

1

Immigrant entrepreneurs and potentials for path creating tourism development in rural Sweden [Recurso electrónico] / Karin Tillberg Mattsson and Susanna Heldt Casse

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

References: p. 401-403

Abstract: This paper investigates the potential of immigrant tourism entrepreneurs to contribute to tourism development and to the goals of regional tourism policy through the creation of new paths of development. Based on qualitative interviews in the county of Gävleborg in Sweden, the paper contributes to understanding the role of immigrant entrepreneurs in the context of public tourism development efforts in a rural region characterized by primary resource based and manufacturing industries. The findings suggest that the strategies and agencies of several immigrant entrepreneurs are in line with the public regional development efforts to achieve new touristic products, growth of foreign visitor numbers and increased co-operation among tourism stakeholders. The paper also highlights the barriers faced by the immigrant entrepreneurs and regional tourism development actors in their efforts to increase professionalization and co-operation among local stakeholders. Finally, we argue that if the potential for immigrant tourism entrepreneurs to contribute with external networks and new knowledge for tourism development should be realised, public efforts to stimulate networking between tourism firms and with other business sectors need to be stable and long term.

Tourism planning and development. -- 2020, v. 17, n. 4, july, p. 384-403

1. Immigrant tourism entrepreneurs 2. Rural tourism 3. Regional tourism policy 4. Regional tourism development 5. Path dependency 6. Path creation 7. Gävleborg

2

Moral claims in sustainable tourism development [Recurso electrónico] / Miranda Cornelisse

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

References: p. 421-422

Abstract: The enriched data in this study, based on qualitative research, confirm on one hand the "goodness" of sustainable tourism development (STD) in developing regions. On the other hand, local stories in the community of Vicos in Peru undermined the "good actions" that were claimed by groups who represented the collective narrative about the "goodness" of STD. Local narratives in the community showed that there was jealousy towards the American NGO, participant families and tourists. These signals were twisted or left out in the collective narrative. This study demonstrates that a local community in STD cannot be considered as a homogeneous block without the presence of power struggles and contrasting values. Moreover, this study shows what impact normative moral claims on macro level have on micro level: It offers an insight which could be a careful first step towards an understanding of Fennell's deep approach to ethics in tourism studies.

Tourism planning and development. -- 2020, v. 17, n. 4, july, p. 404-422

1. Community-based tourism 2. Ethics 3. Ethics in tourism 4. Morality 5. Sustainable tourism 6. Sustainable tourism development

3**Planning for climate change impacts [Recurso electrónico] : coastal tourism destination resilience policies / David Jarratt and Nick J. Davies**

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

References: p. 436-440

Abstract: Coastal tourism is a vital part of the world economy but also facilitates access to “blue spaces” – this offers significant health benefits to populations and shapes our relationship with the coast. At present, climate change impacts on the coast, such as storm surges and rising sea levels, are an inevitability and, in some regions, they are already damaging coastal tourism economies. It is clear, therefore, that our relationship with the coast will change. Given the importance of coastal tourism, this new relationship needs to incorporate adaptive measures; including a blue space and wellbeing focus, education and awareness of challenges facing the natural environment. We make this case by re-evaluating the literature on coastal tourism and climate adaptation policies. Using recent examples, we also offer an indication of new policy directions for coastal destinations. At present coastal tourism plans and policies largely ignore how destinations might respond and adapt to climate change impacts. We critique this and suggest that the human–environment relationship should be placed directly at the centre of all thinking on this topic.

Tourism planning and development. -- 2020, v. 17, n. 4, July, p. 423-440

1. Climate Change 2. Global Warming 3. Coastal Tourism 4. Resilience 5. Adaptation 6. Blue-Space

4**The regional impact of tourism when data is scarce [Recurso electrónico] : an application to the Province of Salta / Carlos A. Romero ... [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. 456-457

Abstract: Availability of updated and detailed official statistics at subnational level can sometimes be challenging, particularly in the developing world. This kind of data problems can become discouraging to governments trying to understand how their policies impact the economy, life and ecology of small regional areas. We use the case of the province of Salta, in Argentina, to show how, regardless of bad data problems, analysis of policy can be carried on successfully. Based on survey data and location quotients methodology we build a social accounting matrix for Salta. This estimated matrix allows use an input-output analysis to understand the relevance of tourism promotion programmes in the region.

Tourism planning and development. -- 2020, v. 17, n. 4, July, p. 441-457

1. Tourism economics 2. Input output analysis 3. Regional economics 4. Regional social accounting matrix

5

Tourism governance and attainment of the sustainable development goals in Africa [Recurso electrónico] / Pius Siakwah, Regis Musavengane and Llewellyn Leonard

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

References: p. 377-383

Abstract: Inclusiveness that improves tourism governance is significant for development if benefits from tourism are distributed equitably. Declaration of 2017 as the International Year of Sustainable Tourism and adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) have seemingly brought tourism to the forefront of development even where the SDGs have limited tourism focus. This paper examines how tourism governance is poorly applied in Africa. It interrogates the challenges of integrating tourism governance, mining, and conservation within the SDGs framework in Africa. Sustainable tourism governance frameworks have not comprehensively inculcated trust, justice, social capital, power, and participation. Using mining and conservation in South Africa and Zimbabwe respectively, it analyses how mining affects sustainability, as actors in tourism are unable to conserve and protect tourism sites. Achieving the SDGs requires collaboration between international actors, governments, the private sector, and locals in an inclusive governance based on justice, inclusion trust and equitable power relations.

Tourism planning and development. -- 2020, v. 17, n. 4, july, p. 355-383

1. Tourism 2. Sustainability 3. Governance 4. SDGs 5. South Africa 6. Zimbabwe

6

The tourist experience of heritage urban spaces [Recurso electrónico] : Valletta as a case study / John Ebejer ... [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. 472-474

Abstract: This article provides an understanding of how tourists experience heritage urban spaces by investigating features that influence tourist experiences most. It is framed within urban design literature which refers to three elements of urban space namely physical setting (or form), activity, and meaning. These elements are used to explore how urban spaces are experienced by tourists. Its findings are derived from an in-depth qualitative analysis of interviews with tourists to Valletta, Malta. The research suggests that the intrinsic qualities of the space are relevant to the tourist experience but what is even more relevant are the interactions of the tourist with different elements within that space, namely interactions with surroundings, interactions with others, and interactions with self/meaning. Within this broad conceptual model, the research identifies important sub-themes. Some of these reinforce the findings of existing work on tourist experiences, but others are often underestimated or neglected.

Tourism planning and development. -- 2020, v. 17, n. 4, july, p. 458-474

1. Tourist experience 2. Heritage spaces 3. Urban heritage 4. Place 5. Valletta (Malta)