

## **PhD class: TUR002F**

### **Advances in Tourism-related Resources (7.5 ECTS)**

This PhD class, offered by the Department of Tourism Studies & Geography at Mid-Sweden University will be held during two blocks. The first block will be offered during the period of 12<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> September (WEEK 37) and the second block will run during the period 14<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> November (WEEK 46). Lectures will be held at Campus Östersund. There are no fees for this course regardless of which university you are affiliated it with. Costs for traveling to Östersund and lodgings are the responsibility of each student.

**Principal Course Instructor:** Professor Dimitri Ioannides  
(Dimitri.ioannides@miun.se)

#### **Aim**

The central focus of this course is on the planning, development, and management of both natural but also human-built tourism resources. Specific attention is paid towards: (a) how tourism makes use of such resources; and (b) the economic, socio-cultural and environmental impacts of tourism-related activities on these resources and destinations overall. The course draws from the framework of sustainable development, which has a guiding long-term aim to balance socioeconomic growth objectives with the need to enhance community equity, and the necessity to protect natural as well as human-constructed resources within destinations. As such, tourism is examined in a holistic manner, as an integral component of a destination, which both affects and is affected by other sectors.

#### **Course objectives**

Upon completing the course, students will demonstrate:

1. A thorough understanding of the debates and challenges involved in achieving sustainability.
2. Critical knowledge related to the diverse ways for addressing sustainability.
3. A solid grasp of ontological and epistemological approaches in sustainability research.
4. An ability to critically examine and assess how various tourism-related activities influence particular destinations.

5. Versatility in utilizing a variety of frameworks relating to resource planning and management in tourism destinations.

6. An ability to critically select and apply appropriate management and planning tools that are specific to contingencies characterizing a variety of destinations

## **Content**

On the one hand, the course focuses on the impacts tourism has on a destination, while on the other hand, it looks at the interplay between tourism and resources and seeks to convey the need for tourism-derived development to be achieved within the sustainability paradigm. The nature of the course is multi-disciplinary, touching on subjects like tourism and leisure studies, regional studies, geography, ecology, natural resource management and planning. A critical eye is cast on the meaning of concepts such as sustainable tourism and growth management while the students are exposed, among others, to literature and theories relating to resource planning and management, the need for such activities as well as the obstacles that have to be overcome in order to achieve sustainability. Additionally, attention is paid to various techniques that are used to deal with issues of carrying capacity, visitor management, planning frameworks, and overall change within destinations. The course focuses not only on the environmental dimensions associated with tourism development but also examines in detail issues related to equity within host societies.

## **Course Assignments:**

- Active participation in seminars/in-class discussions. Required readings for each class session must be completed BEFORE the class is held.
- Individual written assignments and seminars including paper presentation with opponent. Specifically,
  1. Each student must complete a critical review of an assigned article. This must be presented on a PPT during an allocated time during the first block of classes in September.
  2. Each student is responsible for writing a major paper relating to the class topic. This paper will be opposed by another student during an assigned time. The presentations/oppositions of paper will be held during the second block of classes in November.

## **Detailed Course Schedule**

### **Preliminaries**

**5<sup>th</sup> September: Submission of abstracts to Dimitri Ioannides (Dimitri.ioannides@miun.se)**

**Submit an abstract about your own PhD work and relate it to the course theme.**

**The abstract should contain 300-500 words. This abstract can be the starting point for the course paper. All abstracts will be circulated to all participants and each student will present their research topic orally (5 minutes) during the course introduction September 12<sup>th</sup>.**

## **12<sup>th</sup> September**

**13.15-17.00: Dimitri Ioannides (Course coordinator)**

**Course Introduction:** Aims & objectives

**Presentations:** All course participants present themselves and their research topic

**Opening lecture by Dimitri Ioannides:** Balancing Resource Use & Diverse Interests: Challenges in achieving sustainability.

This opening session introduces the course and discusses the main aims and objectives. Additionally, a critical discussion of the concept of sustainable development as well as tourism and sustainability is presented.

**Readings: (the ones marked with an \* are compulsory)**

Campbell, S. (2016)\*. "The planner's triangle revisited: Sustainability and the evolution of a planning ideal that can't stand still." *Journal of the American Planning Association*, 82(4): 388-397.

Campbell, S. (2013). "Sustainable development and social justice: Conflicting urgencies and the search for common ground in urban and regional planning." *Michigan Journal of Sustainability*, 1(Fall, 2013): 75-91. Campbell, S. (1996)\*. "Green cities, growing cities, just cities? Urban planning and the contradictions of sustainable development." *Journal of the American Planning Association*, 62(3): 296-312.

