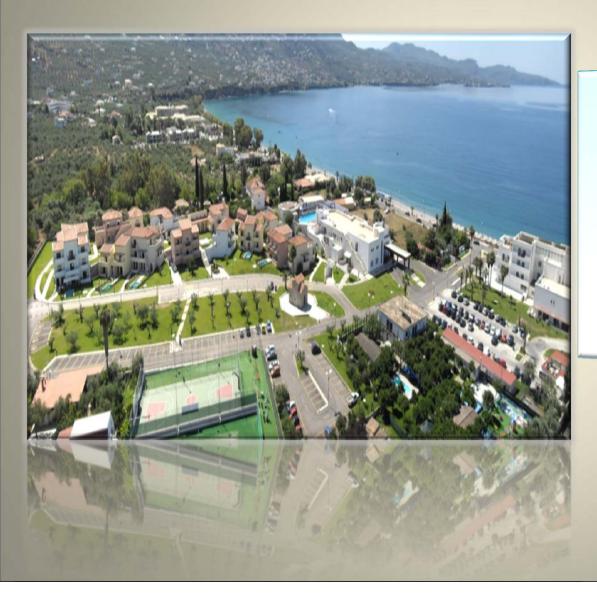


Hellenic Society for Systemic Studies (HSSS) 14th National & International Conference



A Systems
Approach to
Sustainable
Development of
Tourism

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Program



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- Nature and basic components of Tourism
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Introduction

Greek Tourism Industry

- Mone of the main key sectors of the Greek economy
- Was less affected by the financial systemic crisis
- Presents growth despite the recent global financial crisis
- Main stakeholders are businesses and organizations that supply the tourism product and the tourists/visitors
- ➤ Sustainable tourism requires a balance to be struck between the needs of the visitor, the place and the host community" (Fáilte Ireland's Environmental Action Plan 2007-2009)

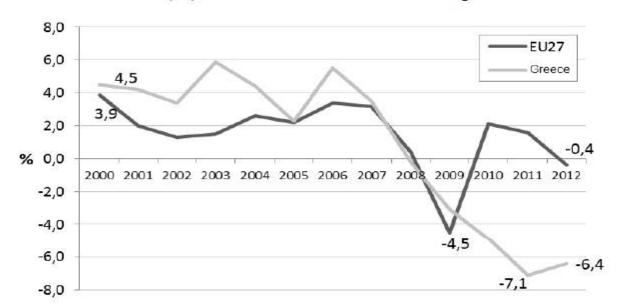
A strategic national key sector

"Inclusive growth and ensuring a future with quality jobs are the concerns of governments everywhere. Travel & Tourism, which already supports one in every ten jobs on the planet, is a dynamic engine of employment opportunity."

Source: Guevara Marzo, G. (2018) "Travel & Tourism Economic Impact 2018 Greece", World Travel & Tourism Council (WTTC), United Kingdom

Tourism and the Greek economic crisis

Real GDP Growth (%) in EU27 and Greece for the period 2000-2012



Source: Eurostat, GDP and main components – volumes, GDP at market prices, 2013.

Source: Guduraš, D. (2014) "Economic crisis and tourism: Case of the Greek tourism sector,"
University of Ljubljana, Slovenia, pp.622

Greece: The economic impact of Travel & Tourism

GDP: DIRECT CONTRIBUTION

- 2017: EUR14.3bn (USD16.2bn), 8.0% of total GDP
- 2018: It is forecast to rise by 5.6%
- 2018-2028: It is forecast to rise by 3.5% pa, to EUR21.3bn (USD24.1bn), 9.1% of total GDP in 2028

