



Tourism Economics & Policy

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Plan

- Tourism Economic Contribution
- Tourism in the development's paradigm
- Stakeholders & Tourism

Tourism's Economic Contribution (Dwyer & al,2010)

- Direct contribution
- Indirect contribution
- Induced Effects
- Leakages

Tourism's Economic Contribution (Dwyer & al,2010)

- Direct contribution : The immediate effect of expenditure made by tourist : accomodation, food, transport and so on.makes to key economic variables: GDP, household income, foreign exchange earning (balance of payement).
- Indirect contribution: GDP, employment that are attributable to industries which provide imputs to produce tourism output of tourism industries
- Induced Effects: when the recipients of the direct and indirect expenditure (owners of firms and their employers) spend their increased incomes.
- Leakages : saving, taxes
- Economic Impacts are not benefits

Level of tourism development in Africa

Niveau de développement touristique	Pays à faible revenu	Pays à revenu intermédiaire, tranche inférieure	Pays à revenu intermédiaire, tranche supérieure
Pré-émergent	Comores, Érythrée, Guinée, Guinée-Bissau, Libéria, Niger, République centrafricaine, République démocratique du Congo, Somalie, Tchad, Togo	Guinée équatoriale, République du Congo, Soudan	N/A
Potentiel	Bénin, Burundi, Éthiopie, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritanie, São Tomé et Príncipe, Sierra Leone	Angola, Cameroun Côte d'Ivoire, Lesotho, Nigeria, Swaziland	Gabon
Émergent	Burkina Faso, Gambie, Malawi, Mozambique, Ouganda, Rwanda, Sénégal, Zambie, Zimbabwe	N/A	Seychelles
En phase de consolidation	Kenya, Tanzanie	Cap-Vert, Ghana	Afrique du Sud, Botswana, Maurice, Namibie

Sources: Classement des pays de la Banque mondiale 2009; Banque mondiale 2010a. Note: N/A = not applicable. Income ranking from GNI per capita.

Time guide	Development paradigms
1950-1960	Modernisation (stages, diffusion)
1970-1975	Dependency= Dualism, Structuralism,Neocolonialism
1975-1980s	Neoliberalism: washington consensus, free market =Structural adjustment ,One world
1980	Alternative development: Basic needs: food, housing, water, health , gender, and education Sustainable development
1990-2000	Human Development; human right, pro-proor groth, HDI
2000-2015	Global development: UNMD (UN Millenium Goal
Post 2015? (PPP)	UN Sustainable Goal

Tourism & Poverty alleviation in less development countries?

Tourism in 20 century

- Tourism as a tool for the economic growth for the Less development countries (1960-1970's), post independence.
- After the post Washington consensus (1975-1980), tourism for the restructuration of their economies (PAS)
- Since 1990, Tourism for a poverty alleviation in the world specifically for the LDC's. (including in the Paper of strategic alleviating poverty) DSRP.

Many stakeholders in the Tourism a tool of Development

- Multilateral Organizations
 - UNWTO (United Nations World Tourism organization) ST-EP
 - World Bank since 1966-
 - African Development Bank (ABD)
supporting many infrastructures such as Road, Airports & promoting the private sector.

Example of world Bank

Period	Focus	Funding for tourism
1966-1979	Macro development	\$1115 mollion
1980-1990	Disengagement (Tourism department at WB closed)	\$180 million
1991-1999	Sustainable development	\$ 600 million
2000-2010	Creating an enabling environment for investment	\$ 3,5 billion

Bilateral donors

- The Canadian Agency for international development (CAID) delivered bilateral aid in Bali (Indonesia)
- The New Zealand Agency for the international development it has supported some tourism programmes particularly in the pacific islands & southeast Asian Regions
- The AFD,(FISEA) The French Development Agency has invested 3,000,000 euros in a hotel in Conakry

Some exchanges

