

Ecotourism – a suitable tourism development strategy for the Solomon Islands?

Introduction

Tourism is one of the fastest growing industries worldwide and therefore plays an important role in the economy of most countries. This sector is often regarded as a driver of economic growth in many developing countries, which have limited growth options in other sectors (Scheyvens & Russell, 2009). However, mass tourism and rapid tourism development have often led to negative impact on the environment and culture of tourist destinations. Rapid development of tourism has resulted in environmental and social problems, such as noise, water pollution, biodiversity loss, draining of wetlands, destruction of coral reefs, impacts on the host community, etc. (Das & Chatterjee, 2015; Inskeep, 1991; Marschall, 2011). Hence, the question arises how tourism in developing countries should be developed to prevent or reduce negative impacts.

Ecotourism is an alternative tourism approach that has the goal of conserving the environment, while bringing economic benefits to inhabitants (Ceballos-Lascurain, 2012). Ecotourism has the potential to contribute, or already has contributed, to the socio-economic development of less developed countries, especially in Small Island Developing States (Das & Chatterjee, 2015; Gibson, 2010; Hollinshead, 2004; Mowforth & Munt, 2009). Ross (2012) mentions that in resource-based developing countries, ecotourism may also contribute to rural development by strengthening fragile local businesses. Ecotourism has, however, also been criticised due its occasional lack of success and sometimes only limited contribution to economic improvement. Hence, how can ecotourism be successful?

The thesis research which is the basis for this paper focused on the Solomon Islands, which belongs to the Small Island Developing States (Australian Government Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, 2015). It is currently facing several challenges to develop and at the same time suffers from environmental degradation, due to the practices of logging, mining and overfishing (Central Intelligence Agency [CIA] Factbook, 2015; Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme, 2014). As these are declining industries, alternative industries have to be found. Tourism in Solomon Islands is in its infancy, small in scale and - compared to other South Pacific countries - low in tourism arrival numbers (South Pacific Tourism Organization, 2015). Only relatively little research has been conducted about tourism in Solomon Islands.

Marlies Haider
 mail2marlies@gmail.com
 TDM Alumnus, NHTV Breda
 University of Applied Sciences



The goal of the thesis research was:

To identify if ecotourism is a suitable tourism development strategy for the Solomon Islands, and if so, what would be needed to make it successful.

Methods

The research design was of exploratory nature and consisted of various research methods: Secondary research was based on desk research, such as journal articles, books, newspaper articles, governmental publications, tourism strategic plans, NGO reports and statistics. Primary research consisted of semi-structured interviews, focus groups and unstructured participant and non-participant observation. Interviews were conducted with representatives of the public and private sectors, accommodation providers, local communities and tourists. Especially in the primary research, a pragmatic approach had to be employed, as theory and practice are often very different (Bailey, 2007), and the exploratory nature of the research meant that flexibility was required throughout the whole research process (Brown, 2006).

Findings and discussion

Solomon Islands is not a mass tourism destination and should not become one. It is suggested by this research that ecotourism does, indeed, represent a suitable tourism development strategy for the country, even though it is not a one-size-fits-all approach. That is, it may not be a suitable development approach for all communities, especially those which are very difficult to access. The research resulted in a list of key factors needed to make ecotourism successful on Solomon Islands.

Ecotourism is only one of many definitions of alternative tourism. Alternative are sustainable tourism, ecotourism and nature tourism. Dolnicar, Crouch, and Long (2008, p. 105) argue that “without agreement on the definition of ecotourism and the Eco tourist we will continue to produce knowledge that, rather than being pieces of a puzzle, are pieces of different puzzles, thus preventing the full ecotourism picture to be visible’. In the end, however, what re-

ally matters is that the definitions and ideas of those types of tourism are put into practice and do not just remain concepts. The need for 'A clear definition of ecotourism' is therefore translated into the need for national standards and the establishment of criteria for eco-labelling and certification (Amacher, Koskella, & Ollikainen, 2004; Das & Chatterjee, 2015; Haaland & Aas, 2010; Rio & Nues, 2012; Tepelus & Cordoba, 2005). Tourism businesses that meet the eco standards would receive the eco-labelling and certification. This would ensure that they follow and abide by eco standards. At the same time, the operators would also benefit, as they can use it as a marketing tool.

