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Tourisme durable

Bibliographie sélective

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Ce document présente une sélection de publications sur des sujets reliés au tourisme durable.

Les documents recensés datent de 2006 à 2016 et proviennent des bases de données bibliographiques de la Bibliothèque Cécile-Rouleau et du catalogue du Réseau informatisé des bibliothèques gouvernementales au Québec (CUBIQ).

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OUVRAGES GÉNÉRAUX

Astuc, L. (2009). Écotourisme : voyages écologiques et équitables. Grenoble: Glénat, 142 p.
Après le succès de *Voyage en Terre durable*, un tour du monde des alternatives équitables et écologiques, Lionel Astruc zoome sur le tourisme. Depuis l'apparition du concept d'écotourisme et de voyage éthique, l'estampille écologique et équitable fleurit sur les dépliants de tour-opérateurs. Mais que cachent ces étiquettes vertes ? Lionel Astruc a sillonné les quatre coins de la planète pour confronter engagements et réalité. Ce voyage dévoile une mine d'idées astucieuses pour mettre enfin le tourisme au service des populations locales et de l'environnement. Il pointe aussi les limites de certaines formules, dont la question taboue chez de nombreux professionnels du tourisme : celle du transport aérien. Écovolontariat en France, voyage équitable en Inde, tourisme responsable au Cambodge ou communautaire au Brésil, écotourisme à Madagascar et en Guadeloupe, séjour chez l'habitant en Roumanie : cet ouvrage plonge le lecteur dans l'exploration d'une itinérance nouvelle, qui redonne son sens au mot aventure. Des solutions pratiques sont proposées pour chaque type de voyage. [Résumé de l'éditeur].

Bramwell, B. et B. Lane (2013). "Getting from here to there: systems change, behavioural change and sustainable tourism." Journal of Sustainable Tourism **21**: 1-4.

The authors reflect on sustainable tourism and its progress. They state that tourism businesses have few reasons why they want to promote sustainable tourism, saying that tourism-related businesspeople usually invested an interest in "business as usual" approach. They explore the books "The Politics of Climate Change," by Anthony Giddens, "Climate Change and Society," by John Urry, and "Climate Change and Social Ecology. A New Perspective on the Climate Challenge," by Stephen Wheeler. [Résumé de la base de données]

Buckley, R. (2010). Conservation tourism. Wallingford, Oxon, UK; Cambridge, Ma.: CAB International, 214 p.

Can tourism really support conservation, by providing finance or political support for public, private or community protected areas? This volume tests such claims through a continent-by-continent review of commercial tourism enterprises worldwide. The role of conservation tourism is increasingly important as human populations expand and climate change intensifies. [Résumé de l'éditeur]

Caire, G. (2006). "Le tourisme solidaire et équitable : "créneau de solidarité" ou champ d'expérimentations d'un tourisme "socialement durable"?" Économie et solidarités **37**(2): 186-202.

Confrontation des arguments avancés par les organisations internationales et les associations de tourisme solidaire à une grille de lecture croisant les principes du développement durable et les valeurs de l'économie sociale; analyse des retombées économiques et sociales du tourisme solidaire; les principaux enjeux de son développement. [Résumé de la base de données]

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Céron, J.-P. et G. Dubois. (2010). "Le tourisme peut-il être durable?" Pour la science (389): 16-17. Les prévisions concernant les conséquences des changements climatiques sur le tourisme; les impacts écologiques des voyages en avion; les mesures envisageables afin de faire du tourisme français un tourisme durable d'ici 2050. [Résumé de la base de données]

Chapuis, A. et Équipe MIT « Mobilité, itinéraires, tourisms ». (2011). Tourismes 3 : la révolution durable. Paris: Belin, 332 p.

Tourismes 3 poursuit la réflexion entreprise depuis 2002 dans *Tourismes 1*, lieux communs et *Tourismes 2*, moments de lieux. Cet ouvrage aborde les temps longs du tourisme en montrant et en expliquant les logiques qui ont contribué à assurer sa durabilité. Inventé il y a plus de deux siècles et réservé alors à une élite, le tourisme est devenu progressivement planétaire, « milliardaire » en personnes concernées et en recettes engrangées, exponentiel dans les tendances à l'œuvre. Face à la révolution industrielle, les territoires et les sociétés touchés précocement ou plus tardivement par le tourisme le restent, voire continuent de se développer. Il y aurait donc une formidable pérennité des pratiques touristiques et une remarquable adaptabilité des lieux touristiques face à l'évolution du monde en général et de l'univers touristique en particulier. Le tourisme apparaît alors comme cette autre révolution, la révolution silencieuse, la révolution ignorée, mais aussi la révolution durable, au sens où elle n'a pas fini de produire des effets sur la Terre et sur le Monde. La trilogie s'achève, mais la réflexion se poursuit via la conclusion qui propose deux projets scientifiques d'importance : la construction d'une théorie générale du tourisme et la mise à l'épreuve des sciences sociales par le tourisme. [Résumé de l'éditeur]

Christin, R. et L. Constantin (2010). "Le tourisme équitable et solidaire : une voie prometteuse?" Relations (742): 36-37.

Le point de vue des auteurs sur les bienfaits, les inconvénients, les enjeux et les défis du tourisme durable, écologique ou solidaire. [Résumé de la base de données]

DeLacy, T. (2014). Green growth and travelism : concept, policy and practice for sustainable tourism. New York: Routledge, 280 p.

The green growth paradigm emerged from evolving global strategies that coherently promote a more socially inclusive, low-carbon, resource-efficient, stable economy, with decreasing poverty. Opportunities and challenges associated with the paradigm shift are expected to transform the travel and tourism (travelism) sector in all respects and on a global scale. This involves the transformation of the entire travelism value chain, as well as the communities in tourism destinations. However, there is a lack of systematic reports on wide-ranging and complex implications of the green growth paradigm for the travelism sector. This book focuses on the twin pillars – green growth and travelism – as key building blocks in exploring an essential multi-decade lifestyle change for planetary and human well-being, through the lenses of concept, policy and practice. It provides a conceptual discussion of the implications of the new development trend for key players in the travelism system, offers case studies from both developed and developing countries that highlight key issues in the transformation towards the green economy, and explores the policy settings and frameworks on both the global and national levels that underpin travelism green growth. This book offers tourism industry players, academics, students, policy makers and

practitioners a comprehensive discussion of the latest progress in green growth and travelism. [Résumé de l'éditeur]

Delisle, M.-A. et L. Jolin (2007). Un autre tourisme est-il possible? : éthique, acteurs, concepts, contraintes, bonnes pratiques, ressources. Québec: Presses de l'Université du Québec, 144 p.

L'essor du tourisme de masse, ses conséquences à la fois positives et négatives sur les populations du Nord comme sur celles du Sud ainsi que les modes de production du service touristique ont amené plusieurs acteurs de la scène touristique à se questionner sur les conséquences du développement, la qualité de la relation entre le visiteur et le visité, le rôle des intermédiaires, ainsi que sur les exigences d'une plus grande équité dans la relation contractuelle entre les parties. Après avoir proposé une réflexion sur les enjeux éthiques du tourisme et clarifié l'expression « autre tourisme », que l'on décline parfois sous les appellations de tourisme responsable, tourisme social, tourisme solidaire, tourisme intégré, tourisme équitable, tourisme communautaire, etc., les auteurs analysent les diverses contraintes que représentent la rentabilité financière, les exigences du marché, les carences en gestion, etc., ainsi que les bonnes pratiques à instituer pour que le tourisme soit réellement une activité de développement durable et de solidarité. L'ouvrage vise à rejoindre autant les étudiants que les responsables du développement touristique, autant les consommateurs désireux de faire des choix éclairés en matière de voyages que les communautés locales préoccupées de les accueillir en toute dignité et équité. [Résumé de l'éditeur]

Demers, J. (2007). Le développement touristique, une vision environnementale. Québec: Éditions GID, 645 p.

Depuis toujours, le développement touristique s'est déroulé allègrement, sans heurt et sans reproche puis, il y a à peine deux décennies, l'éveil d'une conscience environnementale vient soudainement perturber une quiétude qui semblait indéfectible. Dorénavant et de plus en plus le milieu réagit, il interpelle, il conteste, il s'oppose dès qu'un site touristique est menacé. Un parc qu'on morcelle, un jardin zoologique qu'on dilapide, un port méthanier qu'on flanque dans un paysage patrimonial mondialement reconnu, des rivières qu'on bétonne de barrages, des rivages qu'on barricade par des autoroutes, des flancs de montagne qu'on dénude... Doit-on qualifier ces gestes d'improvisation, d'ignorance ou pire encore d'inconscience. Et pourtant, il est encore possible de concilier aménagement touristique et milieu naturel et cela s'appelle le développement durable. Bien que ce terme serve trop souvent de camouflage à des projets impulsifs, il renferme néanmoins une posologie qui permet de réaliser un développement touristique sans cicatrices. C'est précisément ce que vise ce livre : des principes fondamentaux, mais limpides; une démarche méthodique, mais vulgarisée; des techniques simples, mais efficaces. [Résumé de l'éditeur]

Deperne, H. (2007). Le tourisme durable : actes du colloque national, 19-20 octobre 2006, Le Touquet-Paris-Plage. Paris: L'Harmattan, 131 p.

Défini comme un tourisme respectueux de la qualité des sites, de l'équilibre des activités économiques, sociales et de loisirs ainsi que des communautés d'intérêts des collectivités territoriales engagées dans des projets d'équipements ou d'aménagements touristiques, le

tourisme durable demeure pour certains un " mot-valise " dont le contenu n'a pas de réelle utilité. Afin de donner tout son sens au développement durable du tourisme, le présent ouvrage fait appel à trois catégories de partenaires susceptibles de proposer plusieurs points de vue : des professionnels impliqués dans l'offre touristique durable, des universitaires cherchant à concilier développement du tourisme et protection de l'environnement, des institutionnels travaillant dans le cadre des structures juridiques, politiques et sociales du tourisme durable. Fruit d'un partenariat entre l'Université du Littoral Côte d'Opale, le ministère délégué au tourisme, la Délégation interministérielle à l'Aménagement et à la Compétitivité des Territoires (DIACT) et le Conseil régional Nord-Pas-de-Calais, ce recueil propose de dresser un bilan des politiques menées mais aussi d'ouvrir des pistes pour mieux appréhender une notion qui, aux yeux de tous, est la clé du tourisme de demain, en particulier dans un pays comme la France, toujours au premier rang des destinations dans le monde mais dont la place est de plus en plus concurrencée selon l'Organisation Mondiale du Tourisme. [Résumé de l'éditeur]

Fennell, D. A. (2015). Ecotourism. 4e éd. London: Routledge, 336 p.

Ecotourism continues to be embraced as the antithesis of mass tourism because of its promise of achieving sustainability through conservation mindedness, community development, education and learning, and the promotion of nature based activities that were sensitive to both ecological and social systems. The extent to which this promise has been realised is open to debate. Focusing on an array of economic, social and ecological inconsistencies that continue to plague ecotourism in theory and practice, the volume examines ecotourism in reference to other related forms of tourism, impacts, conservation, sustainability, education and interpretation, policy and governance, and the ethical imperative of ecotourism as these apply to the world's greenest form of tourism. Ecotourism is a growing field attracting increasing attention from students and academics. Fennell provides an authoritative and comprehensive review of the most important issues that continue to both plague ecotourism and make it one of the most dynamic sectors in the tourism industry. It covers a comprehensive range of themes and geographical regions. Building on the success of prior editions, Ecotourism has been revised throughout to incorporate recent research and benefits from the introduction of real-life case studies and summaries of recent literature. An essential reference for those interested in Ecotourism, the book is accessible to students but retains the depth required for use by researchers and practitioners in the field. New chapters on the theory and application of animal ethics; community development in sustainable tourism; and education and learning in the field have added further value to an already very comprehensive volume. This book will be of interest to students across a range of disciplines including geography, economics, business, ethics, biology, and environmental studies. [Résumé de l'éditeur]

France, O. (2007). Tourisme et développement durable : l'expérience française. Paris: ODIT France, 107 p.

