



Constructing a Context-Specific Sustainability Index for Hotels

Dr Kourosh Esfandiar Prof S. Mostafa Rasoolimanesh

Creative thinkers made here.

Sustainability in the Hotel Industry



- A sustainable hotel is one that maximises the benefits it brings to the environment, local people, culture, and the economy—while reducing any negative impacts it might cause. At the same time, it still gives guests a great experience and runs a successful business for the long term.
- ☐ This is particularly important as the hotel industry often gets called out for three big reasons:
 - 1. **High Energy Use** Hotels consume a lot of electricity for lighting, heating, cooling, and appliances, leading to **high carbon emissions**.
 - 2. Water Waste Hotels use huge amounts of water for guest rooms, laundry, pools, and gardens. This is a major issue in **island** destinations, where water is scarce.
 - 3. Excessive Waste Hotels generate tons of food waste, single-use plastics, and non-recyclable materials every day.



Minimize waste



Energy conservation



Avoid plastic

Need for Sustainability Performance Assessment



Why Do We Need to Measure Sustainability?

Tourism industry is transitioning from dialogue to measurable action. This is where sustainability performance assessment becomes essential.

That's where a **Sustainability Index** comes in. Think of it as a **tracker for hotels**—it measures key performance indicators (KPIs) like:



Water conservation

Maste management

Y Carbon footprint

Social responsibility

š Economic impact



With clear indicators, hotels can see what's working, fix what's not, and make real progress toward sustainability. Because if we can measure it, we can improve it!

Research Design Overview

- Approach: Qualitative research using semi-structured interviews to capture expert insights
- Focus: Exploring sustainability practices, dimensions, and indicators in the hotel sector across Western Australia
- □ Participants: Hotel managers and sustainability representatives selected through purposive sampling
- Sample: ~50 contacted, aiming for 20–25 interviews (10 completed so far)
- Why Western Australia?: Offers a regional lens to understand local challenges, regulations, and sustainability priorities
- Analysis Method: Thematic analysis to identify feasible and measurable sustainability indicators aligned with global standards and local needs







Sustainability

1. Environmental Sustainability:

☐ Energy Management

"We've invested quite heavily three years ago into solar. Solar is a big part for us."

"We use the Green Engage system to measure and track energy and waste consumption, with specific reduction targets."

■ Water Conservation

"We converted a lot of water features into rock gardens and put native plants in."

- ☐ Waste Management: Recycling of cardboard, glass, and green waste; plans for industrial
 - composting.
- ☐ Food Waste Reduction: Efficient stock management

"We use off-cuts of meat to make hamburgers instead of discarding them."

☐ Reduction of Single-Use Plastics: Communication and initiatives to minimise plastic usage.

"We have eliminated plastic straws, plastic water bottles, and now receive unpacked vegetable deliveries."



2. Social Sustainability:

- ☐ Employee Training & Awareness: Regular training on sustainability policies.
- ☐ Community Support: Foundation projects for health, mental health, food security, and environmental initiatives.
- "We provide office space at zero charge for conservation organisations."
- "Our foundation funds projects in health, mental health, food security, and environm conservation."



"Inclusivity training is mandatory for managers, covering gender diversity and pronounuse."



"We are working on accreditation for accessible accommodation, including modifying room features."





3. Economic Sustainability:

☐ Local Sourcing & Supplier Engagement: Efforts to increase local supplier relationships.

☐ Financial Considerations: Budgeting and forecasting for sustainability initiatives.

"Our hotel, being 40 years old, faces challenges in upgrading infrastructure and relies on owner investment for capital improvements."

"Newer properties have more advanced systems, such as sensors connected to building management systems."





4. Resilience:

Resilience ensures hotels can **sustain operations during crises** like pandemics, climate change, or supply chain disruptions. Resilience is a crucial dimension for sustainability in hotel operations, especially in adapting to challenges and ensuring structured sustainability management.



"Supply chain disruptions make local sourcing difficult, but we continue working on solutions."

"There's a lack of clear policies on how to balance economic and environmental interests in tourism." this shows resilience-sustainability in tourism sector.



5. Governance

Governance ensures that sustainability efforts are transparent, structured, and accountable, leading to continuous improvement.

□ Structured Reporting & Accountability

"We use a triple bottom line approach, reporting sustainability performance quarterly to the board."