One criticism of ecotourism is that often the more powerful people within a community are the ones that benefit from tourism development (Farrelly, 2011; Litka, 2013). McCool (2015, p 280) states that "the homogeneity of small villages implicit in many development initiatives are often exposed to rancour, jealousies and conflict introduced by the perceived inequities in resulting incomes and opportunities". In this research it was found that jealousy existed in communities, especially if they saw that one person got more benefits than others. Hence, it is important that

the community can see the benefits and that the tourism operators try to involve the community in hosting tourists. Ecotourism can provide economic incentives for the community and improve living standards, such as sanitation, water tanks, plumbing, health services, school education, etc. It is conceivable that a village entry fee, visitor's tax and/or a community fund could ensure that. Furthermore, the key to success of ecotourism is to involve the local community in the entire process from ecotourism planning to execution and monitoring (Rowat & Engelhardt, 2007; Stone et al., 2008).

Another criticism of ecotourism is that it is a "social trap" for communities as it might lead to promises in the short term, but might cause disadvantages in the long term (McCool, 2015, p. 276; Costanza, 1987; Platt, 1973). Hence, high promises about ecotourism should not be made. Awareness should be created that, for instance, tourism might only develop slowly and that benefits can only be seen in the long term. In addition, communities should be encouraged to continue with their usual occupation. Ecotourism should be seen as an additional income source to cover expenses such as school fees, books or improving public

Government commitment

- Provide sufficient resources for tourism development
- Guidance through training and awareness

Resolving the issues of land disputes

- Provide a land register and address system

Funding

- Ensure the viability of the ecotourism project
- Cooperation between government and banks to provide microcredits

Training and awareness

- Hospitality training and business management
- Tourism and hospitality college

A clear definition of ecotourism

- National standards for ecotourism should be provided
- Criteria for eco-lables, certification and licencing

Infrastructure

- Renegotiate land issues for reopening airports by compensation
- Cooperation with other tourism operators for shared transportation

Ownership

- Family ownership
- Tourism business provides a % of revenues/visitors' tax to a community fund, which is used to improve public facilities

Marketing

- Cooperation with other tourism operators
- Official tourism website promotes individual operators

Product development

- Start with what there is: natural and culture activities, WWII relics, etc.
- Engage visitors with local people through experiencing everyday life

Improve quality standards

- Quality standards should be established for tourism businesses and accommodations

facilities such as sanitation, church buildings, schools, etc.

For the successful development of ecotourism, it is crucial that tourism stakeholders see the potential and benefits. The thesis research has namely shown that tourism stakeholders have a large influence on shaping tourism development. They are responsible for the tourism product and the image of a destination.

Market research is also an important prerequisite for the successful development of ecotourism. There are more people travelling than ever (UNWTO, 2015) but travellers from some emerging markets, such as China and India, are demanding quantity and cheap travelling. However, travellers from other countries are willing to spend more money on eco-friendly practises and are also looking for new destinations (Blangy & Mehta, 2006; Das, 2011; Dolnicar, Yanamandram & Juvan, 2013). Market research is crucial in order to find out what different types of travellers are looking for and if there is potential for a new niche market. More people are e.g. willing to spend money on environmental friendly products, organic food, etc. (Blangy & Mehta, 2006; Das, 2011; Dolnicar et al., 2013).

Barriers for the implementation of ecotourism might be to convince all tourism stakeholders to agree to sustainable practices. In the beginning it might be more cost intensive and time consuming, as investment in sustainable practices, such as waste separation, alternative energy sources, awareness and training of employees and partners will be necessary. However, in the long run returns will come, as it can be one way to differentiate Solomon Islands from other destinations.

Tourism on Solomon Islands until now rarely had any negative impacts on the environment and the local community. However, to ensure this in the future conservation of the environment, involvement of the community and all stakeholders has to be a priority. The country needs to understand why tourism is growing and that everyone should try to work in one direction. Solomon Islands needs to accentuate its differences with other South Pacific islands, and focus on its niche markets, such as ecotourism. Solomon Islands is just one example of a Small Island Developing State or developing country that has potential for ecotourism.

