

# **Tourism Local Livelihoods And The Private Sector In**

*This book presents how tourism initiates economic development and how constraints to the growth of tourism in Sub-Saharan Africa can be addressed. With 24 case studies that illustrate tourism development, it reveals that despite destination challenges, the basic elements needed to initialize or intensify success are applicable across the region.*

*A burning global issue, the achievement of sustainable tourism, can never ignore the global south or developing regions of the planet where tourism is rapidly growing. The readership of this book will be taken through a fascinating and comprehensive collection of writings on sustainable tourism, which brings together a compilation of profound conceptual and empirical research findings from diverse socio-economic and environmental settings in the developing South. The contributions of expert and new researchers review and interpret ideals and multiple realities concerning the concept of sustainability in the tourism development process. The categorization of the book into three parts - community, environment and management experience - encompasses the different flavours of sustainability in tourism, catering to the tastes of readers with different perspectives.*

*Detailed accounts of the community component of sustainable tourism bring forth fascinating insights relating to its many facets, such as community capacity and participation, community empowerment, community integration, and community perceptions of tourism. The comprehensive nature of the book, and its diversity, provides a holistic picture of sustainable tourism in the global South today.*

*Tourism has become a major economic agent and an important social and cultural element in contemporary southern Africa. As such, tourism has a wide range of impacts on environment, economy, cultures, and the everyday life of people. These processes have highlighted the role of sustainability in tourism development. This book represents an accessible examination of the connections between tourism and sustainability in southern Africa. It introduces connections between tourism, sustainability and development with a range of case studies and examples from the region. While the book and the individual chapters are emphasising the key role of tourism in the transition processes of local communities and environments, the social, cultural, economic and political contexts of tourism and communities are also highlighted.*

*This volume provides an accessible overview of cultural tourism in southern Africa. It examines the utilisation of culture in southern African tourism and the related impacts, possibilities and challenges from deep and wide-ranging perspectives. The chapters use case studies to showcase some of the cultural tourism which occurs in the region and link to concepts such as authenticity, commodification, the tourist gaze and 'Otherness', heritage, sustainability and sustainable livelihoods. The authors scrutinise both positive and negative impacts*

*of cultural tourism throughout the book and explore issues including the definition of community, ethical considerations, empowerment, gender, participation and inequality. The book will be a useful resource for students and researchers of tourism, geography, anthropology and cultural studies.*

*Tourism, Local Livelihoods, and the Private Sector in South Africa  
Herding Monkeys to Paradise*

*Cultural Tourism the Chinese Way*

*Harnessing Tourism for Growth and Improved Livelihoods*

*Private Sector Tourism in Conservation Areas in Africa*

*Struggles over Land, Water, and Fish*

"Tourism, which the Chinese state advocates as a vehicle for modernization and poverty alleviation, has been established in Dali Prefecture, Yunnan Province, since the mid-1980s. Building upon scholarly literature on cultural tourism and sustainable livelihoods, this thesis examines the growth and structure of the cultural tourism sector in Dali and its impacts on Bai culture and livelihoods over three generations. I completed fieldwork during May-August 2014 in Dali City, the prefecture's main tourist destination, employing five qualitative research methods: participant observation, unstructured interviews, semi-structured interviews, oral histories, and Photovoice. My results point to certain negative impacts of cultural tourism growth on the local economy, environment, and society. Concurrently, local Bai people respond to specific local tourism decisions with everyday forms of resistance. Furthermore, the staging and commoditization of certain aspects of Bai culture for tourism purposes have ended up warping what are considered traditional practices in several cases. By considering the influences of tourism growth on local Bai livelihoods through generational and individual lenses, this thesis unravels the complex interactions between cultural tourism, Bai culture, and Bai livelihoods, highlighting both the positive and negative outcomes of tourism growth on Bai culture and livelihoods." --

This book is a detailed study of monkey parks in Japan. It describes how the parks manage free-ranging macaque troops for touristic display and examines the various problems that arise, as well as proposals for park reform.