Le développement durable doit tout à la fois contribuer à la protection et la valorisation de l'environnement, au développement économique et au progrès social. C'est pour cela que le Sommet de Johannesburg a considéré la nécessité de changer les modes de production et de consommation. Chaque filière doit donc évoluer et intégrer les objectifs et les

pratiques du développement durable. La filière tourisme est concernée dans son ensemble. En prenant la responsabilité d'animer les travaux consacrés au tourisme dans le cadre de la préparation du programme décennal pour une consommation et une production durables, le processus dit de Marrakech, conduit par le département des affaires économiques et sociales des Nations Unies et le Programme des Nations Unies pour l'Environnement, la France a souhaité contribuer utilement aux échanges internationaux destinés à favoriser le développement maîtrisé du tourisme. Elle a souhaité aussi contribuer concrètement à la préparation de la décennie. Le tourisme durable doit maximiser ses apports positifs en matières économiques, sociales, culturelles et environnementales, tout en minimisant ses impacts négatifs. L'activité touristique est en effet ambivalente : faute de politique adéquate, elle peut détruire les ressources mêmes qui assurent son succès. L'exploitation des ressources naturelles doit intégrer leur protection ou leur reproduction. La valorisation du patrimoine culturel doit pouvoir contribuer à l'entretien de ce patrimoine ou aux productions artisanales et culturelles... Il ne s'agit donc pas d'un marché de niche mais bien de l'évolution d'un secteur économique majeur. Cette évolution devra s'appuyer sur des politiques publiques, une stratégie de la filière tourisme cohérente avec les stratégies nationales de développement durable, de lutte contre la pauvreté et les programmes sectoriels en matière de changement climatique ou de biodiversité par exemple. Mais cette évolution repose aussi sur l'entrepreneuriat, sur la capacité des opérateurs et de leurs partenaires à s'engager, à attirer des nouveaux consommateurs plus responsables, à promouvoir la responsabilité sociétale, à valoriser des partenariats locaux, à imaginer des produits plus sobres et plus propres, à mettre en place des systèmes de financement innovants. C'est dans cet objectif que le présent document décrit un certain nombre de pratiques et de projets qui illustrent la variété des solutions qui peuvent contribuer à faire du tourisme un élément fort du développement durable. Cette contribution s'inscrit dans le cadre des travaux du Groupe de travail international qui a tenu trois réunions à Paris entre septembre 2006 et décembre 2007. Elle a été préparée avec l'appui d'un comité national associant en France les principaux acteurs publics et privés, entreprises et associations, concernés par le tourisme et le développement durable. [Résumé de l'éditeur]

François-Lecompte, A., et al. (2013). "Le tourisme durable : les sept clés du succès." Gestion : revue internationale de gestion **38**(3): 84-96.

Le tourisme durable est un phénomène en pleine croissance qui ne touche plus seulement des destinations lointaines, mais également les pays industrialisés qui offrent de plus en plus d'activités touristiques dites durables. Si le développement durable fait partie depuis 2005 de la politique générale de Tourisme Québec, l'offre des acteurs touristiques est isolée, insuffisamment répertoriée et positionnée avec imprécision sur le plan du marketing. Quelle expérience touristique durable souhaite vivre le consommateur? Quels sont les leviers d'adoption de ces nouvelles pratiques? Comment mettre au point une offre répondant aux besoins des consommateurs? Comment réussir dans ce secteur? À partir d'analyses de la situation en France et au Québec, les auteurs proposent sept clés de succès pour élaborer une offre efficace d'activités touristiques durables. [Résumé de la base de données]

Gagnon, C. (2010). L'écotourisme visité par les acteurs territoriaux : entre conservation, participation et marché. Québec: Presses de l'Université du Québec, 259 p.

Face au modèle dominant d'aménagement de grands complexes hôteliers conçus pour satisfaire les besoins du tourisme de masse recherchant le soleil, la plage et l'amusement, l'écotourisme apparaît comme une solution réaliste de développement durable. Ce nouveau modèle, basé sur la conservation de l'environnement et sur la participation des communautés locales à l'activité touristique, représente un marché en croissance grandement convoité. Trois décennies après l'apparition de la notion d'écotourisme, qu'en est-il au juste ? Parlons-nous toujours d'un tourisme aux pratiques alternatives et responsables ou d'un concept marketing vide de sens dédié d'abord à l'attraction et à la fidélisation de nouvelles clientèles ? Aménagistes, économistes, géographes, gestionnaires, juristes et politologues discutent des avancées et des limites de ce phénomène social. Se penchant sur des cas du Québec, de la France, des Antilles, de l'Europe et de l'Afrique, ils analysent les stratégies déployées par les acteurs de l'écotourisme et leurs impacts sur la dynamique sociospatiale des territoires. S'adressant tant aux chercheurs et intervenants du milieu touristique qu'aux amateurs d'écotourisme, cet ouvrage collectif vise à partager la signification et les composantes de l'écotourisme en soulignant des initiatives écotouristiques entreprises partout dans le monde. Il s'inscrit ainsi dans la lignée du premier opus dirigé par Christiane Gagnon, *L'écotourisme, entre l'arbre et l'écorce*, qui connaît un vif succès depuis sa parution en 2006. [Résumé de l'éditeur]

Gagnon, C. et S. Gagnon (2006). L'écotourisme entre l'arbre et l'écorce : de la conservation au développement viable des territoires. Québec: Presses de l'Université du Québec, 414 p.

Comment assurer la protection d'aires naturelles exceptionnelles et leur mise en valeur économique par une forme responsable d'exploitation touristique en assurant un bénéfice économique pour les territoires et les communautés locales avoisinantes ? Comment déterminer si un projet est écologiquement soutenable ? socialement viable ? économiquement durable ? À quelles conditions l'écotourisme peut-il créer une richesse collective, une plus-value sociale ? Pour réfléchir aux tenants et aboutissants de ces questions, les auteurs privilégient un éclairage multiple : des trajectoires plurielles, en provenance de la France, des Caraïbes, de l'Australie, du Costa Rica, du Nunavut et du Québec, tantôt analysées sous l'angle économique, social ou culturel, tantôt sous l'angle de l'écotouriste, du voyageur, du parc ou de la communauté ou, encore, sous celui de la forêt, de la terre ou de la mer. [Résumé de l'éditeur]

Gössling, S., et al. (2009). Sustainable tourism futures : perspectives on systems, restructuring and innovations. New York: Routledge, xix, 319 p.

A global industry and an important tool for economic development, international tourism is facing an increasingly uncertain future. Global environmental change, including climate change; increasing fuel prices; and growing criticism from environmental and social interest groups are posing substantial challenges to the belief that international tourism can be sustainable at current rates and patterns of growth. This book therefore aims to answer the questions of if and how tourism can be a sustainable industry. The book concludes that sustainable tourism is possible but that it requires fundamental shifts in operations, systems

and philosophies. The various contributions identify a number of means by which this can be accomplished but stress that sustainable tourism still has a long way to travel before it can reach its destination. [Résumé de l'éditeur]

Kozak, M. M. et N. Kozak (2011). Sustainability of tourism : cultural and environmental perspectives. Newcastle upon Tyne, UK: Cambridge Scholars Publishing, 343 p.

The subject of sustainability has become central to the discussion of how to succeed in the stable development of the tourism industry, due to the uncontrollable nature of supply and demand over the past few decades. Thus, this book examines policies and practices associated with the introduction of various methods in order to maintain sustainable tourism development. The list of policies and practices is based on a selection of the most recent topics, providing many real-world examples and cases in relation to culture and nature-based environmental issues, representing both individual businesses and tourist destinations with an international focus, namely Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Portugal, South Korea, Taiwan, Turkey, and the USA. Structured with 15 chapters altogether, the principles and guidelines discussed apply equally to different product levels in tourism such as museums, cities, regions, and countries. This volume is intended as a supplementary textbook for further reading. The editors believe that the book will gain attention from colleagues worldwide because of relevant educational courses on sustainable tourism, environmental tourism and cultural heritage management. [Résumé de l'éditeur]

Laliberté, M. (2005). "Le tourisme durable, équitable, solidaire, responsable, social... : un brin de compréhension." Téoros 24(2): 69-71.

Définitions des concepts gravitant autour du tourisme durable. [Résumé de la base de données]

Laurent, A. (2009). Tourisme responsable : clé d'entrée du développement territorial durable : guide pour la réflexion et l'action. Lyon: Chronique sociale, 512 p.

Le tourisme responsable se renforce et s'inscrit dans un mouvement général de qualité. La RSE touristique (Responsabilité sociale et environnementale des entreprises) aménage certes un périmètre de responsabilité. Mais il est important de prendre conscience que les impacts du tourisme sont non seulement globaux, par effet cumulatif, mais aussi méso (les sites, les régions, les habitats, les aires culturelles, etc.) et micro sur les personnes et les familles. Ces effets ne peuvent plus être ignorés. C'est aux échelles appropriées qu'il convient de les traiter. Les échelles territoriales (la région, les pays, les communes, les quartiers, etc.), sont les niveaux utiles, d'autant que les politiques publiques touristiques leur sont souvent déléguées. L'aménagement du territoire, les infrastructures " secondaires ", le tissu économique local et marqué territorialement, la gestion fine des patrimoines naturels et culturels, la formation ciblée, la fiscalité locale, la gestion du foncier, etc., sont directement et fortement concernés par le développement du tourisme. Établir un lien fort entre les acteurs du tourisme et les responsables en charge non seulement de la territorialisation des politiques publiques mais aussi de la définition de politiques territoriales est indispensable. Le tourisme responsable, moteur, levier, catalyseur et prétexte, peut être un outil important du développement responsable des territoires. Cet ouvrage, à partir de l'analyse de multiples projets et du contenu de la première rencontre

largement décloisonnée sur le sujet (Rencontre territoriale d'Auvergne, 2008), fournit des éléments précieux, de nouveaux repères. Cet ouvrage prolonge cette ouverture et offre des clés pour rendre concrète l'approche territoriale du tourisme, la seule qui prenne en compte le système touristique comme le système territorial. Il fait ainsi le lien entre une offre de voyage, de loisirs ou de découverte et un arrière-plan complexe, imbriqué, dont le client consomm'acteur ne soupçonne ni l'existence ni les conséquences. C'est à cette découverte qu'il invite le lecteur. [Résumé de l'éditeur]

Leslie, D. p. (2012). Responsible tourism : concepts, theory and practice. Wallingford, UK: CABI, 179 p.

Tourism is one of the world's biggest industries. Responsible tourism is concerned with the effects of tourism on people, ecology, and communities, and seeks to ameliorate these impacts by providing tourism which benefits host communities, improves working conditions, involves the local community, promotes cultural heritage, and benefits the environment. This book discusses responsible tourism as a whole, including the politics, policy and planning behind it, and major sub-topics such as poverty reduction, the environment, transport, governance, wildlife tours and heritage. [Résumé de l'éditeur]

Merassli, S. (2012). Attractivité durable des destinations touristiques. Baixas [France]: Balzac, 203 p.

La question du développement durable préoccupe de plus en plus les acteurs du tourisme et son corollaire, l'attractivité des territoires se pose comme une problématique importante. Les nouvelles mobilités avec le fractionnement du temps et la demande de court séjour, l'environnement international très concurrentiel avec un spectre des destinations qui ne cesse de croître, conduisent à se questionner sur les perspectives du développement du tourisme. L'explosion de la demande interroge avec acuité les modèles de développement du tourisme et conduit à réfléchir à la reconfiguration des offres futures, exigeant innovation et qualité, pour tendre vers une attractivité durable des destinations. Comment, dans une vision de valorisation et de préservation des ressources d'un territoire, une nouvelle dynamique basée sur l'innovation, peut-elle maintenir ou accroître durablement l'attractivité de ce même territoire ? Comment les opérateurs touristiques privés adaptent-ils leur stratégie d'offre par rapport aux changements de la demande de plus en plus soucieuse des problèmes de développement durable ? [Résumé de l'éditeur]

Organisation mondiale du tourisme. (2011). « Sustainability : the impacts of tourism. » In: Policy and practice for global tourism. Madrid: World Tourism Organization: [37]-74.

