

1

**Assessing the effectiveness of 'appreciative inquiry' (AI) in nepali pro-poor tourism (PPT) development processes [Recurso electrónico] / Stephen Espiner, Emma J. Stewart and Lhakpa Tenji Lama**

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición electrónica. Su acceso electrónico es a través del enlace de 'Acceso al documento'.

References: p. 385-388

Abstract: One relatively recent approach to Pro-poor tourism (PPT) planning and development is the Appreciative Inquiry (AI) process. AI is considered an alternative to traditional "problem-solving" planning approaches and focuses specifically on strengths and successes of individuals, organisations and communities. This paper explores the relevance of the AI process to PPT in Nepal, and examines the contribution of AI to local people's participation in community planning and development. Two communities (Junbesi and Pattale), at different stages of tourism development in Nepal's Solukhumbu district, were used as case study sites where the AI approach was applied. Semi-structured interviews (n = 31) with local residents as well as district and national experts indicate that the poorest people in the communities are least likely to benefit from tourism due to a lack of skills and capital. The study also reveals that AI has the potential to operate as an effective planning tool in promoting PPT.

Tourism planning and development. -- 2017, v. 14, n. 3, july, p. 369-388

1. Pro-poor tourism (PPT) 2. Appreciative Inquiry (AI) 3. Poverty reduction 4. Participatory approach 5. Tourism planning 6. Nepal

2

**Cultural conservation and tourism development in the consolidation stage of the tourism area life cycle model [Recurso electrónico] / Hee Jeong Yun and Xuan Zhang**

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición electrónica. Su acceso electrónico es a través del enlace de 'Acceso al documento'.

References: p. 366-368

Abstract: This study investigates the relationship between residents' perceptions of the impacts of tourism and their attitudes about cultural conservation and tourism development in the consolidation stage of the Tourism Area Life Cycle model. The study site is Zhangjiajie city, one of China's best known cultural tourist destinations, which previous researchers have shown has entered the consolidation stage. Questionnaire survey is conducted to the residents in this study area, and valid 317 samples are used for analysis. The study's results show that residents' positive perceptions of the impacts of tourism in Zhangjiajie influence their attitudes about conservation of cultural resources in the consolidation stage, such as attitudes about cultural conservation, cognition of cultural knowledge, behavior related to cultural conservation, and residents' attitudes about tourism development. All results reflect the importance for cultural conservation of residents' positive perceptions of the impacts of tourism.

Tourism planning and development. -- 2017, v. 14, n. 3, july, p. 353-368

1. Residents' attitudes 2. Residents' perception 3. Tourism impact 4. Tourism area life cycle 5. Zhangjiajie city

**3****Diverse expenditure patterns of international tourists on Santiago Island-Cape Verde [Recurso electrónico] / Celeste Eusébio, Américo Lopes and Maria João Carneiro**

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición electrónica. Su acceso electrónico es a través del enlace de 'Acceso al documento'.

References: p. 408-410

**Abstract:** Tourism is a relevant economic activity to promote the economic development of island destinations. This paper aims to segment the international market of Santiago Island in Cape Verde, based on tourism expenditures (accommodation, food and beverages, and transport). A total of 330 international tourists were interviewed. A hierarchical cluster analysis was carried out and analysis of variance, Kruskal–Wallis and Chi-square tests were undertaken to identify the profile of each segment. Three clusters emerged: the local products spenders, the supporting services spenders and the lodging spenders. The clusters differed in motivations, travel behavior, loyalty and sociodemographic profile. This study highlights several issues that should be considered when designing tourism development strategies to promote the economic development of island destinations.

Tourism planning and development. -- 2017, v. 14, n. 3, july, p. 389-410

1. Tourism expenditures 2. Segmentation 3. International tourism market 4. Island destinations 5. Santiago Island-Cape Verde

**4****Geopolitics of tourism and academia in the Holy Land [Recurso electrónico] / Yael Ram ... [et al.]**

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición electrónica. Su acceso electrónico es a través del enlace de 'Acceso al documento'.

References: p. 425-429

**Abstract:** The premise for this paper is that tourism scholars researching in Israel and Palestine are, in effect, actors in the geopolitical landscape of the Holy Land. Political tourism is a significant factor in how the Israel–Palestine geopolitical conflict is represented. The current paper provides an analysis of how tourism academics address the situation. A research team of Israeli, Palestinian and a third country origins collaborated to produce a narrative synthesis by systematically reviewing 35 academic papers selected through defined criteria. This approach minimized bias and aimed for analytical robustness and validity. Two main conclusions are derived from the analysis. First, papers tend to focus on the social, touristic and religious aspects of tourism not on the core issues of the geopolitical conflict. Second, the works did not contribute to dialogue between parties but reinforced separateness thus reflecting the political conflict.

Tourism planning and development. -- 2017, v. 14, n. 3, july, p. 411-429

1. Tourism 2. Political consumerism 3. Israel–Palestine 4. Positionality 5. Holy Land 6. Geopolitics

## 5

**Heritage interpretation [Recurso electrónico] : analysis study of the signage system used at the archaeological site of Umm Qais in Northern Jordan / Abdelkader Ababneh**

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición electrónica. Su acceso electrónico es a través del enlace de 'Acceso al documento'.

