

Lena Fischer - Henrik Fröhlich - Tim Gottschlag - Caroline Rozynek - Stefanie Steinhoff

Forms of Tourism in Chã das Caldeiras on Fogo Island

– Actual state and perspectives

English summary

Part of the Master of Art „Geographics of Globalization – Markets and Metropolises“

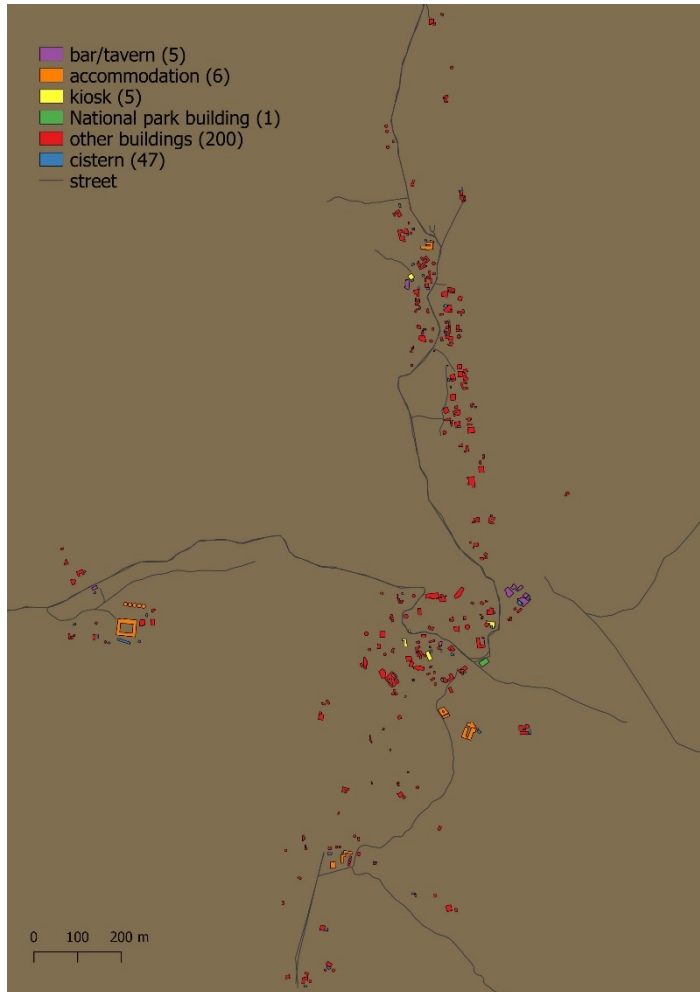
This paper will examine which areas of tourism exist in Chã das Caldeiras, Fogo Island. Besides, strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of each of the existing forms of tourism such as hiking tourism, cultural tourism and ecological tourism for Chã das Caldeiras are analyzed. All these results are critically investigated and discussed. Finally, several recommended actions will be briefly provided.

Tourism is a broad and diverse field. Fundamentally, it means a movement of people outside of their usual domiciles. Tourism does not only influence the economy, both the natural and built environment, but also the economy of the tourists' point of origin and the traveler itself (UNWTO 2010:1). Tourism is an area which can be further broken down into many subareas that can be determined by applying different criteria of demarcation (e.g. tourists' motivation or background, time of stay, season, the landscape, and many more). For instance, and referring to possibly existing forms of tourism within the area of investigation, there are hiking tourism, adventure tourism, cultural tourism, ecological tourism, volcano tourism, island tourism, adventure tourism or sensational tourism. Yet these forms of tourism can be difficult to separate completely, as they are frequently interlinked. At the same time, a determined differentiation between these is scarcely possible since there are too many intersections (LEXIKON DER GEOGRAPHIE 2001:o.S. and KAGERMEIER 2016:29).

The territory of examination is Chã das Caldeiras, situated on the island of Fogo, Cabo Verde. It is an area that is located in the foothills of an active volcano, whose last eruption was in 2014. Prior to this last eruption, roughly 1000 inhabitants lived in this area. Before tourism became a major economic sector of Fogo Island, Chã das Caldeiras used to be very isolated from the rest of the country (DA COSTA 2014:30). Although the village has twice been destroyed by the volcano since 1995, most inhabitants came back and reconstructed their houses (DO NASCIMENTO ET AL. 2016:345).

Already, numerous investigations have been conducted about tourism in comparable environments to Chã das Caldeiras, which are used as foundation for this research: MANNINGER (2008) examined strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of the tourism development within São Miguel

Valley on Santiago Island (Cabo Verde) and proposed a number of possible forms of tourism. NENNING (2009) investigated why volcanoes fascinate so many tourists. ROCHA ET AL. (2014) examined tourism in Cabo Verde and viewed it as the major instrument in order to develop the country's economy. SHEPPARD & WILLIAMS (2016) investigated the resilience of inhabitants within areas that are highly affected by their ecological environment, with a special focus on tourism.



In order to execute the research on the topic, a map was created using QGIS, displaying the existing tourism infrastructure in Chã das Caldeiras. Moreover, several guided interviews have been conducted with experts, tourists and local inhabitants. All the information gained, classified in “Categories” and “Sub-Categories” are evaluated within a SWOT-Analysis for each of the existing forms of tourism within Chã das Caldeiras.