Ruiz, Gérard. (2014) "Le tourisme durable : jouissance et protection de la nature." Vraiment durable 5-6 : 71-81.

L'augmentation des flux touristiques mettrait-elle en danger la sauvegarde de la nature ? Beaucoup s'en inquiètent et déplorent de grands dégâts sur l'environnement naturel, en particulier sur les espèces fragiles, et même dans les espaces protégés. L'amour de la nature, moteur du tourisme paysager ou animalier, peut l'exposer à de trop fortes pressions, et la tuer. Mais le tourisme, quand il se conforme à des règles tirées des grands principes du développement durable, est aussi un levier pour sensibiliser les populations à leurs propres

richesses naturelles, et une opportunité pour financer leur protection. Et aussi une déclinaison, de plus en plus codifiée par des accords internationaux, du développement de contrées lointaines le plus souvent très pauvres. Gérard Ruiz décrit dans cet article « l'ambivalence » du tourisme, s'il n'est pas encadré de façon durable. [Résumé de la base de données]

Paquet, J. et École nationale d'administration publique Québec. Laboratoire d'étude sur les politiques publiques et la mondialisation (2010). L'application des principes de développement durable : le cas du tourisme. [Québec]: Laboratoire d'étude sur les politiques publiques et la mondialisation, École nationale d'administration publique, 21 p.

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Schéou, B. (2009). Du tourisme durable au tourisme équitable : quelle éthique pour le tourisme de demain? Bruxelles: De Boeck, 312 p.

À l'heure où l'humanité doit affronter la crise la plus profonde de son histoire, alors que son existence-même est menacée, elle ne peut plus échapper à l'ardente obligation d'accepter la responsabilité qui est la sienne dans la situation actuelle et à la nécessité vitale de modifier radicalement ses comportements. Cette crise écologique, économique, sociale, culturelle... est en fait essentiellement éthique. Le tourisme, plus concerné encore que n'importe quel autre secteur, ne peut fuir cette remise en cause radicale du comportement de ses acteurs. Cet ouvrage, en reliant le questionnement éthique – tant classique que moderne – aux préoccupations croissantes des sociétés humaines en faveur du développement durable et de l'éthique des affaires, offre une perspective permettant de dresser un panorama du contexte éthique dans lequel s'inscrit et va s'inscrire le tourisme de demain ! Il présente non seulement les grandes infractions éthiques que l'on peut constater dans le secteur du tourisme, mais aussi les cadres déontologiques que se sont fixés les acteurs du tourisme, et en analysant les différentes initiatives en faveur d'autres pratiques touristiques, il souhaite amener tous les acteurs concernés par le phénomène touristique à se remettre en cause. [Résumé de l'éditeur]

Seguin, G. et E. Rouzet. (2010). Marketing du tourisme durable. Paris: Dunod, 197 p.

Le tourisme est devenu dans un grand nombre de pays et de territoires la première richesse économique. Son développement immédiatement rentable orienté vers un tourisme de masse a montré ses limites. Les acteurs du tourisme soutenus par des politiques tant mondiales (OMT) qu'euro-péennes (Commission de Bruxelles) mettent en œuvre des stratégies de développement touristique reposant sur des modèles durables : respect du patrimoine culturel et naturel, responsabilité sociale, charte éthique. Cet ouvrage a pour objectif de présenter en détail la démarche pour mettre en place une stratégie de développement touristique durable, de proposer une gamme de méthodes et d'outils adaptés aux professionnels de la filière touristique et aux acteurs du développement local. [Résumé de l'éditeur]

Trudel, J.-S. (2011-2012). "L'écotourisme est-il un non-sens?" Géo plein air **23**(6): 68-69.

Interrogation sur le caractère durable du tourisme. [Résumé de la base de données]

Weaver, D. B. (2006). Sustainable tourism : theory and practice. Amsterdam: Elsevier Butterworth-Heinemann, 240 p.

Sustainable Tourism comprehensively examines the theoretical and applied dimensions of contemporary sustainable tourism from a global perspective. Using international case studies and examples, it provides cutting edge coverage of the latest developments in the area, both theoretically and practically. It takes the reader through all aspects of sustainable tourism from the emergence of the paradigm to sustainability issues in all types of tourism and all components of the industry. [Résumé de l'éditeur]

GOUVERNANCE ET GESTION

Bailey, Susan Ostling. (2009). In search of sustainable tourism: Green policies and innovations in the fifty United States. Mémoire de maîtrise. La Verne, California: University of La Verne, 2009. 213 p.

The purpose of this study was to investigate how sustainable tourism policies are being developed and put into practice at the state level in the United States. For those states that have sustainable tourism policies, this study also examines the internal and external conditions that appear to be correlated with the presence of such policies. [...] [Résumé de l'auteur]

Battaglia, M., et al. (2012). "Sustainable Tourism Planning and Consultation: Evidence from the Project INTER.ECO.TUR." European Planning Studies **20**(2): 193-211.

Expansion of territories targeted by travellers and growth of attendance rates make tourism sector of significant interest for the implementation of policies on environmental protection at the European Union (EU) level. The need to protect local natural heritage, to integrate tourism industry development policies with the ones pertaining to other sectors that characterize a given territory and to enhance the overall environmental performance are some of the priorities that may appear conflicting at times. This paper discusses a method of analysis and planning aiming to promote potential directives of local governance. This method, representing the outcome of a process coordinated and shared across territories, is oriented towards the sustainable development of the area and refers to the implementation of integrated policies. The Interreg Eco Tourism (INTER.ECO.TUR) project, co-financed by the European Commission under the EU's INTERREG IIIC, provided the research with a useful case study to analyse the dynamics of sustainable tourism development within the European Mediterranean area. The debate of its results offers evidences on the possibility to develop such a governance process effectively, providing insight into an assessment methodology enriched by a clear-cut analysis of its applied experiences. [Résumé de l'auteur]

Beaumont, N. et D. Dredge. (2010). "Local tourism governance: a comparison of three network approaches." Journal of Sustainable Tourism **18**(1): 7-28.

There is an absence of knowledge about the advantages and disadvantages of different local

tourism governance approaches. Consequently, experimenting with different modes of local tourism governance is increasingly common. This paper addresses this knowledge gap by investigating the ways in which three different local tourism governance networks operate, and the effects of this governance on local tourism policy. The three local tourism networks examined are a council-led network governance structure, a participant-led community network governance structure and a local tourism organisation (LTO)-led industry network governance structure. The study found that these governance arrangements were underpinned by four key trade-offs and that these tended to shape the effectiveness of local tourism governance. The significance of this paper is that it opens up discussion about local tourism governance, highlights the advantages and disadvantages of different approaches and reflects on their relevance to sustainable tourism management. The findings can inform local councils interested in improving their local organisation of tourism, and spur further research. [Résumé de l'auteur]

Bramwell, B. (2011). "Governance, the state and sustainable tourism: a political economy approach." Journal of Sustainable Tourism **19**(4/5): 459-477.

Collective actions are often needed to promote the objectives of sustainable tourism in destinations. Governance is the basis of these collective actions. This paper contends that research on the governance of tourism and sustainability would benefit from greater use of social theory. It shows how one social theory, a strategic-relational political economy approach, can offer insights into state interventions affecting tourism and sustainability in destinations. The paper uses a literature review and case studies incorporating ideas from this approach to understand the state's influences on tourism and sustainability. Case studies are taken from Germany, China, Malta, Turkey and the UK. A range of distinctive perspectives and themes associated with this approach are assessed. They include the approach's holistic, relational and dialectical perspective, its focus on the state's roles in regulating the economic and political systems, its concern with the interactions between agency and structure, and the adaptation of state activities at different spatial scales and at different times, together with the concepts of path dependence and path creation. These perspectives and themes are directions for future research on governance, the state and sustainable tourism. [Résumé de l'auteur]

Bramwell, B. et B. Lane (2010). "Sustainable tourism and the evolving roles of government planning." Journal of Sustainable Tourism **18**: 1-5.

The authors reflect on how the evolving roles of government planning impact sustainable tourism. They note that the self-regulation of the tourism industry involves many factors, including regulations and standards of conduct within the industry. They argue that any effective management system for sustainable tourism will likely require intervention and state regulation and cite reports within the issues on the challenges of self-regulation. [Résumé de la base de données]

Bramwell, B. et B. Lane (2011). "Critical research on the governance of tourism and sustainability." Journal of Sustainable Tourism **19**(4/5): 411-421.

Tailored and effective governance is a key requirement for implementing sustainable tourism: it can enhance democratic processes, provide direction and offer the means to

make practical progress. This introduction explains how the papers in this collection provide critical assessments of the theory and practice of tourism governance and sustainability. It argues that theoretical frameworks are crucial to research on the subject as they affect the issues examined and the policy recommendations made. Several papers in the collection focus on relevant theoretical frameworks and concepts, while others consider governance at different geographical scales and the interconnections between those scales. The temporal dimensions of governance are also explored because sustainable development relates to long time horizons. Governance is also considered in relation to trade-offs, policy failures, learning processes, adaptive management, the public sphere and the principle of subsidiarity. [Résumé de l'auteur]

Calgaro, E., et al. (2014). "From vulnerability to transformation: a framework for assessing the vulnerability and resilience of tourism destinations." Journal of Sustainable Tourism **22**(3): 341-360.

Tourism is a key driver of global socio-economic progress. However, its sustainability is at risk from multiple shocks and hazards that threaten livelihoods. Surprisingly little is known about the complex drivers of destination vulnerability, leading to the creation and application of ineffective resilience-building solutions. The paper presents the Destination Sustainability Framework (DSF) designed to assess destination vulnerability and resilience, and support successful resilience-building initiatives. Holistic in nature, the DSF comprises: (1) the shock(s) or stressor(s); (2) the interconnected dimensions of vulnerability – exposure, sensitivity, and system adaptiveness; (3) the dynamic feedback loops that express the multiple outcomes of actions taken (or not); (4) the contextualised root causes that shape destinations and their characteristics; (5) the various spatial scales; and (6) multiple timeframes within which social-ecological change occurs. This innovative framework is significant because it's the first framework to chart the complex manifestation of vulnerability and resilience in tourism destinations. Further, it brings tourism sustainability research in line with wider debates on achieving sustainability within the dynamic coupled human–environment system, doing so through the inclusion of insights from contemporary systems approaches, including chaos–complexity theory, vulnerability approaches, sustainability science, resilience thinking, along with the geographies of scale, place and time. [Résumé de l'auteur]

Cohen, S. A. (2014). Understanding and governing sustainable tourism mobility : psychological and behavioural approaches. London: Routledge, 312 p.

Despite a growing contribution to climate change, tourist and traveller behaviour is currently not acknowledged as an important sector within the development of climate policy. Whilst tourists may be increasingly aware of potential impacts on climate change there is evidence that most are unwilling to modify their actual behaviours. Influencing individual behaviour in tourism and informing effective governance is therefore an essential part of climate change mitigation. This significant volume is the first to explore the psychological and social factors that may contribute to and inhibit sustainable change in the context of tourist and traveller behaviour. It draws on a range of disciplines to offer a critical review of the psychological understandings and behavioural aspects of climate change and tourism mobilities, in addition to governance and policies based upon psychological,

behavioural and social mechanisms. It therefore provides a more informed understanding of how technology, infrastructure and cost distribution can be developed in order to reach stronger mitigation goals whilst ensuring that resistance from consumers for socio-psychological reasons are minimized. Written by leading academics from a range of disciplinary backgrounds and regions this ground breaking volume is essential reading for all those interested in the effective governance of tourism's contribution to climate change now and in the future. [Résumé de l'éditeur]

Commission européenne (2013). Boîte à outils du système européen d'indicateurs du tourisme pour la gestion durable des destinations. Luxembourg: Office des publications de l'Union européenne, 57 p.

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de Sausmarez, N. (2007). "Crisis Management, Tourism and Sustainability: The Role of Indicators." Journal of Sustainable Tourism **15**(6): 700-714.

