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ASSIGNMENT

SUSTAINABLE TOURISM: THE THREE PILLARS AND THE NEGATIVE IMPACTS OF UNSUSTAINABLE TOURISM

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ABSTRACT

This essay will look at sustainable tourism, covering its three pillars: environmental, social and economic sustainability. Four adverse impacts of unsustainable tourism are then addressed: environment degradation, overload, pressure on local housing, leakage / dependence on the economy. Real examples used are Venice and Barcelona. The essay explores the need to manage tourism sustainably so that destinations can benefit without destroying their environment and local society.

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I would like to thank my lecturer and the rest of the academic staff for helping me in this assignment. I would also like to thank the organisations and authors who published the information used in this report that has given me a deeper insight into the environmental, social and economic impacts of tourism.

The structure of this paper is that of a dissertation. The introduction presents the general subject of the paper, its aim and objectives and the method used to carry out the research. This first chapter also outlines the research questions. Chapter 1 is dedicated to the theory of sustainable tourism.

INTRODUCTION

Tourism provides jobs, income and cultural opportunities, but it also brings costs to the environment, communities and housing. Sustainable tourism balances the costs and the benefits. It encourages destinations to consider a longer term view of tourism, instead of simply trying to grow the number of visitors.

TOPIC OVERVIEW

"The three "pillars" of sustainable tourism are environmental, social and economic sustainability. Environmental sustainability refers to maintaining the quality of natural resources and biodiversity. Social sustainability is about protecting residents, culture and the quality of life.

Economic sustainability means providing long-term economic benefits, local income and jobs for the community and local industry.

All three areas are interconnected. Degradation of any of these will ultimately lead to the others.

AIM AND OBJECTIVES

Aims: Explore the 3 pillars of sustainable tourism and discuss 4 key adverse effects of non-sustainable tourism.

To explain environmental, social and economic sustainability.

Bridge between the three pillars.

Mention four negative effects of unsustainable tourism.

[Insert more analysis, Apply the cases that were used in the class, It is good to write

in the third person, Explain in your words what you learned from discussing what you did today, To discuss the relevant cases.

In order to show how important it is to manage tourism flows correctly.

BRIEF METHODOLOGY DESCRIPTION

The methodology is based on secondary research from reliable institutional and touristic sources, such as UNESCO and Barcelona City Council. The method is descriptive and analytical. Existing published evidence on the three pillars is used to analyze practical issues of tourism in Venice and Barcelona.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

What are the three pillars of sustainable tourism?

Why are the three pillars important to a tourism destination?

What are the four negative impacts of unsustainable tourism?

How do real-world destinations demonstrate these impacts?

In chapter One, we consider the interconnection of environmental, social and economic sustainability. Chapter Two looks at environmental degradation and biodiversity loss, overcrowding and pressure on residents, increasing housing costs and displacement, and leakage of economy and dependence on tourism. Venice and Barcelona are referred to, to illustrate these problems in reality.

Part I. THE BASICS CHAPTER ONE - THE THREE PILLARS OF SUSTAINABLE TOURISM

1.1 Introduction

Economic growth alone cannot guarantee sustainable tourism. What matters is that a destination is sustainable when tourism adds value to a destination whilst at the same time safeguarding the environment and having due regard to the needs of local communities. The three pillars offer a convenient framework for this.

1.2 Environmental Sustainability

Protection of resources, ecosystems, biodiversity and environment sustainability of landscape Environment sustainability covers issues that impact on water use and energy use, waste, road traffic and the use of sensitive areas. Developments and accommodation in the tourism industry can also alter the environment and landscapes.

Sustainable tourism can alleviate this pressure via good resource management, waste management, non-carbon-based transport, management of visitor numbers and protected sites. Venice is a good example. UNESCO has issued warnings over the UNESCO World Heritage Site of Venice and its Lagoon due to the potential effects of tourism and development. Large cruise liners are a good example of how tourism can concentrate and cause pressure in a fragile site.

1.3 Social Sustainability

-social sustainability refers to all people living and working in tourism destination; quality of life and sense of place, cultural identity, and participation of the community and fair working conditions can be considered; tourism generates employment and cultural exchange, but can also constrain everyday life if it is too intense.

Barcelona is a good example of this. It has surveyed its residents' views on tourism and implemented some measures to manage tourism. This indicates that a strategy for tourism planning should take into account residents and visitors.

1.4 Economic Sustainability

Economically sustainable means generating stable long term value. Tourism can provide jobs, investments and small business opportunities but some destinations may become dependent on tourism or lose a lot of the tourism income outside the destination.

By supporting local businesses, local suppliers, decent employment and economic diversification, you can ensure more benefits stay in the destination. Sustainable tourism is therefore more than just growing visitor numbers. It's creating sustainable economic benefits.

1.5 Connection Between the Three Pillars

The three pillars are therefore tightly linked. Damage to the environment makes a destination less attractive and less profitable. Pressures from society can turn residents against tourism.

Economic decline may make it harder to invest in the environment or community.

Tourism management must therefore view these three areas holistically.

CHAPTER TWO - NEGATIVE IMPACTS OF UNSUSTAINABLE TOURISM

2.1 Introduction

What is unsustainable tourism? Unsustainable tourism happens when the impacts of visitors' activities are too much for the environment, communities or local economies. Here are four impacts to show how tourism should be managed.

2.2 Environmental Degradation and Biodiversity Loss

An influx of tourists can contribute to higher levels of waste, water use, energy consumption and traffic. Building for tourism can harm habitats and landscapes. Several rounds of visitors can also cause disruption to wildlife and delicate environments.

UNESCO has expressed concern for the state of Venice and its Lagoon World Heritage site, highlighting the impact of tourism and other development pressures and the cruise activity especially as a highly visited destination.

2.3 Overcrowding and Pressure on Residents

Tourism can lead to congestion, queues, noise and pressure on public transport and spaces. People who live there may believe that tourism is disrupting their day-to-day lives as the tourists are congested to a limited area.

It has been able to monitor local perceptions of tourism and implement management measures. There is an indication that residents' perceptions of tourism should also be a part of tourism policy, not just tourists' satisfaction and tourism revenue.

2.4 Rising Housing Costs and Displacement

The impact of tourism on the housing market Tourism can lead to housing pressures when the use of residential property is changed to accommodate tourists or when demand for tourist accommodation affects the prices of residential property. This can make housing more expensive and less available to local residents. In extreme cases, long term residents are driven from popular locations.

This is a social sustainability issue because a destination can earn money from tourism, while causing inconvenience to ordinary residential life. Housing is therefore relevant to tourism development.

2.5 Economic Leakage and Dependence on Tourism

An amount of monetary leakage occurs when tourists spend money at a destination, but it is given to businesses that have been imported to the destination or the profit goes back to the country the business is based in. So a high amount of money being spent by tourists doesn't mean it is being returned back to the local economy.

Dependence on tourism is another risk.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

Sustainable tourism depends on a balance between environmental conservation, social and cultural preservation and economic development. Environmental sustainability preserves the environment and natural resources that draw visitors to a place. Social sustainability safeguards the well-being of local residents and the culture and way of life. Economic sustainability ensures long-term economic benefits from tourism.

The four negative impacts discussed are also what can occur in the worst cases when tourism is badly managed. Destinations can be environmentally degraded, overcrowding can have an impact upon residents, resident housing pressures can lead to displacement, and economic leakages or dependence can make a destination less resilient. Examples of Venice and Barcelona show how important it is that tourism is managed for both visitors and host communities.

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