This book helps all those involved in international tourism develop the new skills, tools and investments required to protect irreplaceable global resources from the impacts of escalating tourism demand over the next 50 years. It documents how technology and the growing global middle class are driving a travel revolution which requires a new paradigm in managing tourism destinations. Travel and tourism supply chains and business models for hotels, tour operators, cruise lines, airlines and airports are analysed and environmental management techniques are proposed for each sector. A pragmatic set of solutions are offered to support the transition to lower impact tourism development worldwide. It recommends that decision makers assess the current and future value of natural, social, and cultural capital to guide investment in destinations and protect vital resources. Case studies illustrate why budgets to protect local destinations are consistently underestimated and offer guidance on new metrics. Innovative approaches are proposed to support the transition to green infrastructure, protect incomparable landscapes, and engage local people in the monitoring of vital indicators to protect local resources. It provides students, professionals, and policy makers with far-reaching recommendations for new educational programs, professional expertise, financing, and legal frameworks to lower tourism 's rapidly escalating carbon impacts and protect the health and well-being of local populations, ecosystems, cultures, and monuments worldwide.??

Tourism, Local Livelihoods, and the Private Sector in South Africa Case Studies on the Growing Role

of the Private Sector in Natural Resources Management  
Does Tourism Contribute to Local Livelihoods?  
A Case Study of Tourism, Poverty, and Conservation in the Indian Sundarbans  
Natural Resources, Tourism and Community Livelihoods in Southern Africa  
Challenges of Sustainable Development  
Routledge

Community-based Tourism in the Commonwealth of Dominica

The Role of Local Knowledge in Sustaining Ecotourism Livelihood as an Adaptation to Climate Change

Tourism in Post-revolutionary Nicaragua

Payments for Environmental Services (PES) from Tourism

Tourism and Poverty Reduction

Cultural Tourism in Southern Africa

A Realistic Incentive to Improve Local Livelihoods and Sustain Forest Landscapes in Viet Nam's Northern Highlands?

*Responsible Tourism presents a wide variety of valuable lessons learned in responsible tourism initiatives in Southern Africa that many tourism practitioners can use in their efforts to make the tourism sector work for the poor and for the environment. Dr Harsh Varma, Director, Development Assistance Department, World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) For those interested in how tourism can assist in the economic and social development of societies in need, Responsible Tourism effectively integrates scales and types of knowledge to present an informative, stimulating perspective. It will be on my bookshelf. Steve McCool, Professor Emeritus, Wildland Recreation Management, University of Montana Responsible tourism is one of the most significant contemporary issues for tourism scholars and practitioners alike. This useful and clearly written collection of new research demonstrates the innovations in responsible tourism occurring within southern Africa and provides lessons for international research and practice. Professor Christian Rogerson, University of Witwatersrand, South Africa Conservation efforts are often seen to be in conflict with local livelihoods and resource use - the park versus people debate. Responsible tourism and Ecotourism are often invoked as a third way that serve both ends. Yet do they actually work in practice? This volume delves deep into practice in southern Africa, the hotbed of innovation on the issue, and provides a comprehensive, evidence-based examination of what works and what fails, using a wealth of information from scholars and practitioners working in the region. This book opens with an overview of the issues, looks at what sustainable and responsible tourism are in practice and how they may contribute to conservation, poverty alleviation and local economic development. Part 1 examines policies and institutional activities in responsible tourism by governments, donor agencies and nongovernmental organizations, and addresses the market for responsible travel. Part 2 considers responsible nature-based tourism, the economics of wildlife tourism and ecotourism, transfrontier conservation areas, ecological impacts of tourism and other issues. Part 3 looks at more detailed case studies of community-based tourism projects, and highlights the reasons for successes and failures in this sector. The book concludes with a synthesis of the key findings with implications for policy, destination planning, business management, and future private sector and donor interventions. Published with the Southern African Sustainable Use Specialist Group*

*(SASUSG) of IUCN*

*Tourism is one approach that is being promoted to bring socio-economic development to local people and to enhance conservation, especially in developing countries. Community-based Eco-tourism (CBET) seeks to link conservation, rural development and community participation in tourism development. It attempts to ensure that tourism development is managed and run by the community members. Moreover, CBET aims to protect the local environment and support local livelihoods by providing alternative income. In Cambodia, the government is supporting tourism as a strategy to reduce poverty. Research and evaluation of a CBET project aims to critically examine how this is happening on the ground in Chambok commune, adjacent to the Kirirom National Park. The research uses the Sustainable Livelihood Approach to provide a theoretical framework, an ethnographic approach, observations, semi-structured interviews and participatory workshops, to understand the local community, their culture and traditions, their relationship with the environment, and how ecotourism impacts on these and how they turn impact on ecotourism.*