The damage to tourism caused by a crisis or disaster may not only have serious implications for a national economy but also threaten the livelihoods of many in the destination. The monitoring of crisis indicators could allow intervention to minimise the crisis and offers a chance of protecting tourism for the benefit of all stakeholders. This paper evaluates the role of crisis indicators in sustainable tourism development, and shows why this is closely connected to issues in sustainable tourism. The author challenges the conventional classification of crises and suggests that grouping them according to their triggers is more useful in predicting and managing a potential crisis. Empirical data gathered during interviews with senior Malaysian public and private sector representatives highlight some of the practical issues associated with the identification and monitoring of appropriate indicators. The paper concludes that the new classification allows crisis management to be more cost-effective and may also be a key to indicator development for other aspects of sustainable tourism. The travel trademay hold the key to indicators ofmarket trends, but there would be issues in obtaining the necessary information for reasons of confidentiality [Résumé de l'auteur]

Gössling, S., et al. (2012). "Transition management: a tool for implementing sustainable tourism scenarios?" Journal of Sustainable Tourism **20**(6): 899-916.

There is academic, political and industry consensus that tourism should achieve greater sustainability, a process requiring stakeholder involvement on various levels. It is less clear how significant actor numbers can be mobilized to pro-actively work towards sustainability goals, achieving significant systemic change. This paper explores the transition management literature to provide a theoretical framework for stakeholder involvement and policy implementation processes in sustainable tourism. A selection of sustainable tourism initiatives by global tourism and transport organizations are reviewed and discussed with regard to the mechanisms and approaches used to involve stakeholders, and their success or otherwise in achieving change. This is compared to the results of a national tourism sustainability initiative by the Norwegian government initiated in 2010. The initiative brought together 62 leading stakeholders from all tourism interests, except airlines, for a series of six intensive discussion and goal setting sessions. Evaluation shows that

stakeholder awareness and knowledge appear to have improved substantially, and potential government policy initiatives legitimized – though few tangible results can yet be seen. Overall results suggest that transition management provides a valuable theoretical framework to understand change processes, while the dialectics of stakeholder involvement and policy implementation are an essential precondition for successful governance. [Résumé de l'auteur]

Gössling, S. et D. Scott (2012). "Scenario planning for sustainable tourism: an introduction." Journal of Sustainable Tourism **20**(6): 773-778.

This paper introduces the development of scenario planning for sustainable tourism, from the 1970s to the present day. It outlines the links between scenario planning and forecasting, its role as a business-planning tool generally, and its use in tourism for destination planning and advocacy. The prominent role of models is shown and the evolution from the first generation of forecast-focused models of the 1980s to the new generation of complex, integrative, hierarchical, dynamic and even adaptive models of today is discussed. The paper introduces a series of new scenario planning papers that cover a range of subjects including theorising scenario analysis, counterfactual scenario planning, green economy support systems, climate change scenarios (for ski and coastal tourism), destination environmental footprint scenario tools and transition management as a tool for scenario building. [Résumé de l'auteur]

Hall, C. M. (2011). "Policy learning and policy failure in sustainable tourism governance: from first- and second-order to third-order change?" Journal of Sustainable Tourism **19**(4/5): 649-671.

Sustainable tourism presents a paradox. At one level sustainable tourism is a success given the concept's diffusion among industry, government, academics and policy actors. Yet, it is simultaneously a policy failure given the continued growth in the environmental impacts of tourism in absolute terms. This paper analyses sustainable tourism, and the governance systems for sustainable tourism, via the concepts of policy learning and failure. The tractability of sustainable tourism policy problems is identified. Policy learning is discussed in instrumental, conceptual/paradigmatic and political learning/strategic terms. Although policy failure should encourage learning with respect to sustainable tourism this has only related to first- and second-order change which focus on changes to indicators and settings rather than the dominant policy paradigm. This is despite the dominant paradigm of 'balanced' sustainable development that promotes economic growth failing on a number of indicators. A reason for this may be the unwillingness of key actors in tourism policy networks to acknowledge policy failure. The paper concludes that although exogenous factors such as a crisis event may lead to policy paradigmatic change, there is insufficient evidence that such a shift in sustainable tourism policy will necessarily occur given the entrenched dominance of the existing paradigm. [Résumé de l'auteur]

Hall, C. M. (2013). "Framing behavioural approaches to understanding and governing sustainable tourism consumption: beyond neoliberalism, "nudging" and "green growth"?" Journal of Sustainable Tourism **21**(7): 1091-1109.

Three different sets of approaches to understanding behaviour with respect to sustainable tourism mobility and consumption are identified in this paper: the utilitarian,

social/psychological and the systems of provision/institutional approach. Each is based on different sets of assumptions on the factors that affect consumer sustainability behaviour. These assumptions not only affect the selection of policy tools to change behaviours but are also related to different modes of governance. Assumptions with respect to human behaviour and behavioural change and modes of intervention and governance are interrelated and mutually reinforcing and act as policy paradigms. Failure to recognise the importance of social structures in affecting behaviour has created a path dependency in which solutions to sustainable tourism mobility are only accepted within the dominant governance and behavioural paradigm. Other policy options and academic research that identify structures and institutions in systems of provision as a sustainability problem that requires non-market intervention and/or significant system change are regarded as marginal to the policy process or are ignored. It is concluded that all three different ways of approaching consumer behaviour are required if a sustainable transition to the socio-technological system of tourism mobility is to be made in a timely manner. [Résumé de l'auteur]

Higham, J., et al. (2013). "Psychological and behavioural approaches to understanding and governing sustainable mobility." Journal of Sustainable Tourism **21**(7): 949-967.

This paper introduces and explores the psychological and social factors that both contribute to and inhibit behaviour change vis-à-vis sustainable (tourist) mobility. It is based on papers presented at the Freiburg 2012 workshop. Specifically, it reviews climate change attitudes and perceptions, the psychological benefits of tourism mobilities, addictive elements of mobility and social norming effects, the attitude-behaviour gap (i.e. cognitive dissonance between understandings of, and responses to, climate change), the psychology of modal shifts, the psychology of travel speed/time and psychological explanations for the perceived importance of long distance travel. It notes that anthropogenic climate change is an inescapable reality and that tourism's share of greenhouse gas emissions appears set to rise substantially. There is little prospect of technical solutions adequately addressing this problem. The paper concludes that, while a comprehensive understanding of tourist psychology is necessary to inform policy-makers, it alone will be insufficient to achieve emission reductions, and bring tourism to a climatically sustainable pathway, if treated in isolation. Radical change in the structures of provision is also necessary. That change may take the form of infrastructure planning, including financial and economic infrastructure (e.g. taxation regimes and emission trading schemes) for sustainable mobility. [Résumé de l'auteur]

Landorf, C. (2009). "Managing for sustainable tourism: a review of six cultural World Heritage Sites." Journal of Sustainable Tourism **17**(1): 53-70.

This paper considers the relationship between heritage tourism and sustainable development, with special reference to World Heritage Sites (WHSs). It notes that while WHS status is not necessarily linked to tourism growth, all WHSs must now develop and implement a management plan to mitigate tourism impacts and sustain site significance. The paper explores the concept of sustainable heritage tourism and identifies two key principles of sustainable practice - a planning process that is long term and holistic, and multiple stakeholder participation in that planning process. Qualitative content analysis is

used to determine the extent to which these principles have been integrated into the tourism planning process at six WHSs. The study found that a formal goal-oriented planning process was in evidence at all six sites. However, the process lacked a comprehensive and holistic approach to the wider issues of sustainable development, and genuine engagement with local community stakeholders. [Résumé de l'auteur]

Lechien, X. (2009). Tourisme durable : devenir une destination d'excellence. Liège, Belgique: Edipro, 195 p.

Le tourisme durable est bien plus qu'un concept à la mode. Il implique avant tout les professionnels du tourisme, conscients de leur développement et convaincus qu'il ne suffit pas d'avoir du monde pour avoir un tourisme de qualité et en vivre grassement, longtemps encore. À travers l'expérience réussie de Durbuy, la plus petite ville du Monde et la lauréate du prix " Destination européenne d'Excellence " en 2007, ce livre retrace, comme un coach, et étape par étape, la gestion par la qualité de cette petite commune de l'Ardenne belge. L'auteur interroge également les effets secondaires d'un trop fort investissement financier dans le seul but de l'aménagement urbain. Cela ne risque-t-il pas de créer à terme un secteur professionnel assisté des deniers publics ? Le développement de la qualité doit-il se limiter à l'aménagement de l'espace ? N'est-il pas du devoir du pouvoir public également de fixer le cadre de développement et de rappeler à chacun les limites de son activité ? C'est de la sorte que, progressivement, l'esprit qualité s'installera. Un esprit complexe par nature, car inévitablement transversal et faisant donc appel à un élargissement des croyances, ainsi qu'à une capacité à déléguer plus grande que d'habitude. Une gestion par la qualité, c'est un juste équilibre entre l'amélioration du produit et un dialogue permanent avec ses clients. Le lecteur trouvera dans ce livre de nombreux conseils méthodologiques et pragmatiques lui permettant d'adapter à sa réalité ses propres indicateurs de développement. [Résumé de l'éditeur]

Leroux, É. et P. Callot (2013). Regards croisés sur le management du tourisme durable. Paris: L'Harmattan, 278 p.

Le tourisme durable doit satisfaire les touristes et leur procurer une expérience unique, mais aussi utile, en les sensibilisant aux problèmes de durabilité et les encourageant à adopter les meilleures pratiques. La prise en compte du développement durable a démarré par la création des parcs nationaux ou naturels régionaux. Le tourisme durable nécessite donc la mise en place de pratiques et de critères de durabilité, et le management du tourisme s'y emploie. [Résumé de l'éditeur]

Mitchell, R., et al. (2013). "Applying sustainability in national park management: balancing public and private interests using a sustainable market orientation model." Journal of Sustainable Tourism **21**(5): 695-715.

The application of sustainable development (SD) in organisational strategy has been debated for over 20 years. There is much social and political support for sustainability, but very little empirical research into its value, particularly to public sector organisations. This paper reports on the first empirical research into the application of Sustainable Market Orientation (SMO), a conceptual merging of the principles of sustainable development and market orientation, to be applied in strategic management. The research context is the New

Zealand Department of Conservation's (DoC) administration of national park policy with particular focus on the Fiordland National Park. In-depth interviews were made with 33 DoC stakeholders, 9 internal and 24 external, including tourism businesses, local and national politicians and tourists and NGOs. The findings confirm the value of SMO in public service strategy management particularly in terms of balancing environmental, social and economic strategy, defining public service marketing parameters and ensuring the integration of short-term and long-term strategy. They also raised key issues in achieving conceptual balance in managing the environmental, social and economic orientations of SMO in protected areas using publicly owned resources and dilemmas inherent in reducing public sector funding for protected area conservation. [Résumé de l'auteur]

Moore, S. A. et K. Rodger (2010). "Wildlife tourism as a common pool resource issue: enabling conditions for sustainability governance." Journal of Sustainable Tourism **18**(7): 831-844.

Wildlife tourism is potentially a common pool resource (CPR) issue when the following are applicable: it is difficult to exclude tourists; their experiences are affected by others' activities; and adverse impacts on the wildlife occur. CPRs are typified by non-excludability and subtractability. Relatively few efforts have been made to consider tourism in this way or to use the concept of CPR in tourism management schemes. This paper (1) explores the possibility of wildlife tourism being a CPR issue, (2) derives a list of enabling conditions required for the sustainability of such resources and (3) determines the applicability of the conditions through a case study. Having described the potential for wildlife tourism to be a CPR issue, the enabling conditions explored in the rest of the paper follow: the characteristics of the tourism resource system and its user groups, the associated institutional arrangements and the external environment. The application of CPR thinking to the case study, whale shark tourism in Ningaloo Marine Park, Western Australia, revealed the contribution of institutional arrangements, particularly those associated with the State Government, to sustainable management. The use of the enabling conditions as a tool for managing wildlife tourism is discussed. [Résumé de l'auteur]

Peeters, P. M. (2013). "Developing a long-term global tourism transport model using a behavioural approach: implications for sustainable tourism policy making." Journal of Sustainable Tourism **21**(7): 1049-1069.

