eTourism for Development (eT4D): the missing piece in the ICT4D research agenda


It is advisable to refer to the publisher's version if you intend to cite from the work.
Published version at: http://itidjournal.org/index.php/itid/article/view/1538

Publisher: USC Annenberg Press

All outputs in CentAUR are protected by Intellectual Property Rights law, including copyright law. Copyright and IPR is retained by the creators or other copyright holders. Terms and conditions for use of this material are defined in the End User Agreement.

www.reading.ac.uk/centaur
CentAUR
Central Archive at the University of Reading
Reading’s research outputs online
Forum

eTourism for Development (eT4D): The Missing Piece in the ICT4D Research Agenda

Isabella Rega
Alessandro Inversini

Bournemouth University, UK

This forum article states the need for information and communication technologies for development (ICT4D) scholars to start exploring a new area of research and practice at the intersection of tourism studies, development studies, and information and communication technologies (ICTs). In fact, tourism, as an intervention domain, has been neglected by the ICT4D community; however, its potential for socioeconomic development cannot now be overlooked because of its possibilities in terms of disintermediation and marketing offered by ICTs (Law, 2009), even to micro and small players (Spencer, Buhalis, & Moital, 2012).

Tourism is considered a potential strategic driver for economic growth (e.g. Blake, Arbache, Sinclair, & Teles, 2008): It can generate new businesses, improve infrastructures and services, foster preservation of the natural environment/landscapes, and help diversify the local economy (Herrero & San Martin, 2012). Despite its advantages, tourism can also have a negative effect on natural resources and hosting communities caused by exploitation by international investors and enterprises (Deller, 2010). Indeed, academia and the nonprofit sectors have traditionally seen tourism in developing contexts as a phenomenon that disempowers local communities and alienates their resources (Ashley, 2009).

Yet, this negative vision is being challenged, thanks to two factors: (1) the intrinsic nature of the tourism industry and its value chain, populated by micro and small players who, together, constitute the lifeblood of tourism (Thomas, Shaw, & Page, 2011) and (2) the rise of ICTs that are reshaping the competitive landscape of tourism (eTourism; Buhalis, 2003) and helping developing countries reach the UN Sustainable Development Goals.1 The disruptive rise of technology can challenge the supremacy of Western tourism companies (Cater, 1995) and the common vision of tourism as a force disempowering communities and alienating (natural) resources (Ashley, 2009). Local tourism entrepreneurs can access technologies (Spencer et al., 2012) to market and sell their products without intermediaries (Buhalis, 2003; Law, 2009), to create and sustain socioeconomic development for them and their staffs (Ashley, 2009; Inversini, Rega, Pereira, & Bartholo, 2015), as well as for the community and the micro and small enterprises in the value chain (Kirsten & Rogerson, 2002).

Recent case studies run in Brazil’s favelas (Inversini et al., 2015) and in rural Malaysia (Gan, Inversini, & Rega, 2016) showed the importance of digital technologies in supporting small tourism-based businesses in developing contexts. Local tourism entrepreneurs in the Brazilian favela of Rochina use the Internet to promote and manage bookings and are well aware of the importance of the web and social media in reaching tourists. Furthermore, entrepreneurs in Rochina reported the importance of tourism (which could not have happened, according to them, without the Internet) for the local community for two primary reasons: (1) the creation of wealth and employment within the community and (2) the exchange between the slum and the external world, which has two main effects. First, tourists who visit the slum, meeting the people who live their lives there, are helping to lift Rochina’s reputation and, second, tourists from all over the world give Rochina inhabitants the opportunity to learn about other cultures and, thereby, open their horizons, even without traveling (Inversini et al., 2015). When looking at Malaysian community-based homestays, the advent of the Internet...
allowed entrepreneurs to considerably increase their marketing and distribution channels. Nevertheless, the
study reported some barriers that prevent homestay owners from exploiting the Internet’s full potential for
their businesses, in particular, the lack of foreign language skills and the difficulty with operationalizing the
booking procedure for this particular type of community-based tourism (CBT) initiative. Due to these two barri-
ers, the flow of foreign tourists is still mediated by third-party distribution partners (Gan et al., 2016).