*Over the past 20 years, the perception of tourism as an effective contributor to socio-economic development in the developing world has propagated, with many viewing tourism as a provider for poverty alleviation and towards other UN Millennium Development Goals. Over the same period, readers have become familiar with the paradoxes, complexities and inequalities of tourism in relation to development, wealth creation, growth, redistribution, governance and 'hosts-guests' relationships. This volume further extends this critical debate with a much-needed cohesive publication on Sub-Sahara Africa (SSA). In an era of fluctuating tourist arrivals at global level, the growth of tourism in SSA requires deeper consideration in terms of its inconsistent and questionable implications at local level. Taking as a central theme the debate on whether tourism should be used in development efforts, this book examines the way in which tourism has controversially become the way forward to development in several SSA locations and assesses bottlenecks to sustainable development as well as dilemmas and challenges faced by those SSA destinations seeking to achieve development through tourism. It offers an explicit set of chapters adopting a multi-disciplinary approach, drawing upon tourism studies, human geography, sociology, anthropology, political economy, development and environmental studies, and integrates case studies authored by local African practitioners and academics to produce a book that gave voice to local experts on local realities. Combining an overview of key theories, concepts, contemporary issues and debates as well as practical insights from a wide range of regions in SSA, this book will be a valuable resource for those investigating the role of tourism in development.*

*Ecotourism is a development strategy for many local communities in and around protected areas. Its ability to improve tourism opportunities, conservation and livelihoods is supported by many ecotourism studies. Such communities often employ diverse livelihood strategies to reduce risk and survive. As such, ecotourism becomes an integral part of a portfolio of livelihoods and assist with livelihood diversification. However, in some locales climate change is making livelihoods, including ecotourism vulnerable, due*

*to its impacts on protected areas and their associated biodiversity. Climate change creates vulnerability as well as opportunities for adaptation. Climate change adaptation has become important in ensuring tourism sustainability, as it is critical in reducing the vulnerability of tourism. However, the literature supplies only limited knowledge on such adaptation at the local level. This may undermine ecotourism's prospects in improving local livelihoods and conservation. There is a need to understand the lived and embodied everyday experiences of local communities who are experiencing tourism within the context of climate change. In particular, this research needs to capture local knowledge and understanding of climate change, and local efforts at adaptation. In understanding adaptation at the local level, it is important to understand how households construct their livelihoods, including the role of ecotourism. This study examined local perceptions and lived experience in sustainable ecotourism development as a livelihood adaptation to climate change in a case study site in Ghana. This examination and subsequent understanding provided a process for integrating local knowledge into livelihood adaptation as communities become more vulnerable to future climate change that will adversely affect traditional patterns of livelihoods. The study used the vulnerability-based approach which assessed vulnerability of households' livelihoods to climate change and adaptations. Mognori Eco-Village in Ghana was used a case because of its geographic location in the savannah and experience of climate change as well as households' involvement in ecotourism activities. In focusing on lived experience, the study was guided by the philosophical ideas of Gadamer, as it lends itself particularly well for exploring the complexities and understanding of households' lived experience with climate change. It also informed the recruitment of 22 households, use of conversation interviews and a focus group as well as data interpretation. The study found four main underlying essences that explain households' lived experience with climate change: 1) adopting different livelihood strategies; 2) experiencing the impacts of ecotourism on assets and activities; 3) experiencing current vulnerability conditions and developing adaptation strategies; and, 4) sustaining ecotourism by building future adaptation strategies. The first essence suggests strategies such as intensification/extensification, livelihood diversification and migration as broad adaptations for survival. The second essence supports the use of ecotourism as a form of livelihood diversification that complements other non-ecotourism activities. The third essence describes the vulnerability to climate change the local adaptations use to reduce vulnerability. The last essence suggests local agency in overcoming adaptation constraints to improve adaptive capacity to sustain ecotourism as an adaptation strategy to climate change. The study found that local adaptive capacity exists to support ecotourism. However, the capability of the local community is limited and recommendations are made for government and other stakeholders to further support the local adaptation that is underway.*

*Environmental, Business and Policy Solutions*

*Indigenous Ecotourism*

*Sustainable Development and Management*

*Marine Wildlife and Tourism Management*

*Case Studies on the Growing Role of the Private Sector in Natural Resources Management*