This paper explores the creation and use of a long-term global tourism transport model for private and public sector tourism policy makers. Given that technology is unlikely to reduce tourism transport's impact on climate change sufficiently to avoid serious dangers, behavioural change is necessary. The model presented here helps policy makers and the tourism sector evaluate behavioural change measures. Such tools to assess long-term (up to a century) policy impacts do not currently exist. Projecting behavioural change over such long periods is difficult with contemporary economic modelling. This paper's model is founded in psychological economics theory and mechanisms at work in product diffusion. It describes the tourism system based on identifiable mechanisms and not on statistical relations with only current validity. It delivers global numbers of trips and distances travelled per transport mode as a function of transport cost, travel time, population and income distribution. The model is based on theories including product innovation theory (Bass model) and prospect theory (psychological value). It has been successfully calibrated

to tourism development between 1900 and 2005 and tested against future low and high growth economic and demographic scenario combinations. Implications for tourism travel and climate change are discussed. [Résumé de l'auteur]

Programme des Nations Unies pour l'environnement. Division technologie de l'industrie et de l'économie et Organisation mondiale du tourisme (2006). Vers un tourisme durable : guide à l'usage des décideurs. Madrid: Organisation mondiale du tourisme, 223 p.

Ruhanen, L. (2013). "Local government: facilitator or inhibitor of sustainable tourism development?" Journal of Sustainable Tourism **21**(1): 80-98.

Governments at all levels have assumed greater responsibility for, and involvement in, tourism destination planning and development. In the post-Brundtland era local governments in particular have been under closer scrutiny for their role in driving the sustainable development agenda in tourism destination contexts. Yet, a notable research gap still exists despite the increased focus on local government, particularly in terms of empirical research investigating the roles and responsibilities of local government in addressing sustainable tourism development. Given this context, this paper explores the role of local government in facilitating, or indeed inhibiting, sustainable development objectives in a tourism destination context. To assess this issue, it uses in-depth interviews with local government representatives and key destination stakeholders from five local government areas in Queensland, Australia. It shows that local government had assumed responsibility for facilitating the sustainable tourism agenda, due to the absence of strong industry leadership and due to top-down directives from state and federal governments. However, power struggles, tokenistic public participation and the strong influence of the local government authority in local governance structures were found to be inhibitors to sustainable tourism development. [Résumé de l'auteur]

Schianetz, K., et al. (2007). "Concepts and Tools for Comprehensive Sustainability Assessments for Tourism Destinations: A Comparative Review." Journal of Sustainable Tourism **15**(4): 369-389.

This paper reviews a wide range of tools for comprehensive sustainability assessments at whole tourism destinations, covering sociocultural, economic and environmental issues. It considers their strengths, weaknesses and site-specific applicability. It is intended to facilitate their selection (and combination where necessary). Tools covered include Sustainability Indicators, Environmental Impact Assessment, Life Cycle Assessment, Environmental Audits, Ecological Footprints, Multi-Criteria Analysis and Adaptive Environmental Assessment. Guidelines for evaluating their suitability for specific sites and situations are given as well as examples of their use. [Résumé de l'auteur]

Schianetz, K. et L. Kavanagh. (2008). "Sustainability Indicators for Tourism Destinations: A Complex Adaptive Systems Approach Using Systemic Indicator Systems." Journal of Sustainable Tourism **16**(6): 601-628.

This article discusses the necessity for complementing linear sustainability assessment tools, which disregard the complex and dynamic nature of tourism, with complex adaptive systems (CASs) approaches. A methodological framework for the selection and evaluation

of sustainability indicators for tourism destinations, the systemic indicator system (SIS), is proposed; this framework takes the interrelatedness of sociocultural, economic and environmental issues into account. The SIS methodology is tested using a case study of a holiday eco-village project near Lamington National Park in Queensland, Australia. The results show that tourism destinations need to be viewed and studied as CASs, and that sustainability indicator systems need to be applied in the context of an adaptive management approach. Special attention is given to the capability of the SIS methodology as a decision aid for resort developers and planners to improve the effectiveness of measures for pollution prevention and mitigation. [Résumé de l'auteur]

Tanguay, G. A., et al. (2013). "Sustainable tourism indicators: selection criteria for policy implementation and scientific recognition." Journal of Sustainable Tourism 21(6): 862-879.

The use of sustainable tourism indicators (STI) raises several issues, mainly because of the multiple interpretations of the concept of sustainable development, and by extension of the concept of sustainable tourism. It also brings to light incompatibilities between the needs and objectives of academics and policy-makers in developing a set of STI. The STI are then either scientifically relevant but too complex to be operational, or else they result from a political consensus, which could lead to conflicts of interest, such as in the destination branding strategy. In this paper, we argue that the trade-off between academic and policy-maker approaches to indicator development can be achieved through the development of core STI, based on the application of two sets of selection criteria to 507 expert-recognized indicators. The first set of criteria allows us to select 20 core STI, while the second set of criteria aims to match the selected indicators with a destination's policy framework in order to guarantee their usability. We illustrate the selection procedure using the Gaspésie region in Québec as a case study. [Résumé de l'auteur]

Tojeiro, M. C. (2011). "The Ecotourism Sustainable Strategy: Engagement and Overcoming." Journal of Coastal Research 61: 221-225.

The Ecotourism Sustainable Strategy - ESS can be the exit, for the management, preservation and responsible development in small areas of easy control and with great tourist appeal, as Malta has. The concepts of ecotourism and sustainable development, together can promote an alternative for the solution of existing problems and prevent, with security, the mass tourism that is improper in small countries with very high density because this type of tourism drastically modifies the inhabitants routine by provoke discomfort and does not show any concern in keeping clean or preserved the places for where they pass. The ESS demands the joint action between the tourist industry, the government (national and local), the university and the society that, for implantation of the techniques, proposals will promote interest of the local people, generating human resources for the sector and, consequently, it will provoke the investors related to the economic development of the island. The ecotourism is not a mass activity and its adepts - the ecotourists bring in its profile the eager interest for historical, cultural and gastronomic tourism, and Malta has high potential to do so. The engagement and the responsibilities are attributions sine qua non in ESS' implantation, a time that this strategy can point out to the success in problem solution. [Résumé de l'auteur]

Turcotte, A. et Québec Province. Ministère des Finances et de l'Économie (2012). Vers un tourisme de qualité : guide et outils de bonnes pratiques. [Québec (Province)]: Tourisme Québec, Ministère des Finances et de l'Économie, 38 p.

[Cliquer ici pour obtenir le document](#)

Wearing, S. (2016). Marketing national parks for sustainable tourism. Bristol: Channel View Publications, 155p.

This book offers a comprehensive overview of the key principles and challenges involved in tourism marketing in a national park context. It provides a framework to apply marketing principles to inform practices and guide the sustainable management of national parks and protected areas. The main themes address the foundation principles of marketing and contextualise these principles around a series of key insights and challenges related to the delivery of sustainable tourism services in national parks. The book centres on the issues faced by park managers as they address the need to manage national parks sustainably for future generations. It will be of interest to natural resource and tourism students, tourism scholars and natural resource managers as well as researchers in the areas of geography and forestry. [Résumé de l'éditeur]

Wray, M. (2011). "Adopting and implementing a transactive approach to sustainable tourism planning: translating theory into practice." Journal of Sustainable Tourism **19**(4/5): 605-627.

This paper builds on the developing literature on stakeholder engagement, community participation and transactive planning for sustainable tourism. The attributes and conditions needed to foster effective partnerships in strategic tourism planning are discussed, and links to social learning explained. Practical applications of these concepts are demonstrated through case analyses of two-year-long strategic tourism planning processes undertaken for the Australian destination regions of Daylesford and Hepburn Springs (Victoria) and Byron Shire (New South Wales) during 2007-2008. Both used a comprehensive approach to stakeholder engagement, using a transactive planning approach that sought to establish a participatory and inclusive framework for stakeholders to engage in multi-loop learning and corresponding action to achieve sustainable tourism planning outcomes. A seven-stage stakeholder engagement process was used, bringing together stakeholder consultation workshops, setting up a destination planning website to accept broader community input, as well as creating Stakeholder Reference Groups and citizen's juries. The process continued with consultation reports, workshops, draft plans and the communication and implementation of the final plan. The outcomes of the two planning processes were, however, very different, demonstrating the complexity of working in dynamic socio-political contexts, with greater success for the concept of 'enabler' organisations and problems for 'provider' organisations. [Résumé de l'auteur]

Yin, S. (2012). Six nations, one river: Testing a model of perceived effects of inter-governmental collaboration on sustainable tourism in the greater Mekong sub-region. Mémoire de maîtrise. Minneapolis, MN : University of Minnesota, 120 p.

Collaboration is one of the most frequently recommended strategies to address many global issues such as climate change, disease, and terrorism (Gray, 1989)—but, does it work for sustainable tourism? The study tested a model of inter-governmental collaboration as it

relates to sustainable tourism. Three hundred and fifty nine government officers from the Greater Mekong Sub-region in Southeast Asia participated in an online survey regarding the relationship of sustainable tourism and collaboration. Structural equation modeling (SEM) analyzed survey data. [...] [Résumé de la base de données]

ÉTUDE DE CAS

Adamov, T. C., et al. (2015). "The analysis of agrotourist activity in Bukovina." Research Journal of Agricultural Science **47**(4): 11-18.

For Romania agrotourism is a form of tourism that enjoys of the greatest potential, its development being a tool of sustainable development, both economically but also socially and culturally for Romanian rural area. Favorable relief conditions that are available, the beauty of landscapes, clean air, water, mountain areas, traditions and customs kept alive, and in the present, the specific of Moldavian gastronomy and not least the well-known hospitality of the locals, make from Bucovina one of the Romania's main tourist areas. Even if the inhabitants of these places understand the need of capitalization of existing tourist resources in this area and they crossed to the development of accommodation infrastructure by converting their homes in agrotourist guesthouses by building new accommodation structures, however, the tourist potential of this land is not yet intense exploited. The main problems encountered are related to the quality and standards of provided tourist services, involving of the hosts in agrotourism activities, lack of collaboration between local authorities and guesthouses operators, but the infrastructure and funding sources remain major issues - national issues. [Résumé de l'auteur]

Arnold, S. (2011). Legislative Perceptions of Sustainable Tourism: The Case of the North Carolina General Assembly. Mémoire de maîtrise. Greenville, NC : East Carolina University, 86 p.

The tourism industry is the second largest contributor to North Carolina's economy. The traditional thrust behind many national and state tourism policies has focused on the industry's employment potential and opportunities for economic growth. However, consumer demand is shifting toward a more sustainable approach to tourism that balances economic growth with environmental and social-cultural enhancement and equity. Given the growing pressure placed on legislators to address tourism development, and specifically sustainable tourism, there is a clear need to better understand legislators' perceptions of tourism and enhance communication between legislators and tourism practitioners. By identifying the perceptions of elected leaders at the state level; destination marketers, advocates of sustainability, and consumers will have a better understanding of how to effectively communicate with, and lobby their local legislators. This study replicates and extends a previous study. Using a multi-method approach data were collected through a web-based survey, mail survey, and face-to-face interception; this study seeks to measure and analyze North Carolina legislators' knowledge of and attitudes towards the tourism industry and sustainable development within the industry. [Résumé de l'auteur]

Berthet, N. (2012). "Le tourisme durable, un enjeu de rééquilibrage territorial dans le département français des Pyrénées-Orientales." *Téoros*: 49-54.

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Canavan, B. (2014). "Sustainable tourism: development, decline and de-growth. Management issues from the Isle of Man." *Journal of Sustainable Tourism* **22**(1): 127-147.