In developing ecotourism destinations should be aware that ecotourism can be regarded as a micro solution to a macro problem (Wheeller, 1991). Even if it is not possible to achieve the goals of ecotourism fully or to solve the underlying problems, the aim should be to aim for improvement. The vital question is what can be done for more local communities to share the benefits of tourism - increasing their basic living standards and at the same time conserving the environment. Ecotourism has big potential for sustainable success in Solomon Islands and other countries, provided governments and stakeholders recognize and share this vision, and commit themselves to their role in its development.

“Last chance to see the Solomon Islands?”

Response to Marlies Haider

Tourism research is a bizarre, often opportunistic phenomenon. New research themes suddenly pop up, frequently sparked by an event or media attention. Few years, several articles, theses, and two edited volumes later, the topic again vanishes. A couple of years ago, ‘last chance tourism’ was such a topic, and I hereby plead guilty in contributing a co-authored book chapter to it (Lamers, Eijgelaar, & Amelung, 2012). In the wake of some tour operators urging consumers to visit destinations like Antarctica, as they might disappear soon (in this case as the result of climate change), last chance tourism was defined as “a niche tourism market where tourists explicitly seek vanishing landscapes or seascapes, and/or disappearing natural and/or social heritage” (Lemelin, Dawson, Stewart, Maher, & Lueck, 2010, p. 478). So, not only tourism research is opportunistic.

Why am I writing this, when Marlies Haider’s thesis is about ecotourism, which has been with us for three decades, and a research topic ever since? Well, the main shortcoming in the way ecotourism is defined and handled, is its sole focus on local or destination sustainability. Global consequences are ignored. Ecotourists are generally well-to-do western folks that need to fly long-haul to get to their ecotourism destination, hence contributing significantly to their personal carbon footprint. A return flight from the Netherlands to the Solomons will easily ‘earn’ you three tons of CO₂. An average Dutch citizen will have a very hard time producing that amount by a full year of car driving. Actually, it is close to what the average global citizen produces overall in one year.

There are two related reasons why excluding the ‘non-local’ issues are problematic here. First, tourism CO₂ emissions are growing fast, and will eventually ‘clash’ with the goals set in the Paris Agreement on mitigating climate change in 2015. That is bad news for tourism, as the impacts associated with not achieving the Paris target are not in the self-interest of the tourism sector (Scott, Gössling, Hall, & Peeters, 2016). Second, for the Solomon Islands, this is extra painful, as it is one of the states affected by sea-level rise, wherein climate change may play a role (and may do so more in future). Some islands have already disappeared and coastal erosion is predicted to become an extreme problem, possibly leading to relocation of inhabitants (Simon et al., 2016). Is that a stable environment where considerable resources should be used to develop a hitherto virtually non-existing activity which probably contributes to the problem? It is a good example of tourism’s environmental paradox (Williams & Ponsford, 2009).

Eke Eijgelaar
Eijgelaar.E@nhtv.nl
NHTV Centre for Sustainable
Tourism and Transport



Marlies Haider’s thesis is a thorough analysis of the pros and cons of developing ecotourism in the Solomons, with a good emphasis on community involvement. I do not blame Marlies Haider for omitting local and global environmental issues, but rather tourism and tourism educational institutes, who appear to be largely focused on the destination, and on growth. The fact that big players like UNWTO handle tourism as a perfect, almost non-disputed instrument to fight poverty alleviation and aid developing states, notably small island developing states, does not help. I cannot present you with a good economic alternative for the Solomons here, but in view of the above I would argue against developing ‘last chance’ ecotourism to these islands for the moment – to put it a little dramatically. Tourism development today needs more extensive, holistic analyses, including both local and global environmental and societal issues, and ‘no’ should also be an option.

At NHTV’s Centre for Sustainable Tourism and Transport (www.csst.nl), we try take this holistic approach. Our main focus is on knowledge development of tourism’s contribution to climate change, and how to mitigate this. The latter is only possible in absolute terms when tourist behaviour is changed, i.e. less flying and lower distances travelled. Marlies Haider’s thesis issues are closely related to a paper where we analyse the implications of reducing travel distance for least developing countries. We show there will be both winners and losers (also in developed countries), and that there are realistic opportunities for compensating those countries losing out (Peeters & Eijgelaar, 2014).

