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Exploring sustainable-oriented innovation within micro and small tourism firms [Recurso electrónico] / Alessandro Bressan and Matteo Pedrini

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

References: p. 511-514

Abstract: This paper examines Sustainable-Oriented Innovation (SOI) practices among micro and small firms operating in the tourism and hospitality sectors. In this paper, we argue that firm owners are driven by different forms of lifestyle motivations when conducting their business, with innovative practices reflecting and underlying factors of sustainable development. A qualitative method based on semi-structured interviews was undertaken with 25 owners/managers of firms recognised as being leading actors in sustainability innovation. Findings indicate that the owner/manager's values had a direct impact on the way the business was structured and managed as well as on SOI practices implementation. Indeed, entrepreneurs who embrace social responsibility and environmental sustainability as lifestyle motivation in their day-to-day business practices and stakeholder relationship proved to be more committed to SOI. The study has theoretical and practical implications in terms of potential to increase understanding of alternative business models and develop the theory further in this domain.

Tourism planning and development. -- 2020, v. 17, n. 5, september, p. 497-514

1. Sustainable lifestyle 2. Micro and small enterprises 3. Sustainable-oriented innovation 4. Tourism

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The impact of wine tourism involvement on winery owners' identity processes [Recurso electrónico] / Magali Canovi, Tom Mordue and Andrew Lyon

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

References: p. 588-590

Abstract: This paper examines how involvement in wine tourism has affected winery owners' identity processes. Using Breakwell's Identity Process Theory (IPT) as a conceptual framework, we investigate the extent to which place is a part of winery owners' self-identities, thereby giving them senses of belonging, distinctiveness, continuity, and self-esteem. Simultaneously, we find that these senses and feelings influence winery owners' perceptions of the benefits and dis-benefits of wine tourism development in their region. We also discover how personal involvement in tourism can strengthen or threaten winery owners' identities and thereby affect their support or otherwise for wine tourism. Empirical evidence is provided via a sample of twentyeight winery owners in Langhe, Italy, who have recently engaged in various tourism related-activities due to the continuous development of the local tourism industry. Our research recognises that place is an integral part of the identity process.

Tourism planning and development. -- 2020, v. 17, n. 5, september, p. 573-590

1. Place identity 2. Wine tourism 3. Discourse analysis 4. Italy

3**Network structure in coastal and marine tourism [Recurso electrónico] : diving into the three clusters / Besty Puspa Yustika and Joklan I. C. Goni**

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

References: p. 533-536

Abstract: This study identifies the stakeholders of coastal marine tourism (CMT) and their structural patterns of relationships using theories of network structure. While the network analysis examines the relational aspects, content analysis gained through interviews and focus group discussions were used to understand the specific issues of CMT. The Thousand Islands as one of the priority destinations set up by the Indonesian Ministry of Tourism was chosen as the case study. The overall network graph confirms that CMT in the Thousand Islands is a community-based tourism surrounded mostly by government institutions. Marine transportation organisations are mainly located within the inner circle. Using modularity, the network splits into three clusters, delivering a more in-depth network structure of the CMT. Practical implications of the study are for policy makers to improve stakeholder cooperation to address issues related to the management of marine transportation, water and energy supplies, innovation in natural and cultural attractions and greater development of human resources.

Tourism planning and development. -- 2020, v. 17, n. 5, september, p. 515-536

1. Coastal marine tourism 2. Network structure 3. Network analysis 4. Modularity 5. Thousand Islands

4**The potential of tourism benefits to reduce forest dependence behavior of impoverished residents adjacent to Volcanoes National Park in Rwanda [Recurso electrónico] / Ian E. Munanura ... [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. 493-496

Abstract: The relationship between protected forested areas and neighboring residents in developing countries has been one of conflict. Tourism has both direct and indirect benefits to residents neighboring protected areas, and it can be one of the most innovative ways to resolve human-wildlife conflicts and achieve long-term conservation goals. However, the effectiveness of direct and indirect benefits of tourism has not been settled in the literature. In this paper, the case of the Volcanoes national park is used to empirically examine the conservation effectiveness of direct and indirect tourism benefits for poor residents neighboring the park. Results indicate that direct tourism benefits have more potential to influence change in forest-dependent behavior when the behavior is driven by food security constraints. Additionally, the results suggest that the potential to reduce forest dependence is possible if both direct and indirect tourism benefits are aimed to address health, education and food security risks of poor households in proximity to VNP.

Tourism planning and development. -- 2020, v. 17, n. 5, september, p. 475-496

1. Direct tourism benefits 2. Indirect tourism benefits 3. Wildlife conservation 4. Livelihood constraints 5. Protected areas 6. Developing countries

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Tourist mobilities in Cape Town [Recurso electrónico] : unveiling practices in the post-apartheid city / Solène Baf, Ronnie Donaldson and Manfred Spocter

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

References: p. 553-555

Abstract: The FIFA World Cup™ organised in 2010 in South Africa represents a mega-event because of the symbol of its location, as well as the constructions it implied. In a developing country where inequalities are sizeable, the need to provide transportation for thousands of visitors led to the adoption of the Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) urban model. This model served as a “catalyst” project by triggering a long-awaited reform of the transport system inherited from the apartheid era. Also, since 2010 most of the attention has been drawn on the impact of the BRT on the commutes of the local urban dwellers. The survey presented in this paper rather enlightens a field barely explored, namely the mobilities of tourists at the destination, in Cape Town. The findings reveal that restricted use of the MyCiti bus service by the tourists results from a contradiction specific to the context of the post-apartheid city.

Tourism planning and development. -- 2020, v. 17, n. 5, september, p. 537-555

1. Intra-urban mobility 2. MyCiti 3. Public transport 4. Tourist mobility 5. Cape Town

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Understanding the factors determining the attractiveness of camping tourism [Recurso electrónico] : a hierarchical approach / Cheng-Fei Lee

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

References: p. 570-572

Abstract: Past research on camping tourism has mainly focused on demandside issues and been conducted in the Western context. This study aims to address this particular research gap by undertaking an analytical hierarchical approach to uncover the relative importance of the attributes influencing the attractiveness of Taiwan's camping tourism. A list of 33 sector-specific destination-level attributes was generated and was then classified into Tourism Attractions, Accessibility, Amenities, and Supplementary Services categories. The results revealed that the current development of Taiwan's camping tourism urges more investment for improving the basic function of infrastructure, creating more supporting infrastructure for relaxation and social interaction, and trying to integrate as much as natural attractions into the camping surroundings. It is concluded that a camping destination is a complex structure whose attractiveness is determined by its capacity to allow visitors to experience the great outdoors with comfort and security and in close contact with nature.

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1. Taiwan 2. Camping tourism 3. Destination attractiveness 4. Analytical hierarchy process (AHP)