The concept of sustainable tourism emerged as a reaction to the impacts of tourism development. This paper shows the relevance of sustainable tourism to tourism decline and the rising interest in de-growth. Mixed-methods research in the Isle of Man, UK, was carried out by analysing 355 postal questionnaires sent to randomly selected island households, and conducting 32 in-depth personal interviews. The research revealed a series of negative environmental and social consequences of tourism decline in a small island. Such consequences are found to occur despite successful local diversification into other industries, notably offshore finance. Consequences of decline are revealed as tangible, e.g. facilities closure, and as less tangible, e.g. a sense of rejection by off-islanders, and have led to an increasing sense amongst residents of isolation and loss of local attractiveness. Results suggest tourism decline, de-growth and economic replacement require sustainable management in order to facilitate change. Measures such as urban and rural landscape protection, may reduce adverse effects of decline. A re-assessment of the application of the principles of sustainable tourism in the context of decline, rather than development, is needed. [Résumé de l'auteur]

Charles, E. et T. Sauvin (2013). "Quand un label révèle un autre modèle de développement : le cas du label "Accueil Pêche en Finistère" " *Téoros* **32**(1): 38-46.

Le tourisme peut être un puissant levier de développement économique, mais également un vecteur destructeur de territoire. Alors qu'en Bretagne le littoral attire toujours plus de touristes et de villégiateurs, certains commencent à craindre que désormais les externalités négatives de cette activité l'emportent sur les effets positifs. Plus à l'intérieur des terres, le bilan est tout autre. Tirant les leçons des excès de la côte mais ne voulant pas pour autant se priver du levier touristique, les acteurs locaux ont résolument opté pour un autre modèle de développement. Le tourisme est censé être "choisi" et non subi. Il est bâti autour de valeurs communes partagées, traduites tant par la "gouvernance" mise en place que par les "atouts" mis en avant : le cadre de vie, la qualité du patrimoine naturel et les activités de découvertes et de sport "nature" proposées. Cette stratégie visant à construire un véritable territoire de projet autour d'un tourisme environnemental ou écologique peut être avantageusement illustrée au travers de l'analyse de la mise en place du label "Accueil Pêche en Finistère" qui est à la fois un vecteur et le révélateur de cette démarche. L'objectif de cet article est de mieux saisir les enjeux du développement d'un tourisme de pleine nature aujourd'hui. Notre étude s'appuie notamment sur un important travail de terrain, en particulier sur plusieurs enquêtes qualitatives et quantitatives auprès des différents acteurs du tourisme, de la pêche et de la gestion de l'environnement. [Résumé de la revue]

Collins, J. H. (2008). "Marine Tourism in the Kimberley Region of Western Australia." *Geographical Research* **46**(1): 111-123.

Marine tourism is an important component of nature-based tourism in the Kimberley

Region of northern Western Australia. It offers a wide range of passive and active recreational activities in near-pristine wilderness areas. Marine tourism in the region is recognised as a growth sector having expanded rapidly since 2000, and it is unusual in that growth has been limited by a lack of vehicular access points to the coast. This unplanned growth has been irregular. A marked downturn in visitation by yachts has coincided with an increase in visits by charter boats. Although only five bush camps are established along the coast, boat visits occur at approximately 216 locations that are all subject to potential environmental damage. The extent to which this unplanned industry can be sustained without jeopardising environmental, social and economic values remains open to question. [Résumé de l'auteur]

Cornejo Ortega, J. L., et al. (2013). "Sustainable Tourism: Whale Watching Footprint in the Bahía de Banderas, México." *Journal of Coastal Research* 29(6): 1445-1451.

The discussion about nonsustainable ecological systems is in vogue. The debate has led to the biophysical analysis of "human-nature" relationships. This analysis is an important way to determine human impacts on the Earth, based on the colonization of nature and social activities that consider matter and energy flows through appropriation, transformation, distribution, consumption, and excretion. Tourism has appropriated and characterized various types of ecosystems that represent the use of a finite set of spatially distributed resources. The observation of marine mammals, such as whales, in natural protected areas attracts many tourists each year, and this activity indirectly generates carbon dioxide that is released into the atmosphere. This carbon emission, which is accompanied by the increased scale of tourism, may hamper global conservation goals. We describe the use of the Ecological Footprint tool as a sustainability indicator of humpback whale-watching activity in Bahía de Banderas, Marietas Islands National Park, in Nayarit, México, to examine the global impact of this tourist activity on ecosystems. Calculations are based on the Ecological Footprint method using the consumption/productivity ratio--converting costs of goods and services into consumption of resource inputs and then translating these to surface units. The findings show that the mean whale-watching footprint in the study area is 46.85 ha. This figure is low when compared to other estimated footprints of ecotourism activities in the world. The discussion examines how the results of this type of analysis can be used to improve tourism planning with a view to promoting sustainability. [Résumé de l'auteur]

Creo, C. et C. Fraboni (2011). "Awards for the Sustainable Management of Coastal Tourism Destinations: the Example of the Blue Flag Program." *Journal of Coastal Research* 61 : 378-381.

Local authorities, particularly coastal municipalities are gradually incorporating sustainability as one of the core values to drive the tourism industry forward, in an attempt to be more responsive to current market, environmental and community requirements. Central to this process is the adoption of voluntary initiatives such as environmental guidelines and certification schemes that encourage commitment to change. The Blue Flag Programme, run by the independent non-profit organization Foundation for Environmental Education (FEE), brings a reliable guarantee to tourists regarding the environmental quality of beaches and marinas. Therefore it serves to encourage local authorities and other tourism stakeholders to constantly enhance the environmental quality of their destinations as a whole. The Blue Flag works towards sustainable development through strict criteria dealing

with water quality, environmental education and information, environmental management, safety and other services at the beach. This study presents the results of work undertaken for a pilot project contracted by ENEA and the University of Bologna, under the patronage of the Foundation for Environmental Education, which had the central aim of conducting research on the role that the Blue Flag award can play, working together with local authorities to build a common conscience, and providing guidance towards sustainable tourism development. The research was performed through a questionnaire, which was sent to all the Blue Flag awarded municipalities across Italy. In future, this method could be extended to all the Blue Flag beaches/marinas around the world. Results confirmed the validity of the Blue Flag Programme as a tool for improving coastal zone management in a holistic way, promoting the incorporation of environmental issues in the decision-making processes of local authorities and their partners. [Résumé de l'auteur]

De la Barre, Suzanne. (2009). Place identity, guides, and sustainable tourism in Canada's Yukon Territory. Mémoire de maîtrise. Edmonton: University of Alberta, 292 p.

The following is a qualitative and interpretive exploration of place identity, wilderness and cultural tourism interpreter guides, and sustainable tourism development in Canada's Yukon Territory. Four research sub-questions are used to glean insights and advance this study: (1) how are Yukon place identities characterized in relation to remoteness?; (2) how is Yukon tourism positioned in relation to these place identities of remoteness?; (3) how is remoteness reflected in the place identities of wilderness and cultural tourism interpreter guides?; and (4) how do the place identities of wilderness and cultural interpreter guides influence the way they design and deliver their tourism activities? [...] [Résumé de l'auteur]

García-Rosell, J.-C. et J. Mäkinen (2013). "An integrative framework for sustainability evaluation in tourism: applying the framework to tourism product development in Finnish Lapland." Journal of Sustainable Tourism **21**(3): 396-416.

The adoption of sustainable practices has become widespread in tourism and has led to the proliferation of sustainability evaluation tools. They focus mainly on measuring outcomes, making scientific expertise an essential part of evaluations. This study argues that involving stakeholders throughout the evaluation process is essential if evaluation is to play a role in promoting the necessary understanding of sustainability to address the ecological and social concerns within a tourism setting. Drawing upon multi-stakeholder thinking, ethics, the Bellagio Principles and action research, this paper introduces a theoretical and methodological framework for engaging tourism organisations in collaboration with stakeholders in planning and implementing sustainability evaluations. The application of the framework is illustrated using a study of tourism product development, involving a group of eight craft-based entrepreneurs and their stakeholders in Finnish Lapland. A focus is placed on using ethical theories to promote dialogue and critical reflection and to expose the plurality of moral orientations behind the multiple views of sustainable tourism. Through discourse analysis, four moral discourses, ethical egoism, utilitarianism, deontology and virtue ethics, are constructed and examined. The paper shows how each influences the various ways in which stakeholders perceive sustainable tourism and the practical outcomes of the process. [Résumé de l'auteur]

Holladay, P. J. et R. B. Powell (2013). "Resident perceptions of social–ecological resilience and the sustainability of community-based tourism development in the Commonwealth of Dominica." Journal of Sustainable Tourism **21**(8): 1188-1211.

Despite major investments in community-based tourism to diversify economies, reduce poverty and improve life quality in the Caribbean, little is known about what conditions lead to resilience and sustainability. Sustainability from a resilience theory perspective is the likelihood an existing system of resource use will persist indefinitely without a decline in social and natural resource bases. Undertaking activities to enhance resilience and sustainability improves a system's ability to persevere, adapt and learn to meet challenges from unanticipated economic, political or natural events. This study investigated six communities in the Commonwealth of Dominica, all part of a seven-year community tourism program, and examined residents' perceptions of the social, institutional, economic and ecological resilience of their community, and therefore the resilience and sustainability of community tourism development. It used a new scale using eight steps suggested by Devellis' scale development methodology. Data indicated moderate to low resilience in all four domains across the communities. This suggests that communities should invest in strengthening social bonds, developing capacity in local institutions, in diversifying the tourism product and controlling infrastructure development. Indicators measuring trust, networks, local control, flexible governance, leakage prevention and controlled infrastructure development emerged as important in assessing social–ecological resilience and sustainability. [Résumé de l'éditeur]

Iankova, K. (2014). "Planning for tourism, leisure and sustainability: international case studies, by Anthony S. Travis." Journal of Sustainable Tourism **22**(5): 840-842.

Jackson, R. (2008). "Playing Lotto with Rotto ? Tourism, the environment and gambling with the ethos of a Western Australian island." Australian Geographer **39**(4): 495-519.

L'île de Rottnest est une destination touristique populaire au large de Perth. Elle est gérée par une autorité à statut gouvernemental (RIA) afin d'assurer les équipements en services et loisirs, et de protéger à la fois la nature et la culture. La gestion simultanée du tourisme et de l'environnement est source de conflits. Le RIA prône un développement durable, mais les dilemmes autour de la durabilité économique peuvent être un risque pour la durabilité environnementale et sociale. [Résumé de la base de données]

Lapeyre, R., et al. (2007). "L'écotourisme est-il un mode durable de valorisation des ressources naturelles?: une comparaison Namibie-Madagascar." Afrique contemporaine(222): 83-110.

L'écotourisme est de plus en plus prôné par les agences internationales et les gouvernements comme un modèle durable pour valoriser et conserver la riche biodiversité des pays du Sud et simultanément lutter contre la pauvreté rurale. Prenant l'exemple de Madagascar et de la Namibie, nous questionnons ce paradigme. En particulier, nous analysons les marges de manoeuvre qu'il reste pour les régulations nationales et locales dans un contexte de développement sectoriel d'une filière touristique globalisée et contrôlée par les acteurs économiques du Nord (tour-opérateurs). Nous étudions ainsi les conditions actuelles de développement de l'écotourisme (appropriation des ressources naturelles, rôle des ONG, intégration dans la filière globale) et évaluons dans ce contexte, à l'aune de critères adaptés

de ceux de l'Organisation mondiale du tourisme (OMT), les impacts de l'écotourisme dans les deux pays. [Résumé de la base de données]

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Mangan, T., et al. (2013). "Estimating the recreational value of Pakistan's largest freshwater lake to support sustainable tourism management using a travel cost model." Journal of Sustainable Tourism **21**(3): 473-486.