Response to Marlies Haider

Eke Eijelaar explored the concept of ecotourism in which Marlies Haider’s thesis is situated. He made the remark that tourism needs a holistic approach and he explained some of the weak points of the ecotourism concept. Furthermore, he pointed out two reasons why excluding ‘non-local’ issues are problematic. Marlies Haider mentioned the necessity to involve the local community in the entire tourism process. She calls for a participative process in developing sustainable tourism. We might say this is reasonable.

But what kind of participation is welcomed in a context where sustainable tourism should be developed? What is the political context? What is the story that locals tell about governance? Participation should be defined before the participants are invited, so all who are involved know their role and scope of action. The participative pyramid is a useful tool to illustrate the degree of participation (cited according to Nöldeke, 2013, based on Arnstein, 1969 and Lüttringhaus, 2003). The pyramid discerns the differing degrees of involvement. A general rule of participation is that those who are concerned are involved. But to what degree should the varied target groups in tourism development be involved? This depends on the political and cultural context and that is defined by a stakeholder analysis. In general, the deeper a target group is concerned, the higher the degree of involvement is required.

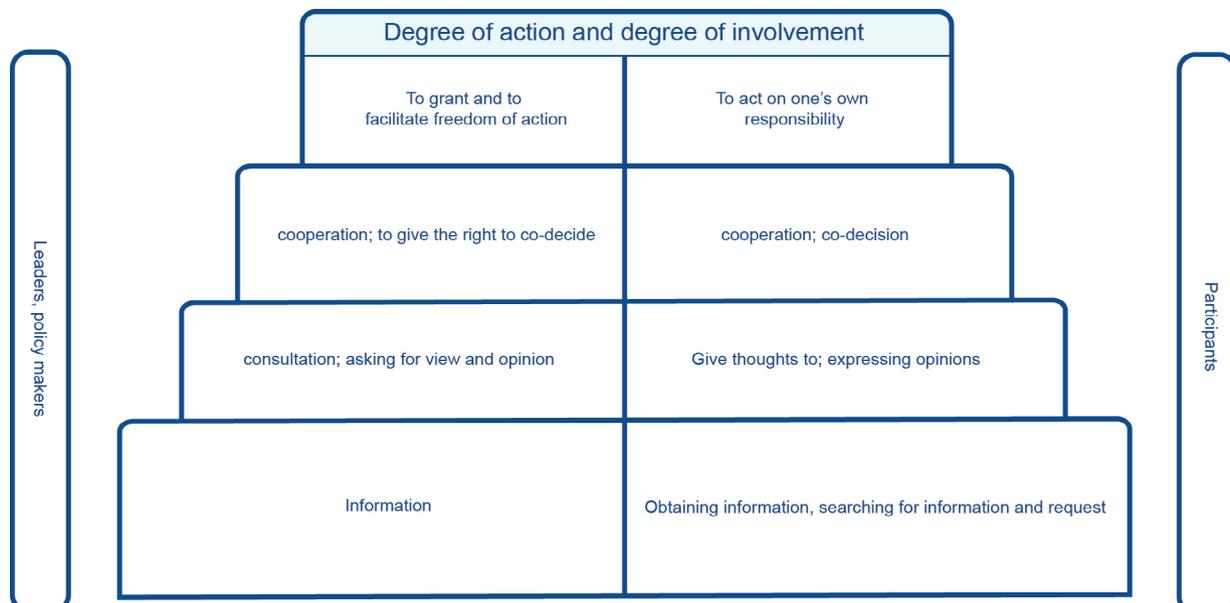
Furthermore, sustainable tourism development is a complex process, that has to be properly managed. Can we use *change management*, a concept that is mainly related to organizations and organizational development, for sustainable tourism? We can learn from change management how we can deal with complexity and change. In her thesis Marlies Haider concludes: “The country needs to understand why tourism is growing and that everyone should try