"We don't yet have external sustainability audits, but we aim to adopt benchmarking standards."

□ Industry Collaboration & Benchmarking

"There's no unified benchmark in the hotel industry for sustainability KPIs—this is something we need."

"There should be more collaboration between the government, private sector, and local communities in tourism planning."





6. Cultural & Heritage Sustainability

- □ Cultural Tourism Support: Partnering with local artists, offering cultural experiences for guests.
- ☐ Heritage Conservation: Preserving historical buildings and sites within or near the property.
- ☐ Indigenous Engagement: Hiring Indigenous staff and supporting cultural training.

"Western Australia has a diverse cultural heritage, including a significant Aboriginal presence."



"Tourism can help showcase Aboriginal heritage and cultural identity to visitors."

Two Takeaways



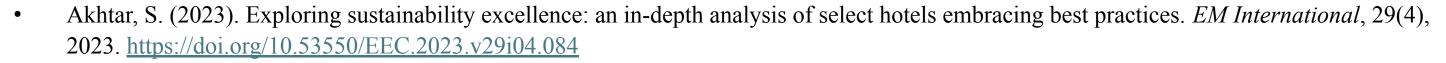
Key Takeaway #1 – Localised Indicators Matter

To apply sustainability effectively on the ground, we must **go** beyond general GSTC-accredited certification by developing context-specific indicators that reflect regional realities and operational conditions.

Sustainability is more than a checklist. It needs real engagement with staff, guests, and communities through a place-based, collaborative approach.



References





- Balas, M. and Abson, D. J. (2022). Characterising and identifying gaps in sustainability assessments of tourism a review. *Tourism Management Perspectives*, 43, 101004. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tmp.2022.101004
- Campos, F., Gomes, C., Malheiros, C., & Lima Santos, L. (2024). Hospitality Environmental Indicators Enhancing Tourism Destination Sustainable Management. *Administrative Sciences*, 14(3), 42.
- Chua, B. L., & Han, H. (2022). Green hotels: the state of green hotel research and future prospects. *Journal of Travel and Tourism Marketing*, 39(5), 465–483. https://doi.org/10.1080/10548408.2022.2136329
- Durband, R. (2021). *Establishing sustainability standards in tourism*. In A. Spenceley (Ed.), *Handbook for sustainable tourism practitioners* (pp. 233–248). Edward Elgar Publishing. https://doi.org/10.4337/9781839100895.00021
- Eltoum, R. M.A., Rasoolimanesh, S. M., Soeiro, J. D., & Marjani, M. (2024). Developing indicators for measuring the sustainability of hotels. *Tourism and Hospitality Research*, 14673584241299740. European Commission. (2016). The European Tourism Indicator System ETIS toolkit for sustainable destination management. *European Union*. https://doi.org/10.2873/982144
- Global Sustainable Tourism Council (GSTC). (2016). Global Sustainable Tourism Council (GSTC) Hotel Criteria Suggested Performance Indicators Preamble. *GSTC Council*. https://www.gstc.org/gstc-criteria/gstc-industry-criteria-for-hotels/
- Khatter, A., White, L., Pyke, J. and McGrath, M. (2021), Barriers and drivers of environmental sustainability: Australian hotels, *International Journal of Contemporary Hospitality Management*, Vol. 33 No. 5, pp. 1830-1849. https://doi.org/10.1108/IJCHM-08-2020-0929
- Kristjánsdóttir, K. R., Ólafsdóttir, R., & Ragnarsdóttir, K. V. (2018). Reviewing integrated sustainability indicators for tourism. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, 26(4), 583–599. https://doi.org/10.1080/09669582.2017.1364741
- Saulick, P., Bokhoree, C., & Bekaroo, G. (2023). Business sustainability performance: A systematic literature review on assessment approaches, tools and techniques. *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 408. https://doi.org/10.1016/J.JCLEPRO.2023.136837
- Yoke-Lin, C. Y., Soeiro, J. D., Hui-Wen, S. C., & Rasoolimanesh, S. M. (2024). Developing a Sustainability Index for Hotels and Resorts in Malaysia: A Hybrid Delphi–AHP Approach. *Asia-Pacific Journal of Innovation in Hospitality and Tourism*, 13(2), 73–122.





Thank you

Kourosh Esfandiar

Email: k.esfandiar@ecu.edu.au

Creative thinkers made here.