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Strategic Environmental Assessment for Tourism:

Less than 100% Pure – reactive versus strategic assessment for policies and plans

PROFESSOR DAVID G SIMMONS
LINCOLN UNIVERSITY
NEW ZEALAND



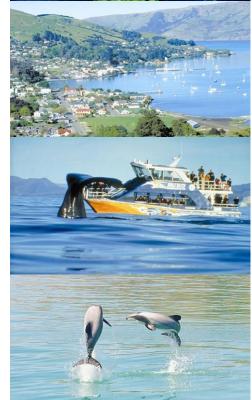


The peculiar nature of tourism, combining public and private sector management, and delivering environmental services as well as transport and hospitality ("experiences")

The consumer moves to, and within, the product

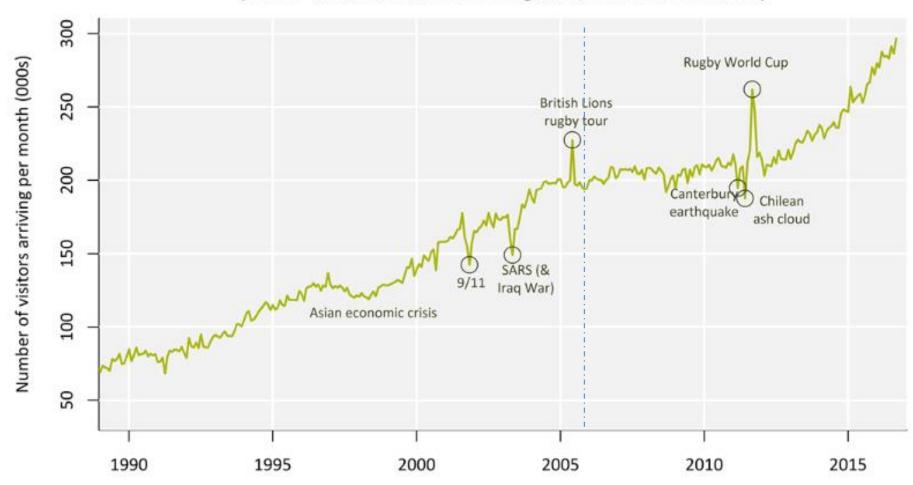
- The 'product / experience' is external to the industry
 - Significant spillover costs
 - Significant risk profile
 - Strong links to ecosystem services
- Open systems for impacts





Understanding the bigger picture

Seasonally adjusted visitor arrivals to New Zealand (source = International Travel and Migration, Statistics New Zealand)