*All values are in constant 2017 prices & exchange rates

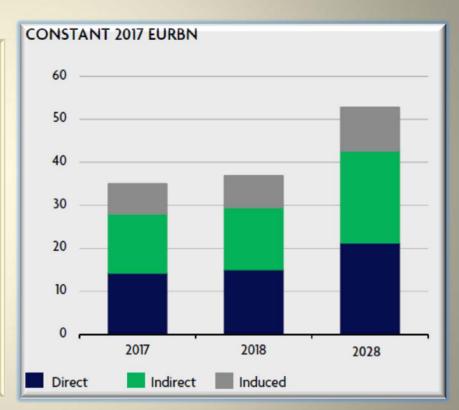


Greece: The economic impact of Travel & Tourism

GDP: TOTAL CONTRIBUTION

- 2017: EUR35.0bn (USD39.7bn),
 19.7% of GDP
- 2018: It is expected to grow by 5.3% to EUR36,9bn (20,2% of GDP)
- 2028: It is forecast to rise by 3.7% pa to EUR52.8bn (USD59.9bn), 22.7% of GDP

*All values are in constant 2017 prices & exchange rates

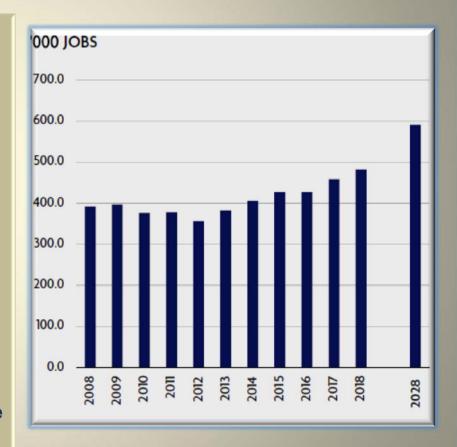


The economic impact of Travel & Tourism

EMPLOYMENT: DIRECT CONTRIBUTION

- 2017: Travel & Tourism directly supported 459,000 jobs (12.2% of total employment)
- 2018: This is expected to rise by 5.2% to 482.500 jobs (12,4% of total employment)
- 2028: Travel & Tourism will account for 592,000 jobs (13.3% of total employment), an increase of 2.1% pa over the 10 next years

^{*}All values are in constant 2017 prices & exchange rates

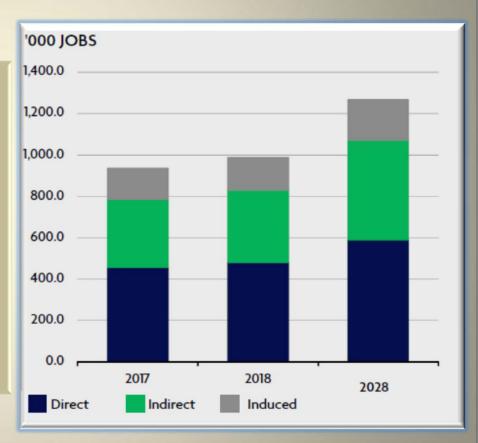


The economic impact of Travel & Tourism

EMPLOYMENT: TOTAL CONTRIBUTION

- 2017: 24.8% of total employment (934,500 jobs)
- 2018: It is expected to rise by 5.6% to 987,000 jobs (25,4% of total employment)
- 2028: It is forecast to support 1,266,000 jobs (28.5% of total employment), an increase of 2.5% pa over the period

*All values are in constant 2017 prices & exchange rates



The economic impact of Travel & Tourism

VISITOR EXPORTS

2017: EUR17.1bn (USD19.5bn), 28.4% of total exports

2018: It is expected to grow by 5.1% and the country is expected to attract 28.973.000 international tourist arrivals

2028: International tourist arrivals are forecast to total 42.531.000, an expenditure of EUR28.1bn (USD31.9bn), 28.9% of total exports

* All values are in constant 2017 prices & exchange rates



The economic impact of Travel & Tourism

INVESTMENT

2017: EUR3.1bn, 15.9% of total

investment (USD3.5bn)

