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**Collaborative networks for sustainable human capital management in women's tourism entrepreneurship [Recurso electrónico] : the role of tourism policy / Albert Nsom Kimbu ... [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. 175-178

Abstract: Government policies to support women's empowerment in tourism through sustainable human capital management (HCM) is an emerging research theme. Tourism policies can contribute significantly to African women's empowerment by breaking existing stereotypical barriers that impede women's HCM. Based on a narrative analysis of published academic and policy literature, we uncover how policy support for collaborative networks can enhance women entrepreneur's HCM and thereby increase their resiliency and that of their tourism businesses. Collaborative networks are regional and country-specific forums, programs and/or initiatives for networking, skills development and access to resources and agency for women tourism entrepreneurs. Drawing on findings from analyzing collaborative networks involving women entrepreneurs in Ghana, Nigeria and Cameroon, the paper develops a conceptual framework that depicts four determinants of collaborative networks that influence the HCM of women entrepreneurs in tourism, namely type of network, resources, social capital dimensions and human capital management. Finally, the paper explicates how these determinants can inform national tourism policy to support women entrepreneurs.

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1. Tourism policy 2. Collaborative networks 3. Human capital management 4. Women entrepreneurship

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**Community-based tourism around national parks in Senegal [Recurso electrónico] : the implications of colonial legacies in current management policies / Aby Sène-Harper and Moustapha Séye**

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

References: p. 231-234

Abstract: In Sub-Saharan Africa, resource managers often promote community-based tourism (CBT) around national parks as a winwin strategy for local sustainable development and conserving biodiversity. In Senegal, however, the social, economic, and environmental impacts of CBT remain elusive. Important aspects of the former French colonial policies are still reflected in the ways national parks in Senegal are managed. Such policy framework is inconsistent with participatory management approaches and overall goals of tourism development. This paper examines how this inconsistency impedes the contributions of CBT to local communities, focusing on: 1) the absence of communal land tenure policies; 2) the inequitable allocation of hunting concession rights; and 3) the military culture in the administration of national parks. The paper discusses how these issues reduce the channels through which locals can benefit from tourism, the collaborative space between community members and park administrators, and ultimately, precludes the sustainability of CBT projects in Senegal.

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1. Community-based tourism 2. National parks 3. Senegal 4. Colonial policies

**3****Forty years of climate and land-cover change and its effects on tourism resources in Kilimanjaro National Park [Recurso electrónico]/ Halima Kilungu ... [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. 250-253

Abstract: This study explores the effects of observed changes in rainfall, temperature and land cover on the physical and sightseeing aspects of trekking in Kilimanjaro National Park. The impact analysis is organised around hazard-activity pairs approach, combinations of environmental change aspects (such as higher temperatures) and tourism activities (such as trekking and sightseeing). The results suggest that higher temperatures and reduced rainfall have lowered the risks of landslides, rock fall and mountain sickness, improving physical trekking conditions. Changes in land cover have affected sightseeing: there now are more flowers and groundsels to admire and less wildlife, waterfalls and snow. In the short term, the disappearing snow may give rise to "last chance tourism", increasing visitation, but eventually, the loss of snow and forest cover will likely decrease the number of tourists. The paper concludes that effective management of the attractions in the expanding heathlands is the most promising option to limit the losses.

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1. Kilimanjaro 2. Tourism 3. Attractions 4. Climate 5. Land-cover 6. Last chance tourism

**4****Historical trajectories of tourism development policies and planning in Ghana, 1957–2017 [Recurso electrónico] / Emmanuel Akwasi Adu-Ampong**

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

References: p. 139-141

Abstract: Historical research on tourism development policies and planning is generally limited, with scant attention on destinations in the Global South. This paper traces the historical trajectories of the development of tourism policy and planning in Ghana using the "Development First" and "Tourism First" framework. A qualitative approach allows for a detailed contextual analysis of key national economic development plans and national tourism development policies and plans. Four broad political eras are identified: (i) 1957–1966: post-independence era of Development First; (ii) 1966–1981: political instability era of Tourism First; (iii) 1981–2000: structural adjustment era of mixed Tourism First-Development First and; (iv) 2000–2017: democratic consolidation era of Development First. The analysis highlights how the distinct historical contexts of state involvement shape the present and future characteristics of tourism development. The findings suggest the need for more detailed exploration of the historical processes of tourism development in Global South destinations.

