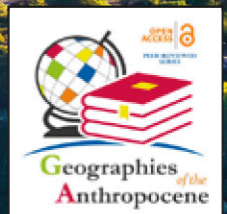


HUMAN MOBILITY, MIGRATION & TOURISM IN THE ANTHROPOCENE

Gian Luigi Corinto, Glen Farrugia (Editors)

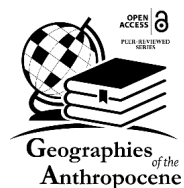
Foreword by Geoffrey Lipman

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Human Mobility, Migration and Tourism in the Anthropocene

Gian Luigi Corinto, Glen Farrugia
Editors



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Gian Luigi Corinto, Glen Farrugia (Eds.)

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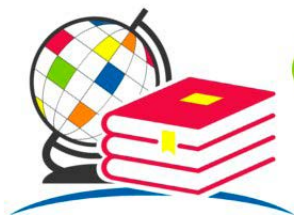


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8. Responsible Tourism in Theory and Practice: Past, Present, and Future.

Glen Farrugia¹

Abstract

Responsible tourism has emerged as a key component in the tourism and hospitality industry over the past decade. The aim of this chapter is to review the theory underpinnings and practices from a holistic point of view and within the context from which this publication draws, namely, mobility, tourism, and migration. The content here also discusses past, present, and future theories and practices of Responsible Tourism by focusing on concepts of sustainable development, which include but are not limited to, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), famous models related to sustainable tourism, the contribution of governments towards RT, and the role of the private sector. This article also highlights the need for more research to understand the complex dynamics of Mobility, Tourism, and Migration (MTM) and the needs for thorough, collaborative action to create a future of sustainable growth and opportunity.

Keywords:

Sustainability; Socio-cultural Implications; Shared Responsibilities; Discourse Analysis; Climate Change

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Introduction

The 21st century has ushered in an unprecedented period of globalization and mobility. Advances in digital technology and transportation have made the world much smaller, making it easier for people to move from one location to another at an unprecedented rate. These movements are taking the form of migration, migration for labour and tourism, and development-oriented mobility.

Responsible tourism (RT) has emerged as a powerful and holistic concept in the industry over the past decade. From conventionally-understood notions of sustainability and community-based tourism have come more challenging and insightful ideas that take more extraordinary account of social, economic, and environmental dimensions. The concept of RT has now been embraced by many stakeholders and policymakers and is widely used in industry publications and references to destinations, hotels, and tour operators.

While the concept of RT is well established in theory, in practice, the outcomes often need to catch up to the hopeful expectations. The aim of this chapter is to review RT in theory and practice from a holistic point of view and within the context from which this publication draws, namely, mobility, tourism and migration. In order to understand better how RT becomes embedded into policies, training, and, indeed, the experiences of tourists, the content of this paper will analyse the academic discourse that has been presented by various scholars in previous years. Questions are also raised about the aspirations of RT, including how to address more integrated and sustainable approaches to development and, indeed, the implications of migration and mobility.

This article also discusses past, present, and future theories and practices of RT by focusing on concepts of sustainable development, particularly the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), famous models, the part played by governments, and the role of the private sector. The research question that this chapter will try answers asks if any further success of RT is linked to the efficient movement of people, which can be termed mobility. The hypothesis tested here is that mobility is fundamental to the success of RT but also to the human experience of sustainability. This article thus contributes to the literature on RT by being one of the first to comprehensively understand the concept within the context of mobility and migration.

To answer the research questions, literature from various academic and professional sources is considered and integrated into a detailed conceptual discussion and review of RT. Practical examples are used to support and il-

illustrate key points. The article is structured by focusing on RT's past, present, and future, as this approach encourages a broad understanding of the concept and its development.

The concepts of RT are well established in theory, government recognition, use of practical models, addressing market failures, enabling an enabling environment for private sector engagement. Improved mobility of people is crucial for RT to move beyond a theoretical ideal and become genuinely embedded in the future of global tourism, sustainable development, and the needs of local stakeholders.

In the modern world, the concepts of migration, tourism, and mobility are intrinsically intertwined yet often considered in isolation. While each of these three concepts is complex enough in its own right, in recent decades, they have become engaged in increasing and dynamic interaction, positively and negatively impacting countries, localities, and individuals. From global and regional forums to national discussions on border control, migration policies, and tourism development, Mobility, Tourism, and Migration (MTM) are issues of critical importance to governments, businesses, and individuals who strive to capitalize and benefit from opportunities presented, while simultaneously balancing the challenges posed.