Astrid Frischknecht
astrid.frischknecht@seecon.ch
 TAOS Institute/Twente University
 & Faire Ferien, travel agency for sustainable tourism



to work in one direction”. Vital here is, however, to determine what is meant by “the country”? UNWTO, in the methodology of Sustainable Tourism for development, refers to it as “tourism policy and governance”, implying tourism governance structures, including tourism ministries and institution. Nonetheless, this does not answer the question of who defines the tourism strategy for a specific region, island or country. Change Management enables a transparent process of answering these and other questions. This interactive, process-oriented methodology gathers different perspectives and different answers to open up to a successful dialogue, bringing together multiple voices (Hersted & Gergen, 2013). Regional development Switzerland (Regiosuisse), a participatory program initiated by the Swiss Government, has been using this know-how successfully (Regiosuisse, 2014) by facilitating processes of participation. The inhabitants are invited to create, to talk, and to develop their ideas, as regional development concerns more than governance structures, ministries or institutions. All inhabitants of a region are concerned by their regional development. Furthermore, development has to serve the inhabitants.

By applying Change Management, tourism development becomes a co-creation with shared responsibility. This is most relevant because the tourism product and the image of a destination are public goods.



References

- Amacher, G. S., Koskela, E., & Ollikainen, M. (2004). Environmental quality competition and eco-labeling. *Journal of Environmental Economics and Management*, 47(2), 284-306.
- Australian Government Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. (2015). *Development assistance in Solomon Islands. Overview of Australia's aid program to Solomon Islands*. Retrieved from <http://dfat.gov.au/geo/solomon-islands/development-assistance/Pages/development-assistance-in-solomon-islands.aspx>
- Bailey, C. A. (2007) *A guide to qualitative field research* (2nd ed.). Thousand Oaks, CA: Pine Forge Press.
- Blangy, S., & Mehta, H. (2006) Ecotourism and ecological restoration. *Journal for Nature Conservation*, 14(3-4), 233-236.
- Brown, R. B. (2006). *Doing your dissertation in business and management: The reality of research and writing*. London, UK: SAGE Publications.
- Ceballos-Lascurain, H. (2012). How are consumers' needs evolving and how can they be reached? Panel presentation at the International Conference on Seizing Tourism Market Opportunities in Times of Rapid Change, Dead Sea, Jordan, 5-6 June. *Eco tourism fastest growing, adventure travel most resilient*. *ETB Travel News*. Retrieved from <http://asia.etbtravelnews.com/79147/eco-tourism-fastest-growing-adventure-travel-most-resilient-2/>
- Central Intelligence Agency. (2015). *The World Factbook: Solomon Islands*. Retrieved from <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/bp.html>
- Costanza, R. (1987). Social Traps and Environmental Policy. *BioScience*, (6), 407-412.
- Das, M., & Chatterjee, B. (2015). Ecotourism: A panacea or a predicament? *Tourism Management Perspectives*, 14, 3-16.
- Das, S. (2011, September 10). Ecotourism, sustainable development and the Indian state. *Economic and Political Weekly*. Retrieved from <http://www.epw.in>
- Dolnicar, S., Crouch, G. I., & Long, P. (2008). Environment-friendly tourists: What do we really know about them? *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, 16(2), 197-210.
- Dolnicar, S., Yanamandram, V., & Juvan, E. (2013). Ecotourists: who are they and what should we really call them? In R. Ballantyne & J. Packer (Eds.), *International Handbook on Ecotourism* (pp.95-107). Cheltenham, UK: Edward Elgar Publishing.
- Farrelly, T. A. (2011). Indigenous and democratic decision-making: issues from community-based ecotourism in the Bouma National Heritage Park, Fiji. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, 19(7), 817-835.
- Gibson, C. (2010). Geographies of tourism: (un)ethical encounters. *Progress in Human Geography*, 34(4), 521-527.
- Haaland, H., & Aas, Ø. (2010). Eco-tourism certification — Does it make a difference? A comparison of systems from Australia, Costa Rica and Sweden. *Scandinavian Journal of Hospitality and Tourism*, 10(3), 375-385.
- Hersted, L. & Gergen, K. J. (2013). *Relational Leading. Practices for Dialogically Based Collaboration*. Chagrin Falls, Ohio: Taos Institute Publications.
- Hollinshead, K. (2004). Tourism and new sense: world-making and the enunciative value of tourism. In C.M. Hall, & H. Tucker (Eds.), *Tourism and post colonialism: Contested discourses, identities and representations* (pp. 25-42). London, UK: Routledge.
- Inskeep, E. (1991). *Tourism planning: An integrated and sustainable development approach*. New York, NY: Van Nostrand Reinhold.
- Lamers, M., Eijgelaar, E., & Amelung, B. (2012). Last chance tourism in Antarctica: cruising for change? In R. H. Lemelin, J. Dawson & E. J. Stewart (Eds.), *Last chance tourism: Adapting tourism opportunities in a changing world* (pp. 25-41). Oxon, UK: Routledge.
- Lemelin, H., Dawson, J., Stewart, E. J., Maher, P., & Lueck, M. (2010). Last-chance tourism: the boom, doom, and gloom of visiting vanishing destinations. *Current Issues in Tourism*, 13(5), 477 - 493.
- Litka, S. (2013). The Maya of Coba: managing tourism in a local Ejido. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 43, 350-369.
- Marschall, S. (2011). Sustainable heritage tourism: the Inanda Heritage Route and the 2010 FIFA World Cup. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, 20(5), 721-736.
- Mowforth, M., & Munt, I. (2009). *Tourism and sustainability: Development, globalisation and new tourism in the Third World* (3rd ed.). London, UK: Routledge.
- Nöldeke, J. 2013. *Widerstand gegen den Netzausbau im Zuge der Energiewende. Die Reform der Partizipationspraxis als Rettung eines Gemeinschaftswerkes*. Master Thesis of Public Policy, Willy Brandt School of Public Policy, University of Erfurt
- Peeters, P., & Eijgelaar, E. (2014). Tourism's climate mitigation dilemma: flying between rich and poor countries. *Tourism Management*, 40, 15-26. doi: 10.1016/j.tourman.2013.05.001
- Platt, J. (1973). Social Traps. *American Psychologist*,