References: p. 315-317

Abstract: Many of the problems impacting the visitor experience and comprehension of archaeological sites are derived from their interpretation. This research attempts to investigate interpretation in relation to visitor experience; the interpretive signage of the archaeological site of Umm Qais was chosen for analysis. The appropriateness of the spatial distribution (placement), attractiveness of the aesthetic features (design), and furthermore, effectiveness of the content and messages (theme) and whether the signs are considered helpful in regard to the visitor experience are investigated. The case-study research method used in this study integrates on-site signs evaluation to check the situation on the ground. Card notes, photos and observations were used to meet the purpose of this study. The findings indicate that little attention has been paid to the management of interpretation by site managers. Signs are concerned about their lack of appropriate placement, design and clear themes; in consequence, site managers have to reformulate their objectives, reassess the site's significance and then redevelop their interpretation practice in particular the signage system. The findings of this study benefit a number of professionals in the field of heritage management such as interpreters as well as visitors. It makes contribution in regard to tourism in both academic and professional spheres, as the issue of the study has not been researched in the country.

Tourism planning and development. -- 2017, v. 14, n. 3, july, p. 297-317

1. Interpretation 2. Signs 3. Design 4. Placement 5. Function 6. Visitor experience 7. Umm Qais 8. Jordan

## 6

**International sanctions and Russia's hotel industry [Recurso electrónico] : the impact on business and coping mechanisms of hoteliers / Stanislav Ivanov, Liliia Sypchenko and Craig Webster**

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición electrónica. Su acceso electrónico es a través del enlace de 'Acceso al documento'.

References: p. 439-441

Abstract: This research aims at evaluating the impacts of the international sanctions on Russia's hotel industry and the action undertaken by the hoteliers to mitigate the negative impacts of the sanctions. The sample includes 103 hotel managers from 11 popular tourist destinations in the Russian Federation. Mann–Whitney U-test, Kruskal–Wallis  $\chi^2$  test and t-test are used to analyse differences in respondents' answers by category, size, location and chain affiliation of their properties. The findings show that hoteliers use different tactics to counteract the economic shocks to their businesses – mostly by cutting costs and increasing their marketing efforts. The findings further indicate that not all hotels experience the same shocks and that they therefore employ different tactics in response to the economic shocks experienced. This is the first research paper that measures the impact of the international sanctions on Russia's hotel industry. This paper assesses the impact on the microlevel – from the perspective of hotel managers.

Tourism planning and development. -- 2017, v. 14, n. 3, july, p. 430-441

1. Russia 2. Sanctions 3. Politics 4. Impacts on tourism 5. Hotels 6. Political instability

7

**Socio-economic profile of tourism expenditure in emerging urban-cultural destinations [Recurso electrónico] / Juan Ignacio Pulido-Fernández, Pablo Juan Cárdenas-García and José Luis Durán-Román**

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición electrónica. Su acceso electrónico es a través del enlace de 'Acceso al documento'.

References: p. 334-336

**Abstract:** A large body of literature has analysed the factors determining tourism expenditure; however, there are no studies addressing tourism expenditure in emerging urban-cultural destinations. Therefore, the results do not permit to establish proposals aimed at improving the management of these tourism destinations. This paper proposes an explanatory model of tourism expenditure in the destination, according to the socio-economic characteristics of tourists, using a regression model with dummy variables based on the information from 2,967 surveys conducted in 14 emerging urban-cultural destinations of Andalusia (Spain). The analysis performed confirms the existence of socio-economic factors that determine tourism expenditure. However, contrary to what the literature reviewed suggests, income level and education level do not influence tourism expenditure in these destinations, probably because the tourism offer is so basic that tourists cannot spend more than they already spend. These results allow for guiding the implementation of specific policies by the stakeholders of these destinations.

Tourism planning and development. -- 2017, v. 14, n. 3, july, p. 318-336

1. Emerging urban-cultural destinations 2. Tourism expenditure 3. Destinations management: socioeconomic profile 4. Regression model

8

**Understanding environmentally responsible behaviour of ecotourists [Recurso electrónico] : the reasoned action approach / Surya Poudel and Gyan P. Nyaupane**

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición electrónica. Su acceso electrónico es a través del enlace de 'Acceso al documento'.

References: p. 349-352

**Abstract:** Ecotourism has been increasingly promoted as an environmentally appropriate form of tourism across the globe. The impact of ecotourism on the destination environment, however, depends on on-site tourist behaviour. It is crucial for ecotourism planners and managers to understand the factors affecting on-site behaviours of ecotourists so that environmentally responsible behaviour can be encouraged. This paper explores the factors influencing tourist environmental behaviour (TEB) using the reasoned action approach. Data were collected through a survey of 230 tourists visiting the Annapurna Conservation Area in Nepal. Results indicated that the variation in TEB is explained by three psychological variables (i.e. environmental attitude, subjective norm, and perceived behavioural control) as well as one sociodemographic characteristic (i.e. age), and two trip attributes (i.e. trip duration and group size). Theoretical and managerial implications of research findings with respect to ecotourism development are discussed.

Tourism planning and development. -- 2017, v. 14, n. 3, july, p. 337-352

1. Ecotourism 2. Environmental education 3. Interpretation 4. Environmentally responsible behaviour 5. Attitude 6. Trip attributes 7. Sustainable tourism