*Tourism, Conservation and Local Livelihoods at Mount Kilimanjaro National Park  
Eco-tourism For Conservation And Livelihoods, BMNP, Ethiopia*

**Community-based tourism (CBT) has become an important facet in the quest for sustainable tourism. CBT is a term that has been subjected to different interpretations in the academic literature. In the field, CBT continues to be supported as an approach to improve the livelihoods of local people in communities participating in tourism. With growing interest in the sustainable livelihoods approach to development, tourism researchers have begun to examine tourism as a livelihood strategy. However, there remain few case studies that have connected the sustainable livelihoods approach and tourism. More specifically, there is limited empirical evidence exploring community-based tourism as a livelihood strategy for rural communities. This research employed an exploratory mixed methods approach to investigate community-based tourism from a livelihoods perspective. The case of the Commonwealth of Dominica was examined to address the following objectives: i) to assess the approach to the development of community-based tourism on the island of Dominica; ii) to analyze residents' perceptions of the impacts that tourism has on their community from a livelihoods perspective; and iii) to evaluate the degree of success (or failure) of community-based tourism development in Dominica.**

**Asia is regarded as the fastest growing area for international and domestic tourism in the world today and over the next 20 years. Given the economic, social and environmental importance of tourism in the region, there is a need for a comprehensive and readable overview of the critical debates and controversies in tourism in the region and the major factors that are affecting tourism development both now and in the foreseeable future. This Handbook provides a contemporary survey of the region and its continued growth and development as a key destination and generator of tourism, which is marked by a high proportion of intra-regional travel. The book is divided into five sections. This first section provides an introduction to the region and context to the nationally focused chapters. The next three sections are then broadly based on the three UNWTO Asian regions: South-East Asia, South and Central Asia, and East and North-East Asia, providing readers with a valuable snapshot of tourism at various scales, and from various approaches and positions. The concluding section considers future prospects for tourism in Asia. The handbook is interdisciplinary in coverage and is also international in scope through its authorship and content. It presents a range of perspectives and understanding of the processes and forces that are shaping tourism in this fascinating and dynamic region that is one of the focal points of global**

tourism. This is essential reading for students, researchers and academics interested in tourism in the growth region of Asia now and in the future. Over the past two decades, developing countries have recognized the economic value of attractive marine resources and the need to actively protect these resources. Many of these conservation projects rely on limiting extractive activities to protect habitats, which restricts local livelihoods, and promoting marine resource-based tourism to provide financing for conservation. Using a political ecology framework, this dissertation investigates two connected aspects of tourism and conservation: tourists' seafood consumption and the Go Blue Central America, a geotourism project initiated by National Geographic. It also explains the value of considering the local environmental knowledge of a diverse group of resource users, with a specific focus on professional scuba divers. Given the importance of scuba diving as an activity and tourism attractor on Utila, professional scuba divers on the island are well-positioned to serve as a source of environmental knowledge data on Utila's dive sites, including on their condition, species sightings, and changes over time. This knowledge is not without its problems as it may lead to conceptions of local participation that fail to include those actually from the community of concern. Thus, this dissertation calls attention to the possibilities of using divers' environmental knowledge in conservation and environmental management while also remaining attuned to the potential complications that may arise from doing so. Ultimately, this dissertation calls for the development of additional tourism alternatives and more comprehensive tourism planning and management which includes the potential for damage done by nonextractive resource users. For Utila, this will entail altering existing business practices to increase local ownership, shifting away from backpacker and budget oriented tourism toward a more expensive product, and involving more of the local community in the decision-making processes which affect tourism and the environment.

This book discusses global ecotourism and its impact on local communities in rural areas. In recent years, an increasing number of international travelers travel all over the world in search for natural resource-based settings, tranquility and adventure in remote areas. Tourist expenditures create local demands for traded goods and services, thus creating jobs and generating income for local people. This book explores the impact of global ecotourism on the livelihoods of local people in Kinabalu National Park in Sabah, Malaysia, and the extent to which they incorporate daily economic activities in ecotourism industry. This book also suggests a model of rural production (household livelihood strategies) in an ecotourism area which highlights the increase in non-agricultural income from both wage-work and home-based production. The

**new forms of employment have benefited local women who now have easy access to income. The consequences of world incidents such as the attack on World Trade Center on September 11, 2001; Bali bombing and the outbreak of SARS disease on the arrival of tourists and the livelihood of local people here are also discussed.**