1. What is Mobility?

Mobility is a broadly defined concept that encompasses physical displacement from one place to another and changes in status, behaviour, skills, and capabilities. Physical mobility occurs on many levels, including local and regional travel, commuting, migration, and displacement. Changes in status, behaviours, skills, and capabilities can also be included in mobility considerations (Alessandretti et al., 2020). In this sense, mobility can refer to the movement of people and shifts in social, economic, or political positions or identities. Mobility spans many forms and functions, including intentional and unintentional mobility, forced and voluntary mobility, and migratory mobility.

2. What is Tourism?

Tourism, as traditionally defined, is a short-term, leisure travel to destinations away from an individual's usual sightseeing environment, participating

in recreational activities, and seeking rest and rejuvenation (UNWTO, 2017). With the emergence of digital technology, which has made it easier to connect people from different countries, the scope and the definition of tourism have come to encompass a much more comprehensive range of travellers. Tourism today can include not only leisure travellers but also business travellers, educational travellers, and those engaging in what is usually referred to as voluntourism or sustainable tourism, the combination of travel with voluntarism, social assistance, or conservation activities.

3. What is Migration?

Migration is a form of mobility that involves the long-term, large-scale movement of people across international boundaries. It involves the resettlement or incorporation of those who move into their adopted countries. It is typically characterized by the intention to permanently change an individual's usual place of residence (IOM, 2015, Segal, 2019).

4. Historical Approaches to Mobility and Migration

The historical study of Mobility, Tourism, and Migration (MTM) helps us understand how these processes have developed over time. MTM has been a significant factor throughout human history, and they were often interrelated, with the movements of people facilitating tourism and the growth of trade (Salazar, 2022). Early migrations were often generated by the need for access to resources, whereas more recent migrations were primarily driven by improved economic and social opportunities (Choe & Lugosi, 2022).

During the Middle Ages and up until the 19th century, exploration and travel were mainly undertaken by the privileged few who had the resources and ability to explore, with the majority of the population lacking the economic and technological resources required to explore the world (Bhatia, 2002). With the advent of the Industrial Revolution, changes in transportation and the lowering of travel and labour costs made international travel and migration more accessible to a broader population (Gierczak, 2011). Not only were migration and tourism becoming democratized, but the motivations of those undertaking these activities were also changing.

The 19th and 20th centuries may be characterized as a 'tourist revolution,' where tourism experienced an explosion in scale, scope, and diversity. This

period was also marked by developments in mobility, with migration becoming increasingly widespread and intertwined with tourism (Walton, 2005). This was the start of a new era in MTM, where technological and transport advances paved the way for further exploration, movement, and development.

5. The intersection of Mobility, Tourism, and Migration

Much of the mobility we observe today encompasses a combination of tourism, labour migration, and development-oriented mobility. Many individuals travel for extended periods to fulfil various combinations of these functions, e.g., migrant workers and students who may engage in leisure and tourist activities. However, mobility, tourism, and migration interact in more ways than this. For example, migration may involve non-permanent labour mobility, and migrant populations may be critical contributors to global tourism. This is particularly important as some destinations rely more on migrant-sourced labour to support their tourism and hospitality sectors (Piso, 2016). There is also evidence that global mobility and tourism flows are interlinked and mutually reinforcing (Crispin. Thurlow et al., 2010). This intersection is important to consider when examining the challenges and impacts of mobility, tourism, and migration in the 21st century.

6. The Economic Impacts of Mobility, Tourism, and Migration

The global economy has been transformed in the past few decades by the intersection of mobility, tourism, and migration. Of the economic impacts, disparities in income levels between countries of origin and those hosting migrant workers are the most significant (Dwyer, 2015; Huh & Park, 2021; Mowforth & Munt, 2008; Porto & Espinola, 2019). Migrant labour is often cheaper than host-country labour, resulting in wage compression and reduced employment opportunities for lower-skilled native workers. This can lead to social resentment towards migrants and potential political instability. In the tourism sector, meanwhile, labour exploitation has become an increasingly prominent form of global mobility (UNWTO, 2017). Low wages in the tourism sector (which, in many countries, are lower than in other sectors) and the presence of both legal and undocumented migrant labour contribute to this exploitation (Santos & Varejão, 2007).

