

INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP ON TOURISM STATISTICS

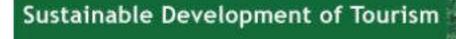
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Issues of measurement of environmental and social sustainability of tourism

Indicators of Sustainable Development for Tourism Destinations and Operations

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Benefits from good indicators

- Better decision-making, lower risks and costs, identify limits and opportunities
- Identification of emerging risks prevention
- Identification of impacts corrective action
- Performance measurement of the implementation of development plans and management actions
- Greater public accountability, better communication
- Constant monitoring continuous improvement

Types of sustainability indicators

- early warning indicators (species disappearance)
- indicators of stresses on the system (crime rates)
- measures of current state of tourism (occupancy, satisfaction)
- measures of tourism impacts (deforestation rates, change in property prices)
- measures of management efforts (cleanup cost, repairs)
- measures of management effect and performance (changed pollution levels, more returning tourists)

Expression of indicators

Quantitative measurements:

- •Raw data
- Ratios
- Percentage

Qualitative/normative measurements:

- Category indices
- Normative indicators
- Nominal indicators
- Opinion-based indicators

Sustainability indicators – basic tool

- To identify and measure the entire range of impacts (environmental, social and economic) that tourism can have in a particular area or society.
- Accurate information is needed for responsible decision-making



Sustainability indicators are information sets which are formally selected for a regular use to measure changes in key assets and issues of tourism destinations and operations.

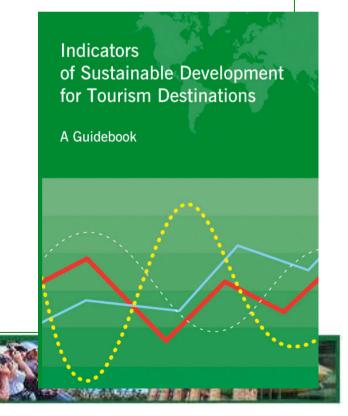
UNWTO's Indicators Initiative

- 1993-6 Initial task force on indicators
- 1994-5 Case studies in pilot destinations
- 1997 Publication of initial Guide
- 1998-2003 Regional workshops
 - Lake Balaton Hungary (Central Europe)
 - Cozumel Mexico (Spanish-speaking Caribbean)
 - Villa Gesell Argentina (South America)
 - Beruwala Sri Lanka (South Asia)
 - Kukljica Croatia (Mediterranean)
 - As well, specific studies were conducted in Cyprus and Canada.



UNWTO Guide on Indicators (2004)

- Extensive review of international experiences
- Involvement of 62 experts from 20 countries
- Focus on local destinations, also covering applications at regional, national and business levels
- A recommended procedure for indicators development
- A categorized list of common issues and indicators
- Destination-specific applications
- The role of indicators in tourism policy and planning
- Ample range of case studies



Procedure for indicators development

A. Research and Organization

- 1.Definition/delineation of the destination
- 2.Use of participatory processes 3.Identification of tourism assets and risks; situation analysis
- 4.Long-term vision for a destination

B. Indicators Development

- 5. Selection of priority issues and policy questions
- Identification of desired indicators
- 7. Inventory of data sources
- 8. Indicators selection

Corrections in the process

C. Implementation of indicators

- 9. Evaluation of feasibility/implementation procedures
- 10. Data collection and analysis
- 11. Accountability and communication
- 12. Monitoring and evaluation of results

Evaluation of indicators' feasibility:

- Relevance to the issue
- Data availability (capacity to collect and process)
- Credibility of the information
- Clarity and understandability to users
- Comparability over time and across jurisdictions or regions



A large menu of suggested indicators

Over **50** issue areas and a wide range of specific indicators responding to each of them:

- Socio-cultural (issues related to community wellbeing, cultural assets, community participation, tourist satisfaction)
- Economic (capture of benefits, sustaining the tourist product, seasonality, leakages)
- Environmental (protection of valuable natural assets, managing env. resources: water, energy, waste)
- Tourism planning and management (destination planning and control, design of products and services, controlling use intensity, transport, marketing, branding)
- Responding to Global issues (e.g climate change, epidemics, sex tourism)



12 Baseline issues

(and 25 selected indicators)

- 1. LOCAL SATISFACTION WITH TOURISM
- 2. EFFECTS OF TOURISM ON COMMUNITIES
- 3. SUSTAINING TOURIST SATISFACTION
- 4. TOURISM SEASONALITY
- 5. ECONOMIC BENEFITS OF TOURISM
- 6. ENERGY MANAGEMENT

- 7. WATER AVAILABILITY AND CONSERVATION
- 8. DRINKING WATER QUALITY
- 9. SEWAGE TREATMENT (WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT)
- 10. SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT (GARBAGE)
- 11. DEVELOPMENT CONTROL
- 12. CONTROLLING USE INTENSITY

Example of Issue:

2. Effects of Tourism on Communities

Components of the Issue

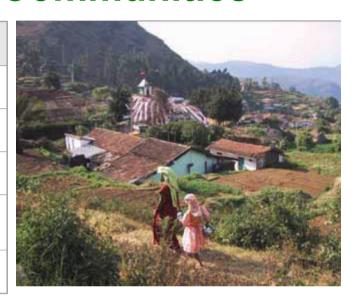
Community attitudes to tourism (acceptance)

Social benefits

Changes to resident lifestyles

Housing issues

Community demographics



Examples of indicators:

- •Frequency of community meetings and attendance rates
- •Ratio of tourists to locals (average and peak day)
- •% of residents changing from traditional occupation to tourism over previous year(s); men and women;
- •% of housing affordable for residents;
- •Net migration into/out of community (sort by age of immigrants and out-migrants).

Example of Issue: 10. Solid Waste Management

Components of the Issue

Managing waste collected in a destination

Reducing waste produced

Providing waste collection services

Hazardous Substances (reduction, handling)

Maintaining clean image for the destination



Examples of indicators

- •Waste volume produced by the destination (tonnes) (by month)
- •Volume of waste recycled (m³) /Total volume of waste (m³) (specify by different types)
- Quantity of waste strewn in public areas (garbage counts)

Applications to many types of destinations

- 1. Coastal Zones,
- 2. Beach Destinations and Sites
- 3. Small Islands
- 4. Destinations in Desert and Arid Areas
- 5. Mountain Destinations
- Natural and Sensitive Ecological Sites
- 7. Ecotourism Destinations
- 8. Parks and Protected Areas
- 9. Communities Within or Adjacent to Protected Areas

- 10. Trails and Routes
- 11. Built Heritage sites
- 12. Small and Traditional Communities
- 13. Urban Tourism
- 14. Conventions and Convention Centres
- 15. Communities Seeking Tourism Development
- 16. Theme Parks
- 17. Water Parks
- 18. Cruise Ships and Their Destinations

Example of destination: 3. Small Islands

Key issues

- Intensity of tourism
- Seasonality
- Access to the destination
- Water supply
- Sewage treatment and solid waste (garbage) management
- Access to natural resources (fish, agricultural land, wood)

- Retention of benefits on the island (Leakages)
- Out-migration to places with greater economic opportunity
- Preservation of unique cultural traditions.
- Climate change
- Energy

UNWTO training programme on sustainability indicators

- Training is done as a hands-on case study and workshop at a local destination
- Experts, participants from the host destination and other destinations, key local stakeholders all participate
- Workshop is led through a real test case, identification and feasibility assessment of indicators through stakeholder dialogue
- Triggering local planning process, encouraging the replication of the exercise at other destinations



Thank you

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Sustainable Development of Tourism