

Pro Poor Tourism Who Benefits Perspectives On Tourism And Poverty Reduction Current Themes In Tourism

Tourism and the Millennium Development Goals
 A Handbook
 Tourism and Poverty Reduction
 Policy Guidance for Donors
 Assessing Pro-Poor Tourism Principles in Practice
 Tourism, Poverty and Development
 Bericht der Experten
 Practical Steps for Destinations
 Tourism and Protected Areas
 Agenda 21 for the Travel & Tourism Industry
 DAC Guidelines and Reference Series Promoting Pro-Poor Growth Policy Guidance for Donors
 Tourism and Poverty Reduction
 A Comprehensive and Integrated Approach
 Pathways to Prosperity
 The Contribution of Tourism to Poverty Alleviation
 Water and Sustainable Tourism
 Perspectives from Latin America and the Caribbean
 The Alienation from Poverty
 Poverty Alleviation Through Tourism
 Principles and impacts in developing countries
 Community Development Through Tourism
 The Way We Green, Sustainable, and Healthy
 Poverty Alleviation Through Tourism Development
 Towards Environmentally Sustainable Development
 The SAGE International Encyclopedia of Travel and Tourism
 Tourism and Poverty Reduction
 Empowerment for Sustainable Tourism Development
 Flamingos Flying Together
 A Qualitative Inquiry Into Zanzibar's Pro-poor Tourism Initiative
 Who Benefits? : Perspectives on Tourism and Poverty Reduction
 An International Perspective
 Tourism and Poverty
 Sustainable Tourism Development in Tanzania
 Benefits Beyond Boundaries : the Vth IUCN World Parks Congress
 Problems and Prospects
 Pro-poor Tourism Strategies
 Deconstructing the Value Chain Approach in Pro Poor Tourism Development
 Prospects and Challenges of Community-Based Tourism and Changing Demographics
 Tourism and Development in the Developing World
 Pathways to Prosperity

Pro Poor Tourism Who Benefits Perspectives On Tourism And Poverty Reduction Current Themes In Tourism Downloaded from <ftp.wtvq.com> by guest

NATHAN PATRICIA

Tourism and the Millennium Development Goals OECD Publishing
 Focusing on pro-poor growth and income poverty, Promoting Pro-Poor Growth: Policy Guidance for Donors identifies binding constraints and offers policies and strategies to address them.

A Handbook Landlinks Press

Aiming to explore theoretical advances in tourism studies, this book explores the relationship between tourism, sustainable development and empowerment. The theoretical framework is explored across three levels through five case studies drawn from the South Pacific.

Tourism and Poverty Reduction World Tourism Organization Publications

Pro-poor tourism is currently receiving enormous attention from the World Tourism Organization, government, industry, and NGOs. Through a series of cases and reviews this book provides one of the first assessments of the effectiveness of pro-poor tourism as a development strategy and tackles the issue of who benefits from tourism's potential role in poverty reduction.

Policy Guidance for Donors Apple Academic Press

The Dominican Republic has an interesting juxtaposition of the largest tourism industry in the Caribbean with some of the worst social conditions in the region such as high rates of unemployment, poverty, and infant mortality. While the Dominican tourism industry experienced growth rates in the double digits in the 1990s, incomes for the lowest wage earners remained flat. This thesis analyzes if and how plans in the Dominican Republic extract greater value from the tourism industry for local economic development. It compares tourism in the Dominican Republic to models of "pro poor tourism" in the development literature. The plans steering the tourism industry in the Dominican Republic mention important factors such as social equity, labor force development and support of local businesses, but they are insufficiently detailed and do not include mechanisms for training and job creation. The private sector has demonstrated leadership in pro-poor tourism efforts in the Dominican Republic. Clustering as a national strategy to organize the tourism industry can be a promising mechanism for helping the poor through tourism in the Dominican Republic by coordinating private sector efforts. For greater distributional benefits to the poor from the tourism industry, however, these plans must be more aggressive and focused on quality job

creation.

Assessing Pro-Poor Tourism Principles in Practice Cambridge Scholars Publishing

First Published in 2009. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.