7. Migration, Immigration, and Refugee Policies

The intersection of mobility, tourism, and migration has been heavily regulated in many countries, especially regarding migration, immigration, and refugee policies and laws. This regulation is often driven by national interests such as protectionism and economic security and can result in restrictive policies. These policies range from visa requirements and border controls to quotas and more restrictive visa systems, further marginalizing vulnerable migrant populations (Boswell, 2007). They can also disrupt the flow of good migrant labour, increasing illegal labour migration and exploitation of migrants.

8. Implications for Development

The implications of mobility, tourism, and migration for economic and social development are significant. Undocumented migrants and refugees, for example, are often excluded from national development strategies. Mobility for both labour and leisure can provide economic opportunities for some but can also contribute to rising income inequality and displacement of vulnerable populations (Cocola-Gant, 2018; Gant, 2015; Gravari-Barbas & Guinand, 2017; Mullenbach & Baker, 2020). Additionally, the prevalence of short-term and informal labour in the tourism and hospitality sectors can pose employment challenges, creating an increased risk of exploitation and low wages. These challenges are often exacerbated by the lack of legal protection frameworks, meaning migrants and refugees are often not entitled to the same labour rights and benefits as host citizens.

9. Past Theories and Practices of Responsible Tourism

Responsible tourism emerges from a long history of associations and cooperative approaches to global tourism (Burrai et al., 2019; Cheer et al., 2021; Frey & George, 2012). Formative thinking can be found in Utopian societies of the eighteenth century and the early advances in technology and transportation. The idea of sustainability has always been evident in terms of its importance to the environment. Still, social responsibility became linked to tourism and development in the mid-twentieth century.

The formal concept of RT derived from the Brundtland Report (1987), which described economic growth that met the needs of the present without

compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. This placed great emphasis on both RT's environmental and social dimensions. Tourism Concern, in the UK in the 1990s, placed the concept of RT squarely in tourism through their work on ecotourism and community-based tourism (World Commission on Environment and Development & Brundtland, 1987).

When discussing the foundations of RT, it is essential to consider both the economic drivers of the tourism sector and its social, political and ethical dimensions (Cheer et al., 2021). One of the critical theorists in this respect has been who explored the concept of tourism as an act of responsible freedom; it is part of a journey of self-discovery, the experience of an otherness or discovering something beyond the boundaries of the familiar and the routine. This is a form of freedom in its most articulable form, in which we can act, choose, and experience something different from the everyday.

In addition, theories of the stakeholder citizen and the ethic of care have contributed to the ethical ideology of tourism, where the welfare of the visitor is placed at a premium, even in a globalized marketplace (Burrai et al., 2019). This is linked to the ethic of hospitality, which encourages the positive engagement of hosts and guests to ensure mutually beneficial outcomes, even if these involve sacrifice by one or both parties. Similarly, existing concepts of business ethics linked to Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and best practices have also significantly influenced contemporary discussions of RT, where the onus remains on responsible choices at all times.

The primary underpinning of RT is, of course, the tourism industry itself. This can be provided through public sector tourism development and marketing initiatives, industry standards, quality assurance schemes, and private sector initiatives such as CSR programs. Also, as noted. Traditional environmental concerns that partly initiated the RT agenda should be addressed; this may include the preservation of habitats, cultural diversity, and public access to the countryside.

10. Present Theories and Practices of Responsible Tourism

At the present juncture, the concept of RT is increasingly significant in both professional and academic arenas. The sustainability of tourism is now closely associated with the concept of RT and is, in many respects, beyond question. The concept has also been embraced by international bodies and regional and national governments, suggesting broad recognition of its importance.

Regarding the practice of RT, there is a growing list of responsible tourism management systems and criteria at the international and regional levels. The Global Sustainable Tourism Council (GSTC) oversees criteria that include the following elements: responsible business practices, product certification, integrated decision-making, and best practices. Similarly, models such as the Green and Blue Lists of Good Practice developed by the World Tourism Organisation focus on practical and achievable initiatives (GSTC Council, 2014).

At the local level, Responsible Tourism (RT) programs are also forming a more important place in the lives of residents and tourists alike. This is especially the case in destination-wide approaches, where stakeholders from the private, public, and voluntary sectors collaborate to improve tourism standards and deliver more sustainable experiences. Examples of such collaborations can be found through programmes such as the WTM Responsible Tourism which saw its inception during the Cape Town Conference on Responsible Tourism in Destinations and which has consecutively led to the 2002 Cape Town Declaration on RT. Such initiatives clearly demonstrate the increasing importance of collective, integrated, and multi-stakeholder approaches (Burrai et al., 2019).