Outcomes: regional

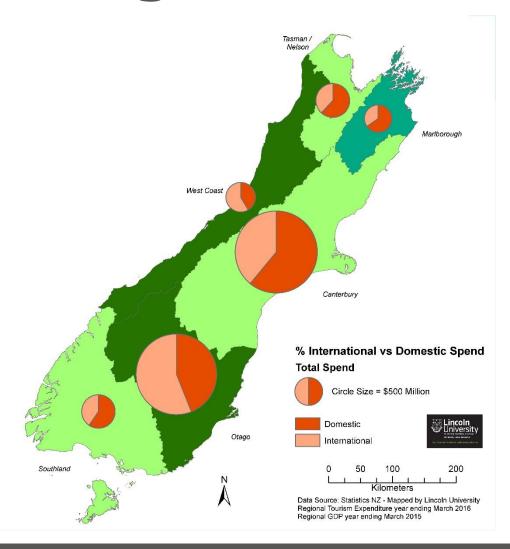
Visitor Dollars

+

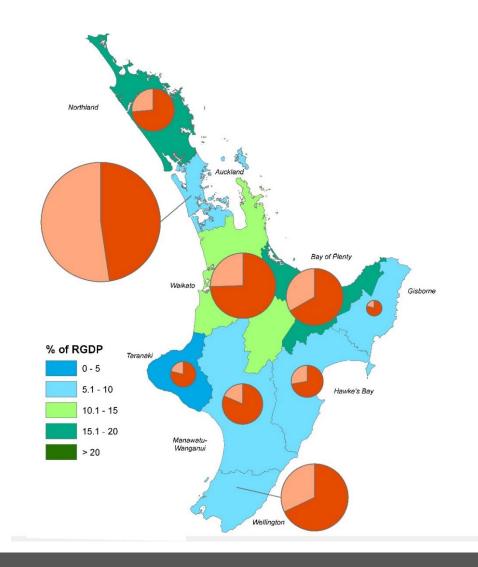
Domestic International Split

+

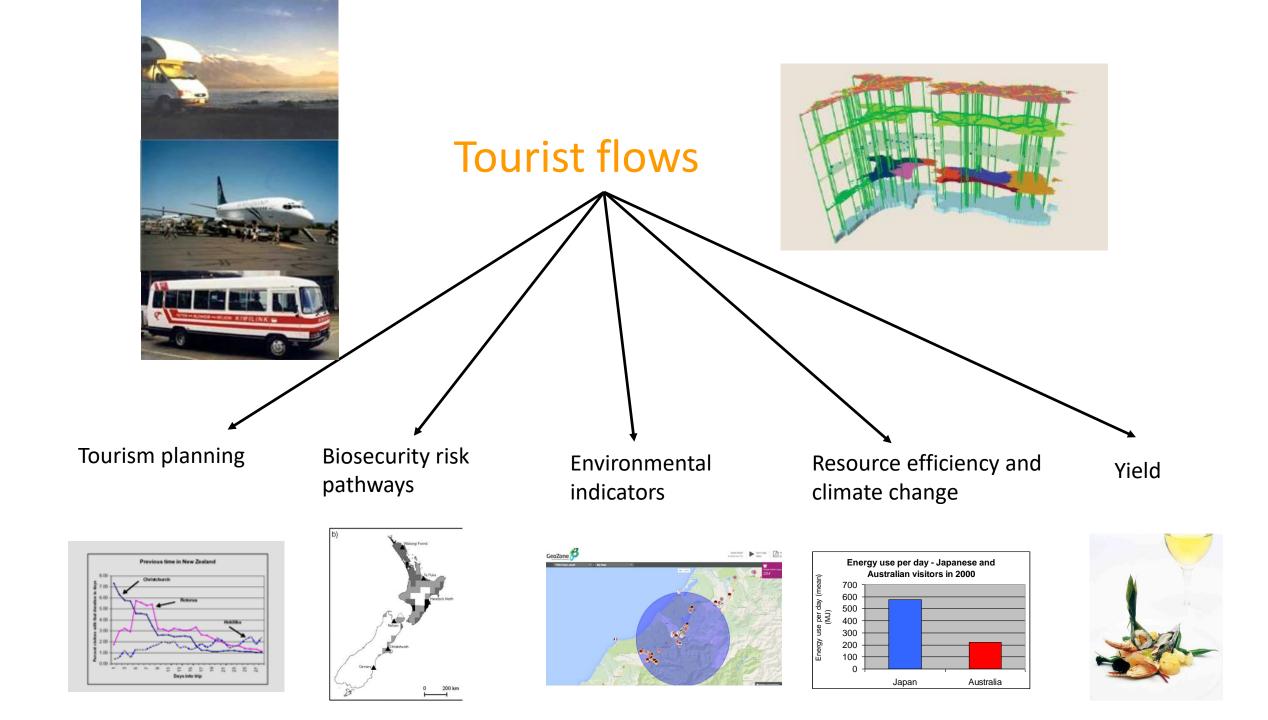
Regional impact



Regional tourism expenditure as a % of regional GDP







Summary points

- The peculiar nature of tourism, combining public and private sector management, and delivering environmental services as well as transport and hospitality
- Public-sector polices and plans that ensure users pay while ensuring they have a good experience and do not degrade the product
- A benefit of tourism activity is that it pushes expenditure and employment into the regions, but they need the infrastructure (and planning insights) to cope
- Local government and Department of Conservation are major investors in tourism alongside the private sector, but often in a reactive mode
- Capacity to plan for, and manage, impacts in a proactive, strategic approach is very variable. Social licence to operate is only just emerging in tourism discussions.
- The need for SEA to give clear signals around environmental management to public agencies, iwi and private operators