

1**Bus transport service provision and tourism policies [Texto impreso] : lessons from Piedmont, Italy / Antonella Capriello**

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición impresa y electrónica. Los datos para su localización y/o acceso electrónico están accesibles a través del enlace al título de la publicación.

References: p. 225-227

Abstract: With a focus on sustainable tourism, this article explores the relationship between bus transport policies and tourism development planning. The study aims to assess bus service provision from a tourism and transport provider perspective, to discuss conflicts in terms of service improvement and resource allocation, and present the factors that limit the development of tourism bus services. Taking into consideration tourism and transport literature, a qualitative case study was undertaken involving representatives of tourism and transport providers in Piedmont, Italy. The findings identify the causes that explain the current unbalanced relationship between bus transport policies and tourism development planning strategies while also determining the factors that might render transport mobility more sustainable in the destination.

Tourism planning and development. -- 2014, v. 11, n. 2, may, p. 210-227

2**A chaos theory perspective of destination crisis and sustainable tourism development in Islands [Texto impreso] : the case of Cyprus/ Nikolaos Boukas and Vassilios Ziakas**

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición impresa y electrónica. Los datos para su localización y/o acceso electrónico están accesibles a través del enlace al título de la publicación.

References: p. 207-209

Abstract: Small island states, due to their size, remoteness and dependence on foreign capital, are often susceptible to various global disruptions and crises. The effects of such crises can be chaotic, seriously damaging their economies and altering their systems. However, in the context of tourism crisis management, linear approaches are predominant overlooking the chaotic characteristics and transformations of the complex tourism system. In response, this research investigates the implications of the economic crisis and the interaction effects of unforeseen events, on Cypriot tourism through a chaos theory perspective. Based on semi-structured interviews, archival document analysis and a pertinent literature review, findings indicate that the evolution of Cyprus tourism was not a linear process, but instead iterative, characterised by interactions of several endogenous and exogenous events that have shaped its systemic transformation. The research reveals the lack of comprehensive policy responses to crises that would enable the sustainable tourism development of Cyprus. The paper concludes that it is imperative for small island states to understand holistically the interrelated dimensions of crises and therefore mitigate their detrimental consequences. To this end, tourism policy needs to realise that crises and sustainability are not linear processes but evolving systemic configurations that necessitate the preparedness of tourism policy-makers and stakeholders to anticipate change and swiftly respond.

Tourism planning and development. -- 2014, v. 11, n. 2, may, p. 191-209

3**Investigating the importance of surf resource sustainability indicators [Texto impreso] : stakeholder perspectives for surf tourism planning and development / Steven Andrew Martin and İlian Assenov**

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición impresa y electrónica. Los datos para su localización y/o acceso electrónico están accesibles a través del enlace al título de la publicación.

References: p. 146-148

Abstract: The sustainability and conservation of coastal surfing resources have gained considerable attention in the twenty-first century. Scholars, graduate students, not-for-profit organizations, and commercial and governmental sectors have entered the surf tourism research field in order to better understand and manage surf sites. This research investigates the significance of 27 social, economic, environmental, and governance indicators outlined in the Surf Resource Sustainability Index, a contemporary methodology for measuring the conservation aptitude of surf sites. Twenty-one highly experienced surfers from diverse backgrounds were chosen for in-depth interviews based on their position as key stakeholders and for their practical experience, knowledge, and interaction with the resource. The study finds that surfers placed the highest importance for conservation aptitude on beach quality, water quality, legislative status, biodiversity, and history. Overall, environmental and governance indicators were slightly more significant than social indicators, and economic indicators were the least significant. Stakeholders' comments and corresponding ratings are listed for each indicator and provide insight to their perspectives and evaluations. The research contributes to surf tourism planning and development through the clarification of sustainability indicators and the discernment of indicator importance by surfers. A surf resource conservation action matrix is developed for future policy design and management.