**Tourism and Development in Sub-Saharan Africa**

**Eco-Tourism And Livelihoods: Capacity Building For Local Authorities Handbook of Research on the Role of Tourism in Achieving Sustainable Development Goals**

**Natural Resources, Tourism and Community Livelihoods in Southern Africa**

**Wildlife Enterprise for Local Development (WELD) Project**

**Tourism and Local Economic Development**

**Sustainable Tourism & The Millennium Development Goals**

Eco-tourism is an important discipline for Natural Resource Conservation and improve the livelihood options of the local community through active involvement in Eco-tourism areas. Recently most developing countries is applied

community based Eco-tourism projects for enhancing Nature conservation and the community income. when people were perceived as the primary agents of environmental degradation and hence, conservationists sought to prohibit people from using the land in order to preserve it and its wildlife.

Native communities were forced to leave their ancestral land in the name of protection. Recent development show a change in strategy whereby local communities now have an economic stake in sustaining the land and wildlife.

Responsible Tourism presents a wide variety of valuable lessons learned in responsible tourism initiatives in Southern Africa that many tourism practitioners can use in their efforts to make the tourism sector work for the poor and for the environment. Dr Harsh Varma, Director, Development Assistance Department, World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) For those interested in how tourism can assist in the economic and social development of societies in need, Responsible Tourism effectively integrates scales and types of knowledge to present an informative, stimulating perspective. It will be on my bookshelf. Steve McCool, Professor Emeritus, Wildland Recreation Management, University of Montana Responsible tourism is one of the most significant contemporary issues for tourism scholars and practitioners alike. This useful and clearly written collection of new research demonstrates the innovations in



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Tourism is the most rapidly growing and biggest civilian industry in the world and ecotourism forms the largest proportion of the present tourism. Since ecotourism involves maximum number of stakeholders, from local communities to the corporate world, proper capacity building of the major stakeholders for effective planning and management of ecotourism has become a prerequisite for the sustainable ecotourism development. This book attempts to fill in this gap. The book addresses the key issues concerning ecotourism management, with special focus on community participation. It deals with a range of topics including the basic concept, forms, potential assessment, planning and case studies of ecotourism. At the same time, it discusses the new concepts

and techniques of ecotourism, viz. carrying capacity, community participation and auditing. The book will be useful for practitioners, researchers and other stakeholders in planning and implementation of ecotourism.

This book examines the connections between natural resources, tourism and community livelihood practices in Southern Africa, highlighting the successes and constraints experienced over the last 50 years. Questioning how natural resources, tourism and community livelihoods relations can positively contribute towards development efforts, this book adopts an interdisciplinary approach to understand socio-ecological systems that characterize the dynamics for sustainable development. It explores the history of conservation and natural resource management in Southern Africa and traces the development and growth of nature-based tourism. Boasting a wide range of tourism landscapes, including national parks, wetlands, forests and oceans, the book draws on case studies from a variety of Southern African countries, including Botswana, Namibia and South Africa, and considers the political challenges for implementing policies and practices. Furthermore, it analyses broader issues such as the impact of climate change, human-wildlife co-existence and resulting conflicts, poor access to funding and poverty in local communities. The book argues that the links between conservation and livelihoods can be best understood by considering the different approaches to reconciling the demands of conservation and livelihoods that have evolved over the past decades. Containing contributions from natural and social sciences the book provides guidance for practitioners and policymakers to continue to shape policies and practices that are in line with the key tenets of sustainable development. It will also be of great interest to students and scholars researching Southern Africa, sustainable tourism and conservation.

Tourism, Local Communities and Development

The Impact of Wildlife-based Enterprises on Local Livelihoods and Conservation in Tanzania

The Impact of Wildlife-based Enterprises on Local Livelihoods and Conservation in Uganda

Effecting Positive Change through Ecotourism

Community Based Ecotourism and Conservation

The Routledge Handbook of Tourism in Asia

## Tourism in Africa

*This book is designed to show how ecotourism theory can be put into practice by exploring innovation, program applications, and research-supported case studies in ecotourism. The chapters reflect results of applied research focused on socio-economics of community development; the value of considering system-wide approaches to the relationships between communities and natural resources; the intricacies of capacity building and training facilitators in ecotourism; and education through ecotourism experiences. The cumulative impact of the research presented highlights innovative approaches to visitor management, community engagement, and education to critically address the complexities associated with visitation to natural areas and the dependence upon conservation of ecosystems and associated communities. This book was originally published as a special issue of the Journal of Ecotourism.*