Tourism, Poverty and Development Channel View Publications
 Rural regions are experiencing fundamental challenges to their ways of life and social fabric, as traditional land-based occupations are in decline and younger and better-educated rural residents migrate to cities for greater work, social and cultural opportunities. Rural tourism offers a possible solution to the problems associated with lost economic opportunities and population decline that accompany the waning of agriculture. Many governments and regional authorities have embraced rural tourism as an opportunity to bring new money into rural regions, stimulating growth, providing employment opportunities and thus beginning to halt rural decline. However, the possibilities of rural tourism to promote rural regeneration have been criticised for being over-stated and unrealistic. Rural tourism has frequently been found to under-deliver in terms of expected economic benefits and job creation, and may sometimes exacerbate local hierarchies and inequalities. This edited collection questions the contribution tourism can and does make to rural regions. Drawing on a range of geographically diverse, research-driven case studies, the book is thematically organised to explore a variety of issues relevant to rural tourism, from the perspectives of local communities, businesses, government/policy makers and the tourists themselves.

Bericht der Experten Routledge

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.

Practical Steps for Destinations CABI

Poverty alleviation is high on the global policy agenda, its importance being emphasised by its place as the first of the United Nation's Millennium Development Goals. As a potentially significant source of economic growth in developing countries, tourism may also play a major role in poverty reduction and alleviation under the right circumstances. The incorporation of tourism into development policy and Poverty Reduction Strategies has special poignancy for those Least Developed Countries where natural resources exist to support a tourism industry and there are limited development alternatives. This book offers a holistic, explicit and detailed introduction to the relationship of poverty and tourism within the context of developing countries. The book is divided into distinct sections, progressing from an evaluation of the key concepts of poverty, tourism and development; to the causal factors of poverty; to the mechanisms of how tourism is being implemented in policy and practice to reduce poverty and finally to an analysis of the relationship between tourism to poverty alleviation in the future. The adopted analytical approach of the key themes is multi-disciplinary, incorporating tourism studies, human geography, political economy, economics, development and environmental studies. It integrates examples and original case studies from varying geographical developing regions including Africa, South Asian and East Asia and the Pacific, to lend practical insights into tourism's role in poverty alleviation. The text will be of particular interest to higher education students from tourism studies, geography, political economy, environmental and development studies, and sociology backgrounds. It will also be of relevance to government and policy makers, alongside those who have a more general interest in poverty alleviation.

Tourism and Protected Areas Channel View Publications

Tourism and Poverty addresses a critical question facing many academics, governments, aid agencies, tourism organizations, and conservation bodies around the world: can tourism work as a tool to overcome poverty? This book is the first to present a focused description and critique of the issues surrounding poverty and tourism. Relying on a wealth of primary data on tourism,

Regina Scheyvens supports her findings with novel case studies such as innovative partnerships between resorts and fledgling indigenous businesses in Fiji, Oxfam's work to connect the agriculture and tourism sectors in the Caribbean, and difficulties in alleviating poverty in the Maldives despite the growth of luxury tourism. This book will challenge the way academics and tourism professionals understand the current and potential role of tourism in alleviating poverty.

Agenda 21 for the Travel & Tourism Industry Springer Nature

This publication contains details of private or public tourism projects that have been presented by WTO Member States as examples of good, sustainable practices for poverty reduction through tourism. They are drawn from 26 case studies from 20 countries including three LDCs (least developed countries) of Ethiopia, Mali and Mozambique, and include examples of projects relating to agro-tourism, tourism micro-entrepreneur networks, village tourism, community-based hotels, parks or protected areas, guide training and handicraft development.

DAC Guidelines and Reference Series Promoting Pro-Poor Growth Policy Guidance for Donors Routledge

"Tourism can reduce poverty in developing countries. But tourism growth is not universally inclusive of the poor. Moreover our understanding of how tourism affects the poor is largely based on partial and superficial analysis. Researchers from different disciplines and practitioners with different objectives generally work in splendid isolation from each other and from the mainstream of development economics. Detailed economic analysis remains buried and is rarely challenged for policy implications, let alone poverty implications. This book provides an overview of a broad array of analyses of how tourism affects poor people. First, it pulls these together to identify three main pathways by which impacts on poverty can be delivered. Second, it reviews the empirical evidence on the scale and significance of impacts within each pathway, exploring where comparisons can be made and where they cannot. Finally, it considers the different methods used to gather and collect data, and implications for how we should work in the future. Tourism and Poverty Reduction draws on international evidence throughout, but provides particular insights into Africa and other less developed countries. It makes a major contribution to a more coherent, cross-disciplinary and sensitive approach to the tourism-poverty debate."--Back cover.