Keenjhar Lake, Pakistan's largest freshwater lake and an important Ramsar site, provides habitat for internationally important water birds. Annually, 385,000 people visit the lake. The lake is threatened by a variety of causes, including industrial and agricultural pollution. To support its sustainable management and conservation, the lake's recreational value is estimated using an individual travel cost model. Randomly selected visitors are interviewed during peak season about their recreational travel behavior and perception of lake conditions. Key issues in travel cost modeling are addressed, including the opportunity cost of time, group travel, substitution and income effects, and endogenous stratification and truncation due to on-site sampling. Poisson and negative binomial regression models produce similar results. We find significant over-dispersion, and therefore, use the more conservative truncated negative binomial model results to estimate consumer surplus. The value of this assessment method for resource managers is illustrated by comparing the consumer surplus with existing pricing and budgeting mechanisms. The annual flow of benefits from lake recreation appears to be almost 50 times higher than the average entrance fee paid by the predominantly higher-income segments visiting the lake, suggesting scope for increasing fees and reallocating government budgets to finance the necessary lake protection measures. [Résumé de l'auteur]

Mavris, C. (2011). "Sustainable Environmental Tourism and Insular Coastal Area Risk Management in Cyprus and the Mediterranean." Journal of Coastal Research: 317-327.

The objective of this paper is to provide an understanding on the value of the island of Cyprus' coastal resources at risk, as well as an orientation of future management towards their sustainable use. The paper is intended as a platform of discussion, presenting a number of recommendations on Cyprus island sustainability in the Mediterranean, directed at major environmental and political institutions. It focuses on Insular Coastal Area Risk Management in Cyprus and the Mediterranean. In doing so, it determines how tourism development in Cyprus since 1960 affected the environment, especially the coastal area, identifying in the process measures and projects undertaken to overcome adverse environmental effects. The paper concludes with a series of recommendations. [Résumé de l'auteur]

Mgonja, J. T. (2015). Evaluating local food-tourism linkages as a strategy for promoting sustainable tourism and economic development: A case of Tanzania. Mémoire de Maîtrise. Clemson, SC: Clemson University, 355 p.

Tanzania is one of sub-Saharan Africa's most popular and rapidly growing tourism destinations. Despite high economic growth stirred by fast tourism development, the level of poverty and unemployment is still very high. The rapid growth in tourism which translates into economic growth does not appear to have considerably improved local

people's income and reduced poverty in the country. Involvement of local people in the ownership of tourism enterprises is viewed as an important tool for promoting sustainable tourism, improving local peoples' income and reducing financial leakage which is caused by importation of goods such as food and drinks from other countries. The main purpose of this study is therefore, to evaluate local food—tourism linkages as a strategy for promoting sustainable tourism, economic development and poverty alleviation in Tanzania. More specifically, the study investigated major challenges encountered by local food suppliers in accessing tourism markets (hotels). Correspondingly, the study investigated major challenges that hotel managers face in dealing with local food suppliers. The study also assessed perceptions of international tourists regarding local foods in Tanzania. [...][Résumé de la base de données]

Puhakka, R., et al. (2014). "Sustainability perspectives on Oulanka National Park, Finland: mixed methods in tourism research." Journal of Sustainable Tourism **22**(3): 480-505.

This paper positions mixed methods as a complement to traditional qualitative and quantitative research. It provides an example of conducting mixed methods research by analysing the sociocultural sustainability of tourism as perceived by local stakeholders nearby Oulanka National Park in north-eastern Finland. Semi-structured interviews were linked concurrently to survey data from the same respondents. First, four discourses were identified based on 40 interviews with respondents about tourism development pertinent to the Protected Area Network (PAN) Parks international certification. Second, the differences between the representatives of the discourses were examined using non-parametric statistics. Results of the qualitative and quantitative analysis supplemented each other. The survey results supported the identification of four discourses and provided information about the representatives using the discourses. The discourse groups differed according to length of residence in the area, distance from the park, gender, employment in tourism, familiarity with PAN Parks, benefit from PAN Parks status, belief in the benefits of PAN Parks, satisfaction with tourism and park development, importance of the environmental dimension and satisfaction with various dimensions of sustainability. The study demonstrates that a better understanding of a problem may be acquired by using a mix of survey methods and interviews. [Résumé de l'auteur]

Scherrer, P., et al. (2011). "Environmental and cultural implications of visitor access in the Kimberley region, Australia." Australian Geographer **42**(3): 257-271.

Les AA. analysent les impacts biophysiques sur les sites se trouvant sur le passage d'un flux de plus en plus important de touristes sur la côte de Kimberley dans le Nord-Ouest de l'Australie. Ils expliquent que les croisiéristes et les touristes accèdent à des lieux sans avoir au préalable demandé l'autorisation aux aborigènes. Ils concluent qu'il est indispensable que les deux parties adoptent une approche coordonnée visant à reconnaître le contexte historique de cette région, ce qui facilitera le développement soutenu des activités touristiques. [Résumé de la base de données]

Scuttari, A., et al. (2013). "Integrated planning for sustainable tourism and mobility. A tourism traffic analysis in Italy's South Tyrol region." Journal of Sustainable Tourism **21**(4): 614-637.

Emerging tourist market trends are compelling destinations to consider mobility as an

essential strategic component of sustainable tourism planning. Tourism mobility analysis is a tool available to policy-makers when developing integrated and effective sustainable transport and tourism policies. This paper introduces an innovative tourism-traffic analysis based on survey techniques which allows the identification of tourism-related components and an estimate of their environmental impact on a destination, information critical to the development of appropriate mobility management measures. This methodology was implemented in Italy's South Tyrol region, an alpine province at the forefront of sustainable tourism and mobility innovation. The significant environmental impact of tourism traffic revealed in the destination justifies the innovative steps taken toward sustainable mobility in two pilot case studies covering eight communities. An exploratory desk analysis shows that neither the push – encouraging sustainable behavior – nor the pull – discouraging unsustainable practices – mobility measures adopted in these pilot areas decreased tourism flows; however, they did succeed in providing more environmentally sustainable means of transport, with reduced emissions. And in a majority of cases, tourism flows increased above the regional average. A range of problems with the existing methodology are described, along with key issues for future research. [Résumé de l'auteur]

Seguí Pons, J. M. et A. Laramée. (2007). "L'éco-taxe aux Iles Baléares : une innovation pour l'aménagement territorial." Organisations & territoires **16**(1): 47-53.

Panorama des impacts sociaux, environnementaux et territoriaux du développement touristique aux Baléares; les diverses réglementations touristiques mises en place entre 1980 et 1990; la stratégie de l'éco-taxe implantée à la fin des années 1990 afin de favoriser un développement plus durable du territoire et de l'industrie touristique. [Résumé de la base de données]

Sharpley, R. (2007). "Flagship Attractions and Sustainable Rural Tourism Development: The Case of the Alnwick Garden, England." Journal of Sustainable Tourism **15**(2): 125-143.

This paper proposes an alternative approach to rural tourism that returns to a more traditional model of development: large, flagship attractions that act as a 'growth pole' for the local economy and community. It questions some of the accepted beliefs about sustainable rural tourism development current in recent years. It is based on a case study of Alnwick Garden in Northumberland, England. It suggests that, under certain circumstances, flagship or mega-attractions can not only increase substantially the number of visitors to rural areas but also, through appropriate policies and processes, can underpin the longer-term, sustainable development of those areas. [Résumé de l'auteur]

Stojanović, V., et al. (2014). "The Principles of Sustainable Development of Tourism in the Special Nature Reserve "Gornje Podunavlje" and their Impact on the Local Communities." Geografski Zbornik / Acta Geographica Slovenica **54**(2): 391-400.

The development of tourism in protected areas is a particular challenge for the tourism business and the activity of nature conservation. The leading criteria for sustainable tourism in protected areas emphasize the importance of the adoption of certain principles of care, long-term planning and management that integrates nature protection and tourism. In this respect, the paper analyzes their importance in the case of Special Nature Reserve »Gornje Podunavlje« in Vojvodina. After acquiring the status of a special nature reserve, talk about

the importance of this area to the tourism of Sombor and Apatin, where it is located, has increased. This trend follows the design of educational and tourist tracks, starting and running events as well as starting tourism businesses in rural households. There could be multiple benefits of this for the local communities. [Résumé de l'auteur]

Tourisme Québec, et al. (2014). Stratégie de mise en valeur du Saint-Laurent touristique 2014-2020 et plan d'action 2014-2017 le Saint-Laurent du fleuve à la mer, 4000 km de découvertes. Québec: Tourisme Québec, 69 p.

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Tranquard, M. (2014). "Quelle ingénierie pour l'intégration du développement durable à l'écotourisme québécois? : le cas de la coopérative de la vallée Bras-du-Nord." Revue organisations & territoires **23**(1-2): 81-100.

Étude du plan de développement durable de cette coopérative sociale de la région de Portneuf et de son projet écotouristique "Tourisme, paysage et coopération". [Résumé de la base de données]

Travis, A. S. et T. V. Egmond (2011). Planning for tourism, leisure and sustainability : international case studies. Wallingford, UK: CABI, xxv, 330 p.

Providing a wide range of case studies in sustainable tourism planning, this authoritative work presents cases at both international and national levels as well as on a regional, sub-regional, urban, local and site scale. Drawing on the author's world-wide experience and with contributions from professionals in the field, this book takes a comparative approach relating to different economic, political and temporal dimensions, examining established initiatives both in the context of the standards of the time and from a modern perspective looking back. With an emphasis on sustainability, this unique collection is an essential resource for tourism planners, researchers and students. [Résumé de l'éditeur]

Wa Bitoka, Claude Mbaya. (2013). Les enjeux de l'intégration du tourisme durable dans le concept du développement local durable : Cas de Bouctouche. Thèse présentée à la Faculté des Études supérieures et de la Recherche en vue de l'obtention de la maîtrise en Études de l'environnement. Moncton : Université de Moncton, 147 p.

Cette recherche examine les enjeux du TD à Bouctouche et comment ce concept s'inscrit dans la stratégie du DD. À partir des années 1990, Bouctouche s'est engagée dans le concept du DD en considérant le TD comme un créneau de développement local. Depuis lors, plusieurs projets écotouristiques ont été mis sur pied, de sorte que cette municipalité a pris sa destinée en mains en vue de se développer comme une « Destination touristique communautaire durable ». Ces projets écotouristiques attirent chaque année des dizaines de milliers de touristes. [...] [Résumé de l'auteur]

ASPECT SOCIOCULTUREL ET ÉCONOMIQUE

Bodson, P. et J. Guerrero (2008). "Développement local durable et tourisme au Honduras." Téoros 27(3) :89-95.

Mise en place d'une politique touristique au Honduras dans le cadre de la lutte contre la pauvreté; enjeux de la mise en valeur du potentiel touristique local jumelé au développement durable dans les communautés pauvres; formation de ressources humaines spécialisées capables d'intervenir en matière de tourisme dans ces régions marginalisées. [Résumé de la base de données]

Breakey, N. M. et H. E. Breakey (2015). "Tourism and Aldo Leopold's "cultural harvest": creating virtuous tourists as agents of sustainability." Journal of Sustainable Tourism 23(1): 85-103.

Sustainable tourism aims to achieve a balance between the needs of tourists, the environment, local people, and businesses – a situation complicated by the numerous ethical issues at play. This paper presents an original account of the ethics of Aldo Leopold (1887–1948), a key figure in the development of modern environmental ethics, as it unfolds in his classic work, *A Sand County Almanac*. We argue that prior interpretations failed to incorporate Leopold's lynchpin cultural harvest idea into his larger "land ethic", and that a proper understanding of the cultural harvest reveals how tourism and other recreational activities can drive a person's ethical development. Ultimately, the land ethic helps us protect and nurture the most precious sustainability resource: human beings that value and respect the environment. The paper will be of value to tourism scholars, to heritage interpreters, to travel journalists, to tourism marketing staff, and to tourism managers. It shows the enormous opportunities for better marketing and heritage interpretation, notes the potential value of slow tourism, and the need for opening five key areas of the cultural harvest for tourists: storytelling, learning and knowledge, beauty and aesthetic appreciation, rarity and the hunt for trophy, and signature/personality. [Résumé de l'auteur]

Fortin, A. (2015). "Tourisme culturel et développement régional : une typologie des modèles québécois." In : Arts et territoires à l'ère du développement durable. [Québec]: Presses de l'Université Laval: p. [177]-201.