*Tourism has an essential role in terms of contributing to the financial sustainability of protected areas. In addition, through effective and efficient benefit-sharing, tourism can positively impact numerous stakeholders within and beyond the protected area. Living on the Edge: Benefit-Sharing from Protected Area Tourism highlights the complexity of benefit-sharing, the importance of identifying all relevant stakeholders, the challenges of ensuring equity and sustainability, and the critical importance of good governance. The evolution of benefit-sharing mechanisms over time also emphasizes a continuing need to evolve and adapt to each unique situation as much evidence indicates that little has changed for those living on the edge.*

*Although this book focuses on benefit-sharing from protected area tourism, it is essential to acknowledge that along with these benefits are costs associated with tourism, including possible increased local prices, loss of access to land, human-wildlife conflict, and other related costs. The contributing authors agree that benefit-sharing must include good governance, accountability, equity, transparency, a broad reach of stakeholder engagement, and a robust combination of tangible and intangible benefits – with recognition that benefit-sharing systems need to be adaptive and evolve, as needed, according to the relevant situation. The chapters in this book were originally published as a special issue of the Journal of Sustainable Tourism. This book interrogates the impact of tourism on local lives and environments along the southern Pacific Coast of Nicaragua. Nicaragua has turned to tourism to earn needed foreign exchange and to provide jobs. The unplanned boom, however, has come with costs to local environments. Using an in-depth case study of the community of Gigante and nearby tourism developments, the chapters delve into the impact of recent unregulated booms in tourism on groundwater, household water security, local economies, culture, land ownership, and artisanal fisheries.*

*This volume discusses the complex relationship between Protected Areas and tourism and their impact on community livelihoods in a range of countries in Southern Africa. Protected areas and tourism have an enduring and symbiotic relationship. While protected areas offer a desirable setting for tourism products, tourism provides revenue that can contribute to conservation efforts. This can bring benefits to local communities, but it can also have a negative impact, with the establishment of protected areas leading to the eviction of local communities from their original places of residence, while also preventing them from accessing the natural resources they once enjoyed. Taking a multi-disciplinary approach, this book addresses the opportunities and challenges faced by communities and other stakeholders as they endeavour to achieve their conservation goals and work towards improving community livelihoods. Case studies from Botswana, Malawi, Namibia, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe address key issues such as human-wildlife conflicts, ecotourism, wildlife-based tourism, landscape governance, wildlife crop-raiding and trophy hunting, including the high-profile case of Cecil the lion. Chapters highlight both the achievements and positive outcomes of protected areas, but also the challenges faced and their impact on how protected areas are viewed and also conservation priorities more generally. The volume gives these issues affecting protected areas, local communities, managers and international conservation efforts centre stage in order inform policy and improve practice going forward. This book will be of great interest to students and scholars of conservation, natural resource management, tourism, sustainable development and African studies, as well as professionals and policymakers involved in conservation policy.*

*Principles and impacts in developing countries*

*Global Ecotourism and Local Communities in Rural Areas (Penerbit USM)*

### *Critical Issues for Conservation and Development*

#### *The Future We Want*

#### *Multi-Level Partnerships in Uganda's Gorilla Tourism*

#### *Conservation Goals and Community Livelihoods*

#### *Tourism and the Millennium Development Goals*

In 2000 United Nations adopted the Millennium Development Goals (UN MDGs), committing the member nations to a new global partnership to reduce extreme poverty and setting out a series of specific targets with a deadline of 2015.

Related to the UN MDGs, tourism is increasingly seen as a promising tool for poverty reduction, ensuring environmental sustainability and developing a global partnership for development, for example. Thus, the industry has become an important policy tool for community and regional development in many developing countries and the expectations for tourism and its social and economic outcomes have evolved to a high level. However, there are still many challenges to overcome in the relationship between tourism industry, development and poverty reduction. This book aims to discuss the promises, challenges and outcomes of tourism in development with a specific aim of drawing together research related to tourism and UN MDGs. The papers discuss what lessons can be learnt and conclusions drawn from the utilisation of tourism for development and poverty reduction. What emerges from this collection is a set of interesting results and notions which both support and challenge the connections between tourism and development and the new role of tourism in global development. This book is an extended version of a special issue published in *Current Issues in Tourism*.

