

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

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Pro-poor Tourism: Who Benefits? : Perspectives on Tourism and Poverty Reduction. Pro-poor tourism - tourism that is intended to result in increased net benefits for poor people - is currently...

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Pro-poor Tourism: Who Benefits? by C. Michael Hall ...

Pro-poor tourism (PPT) improves the livelihoods of local communities in developing countries including Egypt.

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Reinvesting in Locals: The Benefits of Pro-Poor Tourism Ecotourism in Laos. Home to tigers, clouded leopards, gibbons and more than 800 species of birds, Laos is arguably the... Uganda's Byoona Amagara Project. Sharing a border with Kenya, Uganda is a popular destination for travelers due to the... ...

Reinvesting in Locals: The Benefits of Pro-Poor Tourism ...

Pro-Poor Tourism: Helping Benefit the Poor. Pro-poor tourism is regular tourism - except it consciously benefits the poor and helps reduce their poverty. Tourism is a US\$ 2 trillion a year industry, so it's hugely profitable. And it is usually welcomed, because it provides millions of jobs to local people. They may be jobs of the most menial and lowest paid kind, but jobs nonetheless.

Pro-Poor Tourism - Women on the Road

Pro-Poor Tourism (PPT) is tourism that results in increased net benefits for poor people. PPT is not a specific product or niche sector but an approach to tourism development and management.

What is pro-poor tourism? – Pro Poor Tourism

Overall, two-thirds of people living in extreme poverty live in rural areas, so these communities will benefit from this pro-poor tourism according to the Rural Poverty Report 2011 (International Fund for Agricultural Development). Tourism requires local labor and thus presents more employment opportunities for even low-skilled people.

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Pro-Poor Tourism | The Borgen Project

Overview Strategies for pro poor tourism can be divided into those that generated three different types of local benefit: economic benefits, other livelihood benefits (such as physical, social or cultural improvements), and less tangible benefits of participation and involvement.

Overview of Pro-Poor Tourism Strategies – Pro Poor Tourism

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Pro-poor Tourism : Who Benefits?. (eBook, 2007) [WorldCat.org]

Pro-poor tourism (PPT) is defined as tourism that generates net benefits for the poor. Benefits may be economic, but they may also be social, environmental or cultural. Pro-poor tourism is not a specific product or sector of tourism, but an approach to the industry. Strategies for making tourism pro-poor focus specifically on unlocking opportunities for the poor within tourism, rather than

OPINION MAY 2001 - pubs.iied.org.

Pro-poor tourism (PPT) interventions aim to increase the net benefits for the poor from tourism, and ensure that tourism growth contributes to poverty reduction. PPT is not a specific product or sector of tourism, but an approach.

Pro-Poor Tourism Strategies: Making Tourism Work For The ...

Pro-poor Tourism: Who Benefits? Perspectives on Tourism and Poverty Reduction, Michael C. Hall (Ed.). Channel View Publications, Clevedon (2007), 167, (tables, figures, author and subject indices) \$69.95 Hbk, ISBN: 1-84541-075-0

Tourism Management | Vol 30, Issue 3, Pages 325-470 (June ...

Current discourse surrounding 'pro-poor tourism', a term emerging out of the writing of UK researchers in the late 1990s, suggests that tourism can effectively work as a tool to alleviate poverty.

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(PDF) Exploring the Poverty-Tourism Nexus

The Sustainable Development Goals are a call for action by all countries – poor, rich and middle-income – to promote prosperity while protecting the planet. They recognize that ending poverty ...

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.

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 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.

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,

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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

Currently, Tourism and Trade are the leading sectors contributing towards the implementation of the Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (MKUZA). While investors and local governments are eager to expand tourism on Zanzibar, and as resorts continue to pop up in rural villages all over the Island, the rights and lives of village residents are often disregarded and overwhelmingly there is no benefit to the village itself. In 2007 the Association for Rural Cooperation in Africa and Latin America (ACRA) began a two-year-long Pro-Poor Tourism (PPT) project in two rural poor regions on the East coast of Zanzibar. The goal of PPT is to bring a poverty perspective to tourism development and to unlock opportunities for economic gain, livelihood benefits, and/or engagement in decision making for the poor within tourism development. This qualitative inquiry uses participatory action research methods to perform a program evaluation of ACRA's PPT project that assesses the strengths and weaknesses, opportunities and threats of the program as designed and implemented. This evaluation is carried out via SWOT analysis that takes into account relevant, current research topics in tourism, PPT's established strategy areas, ACRA's organizational progress reports, and beneficiary feedback. Ultimately this evaluation shows that, there were a number of ambitious and successful initiatives and some missed opportunities; there was tremendous community interest and involvement, encouraging Ministry involvement, and non-existent industry involvement; and overall ACRA laid a firm foundation for future efforts. Practically, this evaluation and its subsequent recommendations can be used as guide from which similar initiatives can build.