In addition, the private sector has recognized the importance of RT, most notably in the form of ‘Green Hotels’ and ecotourism initiatives. Much evidence supports the claim that hotels are moving away from single-issue ‘green’ initiatives towards more holistic and integrated programs involving renewable energy sources, ethical labour practices, and the enhancement of cultural heritage sites. Furthermore, the value of integrating policy, practice, and the particular characteristics of RT programs is increasingly being recognized (Abeyratne & Arachchi, 2021; Alexander & Kennedy, 2002; Joppe & Dodds, 1998). Has argued that RT programs need to be sensitive to socio-economic and cultural contexts and the level of political will and existing physical infrastructure. Such insights emphasize the importance of multi-level and multi-sectoral strategies when attempting to effect meaningful change in RT.

11. Theories and Practices of Responsible Tourism

It is clear from the discussion above that while significant inroads have been made in RT’s theory and practice, the concept’s future still needs to be defined and untested. Questions about the nature and direction of RT need to be addressed, especially regarding how the concept can move beyond its

current form and become fully embedded in global tourism, sustainable development, and the needs of local stakeholders.

Two key drivers of development within the tourism sector are mobility and migration. Here, themes of accessibility, interconnectedness, and regulation come to the fore. Mobility is a fundamental part of the tourism experience, both in terms of the movement of visitors and their associated spending patterns, as well as the impact on host populations. Policies such as ‘transport poverty where mobility is restricted by cost or access can have significant ramifications for RT and, indeed, the broader issue of sustainable tourism.

Regulation is also a significant issue, especially regarding research on RT, best practices, and the capacity of the industry to respond to changing demands. For example, international frameworks such as the Global Sustainable Tourism Criteria (GSTC) have been developed to set tourism practice and governance standards. However, there is a need for greater clarity on linking such frameworks to legal standards and market failure (Bristow et al., 2010).

Governments also have a crucial role to play in the implementation of RT. The primary role of government is to create and modify policies and provide incentives and subsidies to support private-sector investment. Using tax breaks and grant-aid programs has effectively promoted private-sector participation in RT programs. However, their efficacy largely depends on how effectively infrastructure, professional training, and marketing strategies support local enterprises.

The private sector has a crucial role in promoting RT. Companies can act as an exemplar in sustainability and customer service. More broadly speaking, companies can utilize improved customer data collection and analysis to respond better to changes in market demand and promote more immersive experiences that will enhance more profound levels of engagement with RT themes. Such initiatives depend on improved standardization, customer experience data collection, analytics, awareness, and education.

12. Conceptualizing Mobility, Tourism, and Migration

Theories of mobility and tourism are drawn from a broad range of disciplines, including sociology, anthropology, economics, geography, and psychology, as well as historical and government policy studies (Abeyratne & Arachchi, 2021; Alexander & Kennedy, 2002; Burns, G. L., 2004; Burns, P. M., 1999; Cohen & Cohen, 2012; Hall, 2013; Joppe & Dodds, 1998; Lamers

et al., 2017; Mura & Wijesinghe, 2021). Mobility can be defined more broadly as the process of moving people, goods, information, ideas, and services. Migration is commonly described as a sustained movement of people or a series connected by a sequence of moments of change in residence. Tourism is more clearly defined than the other two terms but can be broadly viewed as a short-term movement of people visiting various places but not making a permanent residence. However, there is an increasing recognition that more than these definitions are needed and that different types of people and travel activities must be considered.

With the emergence of increasingly sophisticated modes of transport, lower travel costs in some locations, population mobility facilitated by changed economic circumstances, and increased globalization, the nature of mobility, tourism, and migration have changed considerably over the past few decades. This has coincided with an expansion in research literature in these areas, much of which is devoted to exploring and understanding their connections. Mobility, tourism, and migration are now frequently considered a single, integrated phenomenon (Page & Connell, 2014).

Still, while different perspectives on MTM have developed in recent years, there remain different opinions on the role of each. In some countries, migration is viewed primarily as a political issue, whereas in others, it is seen as more of an economic matter (Möhrling, 2014; O'Reilly, 2003; Williams & Hall, 2000). Scholars have argued that there is a need for further investigation to comprehend better the various connections between the three concepts.

13. Exploring Motivations of Mobility and Migration

Migration has long been a prominent feature of human societies. In the current era, it has been spurred on by a range of push and pull factors, including economic opportunity, religious freedom, political stability, and educational goals (Krishnakumar & Indumathi, 2014). Given the many motivations for migration, it is essential to understand why people decide, who is most likely to migrate, and how this might change over time.