From the executive summary: This thesis treads through the intricacies of the processes through which multi-level partnerships (MLPs) have been formed to produce and maintain gorilla tourism in Uganda's Bwindi Impenetrable National Park (BINP). The research focuses on two case studies (BCRC, a community tourism enterprise and CMGL, a private-community partnership tourism enterprise) to analyse the extent to which tourism contributes to livelihoods. The research undertakes this task by combining Actor Network Theory's process of translation and the sustainable livelihood approach as a methodological point of entry. The research is entirely qualitative. Information in this thesis is based on narrative analysis of data obtained through semi-structured

interviews, informal conversations, participant observations, focus group discussions and document study. Chapter four indicates that the story of establishing gorilla tourism and related community projects at BINP is also a story of how conservation discourses have been translated into the local realities of BINP. Chapter five presents two case studies to show how the global and local interweave to form tourism partnerships. The chapter also reflects that livelihood aspects are part of the materials used by actors in the negotiations to build and maintain the conservation network. On that basis, this thesis concludes that contrary to many accounts, global environmental discourses such as sustainable development are not produced by powerful actors in the North. The discourses shape and in turn are re-shaped by the continuous process of translation to produce effects such as tourism. Tourism impacts on livelihoods are largely in form of indirect impacts accruing from linking livelihoods to the tourism network through partnerships. The thesis suggests establishing more chains to connect livelihoods with tourism and further research on the effectiveness of translation strategies such as tourism enterprises in improving local community livelihoods and conservation of BINP.

This book seeks to underscore the need for scientific approaches to first understanding and then managing tourist interactions with marine wildlife. It draws upon the work of leading natural and social scientists whose work serves the interests of sustainable wildlife-based marine tourism. Thus from within the natural science disciplines of marine biology, environmental science, behavioural ecology, conservation biology, and wildlife management come chapters that provide insights into the effects of human disturbance on marine wildlife, the impacts that tourists may have upon wild animals, and the management approaches to mitigating impacts that may in the long term be biologically significant. Equally from the social science disciplines of geography, sociology, management and social anthropology are drawn chapters that explore demand for marine wildlife experiences, the benefits that visitors derive from their experiences, ethical and legislative contexts, and management issues that arise when tourists interact with populations of wild animals in coastal and marine environments.

Drawing on case studies from Pacific Islands, Africa, Latin America and Southeast Asia, this book examines ecotourism enterprises controlled by indigenous people in tribal reserves or protected areas. It compares indigenous ecotourism in developed and developing countries and covers cultural ecotours, ecolodges, and bungalows, hunting and fishing tours, cultural attractions and other nature-based facilities or services.

Insights from the Natural and Social Sciences

Protected Areas and Tourism in Southern Africa

Angling for Inclusion: Marine Conservation, Livelihoods, Local Knowledge, and Tourism on Utila, Honduras

A Livelihoods Perspective

Negotiations for Bai Ethnic Minority Livelihoods in Dali, Yunnan

Sustainable Tourism on a Finite Planet

Does Tourism Contribute to Local Livelihoods?

Cameroon's tropical forest is home to numerous plants and animals. It is also inhabited by Baka pygmies who are foragers and Bantu farmers. These communities have developed forest-dependent livelihoods, cultures and religions.

Destruction of the forest by commercial and state interests, subsistence agriculture and the harvesting of products has necessitated a considerable upsurge in environmental protection projects to conserve and rehabilitate ecosystems, forests, soils and water resources. Ultimately, the approach to conservation that is applied is the responsibility of the government and international development agencies. The case studies documented seek to demonstrate that a broader perspective linking environmental protection and human welfare is important for two reasons. First, it addresses the rights and needs of local people and more marginal groups in society. Second, it also ensures that fundamental conservation objectives are achieved in practice with the participation of local people. The book develops guidelines for a more integrative and socially aware approach to environmental planning and project design and implementation. It outlines a participatory mapping procedure for the design and implementation of community forest programmes. This is a valuable book for land resource managers, environmentalists, environmental biologists, conservators, field workers and technicians involved with environmental conservation. With the professionalisation of