In fewer than three hundred years tourism has become a global service industry of great economic, cultural and political importance. Published to critical acclaim, the Encyclopedia of Tourism - now available as a Routledge World Reference title - is the definitive one-volume reference source to this challenging multisectoral industry and multi disciplinary field of study. Comprising over one thousand entries, this volume has been written by an international team of contributors to provide a comprehensive guide to both the manifest and hidden dimensions of tourism. It explores the wide range of definitions, concepts, perspectives and institutions and includes: comprehensive coverage of key issues and concepts definitions of all terms and acronyms entries on the significant institutions, associations and journals in the field country-specific tourism profiles, from Greece to Japan and Kenya to Peru thorough analysis of the trends and patterns of tourism development and growth. The extensive cross-referencing and comprehensive index will assist the reader in making links between the diverse aspects of tourism studies, and the suggestions for further reading are invaluable.

What is pro-poor tourism (PPT) strategy? It is about changing the distribution of benefits from tourism in favour of poor people. It is not a specific product. It is not the same as ecotourism or community-based tourism, nor is it limited to these niches. Any kind of tourism can be made pro-poor tourism. PPT can be applied at different levels, at the enterprise, destination or country level (pro-poor tourism partnership 2005:1). There are a number of non-economic

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benefits of PPT, such as the development of new skills, better access to education, and healthcare and infrastructural improvements of access to potable water and improved roads or transport. They also explain how intangible benefits of tourism can make a significant difference to the lives of the poor, including greater opportunities for communication with the outside world and improved access to information, better knowledge of market opportunities, strengthening of community institutions, and enhanced pride in one's culture and the skills and knowledge which exist within the community (Ashley and Roe 2002). So, the poverty countries, such as Africa, China, India ought choose to apply pro-poor tourism strategy to encourage poverty people accept to spend extra expenditure for any kinds of cheap travelling entertainment activities, e.g. one to two days domestic short journey. They ought not only consider the rich people's expensive travelling entertainment needs, e.g. expensive overseas travelling destination package (long time, as one month to three months or more US different cities visiting journey).A review of PPT practices in 2006 revealed seven key strategic that could directly enhance the welling being of the poor: Employment of the poor in tourism enterprises, supply of products and services to tourism enterprise by the poor or by enterprises employing the poor, direct sales of products and services to visitors by the poor (informal economy), establishment and running of tourism enterprises by the poor, e.g. micro, small and medium -sized enterprises or community -based enterprises, tax or levy on tourism income or profits with proceeds benefiting the poor, voluntary giving/ support by tourism enterprises and tourists, investment in infrastructure stimulated by tourism also benefiting the poor in the locality (UNWTO 2006).Hence, it seems that PPT (Pro-Poor tourism) strategy focus on attracting many poverty travellers more than rich travelers in the poor countries. It is one kind of nowadays poverty countries' economic improvement strategy. It aims to persuade many poverty people to accept to spend less extra money to travel in themselves countries. It focuses on motivating adocates of tourism as a tool for poverty alleviation as well as building good relationship between the poverty countries' economic and political and social issues.The PPT establishment and development of tourism in most Third World countries is usually externally oriented and controlled, and mainly responds to external tourism market demands. In consequence, the nature of international tourism is as a luxury and pleasure seeking industry usually entails rich tourists from the (mainly from developed countries) visiting and coming to enjoy tourist attractions (mainly the poor and resource scarce countries). These forms of tourism development builds the economic structure of dependency on enternal tourism market demand, and also lead to which local people can not relate and respond, both socially and economically.

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

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interest in poverty alleviation.

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