

Postgraduate Research – Global Change and Climate Change

Workshop, 4 May 2010,

Chaired by Prof J. Hay and Ass. Prof S. Becken



Raviv Carasuk is a master student conducting the research titled “A Comparative evaluation of the Supply and Demand Side Perceptions of ‘Responsible Tourism – Qualmark’ accreditation.” Raviv’s research is firstly aimed at studying why and how businesses incorporate responsible tourism practices into their business. 24 in-depth interviews resulted in the understanding that the level of personal environmental awareness plays a key role in the process of adopting sustainable development. Secondly, this research is aimed at evaluating the ways in which tourists respond to the new ‘Responsible Tourism – Qualmark’ accreditation. For this purpose data from surveying 65 tourists is currently being analyzed.

Safa Majeed: CO₂ emissions from Agriculture – ‘Case study in wheat production in Canterbury province, New Zealand’.

This study concentrates on carbon dioxide emissions, discussing its agricultural sources and the possibilities for minimizing the emission from these sources in wheat production in Canterbury, New Zealand. Total CO₂ emission was 1056 kg CO₂ /ha in wheat production. Around 51% of total CO₂ emission was released from fertilizer use and around 20% was released from fuel use in wheat production. Nitrogen fertilizers are responsible for 47% (499 kg CO₂ /ha) of CO₂ emissions. The link between Nitrogen consumption, CO₂ emission, and crop production shows that reducing the CO₂ emission would decrease the crop production and farmers’ net financial benefits.

Shailendra Thakali: ‘Interpreting and critiquing recent changes in environmental and development governance in high mountain regions: Mustang, Nepal, as a Case Study’. The research examines the effects of changes from government to governance and related shifts in environmental and development approaches, policies and practices.



Anu Lama: ‘Vulnerability of Nature Based Tourism to Climate Change: Stakeholders’ Perceptions of and Response to Climate Change in the lower Mustang Region of the Annapurna Conservation Area’. Nature based tourism supply system of lower Mustang region, of the Annapurna Conservation Area, Nepal is under pressure due to rapid changes happening in the area. Local stakeholders responsible for the management of tourism have been subjected to the impact of several changes, such as socio-economic/land use change, political change and climate change. As Mustang falls within the high Himalayan mountain system [the world's 7th and 10th highest mountains, Dhaulagiri (8,137 m.) and Annapurna (8,161 m.)], the interplay of climate change with the multiple stressors above, is likely to bring many implications for the system as well as to the livelihood of the stakeholders. This study is carried out to understand stakeholders’ perspectives on various vulnerability contexts for NBT supply system in lower Mustang, with special emphasis on climate change. In particular the study explored the key drivers of change, analysed the sensitivity and adaptive capacity of the system through the stakeholders’ perspectives. Using the vulnerability assessment framework, the study examined stakeholders’ perceptions of the exposure to and impacts of these multiple stressors (including climate change). A multi-methods qualitative approach was used to elicit understandings of climate change among stakeholders from both public and private tourism stakeholders.

Further participants included:

Roche Mahon
Salina Poudyal
Marina Apgar
Eric Kanyoke