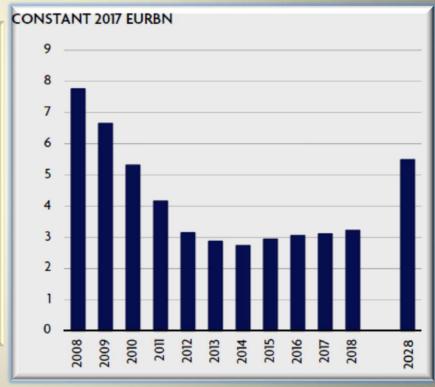
2018: It should rise by 3.6%

2028: Rise by 5.5% pa over the next 10

years to EUR5.5bn (USD6.2bn),

17.4% of total national investment

*All values are in constant 2017 prices & exchange rates





Nature of Tourism

- Tourism is closely connected with travelling for pleasure or business and with the human need to explore and to know the unknown
- An activity essential to the life of nations because of its direct effects on the social, cultural, educational, and economic sectors of national societies and on their international relations" (Manila Declaration on World Tourism, 1980).

The Basic Components of Tourism

Attraction



The 4 A's



Accessibility

Accommodation





Amenities

A Systems Approach to the Tourism Industry

- ☐ The tourism system should be considered as a whole entity and as a set of interrelated elements (Ackoff, 1971)
- □ Tourism is not simply an industry, but is an open, dynamic and complex system with specific structure and environments, which consists of many interacting components and involves many different stakeholders (Van Mai & Bosch, 2010)
- □ "In order to manage the development of tourism at a certain destination toward sustainability, it is necessary to understand its structure and the environments in which it operates, as well as the associated operational mechanisms" (Van Mai & Bosch, 2010)

Structure and Environments of Tourism

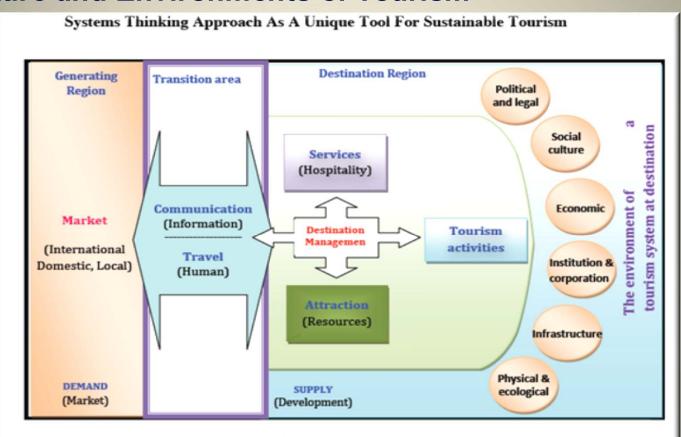


Figure 4: Synthesis Model of a Tourism System at Destination

Source: Van Mai, T. and Bosch O.J.H. (2010), System Thinking Approach as a unique tool for tourism development: A case study in the Cat Ba Biosphere Reserve of Vietnam, School of Integrative Systems, The University of Queensland, QLD 4343, Australia

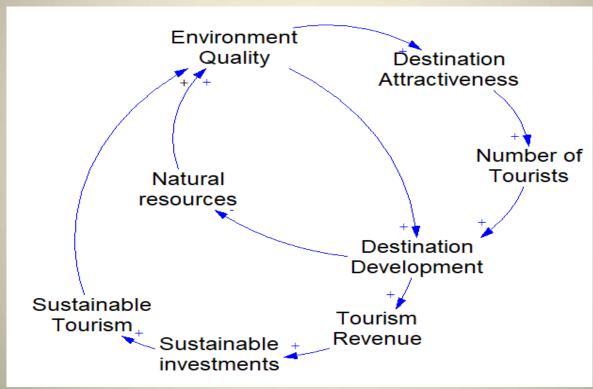
The application of Systems Thinking

"Systems thinking is a scientific methodology or an approach that consists of a set of principles and tools to deal with complexity, ambiguity and mental models underlying our most present social, economic, ecological, and political challenges" (Bosch, Maani and Smith, 2007)

bjectives of Systems Thinking

- To focus on the whole system and the constituent parts as well as their interactions
- To provide a framework for managing change and complexity through the understanding of dynamic feedback embedded in complex systems (Van Mai & Bosch, 2010)
- To allow decision makers to anticipate the long-term consequences of their decisions and actions, and the unintended consequences of polices and strategies
- To provide a common language for diverse stakeholders for deep dialogue and consensus building (Van Mai & Bosch, 2010)