courses in most universities, the book will constitute good reading for students of geography, biology, agriculture, forestry, botany and natural resource management. Over the past decade, there have been an increasing number of publications that have analysed and critiqued the potential of tourism to be a mechanism for poverty reduction in less economically developed countries (LEDCs). This book showcases work by established and emerging researchers that provides new thinking and tests previously made assumptions, providing an essential guide for students, practitioners and academics. This book advances our understanding of the changes and ways forward in the field of sustainable tourism development. Five main themes are illustrated throughout the book: (1) measuring impacts of tourism on poverty; (2) the need to evaluate whether interventions that aim to reduce poverty are effective; (3) how unbalanced power relations and weak governance can undermine efforts; (4) the importance of the private sector's use of pro-poor business practices; and (5) the value of using multidisciplinary and multi-method research approaches. Furthermore, the book shows that academic research findings can be used practically in destinations, and how practitioners can benefit from sharing their experiences with academic scholars. This book was based on a special issue and various articles from the Journal of Sustainable Tourism. Tourism is claimed to represent 9% of global GDP so how can the positive economic impact of tourism be increased at the local level, whilst minimising negative impacts? *Tourism and Local Economic Development* is a groundbreaking text that critically addresses the theories which seek to explain the contribution which tourism can make to economic development, and then moves on to look at a wide range of initiatives and approaches to identify how the local economic benefits of tourism can be maximised. \* How can tourism be harnessed to create thriving destinations and to improve the livelihoods of the communities who live with tourism? \* How can we intervene to increase the contribution which tourism makes to creating better places for people to live in? \* How can tourism be used to benefit the people who live in the destinations we visit? It discusses potential mechanisms: procurement and the supply chain for tourism businesses, employment, direct sales to tourists and pro-poor tourism and reviews some of the issues, such as all inclusives,

second home ownership, disintermediation, tax, regulation and certification and slum tourism. The concluding part focuses on practice: how to structure an intervention to increase local economic benefit and to report impacts. Essential reading for all students of tourism and practitioners wishing to use tourism more effectively to create local economic development and improve livelihoods. Tourism, one of the world's leading industries, has propelled countries into recovery from economic recession. As a multi-disciplinary, multi-sectoral, holistic, and systemic industry, tourism also uniquely placed to address the concerns of the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). While the relationships between tourism, sustainability, and sustainable development are the subjects of deep study, the direct positive effects of tourism on SDGs remain underdiscussed. The Handbook of Research on the Role of Tourism in Achieving Sustainable Development Goals is a collection of innovative research that explores sustainable practices within the tourism industry. While highlighting a broad range of topics including economic growth, education, and production patterns, this book is ideally designed for engineers, entrepreneurs, policymakers, executives, advocates, researchers, academicians, and students.

Benefit-Sharing from Protected Area Tourism

Challenges of Sustainable Development

Sustainable Tourism in the Global South

Sustainable Tourism in Southern Africa

Biodiversity Conservation Problems in Cameroon

Local Livelihoods and Protected Area Management

A Case Study of Tourism, Poverty, and Conservation in the Indian Sundarbans

In the face of rapid industrialisation in the last few decades, the tourism economy has blossomed into a major industry with positive impacts such as economic growth, infrastructure development, employment, and income generation. However, tourism brings negative environmental effects such as degradation of landscapes and habitats, increased vulnerability of avifauna and wildlife, and pollution leading to the decline of species. Environmental Impacts of Tourism in Developing Nations is a pivotal reference source that explores some of the critical challenges faced in the tourism economy particularly with regard to the impacts on the environment in developing nations. It also explores the impact tourism plays in the biophysical environment such as the issue of climate change. While highlighting topics such as environmental justice, ecosystems, and ecotourism, this book is ideally designed for academicians, policymakers, environmentalists, tourism professionals, and graduate-level students seeking current



research on the environmental and economic impacts of tourism.

Endorsed by The International Ecotourism Society, Sustainable Tourism & The Millennium Development Goals: Effecting Positive Change demonstrates how ecotourism and sustainable tourism can assist in supporting and meeting the goals set forward by the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger, achieve universal primary education, promote gender equity and empower women, reduce child mortality, improve maternal health, combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases, ensure environmental sustainability and develop a global partnership for development.

Environmental Impacts of Tourism in Developing Nations

Current issues and local realities

Communities, Environments and Management

Living on the Edge

Local Communities and Natural Resources in Transition

How Macaque Troops are Managed for Tourism in Japan

Responsible Tourism