

Measuring the sustainability of tourist destinations based on the SDGs: the case of Algarve in Portugal: Tourism Agenda-2030

Danielle Pimentel de Oliveira and María Dolores Pitarch-Garrido

Abstract

Purpose – A synthetic indicator (SI) is developed to measure the sustainability of tourist destinations according to four proposed dimensions of sustainable development: social, economic, environmental and political. Its purpose is to determine the most appropriate indicators for each type of tourist destination, i.e. which variables should be considered in each territory according to its typology (environmental, social, economic and tourism). To test the usefulness and employability of the SI, it has been applied in the Algarve (Portugal). Three destinations were analysed in this region: Albufeira, Faro and Lagos, all three good examples of the well-known sun and beach tourism model.

Design/methodology/approach – The SI is the result of a system of indicators. To reach the final result, a multi-criteria calculation has been used in which the most important variables that fit the territorial reality analysed have been included, based on an exhaustive analysis of more than 2,000 indicators proposed by various scientific studies and international organisations such as the United Nations World Tourism Organization. The results of this analysis have been weighted according to the opinion of the population. A survey of more than 1,800 questionnaires was carried out in tourist destinations with high seasonality and dependence on tourism in the Algarve, Portugal. Finally, the SI has been aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Findings – The level of sustainability and the level of social concern regarding tourism activity were defined. In the Algarve, tourism is transforming the landscape and the local economy, and overcrowding is perceived as an economic activity that negatively affects sustainability. The concerns of the resident population about the impacts of tourism have served to identify priority strategies to improve the level of sustainability of the destinations. The three territories analysed present different problems and therefore require different strategies for action, mainly of a local public nature. The final result indicates the level of sustainability of the destination, which allows specific actions for improvement in the short, medium and long term to be generated.

Practical implications – The results made it possible to develop lines of action aimed at improving the sustainable management of each tourist destination analysed. Involving the local population allows the residents of the destination to be part of tourism policies, assuming a bottom-up strategy. This research provides answers to destinations seeking to implement sustainable tourism, offering tourism sector managers tools for correct decision-making.

Originality/value – This research presents a SI based on a system of indicators adjusted to the needs of the territory to be analysed, takes into account the opinion of the local population as a weighting factor and is in line with the 17 SDGs.

Keywords Tourism sustainability, Algarve, Synthetic sustainability index, System of indicators, Participatory process

Paper type Research paper

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根据可持续发展目标衡量旅游目的地的可持续性-葡萄牙阿尔加维的案例：旅游议程-2030

摘要

目的：本文根据为可持续发展提出的四个方面：社会、经济、环境和政治，开发了一个综合指标（SI）来衡量旅游目的地的可持续性。其目的是为每一类旅游目的地确定最合适的指标，即根据每个地区的类型（环境、社会、经济和旅游），应考虑哪些变量。为了测试SI的有用性和可用性，它被应用于阿尔加维

(葡萄牙)。在这个地区,有三个目的地。阿尔布费拉 (Albufeira)、法鲁 (Faro) 和拉各斯 (Lagos), 这三个地方都是著名的阳光和海滩旅游模式的例子。

方法: SI 是一个指标体系的结果。为了得出最终结果,我们采用了多标准计算,在对各种科学研究和国际组织(如世贸组织)提出的两千多个指标进行详尽分析的基础上,将符合所分析的领土现实的最重要变量纳入其中。这一分析的结果已经根据民众的意见进行了加权处理。在葡萄牙阿尔加维 (Algarve) 季节性且依赖旅游业的旅游目的地进行了 1800 多份问卷调查。最后,SI 与可持续发展目标保持一致。

结果: 本文定义了可持续发展水平和社会对旅游活动的关注程度。在阿尔加维,旅游业正在改变景观和当地经济,过度拥挤被认为是一种对可持续性产生负面影响的经济活动。居民对旅游业影响的关注有助于确定优先战略,以提高目的地的可持续性水平。所分析的三个地区出现了不同的问题,主要是地方公共属性方面的,因此需要不同的行动策略。最终的结果表明了目的地的可持续发展水平,并为短期、中期和长期的具体改进行动提供依据。

