

Tourism Management and Restoration of Ecosystem Services in a Post Pandemic Context: Global Issues and Challenges

CALL FOR BOOK CHAPTERS (PUBLISHER: UNDER CONSIDERATION WITH ROUTLEDGE)

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Background

Tourism and Ecosystem Services (ES) are inexorably linked, despite the fact that tourism research community does not see it as an ecosystem service (Pueyo-Ros, 2018). According to the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment Report (2005), the concept of ES is explained as the benefit that humans obtain from ecosystems, for example, water, agriculture, weather and the like. Originally, the concept was used as a tool for nature management and biodiversity conservation. However, growing interest in the nature-human relations resulted in a paradigm shift so that today, it is found to be of relevance to the tourism industry (Kulczyk et al, 2014). In the context of tourism, an enormous part of tourism activities are produced using natural and cultural ecosystem services and tourism, as an economic activity, produces and sells ecosystem goods and benefits provided by ecosystem services (Boyd and Banzhaf, 2006). As a result, destinations imperatively need the support of ES in order to serve the tourism industry.

On another note, it is well documented that tourism is the driving force behind many changes in society (Gowreesunkar et al. 2019, 2016; Maingi, 2021); tourism provides several benefits to the triple bottom-line (economy, society, environment) but, at the same time, the industry is known as a double edged sword (Jafari, 2001) as it also jeopardizes the survival of natural and cultural ecosystems. This is reflected in commercialization of culture, mass tourism, land-use conversion which have irreparable damage to the physical environment and community livelihoods. In fact, many tourism activities are located in areas affected by natural hazards, and hence the management of tourism needs to take into account the restoration of natural and cultural ecosystems services in order to mitigate risks that could affect tourism activity in the future (De Urioste-Stone, 2015; Nyaupane and Chhetri, 2009). Cultural ecosystem services are crucial to visitor satisfaction (Vasiljevic and Gavrilovic, 2021; Ming'ate and Karigu, 2018). Tourists are attracted by different cultural ecosystem services, such as aesthetic appreciation (Urry, 2002), recreational experiences (Ghermandi and Nunes, 2013), or spiritual and religious experiences (Willson, 2013). Expressed in these terms, tourism's dependence on ecosystem services is obvious. Hence, there is a need to examine the interplay between tourism and ES, not only as natural and cultural ES but also as an economic component attached to the welfare and benefit of society. As a result, it is crucial to understand how ES are converted into tourism resources and how they are managed and restored in order to achieve socio-economic sustainability. People's ecosystem services are after all considered more important than other services and more relevant to solving real-

world social and environmental problems, which can lead to improving the sustainability of local communities but also of their general well-being (Milcu et al. 2013; Plieninger et al. 2015).

The global tourism industry is certainly busy developing coping capacity to enter the next normal of an ongoing pandemic context. However, the unprecedented circumstances and impacts of the COVID-19 demonstrate signs that this crisis is not only different, but it can have profound and long-term structural and transformational changes to the tourism ecosystem worldwide. In this respect, the management of the natural and cultural ecosystem services is even more important in a post pandemic context, as destinations depend on them for the survival and revival of their tourism businesses. With this as background, this book seeks to document and examine issues and challenges faced by tourism destinations regarding the management of their ecosystem services. The objective is to present cases and share best practices in order to advance theoretical and practical knowledge in the management and restoration of ecosystems services at tourism destinations. The book is conceptualized in five sections and some indicative but not exhaustive themes for the chapters are:

Part A: Ecosystem Services in Tourism

- The economic, social and ecological value of ecosystem services in tourism
- The economic, social and ecological challenges of ecosystems services in tourism
- Management and restoration of ecosystem services in tourism
- Governance and stakeholder participation in ecosystems services restoration

PART B: Ecosystems Services and Environmental Conservation in Tourism

- Environmental issues and its impact on ecosystem services
- Climate change and its impact on ecosystem services
- Environmental management approaches to ecosystem services
- Ecosystem services and biodiversity conservation

PART C: Cultural Ecosystems Services in Tourism

- Forms of cultural ecosystem services
- Cultural ecosystems and impacts on livelihoods
- Management of ecosystem services and poverty alleviation
- Role of women in management and restoration of ecosystem services

Part D: Restoration of Ecosystems Services and Sustainable Tourism Development

- Sustainable Development Goals and Ecosystem services
- Sustainable tourism and responsible tourism
- Restoration of ecosystem services in island destinations
- Ethical consumption of ecosystem services in tourism

PART E: Global Trends in Ecosystems Services

- The impacts of COVID-19 pandemic on ecosystem services
- Restoration of ecosystem services post pandemic
- Ecosystem services as a marketing tool for tourism destinations
- Ecosystems services and destination management post pandemic

If you are interested in writing a chapter (4,000 – 5,000 words) on any of the listed topics, the guest editors invite you to forward conceptual, viewpoint and empirical papers that reflect innovative and current approaches related to tourism management and ecosystem services. To enhance readership, it is desirable to include case studies and success stories, where necessary. You may email your abstract to gvanessaa@gmail.com and maingi.shem@ku.ac.ke by **31st March 2021**.

Submission details:

Your chapter abstract should include:

- a) A 500-word abstract in Word format which details the Chapter title, Author title, research problem, research questions, research significance, methods, frameworks and findings and
- b) Author(s)' short biography (max.100 words) and contact information (name, Affiliation, Address and email).
- c) If accepted, full contributions are expected to be a maximum of 4000-5000 words including references. Each contribution must be original and unpublished work.

Important Dates

Call for Chapters: 12th March 2021

Chapter Abstract Submission Deadline: 15th April 2021

Chapter Abstract Acceptance Notification: 30th April 2021

Proposed Full Chapter Submission Deadline: 2nd August 2021

Review of Draft Chapters: 30th September 2021

Submission of Revised Chapter Deadline: 29th October 2021

Proposed Book Hand over: 14th November 2021

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