Economics continues to be a significant factor in understanding why people move (Farber, 2005). Large-scale migration motivated by economic reasons often involves crossing international borders in search of better job opportunities, higher wages, and a more outstanding quality of life. Political instability and conflicts might also be reasons behind migration, and international organizations are responding by granting refugee status to those fleeing

persecution. However, people may also migrate simply because they wish to experience a different culture or escape boredom or stagnation in their current circumstances (Bhugra, 2004).

In contrast to migration's economic and political motivations, tourism is generally deemed a voluntary activity that improves the quality of life, primarily through leisure activities and sightseeing. While motivations for tourists vary considerably, sociocultural experiences and interaction with local communities are some of the joint driving forces. Furthermore, the search for unique experiences, particularly those linked to nature or involving adventure activities, has become increasingly popular.

14. Examining Impacts of Migration and Tourism on Host Countries

The impacts of Mobility, Tourism, and Migration (MTM) can be profound and far-reaching, and host countries must be prepared to manage the positive and negative outcomes. Migration can have significant economic consequences for sending and receiving countries, improving job prospects, labour markets, and productivity and creating new social, political, and cultural challenges (Katseli et al., 2006).

Tourism, too, has had a significant effect on the social, political, cultural, and economic landscape of many countries. The rise in tourism has contributed to growth in the hospitality and leisure industries, and it has often been the focus of economic development strategies. Furthermore, it has provided countries with significant financial rewards by employing increased government revenues in the form of taxes on tourism-related services (Agaraj & Murati, 2009).

However, increased mobility, tourism, and migration have also brought challenges for host countries. Immigration may result in the displacement of local workers and competition in the labour market or lead to social and cultural changes in the receiving country. Furthermore, large-scale tourism can result in the overcrowding of specific areas, the over-commercialization of sites, and the displacement of local people (Farber, 2005)

15. Exploring Relations between Migration, Tourism, and Mobility

The relationships between migration, tourism, and mobility are multi-faceted and interrelated. They are also inextricably linked to other movements,

such as trade, transport, and communication . The mobility of goods, services, information, and people is both a cause and a consequence of migration and tourism, and their current and future relationship should be carefully considered (Riley, 2004).

On the one hand, increased migration can lead to increases in tourism and vice versa. People sometimes migrate to become a tourist or experience a tourism period while exploring potential new homes. Immigration and tourism may also contribute to intercultural communication and understanding, with people learning more about and engaging with different cultures (Steinfatt & Millette, 2019).

Conversely, increased mobility, tourism, and migration can also create challenges for host countries. For example, there might be competition for limited jobs between migrants and locals or increased pressure on resources and infrastructure due to population movements . Furthermore, misunderstandings between tourists and locals have been identified as a common problem, leading to tension and sometimes conflict in those destinations (Pope & Withers, 1993).

16. Challenges and Opportunities of Migration and Tourism

The challenges and opportunities associated with MTM are numerous, and they must be carefully considered when discussing the topics of mobility, tourism, and migration. Migration, in particular, presents a range of both challenges and opportunities, depending on the situation and context. The presence of migrants may give rise to questions of national identity, exclusion, and social cohesion, and that migrating may be exposed to a range of inequalities and exploitation. Furthermore, population movements may pose various economic and social challenges, with host communities often needing help managing the demands of accommodating new people and tourist activity. Likewise, migration may create competition in the labour market, leading to displacement and dangerous working conditions (Nica, 2015).

However, the benefits of migration can also be highly significant. Migrants can stimulate local economies by providing additional labour and skills, boosting the local workforce, and raising overall productivity (Taylor, 1999). They can also bring different cultural perspectives and experiences, contributing positively to the diversity of a nation.

Likewise, while there are potential risks associated with tourism, there are also many compelling opportunities. Tourism has the potential to create

new jobs and open up new markets and economic opportunities. It can increase access to technology, provide new education opportunities, promote the conservation of natural resources, and increase awareness of other cultures (Dwyer, 2022).

17. Technologies and Impact of Mobility, Migration, and Tourism

Technology plays a significant role in Mobility, Tourism, and Migration (MTM). Technology advancements have moved people, goods, information, and resources more straightforward and cost-effective than ever before, opening the door for increased migration, tourism, and mobility.