实际影响: 这些结果帮助我们制定行动方针,以改善所分析的每个旅游目的地的可持续管理。让当地居民参与进来这一种自下而上的战略,可以让目的地的居民成为旅游政策的一部分。这项研究为寻求实施可持续旅游的目的地提供了答案,为旅游管理者提供了正确决策的工具。

原创性/价值: 这项研究提出了一个合成指标,其基础是根据要分析的区域的需要而调整指标系统,考虑到当地居民的意见作为加权因素,并且与 17 项可持续发展目标一致。

关键词 旅游可持续性, 旅游指标系统, 参与过程, 葡萄牙, 旅游议程 2030

文章类型 研究型论文

Medición de la sostenibilidad de los destinos turísticos basada en los ODSEI caso del algarve en Portugal: Agenda turística-2030

Resumen

Objetivo : Se desarrolla un indicador sintético (IS) para medir la sostenibilidad de los destinos turísticos según las cuatro dimensiones propuestas para el desarrollo sostenible: social, económica, medioambiental y política. Su objetivo es determinar los indicadores más adecuados para cada tipo de destino turístico, es decir, qué variables deben considerarse en cada territorio según su tipología (ambiental, social, económica y turística). Para comprobar la utilidad y empleabilidad del IS, se ha aplicado en el Algarve (Portugal). En esta región se analizaron tres destinos: Albufeira, Faro y Lagos, los tres buenos ejemplos del conocido modelo de turismo de sol y playa.

Metodología : El IS es el resultado de un sistema de indicadores. Para llegar al resultado final se ha utilizado un cálculo multicriterio en el que se han incluido las variables más importantes que se ajustan a la realidad territorial analizada, a partir de un análisis exhaustivo de más de dos mil indicadores propuestos por diversos estudios científicos y organismos internacionales como la OMC. Los resultados de este análisis se han ponderado según la opinión de la población. Se ha realizado una encuesta de más de 1.800 cuestionarios en destinos turísticos con alta estacionalidad y dependencia del turismo en el Algarve – Portugal. Por último, el IS se ha alineado con los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible.

Resultados : Se definió el nivel de sostenibilidad y el nivel de preocupación social respecto a la actividad turística. En el Algarve, el turismo está transformando el paisaje y la economía local, y la masificación se percibe como una actividad económica que afecta negativamente a la sostenibilidad. La preocupación de la población residente por los impactos del turismo ha servido para identificar las estrategias prioritarias para mejorar el nivel de sostenibilidad de los destinos. Los tres territorios analizados presentan problemas diferentes y, por tanto, requieren estrategias de actuación distintas, principalmente de carácter público local. El resultado final indica el nivel de sostenibilidad del destino, lo que permite generar acciones específicas de mejora a corto, medio y largo plazo.

Implicaciones prácticas : Los resultados permitieron desarrollar líneas de actuación dirigidas a mejorar la gestión sostenible de cada destino turístico analizado. Involucrar a la población local permite que los residentes del destino formen parte de las políticas turísticas, asumiendo una estrategia ascendente. Esta investigación aporta respuestas a los destinos que buscan implementar un turismo sostenible, ofreciendo a los gestores del sector turístico herramientas para una correcta toma de decisiones.

Originalidad/valor : sta investigación presenta un indicador sintético basado en un sistema de indicadores ajustado a las necesidades del territorio a analizar, tiene en cuenta la opinión de la población local como factor de ponderación y se ajusta a los 17 ODS.

Palabras clave Sostenibilidad turística, Sistema de indicadores turísticos,

Indicador sintético de sostenibilidad turística, Proceso participativo, Portugal, Agenda de Turismo 2030

Tipo de papel Trabajo de investigación

1. Introduction

The development of sustainable tourism is still a challenge for many territories. Experts and politicians have been talking about sustainable tourism since the end of the 1990s. It is a

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