Goodwin, H. (2017). "The challenge of overtourism." *Responsible Tourism Partnership Working Paper 4*. McCool, S., Butler, R., Buckley, R. Weaver, D. & Wheeler, B. (2013)\*. "Is concept of sustainability utopian: ideally perfect but impracticable?" *Tourism Recreation Research*, 38(2): 213-242. McCool, S. & Lime, D. (2001)\*. "Tourism carrying capacity: Tempting fantasy or useful reality?" *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, 9(5): 372-388.

Stoffelen & Ioannides (2022). Chapter 1: Introduction

## 13<sup>th</sup> September

### 9.15-12.00: Szilvia Gyimothy (Seminar): Sharing Cities and Collaborative Cultures: Collaborative Futures, Challenges, and Opportunities for Urban Tourism

This seminar discusses the evolution of the “sharing paradigm” and the potential contribution of sharing platforms and practices to sustainable and resilient tourism development. By presenting the diversifying forms of collaborative business models (ranging from platformcoops to commercial rental platforms), the key focus will be to understand the social processes and moral consequences of sharing resources (private property, labour and public spaces) with tourists. To understand collaborative cultures and communing, the lecture will cover three key theoretical topics. First, frameworks explaining collaborative value creation (social exchange theory, mutuality) are presented. Second, we address the notion of trust and trust building mechanisms in face-to-face and virtual interactions among. Finally, we discuss drivers of misbehavior, the tragedy of the commons and potential approaches to deal with negative externalities in collaborative endeavours. This bird’s-eye view of existing sharing studies in tourism will prepare students for the workshop and to discover new opportunities for collaborative tourism futures.

#### Readings:

- Belk, R. (2014). You are what you can access: Sharing and collaborative consumption online. *Journal of Business Research*, 67(8), 1595-1600.
- Camilleri, & Neuhofer, B. (2017). Value co-creation and co-destruction in the Airbnb sharing economy. *International Journal of Contemporary Hospitality Management*, 29(9), 2322–2340.
- Lai et al. (2020) Po-Hsin Lai, Shu-Tzu Chuang, Mei-Chun Zhang & Sanjay K. Nepal (2020) The non-profit sharing economy from a social exchange theory perspective: a case from World Wide Opportunities on Organic Farms in Taiwan, *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, 28:12, 1970-1987.

#### Recommended further readings:

- Arnould, E. J., & Rose, A. S. (2016). Mutuality: Critique and substitute for Belk’s “sharing”. *Marketing Theory*, 16(1), 75-99.
- Belk, R. (2010). Sharing. *Journal of Consumer Research*, 36(5), 715-734.
- McLaren, D & Agyeman, J.(2015) *Sharing Cities : A Case for Truly Smart and Sustainable Cities*, MIT Press, especially the Chapters on Sharing consumption: The city as a platform; and Sharing production: The city as a collective commons
- Räisänen, J., Ojala, A., & Tuovinen, T. (2021). Building trust in the sharing economy: Current approaches and future considerations. *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 279, 123724
- Schaefers, T., Wittkowski, K., Benoit (née Moeller), S., & Ferraro, R. (2016). Contagious effects of customer misbehavior in access-based services. *Journal of Service Research*, 19(1), 3-21.

- Tussyadiah, I. P., & Park, S. (2018). When guests trust hosts for their words: Host description and trust in sharing economy. *Tourism Management*, 67, 261-272
- Yang, S. B., Lee, K., Lee, H., & Koo, C. (2019). In Airbnb we trust: Understanding consumers' trust-attachment building mechanisms in the sharing economy. *International Journal of Hospitality Management*, 83, 198-209.

### **13.15-15.15: Szilvia Gyimóthy (Workshop) Sharing the urban commons with tourists: Case Copenhagen**

In this workshop, students will identify key challenges, opportunities and limitations of sharing city spaces with a specific segment of short-term visitors. Based on a systematic analysis of the experience design targeted at transit cruise tourists in Copenhagen, students will develop design suggestions (or even a new sharing concept) to enhance mutually beneficial interactions and relationships between residents and guests. During the workshop, we will discuss the notion of affordances, i.e. how the organization of shared (public and semi-public) city spaces enhances desirable outcomes or prevents misbehavior.

#### **Readings:**

- Duncan & McLaren (2017) <https://geographical.co.uk/opinion/item/2088-sharing-the-urban-commons>
- Sciortino, C., Ferrante, M. De Cantis, S. & Gyimóthy, S. (2022). Locating cruise consumption: An analysis of the relationships between tourism mobility and expenditure behavior. *Annals of Tourism Research Empirical Insights* (forthcoming)
- Tomej, K., & Xiang, Z. (2020). Affordances for tourism service design. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 85, 103029.