The introduction of improved transport systems has enabled people to move more easily and quickly. In contrast, the growth of the internet has made communication simpler, allowing people to stay in touch with friends and family and maintain their social networks. Technological development has also been seen in the hospitality industry, allowing hospitality providers to tailor programs and experiences to meet their guests' needs (Fennell, 2021).

The increased use of technology has posed both risks and benefits. It has enabled the dissemination of information and allowed people to access previously unavailable opportunities. At the same time, it has generated new challenges for host nations, such as increased competition for resources, labour markets, jobs, and the need to manage the misuse of digital information.

18. Immigration and Issues of International Labour Migration

International labour migration is one of the most important forms of contemporary mobility and profoundly impacts societies and economies (Rye & O'Reilly, 2021). In recent years, more people than ever before have migrated in search of work, with international labour migration estimated to account for 5% of the global work force and are considered to be an important asset for the world economy (International Labour Office, 2021)

The impacts of international labour migration vary greatly and depend on the type of work, the duration of the migration, and the host nations' economies and politics. On the one hand, it can have a positive impact, providing economic assistance to sending countries, tackling labour shortages in host countries, and providing new employment opportunities. On the other hand,

labour migration may also lead to exploitation, low wages, and poor working conditions (Abdurakhmanova & Abdurakhmanov, 2019)

Given these complexities, governments and international organizations must ensure that international labour migration is well regulated, with measures in place to protect the rights of those involved. In addition, governments need to develop strategies to ensure that receiving countries benefit from labour migration without displacing local workers. In contrast, sending countries must ensure that their people are prepared for the job market and are trained to the required skill level (International Labour Office, 2021)

19. Policy Implications and Governance of Migration, Tourism, and Mobility

The effects of Mobility, Tourism, and Migration (MTM) are often both positive and negative, and it is, therefore, essential that these interactions are appropriately managed and balanced. Effective governance of MTM requires understanding the dynamics of the different processes and the capacity to develop appropriate policies and strategies to ensure that the interactions between the three phenomena benefit all involved.

Governments need to develop policies that ensure that overall migration and tourism benefit both the sending and receiving countries and that rights and equality are respected. Similarly, trade policies should be in place to ensure that the international transfer of capital is not to the detriment of either party. In addition, governments must ensure the development of the necessary infrastructures to accommodate population movements, and international organizations must provide the necessary guidance and regulations.

20. Emerging Trends and the Future of Migration, Tourism, and Mobility

The relationship between Mobility, Tourism, and Migration (MTM) will likely grow increasingly complex. With advances in transport and digital technology continuing to open up new paths of exploration and collaboration, people and goods can move faster and travel further than ever before.

At the same time, the world continues to experience an increase in conflict and displacement, with political and economic unrest in many countries prompting large-scale migration and refugees. In addition, countries

are working to attract more tourists, and there is an ongoing search for new, unique experiences, with tourists venturing further off the beaten track than ever before (Kozak & Buhalis, 2019). Moving forward, countries, international organizations, and individuals must work together to ensure that MTM is managed sustainably, equitably, and safely. There is an urgent need for collaborative research to understand better the different facets of these processes and their impact on host countries, communities, and individuals. If we are to reap the benefits of mobility, tourism, and migration while managing any potential harm, a more holistic understanding of these interrelated processes is essential.

21. The History and Development of Responsible Tourism:

Responsible tourism is management, principles, and practices that maximize local communities' economic, social, and cultural benefits; minimize negative impacts; and respect and preserve the natural environment. Responsible tourism is often linked to sustainable tourism, introduced in the 1980s, which focuses on maintaining a consistent number of visitors and their total expenditures over time (Fennell, 2008). The first formal mention of responsible tourism appeared in 2001 when the World Tourism Organisation launched its Global Code of Ethics for Tourism (UNWTO, 2017). Responsible tourism has grown in popularity over the past two decades as tourists become more aware of their environmental and social impact. Organizations respond by creating responsible tourism strategies to meet their sustainability goals.