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1. Ghana 2. Tourism history 3. Tourism planning 4. Tourism policy 5. Poverty reduction 6. Sustainability

**5****Living inside a UNESCO World Heritage Site [Recurso electrónico]: the perspective of the Maasai Community in Tanzania / Kokel Melubo and Brent Lovelock**

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

References: p. 214-216

**Abstract:** The participation of local communities in benefits sharing is a prerequisite for the long-term sustainability of World Heritage Sites (WHS). However, the rhetoric surrounding this assumption in many contexts may outweigh the empirical evidence for the role of WHS in improving the wellbeing and livelihoods of communities. Drawing insights from the Ngorongoro Conservation Area (NCA), a WHS in Tanzania this study examines the Maasai indigenous community's perspectives on the impact of the WHS on their livelihoods. Data from local Maasai and traditional leaders residing at the NCA were collected through semi structured interviews. While a small number of community members acknowledge the significant opportunities through tourism which have supplemented their declining pastoralist incomes, the majority of participants highlighted the burdens that arise from the area's WHS status and its associated tourism development. These include restrictions to access to land resources; undermining livelihoods; unsatisfactory involvement in decision making and in benefits sharing; threat of relocation; and negative attitudes towards conservation principles. Collectively these factors contribute to a low level of appreciation of the WHS among Maasai residents of Ngorongoro. This study indicates that community participation in decision making and in benefits sharing is critical for World Heritage Sites to be deemed successful by local communities.

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1. Maasai community 2. Tourism 3. Ngorongoro conservation area 4. World Heritage Site

**6****Sustainable tourism development and food security in Ethiopia [Recurso electrónico] : policy-making and planning / Gebeyaw Ambelu Degarege and Brent Lovelock**

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

References: p. 158-160

**Abstract:** The tourism-food security relationship is one of the most critical yet overlooked areas of sustainable tourism development policy, particularly for developing countries. With a view to casting light on the tourism-food security relationship, this paper presents an analysis of Ethiopia's tourism development, with a focus on tourism policies and strategies that are linked to food security. The paper reveals that while eradicating pervasive food insecurity is a priority development concern of Ethiopia, existing tourism policy does not directly reference food security concerns. Rather, employment, income and poverty reduction are the foci of tourism policy and can be considered as, at best, implicit policy pathways to food security. The paper argues that for more effective food security, the tourism sector needs to be guided by policy prescription and instruments that mainstream food security concerns into practice.

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1. Sustainable tourism 2. Policy and planning 3. Food security 4. Food insecurity 5. Sustainable development 6. Ethiopia

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**Unlocking policy impediments for service delivery in tourism firms [Recurso electrónico] : evidence from small and medium sized hotels in Sub-Saharan Africa / Tembi M. Tichaawaa and Albert N. Kimbu**

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

References: p. 193-196

Abstract: Attempts by many African governments to implement institutional reforms aimed at developing and implementing inclusive tourism-related policies have met with mitigated success. This study ergo, critically unpacks policy-related impediments associated with the operations of tourism firms in Africa, drawing on evidence from small and medium sized hotels in Cameroon. Analysis of empirical data collected through semi-structured interviews with 30 hotel owner/managers in Cameroon revealed that: (i) their impact on employment was minimal, with a heavy reliance on family members/relatives; (ii) limited employee education and skills for effective service delivery; (iii) low hotel occupancy rates; and (iv) poor destination competitiveness. Important policy and planning recommendations are made, most notable of which is a critical (re-)examination of tourism policy and planning practices by means of developing and implementing cogent development plans that are cognisant of the local realities and geared towards guaranteeing effective service delivery, thereby ensuring destination competitiveness.

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1. Destination competitiveness 2. Emerging destinations 3. Tourism policy 4. Small and medium size hotels 5. Sub-Saharan Africa 6. Cameroon