### **15.30-16.00 Article Critique by students (session 1).**

Each student will get an assigned article to review. The list of students/articles will be circulated after registration deadline.

## **14<sup>th</sup> September**

**9:15-10:00: Dimitri Ioannides:** The equity dimension of sustainable development: In search of social justice

In this short lecture the emphasis is primarily on the least discussed dimension of sustainable development, namely that of social justice and equity. The question as to who actually benefits from tourism development is a primary consideration.

## Readings

Cohen, Erik (2011). Tourism and Land Grab in the Aftermath of the Indian Ocean Tsunami. *Scandinavian Journal of Hospitality and Tourism*, 3: 224-226

### **10:15-12:00: Lusine Margaryan: Conceptualization of sustainability in nature-based tourism. Ecosystem services approach and the case of Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) assessment.**

In this session we are going to discuss the ecosystem services approach to nature valuation and conceptualization of sustainability in nature-based tourism. The ecosystem services approach emerged as an attempt to explicitly recognize and include into decision-making the myriads of linkages between humans and their environments. Overall, ecosystem services can be understood as any benefits that people derive from nature. Ecosystem services framework can help make sense of the tourism–nature nexus, and better capture not only monetary but also non-monetary value of nature. Finally, we will cast a critical look on this framework and its ontological foundations.

As an example of operationalization of ecosystem services approach, we will explore the global IPBES assessment of sustainable use of wild species, where tourism is featured as one of the key non-extractive practices. We will trace how conceptualizations of sustainability in nature-based tourism practice have transformed during the recent decades. Over the years, better understanding of the larger context of the unfulfilled promises of a growth-oriented green economy called attention to a wide range of both positive and negative impacts related to tourism, giving rise to more critical views of the sustainability of this practice. In the 21st century broad ecological and social aspects of sustainable use dominate academic literature for all nature use practices. Nevertheless, the research of nature-based tourism is still dominated by discrete case studies, which makes generalizations quite challenging. The trends of more holistic understanding of sustainability will result in further transition to a greater awareness of complexities surrounding nature-based tourism, and a shift away from simplistic conceptualizations of sustainability.

#### Readings:

Cheng, X., Van Damme, S., Li, L., & Uyttenhove, P. (2019). Evaluation of cultural ecosystem services: A review of methods. *Ecosystem services*, 37, 100925.

Willis, C. (2015). The contribution of cultural ecosystem services to understanding the tourism–nature–wellbeing nexus. *Journal of Outdoor Recreation and Tourism*, 10, 38-43.

Díaz, S., Demissew, S., Carabias, J., Joly, C., Lonsdale, M., Ash, N., ... & Zlatanova, D. (2015). The IPBES Conceptual Framework—connecting nature and people. *Current opinion in environmental sustainability*, 14, 1-16.

Margaryan, L., Prince, S., Ioannides, D., & Röslmaier, M. (2018). Dancing with cranes: A humanist perspective on cultural ecosystem services of wetlands. *Tourism Geographies*, 1-22.

Muradian, R., & Gómez-Baggethun, E. (2021). Beyond ecosystem services and nature's contributions: Is it time to leave utilitarian environmentalism behind?. *Ecological Economics*, 185, 107038.

### **13:15-16:00: Arie Stoffelen: Tourism resource contestations in the Global South**

Many developing economies in the Global South struggle with balancing between using tourism for generating foreign revenue and for using the generated income to solve local development issues. Whereas many countries seem to succeed in the former, studies show that utilizing tourism for alleviating poverty and other local development effects is often marred with missed opportunities and local contestations. These difficulties are not in the least related to asymmetrical power relations, issues related to land and resource ownership and accessibility, and struggles with obtaining the necessary skills, knowledge and business acumen. Over time, tourism researchers have pitched various normative concepts such as responsible tourism to indicate how tourism should be organized in such situations, but widespread success has been elusive at least on the global scale.

This interactive lecture centres on tourism resource contestations from national to local levels in the Global South. Key themes include: distinguishing between growth and development thinking, including methodological implications; the role of tourism policy from national to local levels in the Global South for facilitating local economic and community development; responsible tourism (contestations); land and resource accessibility and ownership; and, local entrepreneurship and market access as local development instruments. Through this interactive lecture, students obtain a critical interpretative frame for understanding how tourism has limitations as a tool for global poverty alleviation, as well as concrete methodological insights into how to structure development-oriented tourism studies in the Global South.

