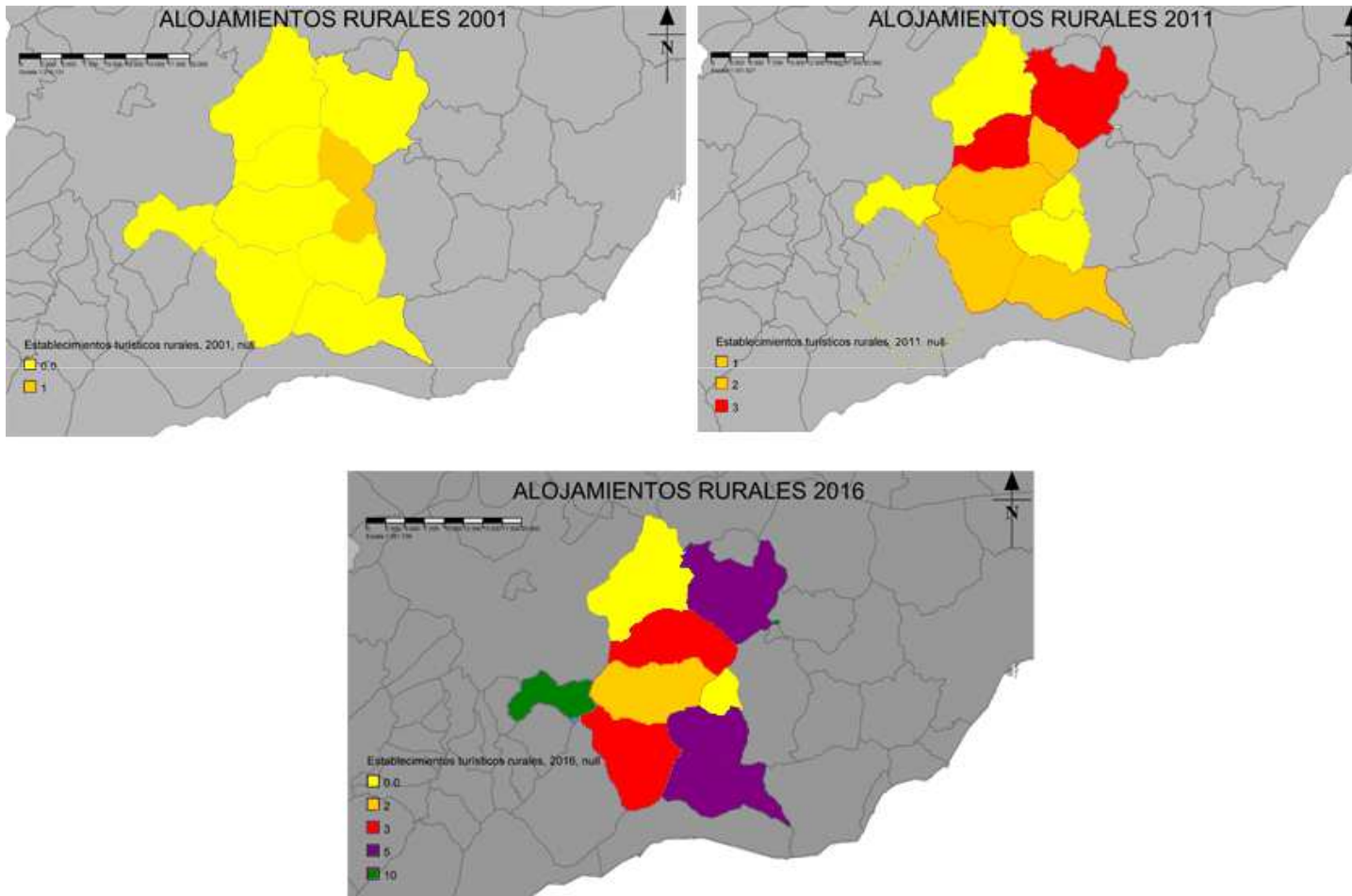
**Evolution of the number of restaurants 1989-2009** Source: Consejería de Turismo, Comercio y Deporte [Department of Tourism, Trade and Sport, Regional Government of Andalusia, consulted in SIMA: Andalusian Municipality Information System]



