Handbook of successful – innovative Practices in Europe
Inventory of Planning, Monitoring and Management Tools

Anna Iványi, Project Manager, Nimfea Environment and Nature Conservation Association, HU
Mattia Mascanzoni, Punto 3 srl
TOPICS COVERED

- Overview of sustainable tourism definition
- Methodology and results of survey
- Case studies, best practices
Objective:
Assess baseline knowledge and needs

Target group:
Protected area (PA) managers and stakeholders
CONCLUSIONS

Development of tourism requires long-term vision

All stakeholders should be involved and take responsibility

Needs of local communities must be considered

Revenues of tourism should be directed towards nature conservation
HOW TO FIND: Download:

https://ceeto-network.eu/
The “Inventory of planning/management/monitoring tools applied within the protected areas (PAs) and success stories of Sustainable Tourism in PAs”

**Aim**

Realise an up-to-date inventory of the existing tools used to plan, manage and monitor tourist flows

**Addressed to**

- CEETO Project partners,
- PAs managers
Structure of the Inventory:

- a brief introduction of the inventory;
- choosing the adequate monitoring methodology of tourist flows;
- list of monitoring methodologies identified;
- methodologies fact sheets and synoptic tables;
- list best practices
Harz National Park (DE) used visitor counting to develop a trail management plan.

Methodology apply: person counting put on paths and surveys
Why: Harz National Park needed a monitoring programme to develop a new general management plan and a trail management plan
Results for sustainable tourism planning and management:
- number of total visits throughout the park,
- preferred uses by visitors (hiking, mountain biking,...),
- distribution of visitors throughout the park,
- potential conflicts between visitor use and conservation objectives.

**Best practice**

**Methodology fact sheet**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tool</th>
<th>Strengths</th>
<th>Weaknesses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>St. Gallen Method</td>
<td>It is a simple and fast method to apply, useful when you want to carry out a continuous monitoring over time and you are in the absence of an entrance ticket. It can be applied and moved on different points, thus being able to study and analyse different areas of the Protected Area. It is also resistant to different climatic conditions and can be remotely controlled.</td>
<td>It is a method that requires calibration and maintenance and can prove errors in counting, e.g., with the passage of large groups or for weather conditions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Car counting</td>
<td>Allows to have specific information on visitors</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Person counting</td>
<td>Allows to have specific information on visitors</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GPS</td>
<td>To &quot;follow&quot; visitors inside the Park</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Media</td>
<td>To know trends, preferences and behaviours of visitors</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Video camera</td>
<td>To gather information about the number, flow and behaviour of visitors</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bioacoustic</td>
<td>To investigate sound production and reception in animals, including man and detect their presence</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Synoptic tables for a rapid comparison**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tool</th>
<th>Complexity</th>
<th>Profiling</th>
<th>Data quality</th>
<th>Possible combination</th>
<th>Flexibility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>St. Gallen Method</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Car counting</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Person counting</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone calls</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surveys</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>