22. The Economic Impacts of Responsible Tourism:

Responsible tourism benefits both destination communities and tourists, providing local businesses with a steady source of income and allowing tourists to have a more meaningful experience while on their trip (Spenceley, 2012). For destination communities, responsible tourism can offer long-term economic benefits, including job creation, investment in infrastructure and services, and the support of local businesses. It can also promote economic diversity by encouraging tourism-supported activities such as ecotourism, cultural tourism, and sustainable agriculture. For tourists, responsible tourism often translates into more memorable and beneficial experiences. Tourists often appreciate the opportunities to interact with and give back to local people

and communities, creating meaningful relationships that yield lasting memories (Fennell, 2008; Kozak & Buhalis, 2019; Spenceley, 2012)

23. Environmental Considerations in Responsible Tourism:

Responsible tourism is responsible for considering the environmental impact of tourist activities and choosing more sustainable practices and destinations. Environmental considerations should be at the forefront of all responsible tourism decisions as they can significantly impact the natural environment (UNWTO, 2019). Operators should embrace the 3Rs (reduce, reuse, and recycle) and strive to actively reduce pollution and conserve natural habitats while pursuing their tourism goals. In addition, operators should assess the energy and water consumption of the tourism industry and focus on finding ways to become more efficient (Schianetz et al., 2007). Responsible tourism encourages tourists to respect the environment of their destination and engage in environmentally friendly activities.

24. Social and Cultural Implications of Responsible Tourism:

Responsible tourism must take into consideration the potential cultural impacts of travel. It is essential to recognize and protect the cultural heritage of destination regions and strive to engage local communities in the tourism process – a good example of local community involvement is the community-based participatory programme at Çatalhöyük, a UNESCO world heritage site located in Turkey (Smith, 2022). Responsible tourism can involve engaging with the local population by encouraging authentic practices, activities, and respectful interactions with locals. It also involves providing economic incentives to the local community to promote the long-term viability and sustainability of the destination (Atalay, 2010). In addition, stakeholders should strive to have equal participation in the tourism planning process, and decisions should involve taking the local perspective into account.

25. Stakeholder Perspectives in Responsible Tourism:

Stakeholders from the public and private sectors should be involved in responsible tourism planning and decision-making to ensure sustainable out-

comes. Private sector stakeholders such as hoteliers, tour operators, and other tourism-related businesses must be involved to ensure that their interests are incorporated into the decisions being made (Byrd, 2007). On the public sector side, stakeholders should involve local, regional, and national governments to ensure that the local socio-economics, culture, laws, and regulations are accounted for. It is also important to involve different types of organizations, such as NGOs and academic institutions, to acquire an in-depth understanding of the different perspectives related to tourism development (Graci, 2013; Mak et al., 2017; Roxas et al., 2020)

26. Strategic Planning for Responsible Tourism Development:

Responsible tourism development requires a detailed and holistic approach to be effective. Engaging stakeholders and collecting data is essential to ensure that the most suitable strategies are employed locally (Graci, 2013; Mak et al., 2017; Roxas et al., 2020). Strategic planning should involve assessing the opportunities and constraints for development and setting clear implementation goals and objectives. It should also be informed by a cultural understanding of the region and a thorough analysis of the local context's environment, economy, and social components. Responsible tourism plans should be monitored and adapted to ensure long-term success (Gkoumas, 2019; Seyitoğlu & Costa, 2022; Yang et al., 2021).

27. New Technologies and Innovations in Responsible Tourism:

Technology is an increasingly important area in the field of responsible tourism. Over the past decade, governments, businesses, and tourists have embraced digital technologies to increase efficiency, reduce costs, and improve environmental performance (Bugeja & Grech, 2020; Opute et al., 2020; Pierdicca et al., 2019). Innovations such as inventory and reservations systems, mobile applications, and social media platforms have been used to manage visitor flows better and more accurately monitor the environmental impacts of tourism. In addition, digital technologies can be used to improve the efficiency and sustainability of tour operators, hotels, and other tourism businesses. Moreover, mobile applications and other forms of interactive media can engage and educate tourists about local cultures and ecotourism activities while travelling (Bugeja & Grech, 2020; Garcia et al., 2019; Huang et al., 2019; Liu et al., 2023).

28. Financing and Governance in Responsible Tourism:

Developing and managing responsible tourism requires collaboration between public and private sector stakeholders and requires financial resources. Governments and public sector stakeholders often carry out most research, product development, and marketing activities related to responsible tourism (Eyisi et al., 2023; Fam et al., 2023; Koščak & O'Rourke, 2023; Zainal & Cahyadi, 2023). Private sector stakeholders have a role in funding and managing these activities, supporting local businesses, decentralizing control, and pushing for public policy changes. It is also essential for stakeholders to work together to ensure that any activities and investments related to responsible tourism are well-managed and account for the diverse needs of the population.