Tourism planning and development. -- 2014, v. 11, n. 2, may, p. 127-148

4**Pro-poor tourism [Texto impreso] : looking backward as we move forward / V. Dao Truong**

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición impresa y electrónica. Los datos para su localización y/o acceso electrónico están accesibles a través del enlace al título de la publicación.

References: p. 240-242

Abstract: This paper examines the evolution of pro-poor tourism (PPT) research from 1999 to 2013. Using journal and database searches, 122 academic articles on PPT were retrieved and then analysed in the light of the content analysis method. The paper indicates that a majority of PPT research has focused on African countries. Other less-developed countries, including those in Southeast Asia, have captured relatively limited attention. Much less research has been conducted in developed countries where a large number of PPT scholars are based. Theories and models underpinning PPT studies are not only diverse in origin but also in usage, resulting in difficulties in identifying common theories and models. PPT research has been dominated by qualitative methods, although both quantitative and mixed methods approaches are gaining prominence. Measures that quantify tourism's impacts on poor people are missing. There is also a lack of a thorough understanding of poverty and its differing causes. Limitations to the paper are discussed and thus implications for further research indicated.

Tourism planning and development. -- 2014, v. 11, n. 2, may, p. 228-242

5**The regional impact of climate change on winter tourism in Europe [Texto impreso] /
Emmanouil Tranos and Simin Davoudi**

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición impresa y electrónica. Los datos para su localización y/o acceso electrónico están accesibles a través del enlace al título de la publicación.

References: p. 176-178

Abstract: This paper aims to provide detailed analysis of the impact of climate change on winter sport tourism in European regions. The analysis considers "impact" as the combined effect of exposure to climate change stimuli and economic sensitivity of the winter tourism sector. Using this framework, a new methodology is developed that adds a spatial dimension to the framework and enables the identification of the regions whose winter sport tourism is likely to be significantly affected by climate change.

Tourism planning and development. -- 2014, v. 11, n. 2, may, p. 163-178

6**Tourism policy-making in Australia [Texto impreso] : a national and state perspective /
David Airey and Lisa Ruhanen**

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición impresa y electrónica. Los datos para su localización y/o acceso electrónico están accesibles a través del enlace al título de la publicación.

References: p. 160-162

Abstract: The paper explores recent approaches to policy-making for tourism in Australia. A conceptual model is utilised to identify the major influences on the policy-making processes through interviews with representatives of key agencies and expert observers of Australian policy. By considering the factors from outside the tourism policy system, those from inside the tourism policy system and from the policy process itself, the paper identifies the main themes that help to understand influences on policy-making. Themes are overwhelmingly related to the neoliberal and economic environment. Particular findings relate to the influence of the peak industry bodies, the skewed nature of governance and the limited range of information used by the policy-makers. In essence, the space for policy-making is relatively limited by the neoliberal context within which tourism operates in Australia.

Tourism planning and development. -- 2014, v. 11, n. 2, may, p. 149-162

7

Who benefits from community-based ecotourism development? [Texto impreso] : insights from Tafi Atome, Ghana / Ewoenam Afua Afenyo and Francis Eric Amuquandoh

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición impresa y electrónica. Los datos para su localización y/o acceso electrónico están accesibles a través del enlace al título de la publicación.

References: p. 188-190

Abstract: The distribution of ecotourism's benefits plays a critical role in ensuring sustainable community support for ecotourism projects. This paper explores benefits that have accrued from an ecotourism project and examines the distribution process of these related benefits in Tafi Atome, a rural community in Ghana. Data were obtained from a study conducted between November and December 2010 in the community using questionnaires and in-depth interviews. Findings from the study indicated that the benefits from the Tafi Atome Monkey Sanctuary project to the community were communal and personal in nature. However, the monkey sanctuary's constitution, which stipulates the distribution and management of benefits, had not made provision for non-indigenous residents. It is therefore recommended that modifications be made to the project's constitution to address these inconsistencies in order to forestall conflicts in the community.

Tourism planning and development. -- 2014, v. 11, n. 2, may, p. 179-190