Tourism and Poverty Reduction CABI

Taking a global and multidisciplinary approach, The SAGE International Encyclopedia of Travel and Tourism brings together a team of international scholars to examine the travel and tourism industry, which is expected to grow at an annual rate of four percent for the next decade. In more than 500 entries spanning four comprehensive volumes, the Encyclopedia examines the business of tourism around the world paying particular attention to the social, economic, environmental, and policy issues at play. The book examines global, regional, national, and local issues including transportation, infrastructure, the environment, and business promotion. By looking at travel trends and countries large and small, the Encyclopedia analyses a wide variety of challenges and opportunities facing the industry. In taking a comprehensive and global approach, the Encyclopedia approaches the field of travel and tourism through the numerous disciplines it reaches, including the traditional tourism administration curriculum within schools of business and management, economics, public policy, as well as social science disciplines such as the anthropology and sociology. Key features include: More than 500 entries authored and signed by key academics in the field Entries on individual countries that details the health of the tourism industry, policy and planning approaches, promotion efforts, and primary tourism draws. Additional entries look at major cities and popular destinations Coverage of travel trends such as culinary tourism, wine tourism, agritourism, ecotourism, geotourism, slow tourism, heritage and cultural-based tourism, sustainable tourism, and recreation-based tourism Cross-references and further readings A Reader's Guide grouping articles by disciplinary areas and broad themes *A Comprehensive and Integrated Approach* C. HURST & CO. PUBLISHERS

Tourism is arguably the world's largest industry today, and has been adopted as an economic staple by countless low-income countries. However, while the tourism industry can bring much needed foreign capital into a country's economy, it has also proven to have severe environmental, economic and social implications on host countries. With these implications come the drive for sustainable and ecotourism approaches, and more

recently, pro-poor tourism, which is tourism that aims to generate net benefits specifically for the poor population of the tourism community or country. The purpose of this study is to explore the potential for pro-poor tourism strategies to be implemented in low-income countries, and evaluate the obstacles to implementing these strategies in small-scale tourism locations. The study site for this research is a small rural community in Communist Cuba, and the main objectives of the research are to evaluate the current economic linkages that exist within the study site; determine the thoughts and feelings of the local people with respect to their local tourism industry; evaluate the degree to which the study site is currently following pro-poor tourism principles and what possibilities exist for more to be done; and to offer recommendations for the case study location. In addition to a comprehensive literature review on the progression of Cuba's tourism industry since the Revolution to present date, this research employs further methods to examine Cuba's small-scale tourism industry including semi-structured and informal interviews with residents employed by the tourism industry, residents employed in sectors other than tourism, as well as local farmers. Further, participant observation is carried out over a three month period on the island, with one month spent specifically at the study site. The results of this study demonstrate that Cuba's Communist political environment both fosters and hinders pro-poor tourism development. In terms of employment and agriculture, the State goes to great ends to utilize local resources to supply the local economy, however, with respect to entrepreneurship and the rigid regulations dictated by the State, pro-poor development is inhibited. Not surprisingly, Cubans generally have a positive opinion of the tourism industry, primarily because it has directly increased the standard of living of many, yet for those who do not work in tourism, State wages and monthly rations are inadequate, pushing many to find other means to make ends meet. These factors have swayed many people to dealings on the black market and to seek out legal and illegal employment within the tourism industry, both of which have serious implications on the country's economy. The main conclusion drawn from this study is that Cuba's small-scale tourism industry is in fact benefiting the country's rural population, and generally, the residents' standard of living within the study site has improved with its introduction. While the Cuban government has not purposefully adopted pro-poor tourism principles, some of the country's Communist practices naturally lead to their adoption, i.e. maximizing internal economic linkages where possible, widespread local employment, and maximizing the use of regional and national foodstuffs to support the country's tourism industry. On the other hand however, and as this thesis will reveal, Communism works in direct opposition to the adoption of many pro-poor practices.

Pathways to Prosperity Routledge

Pro-poor Tourism Who Benefits? : Perspectives on Tourism and Poverty Reduction Channel View Publications

The Contribution of Tourism to Poverty Alleviation Earthscan Pro-Poor Tourism (PPT) is promoted by certain international organizations as an approach to tourism that benefits poor people and contributes to the United Nations' Millennium Development Goals for global poverty eradication. It is premised on a set of principles that have yet to be adequately tested on the ground for their attainability. Emerging critiques suggest that PPT is based more on rhetoric than reality. In a case study of ethnic tourism in northern Thailand and Lao PDR, I assessed the feasibility of putting PPT principles into practice. Assessment was defined as identifying, primarily through interviews, challenges to achieving the principles in the study region. I documented 13 major challenges and extrapolated implications for PPT as a global strategy. My results indicate that PPT is more of a livelihood supplement than a poverty solution, and that significant hurdles must be overcome before large-scale poverty elimination through ethnic tourism can be realized.--P.ii.