29. Long-term Sustainability of Responsible Tourism:

Sustainability is a crucial concept for responsible tourism and is a necessary condition for its long-term viability. Sustainable tourism initiatives must focus on the conservation of natural resources, respect for local cultures, and social and economic benefits for the local community. An effective sustainability strategy should involve monitoring the effects of tourism and taking preventive measures when necessary (Budeanu et al., 2016; Cronin, 1990; Fusté-Forné & Michael, 2023; Jamrozy, 2007; Parra-Requena et al., 2023). Additionally, sustainability initiatives should involve community engagement and participation while encouraging efficient resource consumption

30. Climate Change and Responsible Tourism Strategies for the Future:

Climate change is increasingly becoming a concern for the tourism industry, and responsible tourism initiatives must strive to address this issue (Amelung & Nicholls, 2014; Fang et al., 2018; Pang et al., 2013; Scott et al., 2008). Strategies should focus on reducing emissions, improving energy efficiency, and conserving resources to reduce the impacts of tourism. Additionally, eco-friendly and sustainable tourism strategies should be adopted to reduce the industry's carbon footprint. Moreover, there is a need to educate

tourists on sustainable travel practices and support destination communities in adapting to and mitigating the impacts of climate change (Dawson et al., 2022; Linnes et al., 2022; Tomasi et al., 2020).

Conclusion

The intersection of mobility, tourism, and migration has created immense opportunities, associated challenges, and implications. As mobility becomes increasingly accessible and the world continues to globalize, it is more important than ever to consider the ethical implications of mobility, tourism, and migration to ensure equitable, safe, and just societies. These considerations are vital to develop countries and societies at local, regional, and global levels. It is, therefore, essential to create an open dialogue to assess the various policies and regulations that rely on the integration of mobility, tourism, and migration in the 21st century and explore ways to ensure that the impacts of these intersections are beneficial for all involved.

This chapter explored the intersections between Mobility, Tourism, and Migration (MTM) and their impacts and implications. Through the academic discourse presented it has demonstrated that these three concepts are highly interconnected and cannot, nor should they, be considered in isolation. The positive and negative outcomes of MTM were explored, as were their historical and contemporary significance. The chapter further discussed the implications of MTM, including the potential risks and possible benefits and the role of policy and government in regulating them. Finally, the content here highlighted the need for more research to understand the complex dynamics of MTM and the need for thorough, collaborative action to create a future of sustainable growth and opportunity. The present article has taken a deep dive into the origins and current state of RT in theory and practice, as well as considering the future opportunities and challenges of the concept. RT has developed from its initial conception in the mid-twentieth century to the point where it is now widely recognized and embraced by governments, the private sector, and local stakeholders.

The literature has also highlighted how regulation, market failures, governmental initiatives, and responsible private sector practices have all been critical to the success of RT. The adequate mobility of people is an essential underpinning of the concept, noting that connectivity and transport approaches are essential for it to become embedded in future sustainable development. RT is a complex yet fundamental part of global sustainable development,

which policymakers, academics, and the private sector should give more attention to. It is envisaged that the outcome of this chapter serves as a launching pad for further discussion, research, and engagement on the concept of RT and how it can be effectively implemented to benefit all involved.

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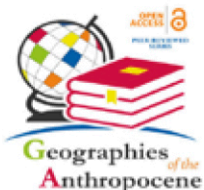
This book offers a comprehensive examination of the dynamic interplay between human mobility, migration, and tourism in the context of the Anthropocene era. The collection of eight chapters delves into various aspects of this complex relationship, shedding light on crucial issues, challenges, and opportunities in today's rapidly evolving global landscape. The concept of responsible tourism is a transversal element in this publication, exploring its significance in promoting sustainable practices and mitigating the environmental and socio-cultural impacts of movement of people. Another topic which is addressed here is the post-Covid regeneration of tourism-dependent island economies. The authors analyze the challenges faced by these regions and explore innovative approaches to sustainable recovery. The discussions here revolve around the importance of community engagement, diversification, and resilience in building a robust and sustainable tourism industry. Sustainability also takes a center stage in this edition. The discourse presented in various chapters examines the pressing environmental issues associated with the movement of people. It also delves into the transformation of the hotel industry and explores tourism opportunities in isolated geographical exclave, shedding light on unique destinations that face challenges related to accessibility and connectivity. Important analysis is also presented on cultural landscapes, heritage sites, and local traditions and how cultural authenticity and meaningful interactions between tourists and local communities can shape the tourist experience.

This book will be of great interest to scholars, researchers, policymakers, and practitioners seeking to understand and navigate the challenges and opportunities that arise in this rapidly changing global landscape.

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