

Health Threats in Tourism Course

Lecturer: Mahmoud Abdou

May 30, 2025

Assignment 5



Student Name: RAM PRABESH SAH

Student ID: DE240026

Submission Date: 04-June-2025

1- Describe the main impacts of climate change on the tourism sector in your country, highlighting the following points:

- Tourism demand
- Destination appeal
- Travel patterns
- The role of the government in addressing these impacts
- The role of private developers in minimizing climate change-related impacts on tourism

Ans: Climate Change Impacts on Nepal's Tourism Sector

Tourism Demand

Climate change has a major impact on when tourists visit Nepal. Climate change has reduced GDP in the tourism sector by 2–3% annually and it is uncertain for travelers because of irregular monsoons and varying temperatures. There are more surprises, like sudden storms, avalanches and landslides which now often interfere with traditional trekking seasons. Since the weather is unreliable, visitors feel less comfortable about booking ahead and tour operators have difficulties with advance bookings in adventure tourism.

Destination Appeal

Climate change is making famous places in Nepal more at risk. Drought, avalanches, flash floods and landslides are major dangers to the people living in the mountains and those who rely on tourism there. The melting of glaciers in Nepal is rapid and this affects the land and increases the risks to trekkers and climbers. Many trekkers now have to deal with more rockfalls and trail instability on routes such as Everest Base Camp and Annapurna Circuit. Because of extreme weather, some cultural sites in Africa are being damaged and the habitats found in national parks are becoming different which is changing how safari tours operate.

Travel Patterns

Seasonal travel in Nepal is experiencing changes because of climate change. Weather being more unpredictable is blurring the lines of traditional peak travel times. Winters are expected to get drier, while summers are projected to have much greater rainfall, with rainfall increasing up to three times more than now. Many tourists avoid travelling to monsoon destinations since the rainfall and flooding make them risky which causes the tourism crowd to gather during fewer periods. The result is more people visiting during quiet times, when most tourism companies are finding it hard to survive.

Government Role

Nepal follows several broad strategies to adapt to changes happening in the climate. Nepal has introduced its first National Adaptation Plan (NAP) which was created to help the country respond better to climate change. With a rough estimate of USD 47 billion up to 2050. United Nations agencies are allotted USD 1.13 billion to help maintain tourism and cultural and natural resources. It puts in place sustainable tourism rules, makes infrastructure better prepared for climate change and sets up systems for watching out for natural calamities.

Private Sector Response

More private groups are investing funds into making tourism infrastructure resilient to climate change. Renewable energy options are used in many hotels and lodges and these places also save water and build structures to resist earthquakes and floods. Tour operators add more treks to lower elevations less impacted by climate change, devise alternative paths and buy new security equipment and improve how emergencies are handled. Such partnerships introduce community-based tourism and sustainable development, helping residents and increasing tourism at the same time.