Water and Sustainable Tourism IGI Global

Tourism is a key export for many developing countries, and this industry can play a significant role in promoting balanced sustainable development which generates benefits for poorer communities. This report reflects this concern by examining the contribution which tourism development can make to the elimination of poverty in developing countries, as well as making recommendations for action by governments, the industry, development agencies and local communities.

Perspectives from Latin America and the Caribbean Routledge Mountainous and rural areas throughout the world have continually been attributed with several hinderances including poverty, faulty governance, and susceptibility to natural disasters. However, with the recent development of tourism, these

provinces have seen a strong rise in visitation. Despite this increase in economic sustainability, planners are still presented with many challenges as they try to balance developmental and ecological considerations. Global Opportunities and Challenges for Rural and Mountain Tourism provides emerging research exploring the integration of mountain tourism development and innovative practices for managing contemporary issues and challenges of tourism in these regions including socio-economic impacts, role of stakeholders, and promotional strategies for sustainable tourism development. Featuring coverage on a broad range of topics such as cultural heritage, marketing strategies, and value chain systems, this book is ideally designed for travel agents, tour directors, tour developers, hotel managers, hospitality and tourism professionals, industry practitioners, researchers, geographical scientists, planners, academicians, and students.

The Alienation from Poverty SAGE Publications

The authors believe that tourism can only be adequately assessed through a consideration of how it fits into the structure of power. It is also argued that tourism cannot be analyzed without a consideration of its impacts on and links with development. This relationship between tourism, responsibility, power and development is explored in chapters covering both the macro and the micro level of responsibility. The authors look at methods of practising tourism responsibly or irresponsibly at the personal, company, national and international levels. The questions and dilemmas of "placing" responsibility in the tourism industry are examined throughout.

Poverty Alleviation Through Tourism IIED

Tourism is widely considered to be an important factor in socio-economic development, particularly in less developed countries. However, despite almost universal recognition of tourism's development potential, the extent to which economic and social progress is linked to the growth of a country's tourism sector remains the subject of intense debate. Tourism and Development in the Developing World offers a thorough overview of the tourism-development relationship. Focusing specifically on the less developed world and drawing on contemporary case studies, this updated second edition questions widely-held assumptions on the role of tourism in development and seeks to highlight the challenges faced by destinations seeking to achieve development through tourism. The introductory chapter establishes the foundation for the book, exploring the meaning and objectives of development, reviewing theoretical perspectives on the developmental process, and assessing the reasons why less developed countries are attracted to tourism as a development option. The concept of sustainable development, as the most widely adopted contemporary model of development, is then introduced and its links with tourism critically assessed. Subsequent chapters explore the key issues associated with tourism and development, including the rise of globalization; the tourism planning and development process; the relationship between tourism and communities within which it is developed; the management implications of trends in the demand for and uptake of tourism; and an analysis of the consequences of tourism development for destination environments, economies and societies. A new chapter considers the challenges of climate change, sustainability of resource supply (oil, water and food), global economic instability, political instability and changing demographics. Finally, the issues raised throughout the book are drawn together in a concluding chapter that assesses the tourism and development 'dilemma'. Combining an overview of essential concepts, theories and knowledge with an analysis of contemporary issues and debates in tourism and development, this new edition will be an invaluable resource for those investigating tourism issues in developing countries. The book will be of interest to students of tourism, development, geography and area studies, international relations and politics, and sociology.

Principles and impacts in developing countries Centre for Economic Policy Research

Sustainable tourism can act as a catalyst for socio-economic development and poverty reduction, through job creation and productive employment, preservation of the natural environment and cultural traditions, and investment of tax revenues derived from tourism activities in education, health and infrastructure development. This publication contains papers presented at a seminar, held in Kathmandu in August 2003, which discuss experiences from selected Asian countries on the economic impact of tourism; and specific case studies of tourism development programmes, including from India, Indonesia, Nepal and Vietnam.