A Systemic Approach to Assessing the Environmental Impacts of Tourism



Synthesis Model of a Causal Loop Diagram (CLD) of the environmental impacts of Tourism (adopted and modified from Zgouva Viktoria (2018))

Sustainable Development of Tourism Industry

"A holistic understanding of the causal relationship between the different impact factors is therefore of fundamental importance in order to sustain the fragile balance between tourism and the environment" (Ólafsdóttir and Haraldsson, 2015)





The need for a Sustainable Tourism Development

Large consumption of the already scarce natural resources

Loss of the natural beauty of tourism locations

Reduces the attractiveness of the tourism destinations

Sustainable tourism cannot be attained, if there is depletion of valuable natural resources, production of large amounts of waste, air and water pollution and negative effects on wildlife and vegetation (Sunlu, 2003)



The need for a Sustainable Tourism Development

As a continuous process plays a significant role for the economic viability and the competitiveness of the tourism industry

Without Sustainable tourism



No Quality in tourism services

A systems approach to the sustainable development of tourism is aligned with the basic definition of Quality, which is "conformance to requirements and fitness for purpose"

Conclusions

Sustainability

- Is a complex system to navigate
- Calls for specific measures to be taken in order to ensure organizational excellence in the tourism sector

Measures

- Strong political leadership and strategic environmental management
- Innovative system interventions and appropriate environmental policies
- A sound financial management of Community Funds
- Successful private and public-sector partnerships

Innovative system interventions and appropriate environmental policies

Green Tourism (Furgan, Som and Hussin, 2010):

- ✓Being an environmentally friendly tourist or providing environmentally friendly tourist services
- ✓Goal is to increase the governmental pressure to improve environmental performance by adopting effective and tangible environmental management techniques

✓Green tourism certification processes

Innovative system interventions & appropriate environmental policies

Environmental Auditing (Stoesser, 2004):

A practical tool that can bring commercial and economic benefits for companies and organizations and other benefits such as compliance with environmental regulations

The focus of environmental auditing changed from compliance to environmental management system audits

≯a systematic and documented verification process for objectively obtaining and evaluating evidence to determine whether an organization's environmental management system conforms to the environmental management system audit criteria set by the organization, and for communication of the results of this process to management (ISO1996:3.8)"

Strong political leadership and strategic environmental management

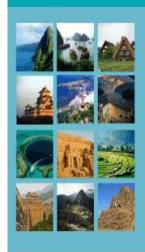
"Sustainable planning and management of tourism is one of the most pressing challenges concerning the future of the World Heritage Convention today and is the focus of the UNESCO World Heritage and Sustainable Tourism Programme"

Infrastructure is vital to sustainable tourism: Ensure that the infrastructure is fit-for-purpose for future tourism development

Source: UNESCO World Heritage Sustainable Tourism Online Toolkit, Guide 6, "Managing the development of tourism infrastructure", retrieved from:

http://whc.unesco.org/sustainabletourismtoolkit/sites/default/files/UNESCO%20toolkit%20PDFs%20guide%206C.pdf

Global good practice examples



Look strategically at how local people and businesses can secure greater benefit from the destination and from the heritage attractions.



A Systems Approach to Sustainable Development of Tourism

Guide 2: Developing a strategy for progressive change, UNESCO World Heritage Sustainable Tourism Online Toolkit

"Destinations are more than just the sum of their parts, and changing the strategy of a destination requires the active support and commitment from a range of stakeholders. There must be an appreciation and anticipation of the domino effect, as certain changes may have unforeseen consequences. With that in mind, there must also be contingency measures in place, as well as a degree of flexibility in the plan chosen.

To secure stakeholder 'buy-in' and understanding, it is crucial that there is a destination management strategy for making tourism more sustainable. This realisation is critical to both the success of the plan and the on-going viability of the World Heritage site, itself."

Source: http://whc.unesco.org/sustainabletourismtoolkit/how-use-guide







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