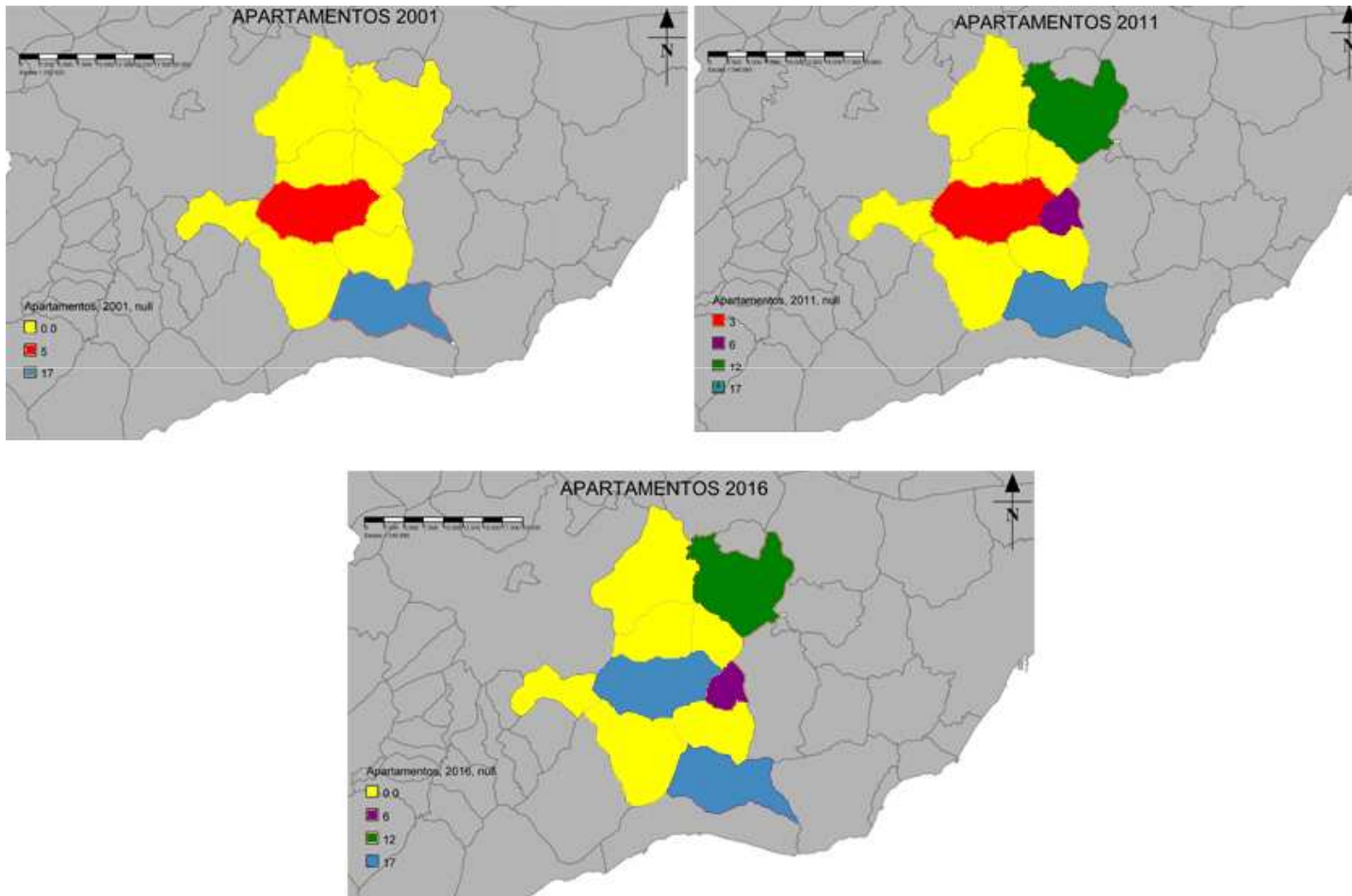
**Evolution of the number of campings 2001-2016** Source: Consejería de Turismo, Comercio y Deporte [Department of Tourism, Trade and Sport, Regional Government of Andalusia, consulted in SIMA: Andalusian Municipality Information System]