28(8), 641–651.

- Regiosuisse. (2014). *Praxisleitfaden für erfolgreiche Regionalentwicklung. Erfahrungen aus der Neuen Regionalpolitik (NRP)*. Retrieved from http://archive.regiosuisse.ch/nwsen?set_language=en
- Rio, D., & Nunes, L. M. (2012). Monitoring and evaluation tool for tourism destinations. *Tourism Management Perspectives*, 4, 464-66.
- Ross, M. (2012). *The oil curse: How petroleum wealth shapes the development of nations*. Woodstock, UK: Princeton University Press.
- Rowat, D., & Engelhardt, U. (2007). Seychelles: A case study of community involvement in the development of whale shark ecotourism and its socio-economic impact. *Fisheries Research*, 84(1), 109–113.
- Scheyvens, R., & Russell, M. (2009). *Tourism and Poverty Reduction in the South Pacific*. Massey University. Retrieved from <http://www.aid.govt.nz/sites/default/files/Regina%20Scheyvens%20Lit%20Review%20opt.pdf>
- Scott, D., Gössling, S., Hall, C. M., & Peeters, P. (2016). Can tourism be part of the decarbonized global economy? The costs and risks of alternate carbon reduction policy pathways. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, 24(1), 52-72. doi: 10.1080/09669582.2015.1107080
- South Pacific Tourism Organisation. (2015). *Solomon Islands National Tourism Development Strategy 2015-2019*. Suva, Fiji: Pacific regional tourism capacity building programme.
- Simon, A., Javier, X. L., Alistair, R. G., John, A. C., Badin, R. G., & Colin, D. W. (2016). Interactions between sea-level rise and wave exposure on reef island dynamics in the Solomon Islands. *Environmental Research Letters*, 11(5), 054011.
- Stone, K., Bhat, M., Bhatta, R., & Mathews, A. (2008). Factors influencing community participation in mangroves restoration: A contingent valuation analysis. *Ocean and Coastal Management*, 51(6), 476-484.
- Tepelus, C.M., & Córdoba, R.C. (2005). Recognition schemes in tourism— from eco to sustainability? *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 13(2), 135–140.
- Williams, P. W., & Ponsford, I. F. (2009). Confronting tourism's environmental paradox: Transitioning for sustainable tourism. *Futures*, 41(6), 396-404.
- World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) (2015). *Tourism Highlights. Edition 2015*. Retrieved from <http://www.e-unwto.org/doi/pdf/10.18111/9789284416899>
- Wheeler, B. (1991). Tourism's troubled times: Responsible tourism is not the answer. *Tourism Management*, 12(2), 91-96.