As a result, 13,3% of all buildings within Chã das Caldeiras have (partly) touristic purposes, located in peripheral places in most cases. As the three major forms of tourism, hiking tourism, cultural tourism and ecological tourism have been identified and are therefore evaluated

within SWOT-Analyses by using different categories and sub-categories, derived from information contained within the interviews and the map. The resulting three SWOT-Analyses can be found below:

- **Infrastructure**
- **Administration and Marketing**
- **Economy**
- **Geographic and cultural conditions**

SWOT		Internal Analysis	
Hiking tourism		Strengths	Weaknesses
External Analysis	Chances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National park building • Possibility of hiking and climbing • Local network within the tourism industry • Control of numbers of tourists • Information provided for Chã as a touristic destination • Training of local tourism specialists • Local Guides • Proximity of Europe • Climate • Environmental consciousness • Resilience of inhabitants • Mentality of inhabitants • Volcanic landscape • Wildlife 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited aviation • Limited capacity of accommodation • Environment protection
	Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Competition by foreign investors • Tourism as major source of income 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited means of transportation • Limited (sustainable) supply of electricity and water and waste disposal • Small offer of food product markets • Limited access to medical supply • Missing labeling of hiking trails • Missing building laws • Mutual dependency of actors

SWOT		Internal Analysis	
Cultural tourism		Strengths	Weaknesses
External Analyses	Chances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National park building • Possibility of hiking and climbing • Local network within the tourism industry • Control of numbers of tourists • Information provided for Chã as a touristic destination • Training of local tourism specialists • Agriculture • Local Guides • Proximity of Europe • Climate • Environmental consciousness • Resilience of inhabitants • Mentality of inhabitants • Volcanic landscape • Wildlife • Creole as the practiced language • High-quality cuisine • Local music and art 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited aviation • Limited capacity of accommodation • Environment protection
	Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tourism as major source of income 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited means of transportation • Limited (sustainable) supply of electricity and water and waste disposal • Small offer of food product markets • Limited access to medical supply • Missing building laws • Competition by foreign investors • Mutual dependency of actors

SWOT		Internal Analysis	
Ecological tourism			
		Strengths	Weaknesses
External Analysis	Chances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National park building • Possibility of hiking and climbing • Limited aviation • Limited capacity of accommodation • Local network within the tourism industry • Control of numbers of tourists • Information provided for Chã as a touristic destination • Environment protection • Training of local tourism specialists • Agriculture • Proximity of Europe • Climate • Environmental consciousness • Resilience of inhabitants • Mentality of inhabitants • Volcanic landscape • Wildlife 	
	Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tourism as major source of income • Limited means of transportation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited (sustainable) supply of electricity and water and waste disposal • Small offer of food product markets • Limited access to medical supply • Missing labeling of hiking trails • Missing building laws • Competition by foreign investors • Mutual dependency of actors

To summarize, the infrastructure in its major parts can be seen as a clear weakness and threat, whereas the geographic and cultural conditions represent strengths and chances for every single of the three major forms of tourism for Chã das Caldeiras. Consequently, as has already been estimated, the evaluation of the tourist areas overlaps in many (sub-)categories; yet it differs in some points that are specific for their areas (e.g. limited aviation seen as a weakness and chance for both hiking and cultural tourism, but as strength and chance for ecological tourism).

Finally, in order to give some brief recommendations, it is clear that the geographic and cultural conditions, primarily the unique volcanic landscape, play the central role for all the forms of tourism in Chã das Caldeiras. Therefore, these conditions have to be maintained. Moreover, infrastructure for touristic purposes must also be maintained. An extension of adventure tourism might be a possible option but has to be considered carefully, as it might impact already established forms of tourism (hiking, cultural and ecological tourism) in a negative manner. Ultimately, forms of tourism can still be strengthened and further expanded, yet in a sustainable and thoughtful manner – in order not to be self-destructive. .Consequently, we recommend positioning the tourism on-site on the approach of a **sustainable culturally oriented hiking tourism within a volcanic landscape.**

Literature

- DA COSTA, J.M.C. (2014): Plano Detalhado de Chã de Caldeiras na Ilha do Fogo – Cabo Verde. Dissertação para obtenção do Grau Mestre em Engenharia Civil – Perfil de Construção. Lissabon: Universidade Nova de Lisboa.
- DO NASCIMENTO, J. M., C. MORENO-MEDINA, A.N. RODRIGUES & H. DINIS (2016): The Human Mobility as Strategy Facing the Volcanic Risks: The Case of Ilha do Fogo (Cape Verde). In: DOMÍNGUEZ-MUJICA, J. (Hrsg.): Global Change and Human Mobility. Singapur: Springer, 323–347.
- KAGERMEIER, A. (2016): Tourismusgeographie. UVK Verlagsgesellschaft mbH, Konstanz and München.
- LEXIKON DER GEOGRAPHIE (2001): Tourismusform. Heidelberg: Spektrum der Wissenschaft Verlagsgesellschaft mbH. <<http://www.spektrum.de/lexikon/geographie/tourismusform/8178>> (Acces: 2018-01-10).
- MANNINGER, L. (2008): Projektorientierter Masterplan für eine nachhaltige Tourismusentwicklung in São Miguel / Kap Verde. Diplomarbeit, Karl-Franzens-Universität Graz.
- NENNING, B. (2009): Naturtourismus in Ecuador unter besonderer Berücksichtigung des Vulkantourismus. Diplomarbeit, Universität Wien: Fakultät für Geowissenschaften, Geographie und Astronomie.
- ROCHA, F. & E. FERREIRA DA SILVA (2014): Geotourism, Medical Geology and local development: Cape Verde case study. – Journal of African Earth Sciences, 99, 735-742.
- SHEPPARD, V. A. & WILLIAMS, P. W. (2016): Factors that strengthen tourism resort resilience. – Journal of Hospitality and Tourism Management, 28, 20-30.
- WORLD TOURISM ORGANIZATION, UNITED NATIONS STATISTICS DIVISION (UNWTO) (2010): International Recommendations for Tourism Statistics 2008. New York. <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/publication/Seriesm/SeriesM_83rev1e.pdf> (Access: 2018-01-12).