**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]



<b>Businesses 2009</b>	<b>n°</b>	<b>n°/inhab. 2009</b>
Farms	2228	0,10
Manufacturing industry	105	0,005
Building	237	0,01
Services	782	0,04
Tourism	36	0,0016
TOTAL	1160	0,05
n° de inhabitants	21818	

# 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

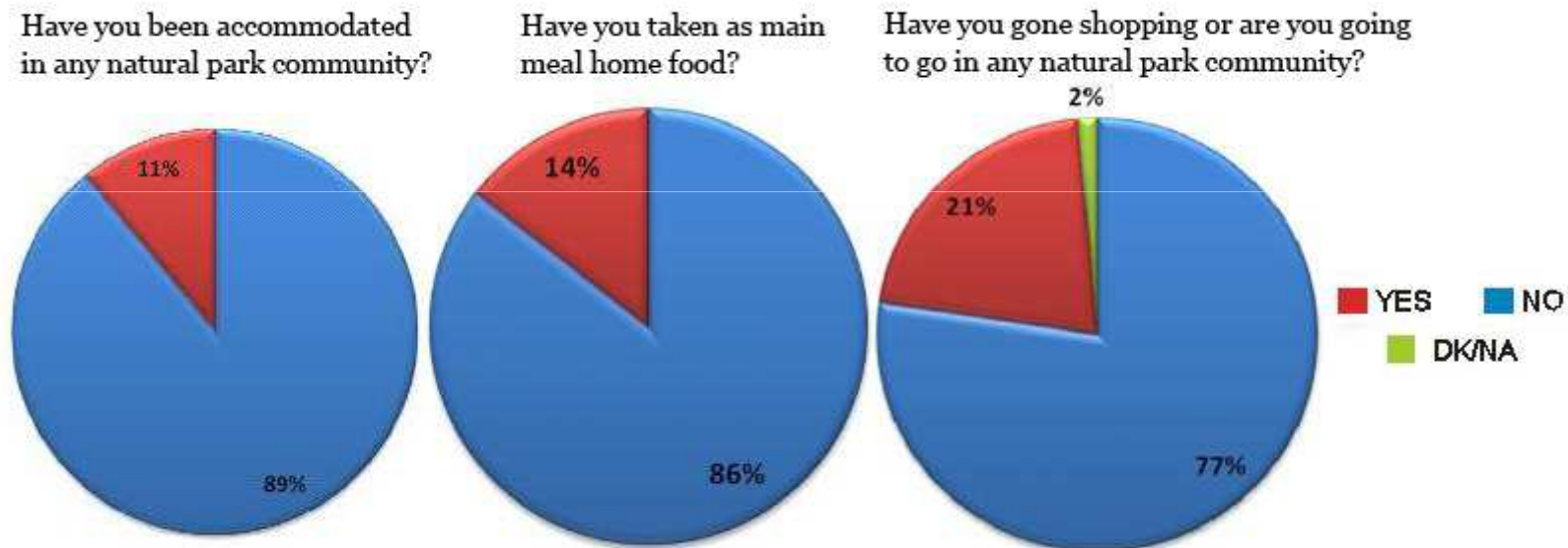


Fig. 5. Visitors answers about touristic resorts used in their visit  
Source: Inquiry (See References)

Reproduced from Gómez, 2013, p. 197

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