Tourisme Québec (2015). Faire du tourisme une industrie performante, innovante et axée sur le développement économique: orientations pour la révision du modèle d'affaires et de gouvernance du tourisme au Québec. Québec: Tourisme Québec, 21 p.

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France, A. (2011). Tourisme et développement durable : de la connaissance des marchés à l'action marketing. Paris: Éditions ATOUT France, 108 p.

Cet ouvrage s'attache à préciser les réactions, les voies d'attrait et les freins des différentes clientèles par rapport au développement durable du tourisme. Il s'appuie, pour cela, sur de

nombreuses études nationales et internationales et sur deux nouvelles enquêtes conduites par ATOUT FRANCE sur les marchés allemand, britannique et français. À partir d'une segmentation générale de ces clientèles touristiques entre « attentistes » et « sensibilisés », les trois marchés étudiés sont découpés en sept socio-groupes. Cette analyse de clientèle, complétée par des conseils à la fois stratégiques et opérationnels, constitue un outil essentiel pour les professionnels du secteur qui veulent se lancer dans une démarche touristique durable et revisiter leur approche marketing. [Résumé de l'éditeur]

Fullagar, S., et al. (2012). Slow tourism : experiences and mobilities. Bristol, UK: Channel View Publications, 233 p.

Bringing together scholars from the areas of tourism, leisure and cultural studies, eco-humanities and tourism management, this book examines the emerging phenomenon of slow tourism. The book explores the range of travel experiences that are part of growing consumer concerns with quality leisure time, environmental and cultural sustainability, as well as the embodied experience of place. Slow tourism encapsulates a range of lifestyle practices, mobilities and ethics that are connected to social movements such as slow food and cities, as well as specialist sectors such as ecotourism and voluntourism. The slow experience of temporality can evoke and incite different ways of being and moving, as well as different logics of desire that value travel experiences as forms of knowledge. Slow travel practices reflect a range of ethical-political positions that have yet to be critically explored in the academic. [Résumé de l'éditeur]

Gravari-Barbas, M. et S. Jacquot (2014). Patrimoine mondial et développement : au défi du tourisme durable. Québec: Presses de l'Université du Québec, 302 p.

Comment penser l'association entre patrimoine mondial, développement et tourisme ? Dans un contexte concurrentiel, le prestige qu'entraîne l'inscription d'un site sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial de l'UNESCO (Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'éducation, la science et la culture) constitue un avantage compétitif. Toutefois, le tourisme peut être plus qu'un simple étendard pour attirer davantage de visiteurs, il peut être au service du développement des communautés. C'est à ce nouveau paradigme de tourisme durable, devenu l'un des axes stratégiques de l'UNESCO, que s'intéressent les auteurs de cet ouvrage. Ils traitent de la diversification des enjeux du patrimoine mondial, de la pluralisation des motifs de l'inscription à la Liste et des indicateurs de durabilité sociale, mais aussi des relations entre les espaces touristiques et les sites patrimoniaux. Ils exposent également les modalités de la participation communautaire au tourisme durable, en adoptant une conception ouverte des communautés, c'est-à-dire en considérant les visions plurielles et divergentes. Il ne s'agit plus seulement d'évaluer les incidences du tourisme sur le patrimoine, positives ou négatives, mais bien de caractériser un développement local, en examinant ses acteurs, ses bénéficiaires et les recompositions territoriales auxquelles il donne lieu. [Résumé de l'éditeur]

Jamal, T. et B. A. Camargo (2014). "Sustainable tourism, justice and an ethic of care: toward the Just Destination." Journal of Sustainable Tourism 22(1): 11-30.

While a strong knowledge base has developed in sustainable tourism, theoretical links to justice and ethics have been slow to emerge at the destination level, especially about

fairness, equity and justice for disadvantaged local groups, including poor, minority and indigenous populations. This paper draws upon, and justifies the use of several key philosophical traditions and social-political perspectives on justice to tackle this issue. A case study illustrates a range of justice issues experienced by local Mayan residents in Quintana Roo, Mexico, related to procedural and distributive justice, fairness and equity in the development and marketing of their natural and cultural heritage for tourism, as well as discriminatory and exclusionary practices toward that ethnic minority. Together, theoretical and empirical insights corroborate the need for a justice-oriented framework that addresses the social and cultural well-being of disadvantaged populations, and attempts to ensure that the poor are better off through tourism development and marketing. Following Rawls' concept of justice, and linked to Fainstein's Just City, a preliminary framework, based on a joint ethic of justice and care, is outlined to guide tourism development, marketing and policy making in the Just Destination and to offer performative resistance to a globalized culture of consumption. [Résumé de l'éditeur]

Kimmel, R., et al. (2012). Guide pratique pour développer des produits touristiques liés à la biodiversité. Madrid: Organisation mondiale du tourisme, 63, [62] p.

Le monde fête l'Année internationale de la biodiversité. Désireuse de contribuer à cette initiative, l'OMT a élaboré un Guide pratique pour développer des produits touristiques liés à la biodiversité. Le guide, qui s'adresse aux promoteurs de produits locaux et aux voyageurs, présente un ensemble d'outils et de méthodologies expliquant, étape par étape, comment développer des produits touristiques durables en rapport avec la biodiversité. Dénué de toute complexité théorique, ce guide pratique intéressera les promoteurs de produits à la recherche d'instructions détaillées et prêtes à l'emploi sur le développement de produits touristiques liés à la biodiversité. [Résumé de l'éditeur]

Lacher, Richard Geoffrey. (2012). Serious tourism and consumer preference for sustainable tourism certifications. Mémoire de maîtrise. Clemson, SC : Clemson University, 187 p.

Demand for sustainability oriented vacation options is on the rise as consumers become more aware of the negative effects that their travel may have on various destinations. Certifying tourism businesses as sustainable (much in the way organic food or fair trade coffee is certified) has been proposed as a means to ensure that ecotourism operations actually follow the principles of sustainable development. This study uses a serious tourism framework and a stated preference choice modeling approach to evaluate consumers' preferences for different types of sustainable tourism certifications. Additionally, willingness to pay (WTP) for different types for certifications is important so that the value of these certifications can be determined. Finally, the concept of serious tourism is tested to determine whether it a valid and/or useful framework for analyzing tourists' decision making. Results indicate that consumer most prefer certifications that are focused on environmental protection and that more stringent certification provide little additional utility to consumers. The six fold attribute structure of serious tourism orientation framework is validated and serious tourism does affect consumer behavior, indicating that it is potentially a useful framework for analysis. Finally, serious tourism was not found to have an effect on consumer preference for sustainable tourism certifications; however, various travel motivations did have an effect on consumer preference for sustainable

tourism certifications. Implications arising from this study include the introduction of a new framework for analyzing tourists' behavior and decision making and a strong basis for creating sustainable tourism certifications that are desired by consumers. [Résumé de l'auteur]

Lamic, J.-P. (2008). Tourisme durable : utopie ou réalité? : comment identifier les voyageurs et voyageurs éco-responsables? Paris: L'Harmattan, 219 p.

Le Tourisme durable, prolongement du développement durable, appliqué au secteur touristique, est devenu un concept florissant au même titre que l'écotourisme, les tourisms solidaire, équitable, éthique ou responsable. Mais que cache ce vocable, auquel commencent à s'intéresser certains médias s'adressant au grand public ? Il existe, autour de ces notions, une confusion liée à la méconnaissance de ce qui représente pourtant la première activité économique au monde. Derrière ces mots se trouvent, au Nord, de bonnes volontés qui ne sacrifient pas au tout business, au profit à court terme et au moindre prix. Mais aussi des peuples du Sud en attente d'autres rapports que le dominant / dominé qui leur est imposé depuis trop longtemps. Plus de 80 % des voyageurs concernés souhaitent une information objective et détaillée, quasi inexistante à ce jour. À ce titre, " Tourisme durable : utopie ou réalité ? " constitue une première réflexion globale sur l'implication de tout acte d'achat relatif au tourisme et propose une nouvelle façon de voyager. Celle du voyageur écoresponsable, seul ou encadré, mais conscient de l'impact de ses propres comportements sur les sociétés réceptives et l'environnement. [Résumé de l'éditeur]

Moeller, T., et al. (2011). "The sustainability-profitability trade-off in tourism: can it be overcome?" Journal of Sustainable Tourism **19**(2): 155-169.

This paper answers key questions about personal and industry decision-making in implementing sustainable tourism. Being environmentally friendly is typically associated with sacrifice, including sacrifice of comfort (e.g. walking rather than driving), sacrifice of time (e.g. recycling garbage) or sacrifice of money (e.g. buying more expensive locally grown vegetables). Consequently, the tourism industry perceives sustainable tourism as a sacrificial touristic niche, one that is associated with additional cost but appears to attract customers who do not spend enough money to compensate for the extra effort. This paper explores a perceived trade-off between minimising environmental damage and maximising revenue, by finding market segments that are environmentally friendly and have high expenditures. An online survey was made of 1003 Australian domestic tourists. Results indicate that tourist segments vary significantly in terms of their environmental impacts and vacation expenditure. Six segments were identified. Two market segments, containing 40% of the total market, that leave small environmental footprints while maintaining high expenditure were found, indicating that market segmentation when coupled with marketing/demarketing policies can be used as a strategy complementary to the development of destination-based initiatives to reduce the environmental impact of tourism. [Résumé de l'auteur]

Pratt, L., et al. (2012). Tourism in the green economy : background report. Madrid : Nairobi, Kenya: World Tourism Organization ; United Nations Environment Programme, 156 p.

This report is an expanded version of the Tourism chapter of the Green Economy Report which makes an economic case for investing in the greening of tourism and provides guidance on how to mobilise such investments. The objective is to motivate policy makers to support increased investment in greening the sector. Tourism has significant potential as a driver for growth of the world economy. The sheer size and reach of the sector makes it critically important from a global resource perspective. Even small changes toward greening can have important impacts. Further, the sector's connection to numerous sectors at destination and international levels means that changes in practices can stimulate changes in many different public and private actors beyond the direct and immediate impact of tourism activity. The report contains case studies from Europe, United States, South America, Asia and Africa. [Résumé de l'éditeur]

Pulido-Fernández, J. I., et al. (2015). "Is sustainable tourism an obstacle to the economic performance of the tourism industry? Evidence from an international empirical study." Journal of Sustainable Tourism **23**(1): 47-64.

Sustainability has become an important strategic objective for tourism destinations worldwide. All analytical tourism competitiveness models make direct or indirect positive references to sustainability. It is accepted that sustainable tourism can reduce resource costs and help create market differentiation. Nevertheless, it has traditionally been considered that, short term, sustainability measures can reduce profitability and compromise competitiveness. Debates on the progress, implications, and practicality of sustainable tourism remain open. The relationship between economic sustainability, and environmental and sociocultural sustainability, is a central but largely unresearched area for tourism scholars, especially at the macro level. This study explores that difficult but essential area, using the World Economic Forum's empirical evidence from 128 countries, backed by the economic data search tool of the World Travel & Tourism Council. It demonstrates that progress in tourism sustainability does not affect a country's main economic tourism indicators in the short term, and does not constrain profitability and competitiveness. It also finds that sustainable tourism is not a luxury that only rich countries can afford, nor should it prevent development and perpetuate poverty in developing countries. An effective marketing and communication program about sustainable tourism is, however, found to be essential for economic success. [Résumé de l'auteur]

Rubright, H. L. (2014). Consumer purchasing in sustainable tourism: Attraction sustainability and its impact on decision-making. Mémoire de maîtrise. Greenville, CN: East Carolina University, 127 p.

The green movement has generated an increase in research on consumer behavior towards green products and services. The purpose of this study was to explore the factors that influence consumers to choose sustainable attractions and to develop a better understanding of whether the sustainable features of an attraction impact sustainable attraction selection by visitors. The results show that the environmental practices of an attraction were not as important to visitors as other factors such as reputation, price, and the activities at the site. The results also demonstrate that when selecting among green factors, certification of a site and eco-furnishings play the largest role in determining the likelihood of visitation to a sustainable attraction. [Résumé de la base de données]