#### **Readings:**

Adiyia, B., Vanneste, D., & Van Rompaey, A. (2016). The poverty alleviation potential of tourism employment as an off-farm activity on the local livelihoods surrounding Kibale National Park, western Uganda. *Tourism and Hospitality Research*, 17(1), 34–51.

Dodds, R., Ali, A., & Galaski, K. (2018). Mobilizing knowledge: Determining key elements for success and pitfalls in developing community-based tourism. *Current Issues in Tourism*, 21(13), 1547–1568.

Musavengane, R. & Leonard, L. (2022). Tourism's impacts in conservation areas in Sub-Saharan Africa: In search of equity in an unequal world. In: A. Stoffelen & D. Ioannides (Eds). *Handbook of Tourism Impacts: Social and Environmental Perspectives*, (pp. 208-223). Edward Elgar Publishing

Stoffelen, A., Adiyia, B., Vanneste, D. & Kotze, N. (2020). Post-apartheid local sustainable development through tourism: an analysis of policy perceptions among 'responsible' tourism stakeholders around Pilanesberg National Park, South Africa. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, 28(3), 414-432.

## 16.15-17.00: Article Critique by students (session 2)

### 15<sup>th</sup> September

**9.15-11.00: Rosemarie Ankre:** The average visitor doesn't exist - visitor monitoring in nature-based areas

To know and understand the visitor is often presented as essential for planning and management in relation to outdoor recreation and nature based tourism. Promotion of public health and well-being, but also adjustments and preventions of climate change as well as protection of nature are arguments. Knowledge of visitors can hence be used in the challenging balance act to conserve and develop, to handle conflicts and to ensure quality visitor experiences. However, collecting data about visitors is not easy, nor is it always obvious which visitor knowledge is necessary in planning and management for sustainable development.

During this seminar, different examples of visitor monitoring will be presented and discussed. This is followed by a discussion of the usage and need of visitor monitoring: Which methods and data are of interest? How to interpret and use visitor information? What are the management implications? Which strengths and weaknesses can be identified?

#### **Readings:**

Hansen, A. S. (2016). Testing visitor produced pictures as a management strategy to study visitor experience qualities – A Swedish marine case study. *Journal of outdoor recreation and tourism*, 14, 52-64.

Ankre, R., Fredman, P. & Lindhagen, A. (2016). Managers' experiences of visitor monitoring in Swedish outdoor recreational areas. *Journal of Outdoor Recreation and Tourism*, 14:35-40. DOI: 10.1016/j.jort.2016.04.008



De Urioste-Stone, S. M., Scaccia, M. D., & Howe-Poteet, D. (2015). Exploring visitor perceptions of the influence of climate change on tourism at Acadia National Park, Maine. *Journal of outdoor recreation and tourism*, 11, 34-43.

Jeffrey L. Marion, Yu-Fai Leung, Holly Eagleston, Kaitlin Burroughs, A Review and Synthesis of Recreation Ecology Research Findings on Visitor Impacts to Wilderness and Protected Natural Areas, *Journal of Forestry*, Volume 114, Issue 3, May 2016, Pages 352–362, <https://doi.org/10.5849/jof.15-498>

Tenkanen, H., Di Minin, E., Heikinheimo, V., Hausmann, A., Herbst, M., Kajala, L., & Toivonen, T. (2017). Instagram, Flickr, or Twitter: Assessing the usability of social media data for visitor monitoring in protected areas. *Scientific reports*, 7(1), 1-11.

### **11.15-12.00: Article Critique by students (session 3)**

**Afternoon field trip – to be determined!**

**4<sup>th</sup> November: Submission of full papers to Dimitri Ioannides (Dimitri.ioannides@miun.se)**

**All papers will be circulated, but there will be one assigned reader (opponent) to each paper.**

### **14<sup>th</sup> November**

**13.15-15.00: Solene Prince: Sustainable tourism in landscapes of the Anthropocene**

Rural landscapes are central to the rural tourism experience as they display the idyllic charm of the countryside and its traditions, with their nature relatively unspoiled by the rapid developments of modernity. In light of the Anthropocene, rural spaces around the world are facing new realities, which poses a challenge to current perceptions of rural tourism experiences and development strategies. For instance, rural spaces have become sites for the mass development of renewable energy installations and for the extraction of data from scientists studying global planetary changes. In some cases, they have become sites of conflict in light of local desires to retain specific livelihoods, and in other cases sites of ecological grief when cherished physical attributes of the landscape have disappeared because of human actions. The Anthropocene is a period of response to planetary change. As humanity deals both psychologically and proactively with the effects of tourism mobilities and climate change, a host of new practices, relations and emotions will unfold and give places new and complex meanings.

In this seminar, the focus will lie on questions of: how are human interventions in the Anthropocene reconfiguring rural landscapes and the activities they once afforded their local populations? How will rural tourism evolve in the Anthropocene as landscapes undergo physical change? How can tourism remain a sustainable alternative for rural development in this context of rapid change? What kind of conceptual or empirical contribution does tourism research need to deepen understandings of the intersection between rural landscapes and livelihoods, sustainable tourism and planetary changes in the Anthropocene? The session critically engages with questions surrounding responsible rural mobilities and new forms of rural commodification in the Anthropocene.

Fletcher, R. (2019). Ecotourism after nature: Anthropocene tourism as a new capitalist “fix”. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, 27(4), 522-535.

Moore, A. (2019). Selling Anthropocene space: situated adventures in sustainable tourism. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, 27(4), 436-451.

Mordue, T., Moss, O., & Johnston, L. (2020). The impacts of onshore-windfarms on a UK rural tourism landscape: objective evidence, local opposition, and national politics. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, 28(11), 1882-1904.

Mostafanezhad, M., & Norum, R. (2019). The anthropogenic imaginary: Political ecologies of tourism in a geological epoch. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, 27(4), 421-435.

Saarinén, J. (2019). What are wilderness areas for? Tourism and political ecologies of wilderness uses and management in the Anthropocene. *Journal of sustainable tourism*, 27(4), 472-487.

## **15.00-17.00: Student papers & opposition**

### **15<sup>th</sup> November**

#### **9.15-12.00: Student papers & opposition**

**13.15-15.00: Maria Thulemark:** Tourism work and workers – targeting the SDGs on decent work and gender equality

Robinson et al. (2019) state that tourism employment consists of a wide variety of jobs over a range of skill levels in an increasing number of sub-sectors. These jobs exist at multiple levels, from local, regional, national to international. And exist in businesses of all sizes from micro entrepreneurial businesses through to large multi-national conglomerates (Robinson et al. 2019). However, tourism employment often remains characterised by seasonality, variable hours, low pay, limited desirability as a career choice,

uncertainty and precarity (Baum 2015; Robinson et al. 2019). In many developed economies, critics see tourism jobs as ‘bad jobs’ (Ioannides & Zampoukos, 2018). Tourism employment are often seen as exploitative and resistant to trade unionization and this is where the concept of decent work comes in. The International Labour Organisation (ILO) define decent work as encouraging productive work opportunities, security in the workplace, social protection for families, prospects for personal development and social integration, freedom to express concerns, organise and participate in decisions affecting workers lives and equal opportunities for women and men (ILO n.d.). The focus of decent work is the quality of the employment (Winchenbach, Hanna & Miller 2019) not employment as job creation.

This seminar will discuss tourism work and workers through a Swedish lens and will give insight into current research taking place within the fields of human geography, tourism studies and work life studies. The seminar will engage in questions related to how tourism work changed, due to Covid-19, in ways such as redundancy of staff and growing number of gig-workers. How we can study embodied labour and dignity in housekeeping and how tourism workers needs to work against human trafficking.

### **Readings:**

Baum, T. (2015). Human resources in tourism: Still waiting for change?—A 2015 reprise. *Tourism Management*, 50, 204-212.

Baum, T., Cheung, C., Kong, H., Kralj, A., Mooney, S., Nguyễn Thị Thanh, H., ... & Siow, M. L. (2016). Sustainability and the tourism and hospitality workforce: A thematic analysis. *Sustainability*, 8(8), 809.

Bianchi, R. V., & de Man, F. (2021). Tourism, inclusive growth and decent work: a political economy critique. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, 29(2-3), 353-371.

Robinson, R. N., Martins, A., Solnet, D., & Baum, T. (2019). Sustaining precarity: Critically examining tourism and employment. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, 27(7), 1008-1025.

Winchenbach, A., Hanna, P., & Miller, G. (2019). Rethinking decent work: The value of dignity in tourism employment. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, 27(7), 1026-1043.

Zampoukos, K., & Ioannides, D. (2011). The tourism labour conundrum: Agenda for new research in the geography of hospitality workers. *Hospitality & Society*, 1(1), 25-45.

**15.15-17.00 Student papers & opposition.**

**16<sup>th</sup> November**

**9.15-12.00 Student papers & opposition.**

**13.15-16.00 Student papers & opposition.**

**16.15-17.00 Discussions & Course Evaluation.**