To summarize, these case studies highlight the role technologies play in raising awareness with regard to
small-accommodations businesses, giving global tourists the possibility of making their own room reservations
and creating a guest–host cultural encounter. All these factors contribute to empowering micro and small
tourism operators while giving them virtual visibility (Spencer et al., 2012).

Literature presents an ever-growing corpus of research that investigates the intersection of development
studies and tourism studies, focusing on alternative forms of tourism and stressing local sustainability and
community development through CBT (Krippendorf, 2010; Murphy, 2012; Sebele, 2010; Sharpley & Telfer,
2014). Similarly, ICTs’ role in the tourism sector has received a lot of attention in the last decade (Buhalis, 2003;
Buhalis & Law, 2008; Werthner & Klein, 1999), stressing its use to enhance destinations and hospitality com-
petitiveness (Buhalis, 2000; Fuchs, Höpken, Föger, & Kunz, 2010; Gretzel, Fesenmaier, Formica, & O’Leary,
2006) toward disintermediation (Law, 2009; O’Connor & Frew, 2002; Stangl, Inversini, & Schegg, 2016) as
well as novel models of communication (Egger, 2013; Sigala, Christou, & Gretzel, 2012; Wang, Xiang, &
Fesenmaier, 2014; Xiang & Gretzel, 2010). Likewise, digital technologies are having a strong impact on the
development field, where its disruptive rise has been widely explored by academics and practitioners looking at
changes in the society as a whole and taking into consideration particular fields of intervention such as health,
education, and agriculture (Best, 2010; Brewer et al., 2005; Gomez, Ambikar, & Coward, 2009; Heeks, 2010;
Kleine, 2015; Unwin, 2009; Wilson, 2004).

Nonetheless, there is a strong need to better understand the intersection of the three above-mentioned dis-
ciplines (development studies, tourism studies, ICTs) through an ICT4D perspective in order to shed light on the
possibility of generating local socioeconomic development by empowering CBT enterprises with technology.
From a review of the literature, it indeed appears that ICT4D academics are, sadly, overlooking tourism as an
intervention field. We reviewed 15 ICT4D journals (Heeks, 2010) up to September 2015, looking for articles
with the word tourism in the title or in the abstract. We came across only 14 articles in total, 11 of which were
relevant to the issue under consideration. Five articles discussed the potential, the perception, and the adop-
tion rate of small and medium enterprises in the tourism sector in a given developing region (Hinson &
Boateng, 2007; Karanasios & Burgess, 2006; Mbatha, 2013; Migiro & Ocholla, 2005; Verhoeest, James, Marais,
& Van Audenhove, 2007), three discussed the need to increase online information and Internet marketing to
boost national tourism (Abdullah, 2008; Bahta, 2003; Mokhtar, Mokhtar, Brychan, & Said, 2004), one dis-
cussed specific technologies such as web platforms and mobile technologies to connect tourists and rural com-
munities (Payton, Morais, & Heath, 2015), and one referred to the need for ICT capacity building in the sector
(Adam & Urquhart, 2007). Surprisingly, only one article focused on the potential of digital technologies in the
tourism sector to foster socioeconomic development (Nadkarni, 2008) by stressing the benefits that technol-
ogy is bringing to pro-poor tourism. In view of the results shown in Table 1, this forum argues there is clearly a
need to research the role of digital technologies within the tourism sector to promote community and socio-
economic development as well as from an ICT4D perspective. We refer to this new area of research as eTourism for Development (eT4D). We define eT4D as the strategic use of ICTs by community-based tourism
firms to foster their visibility, connectivity, and competitiveness, thereby creating local socioeconomic develop-
ment (Figure 1). ET4D can be considered an emerging interdisciplinary field of study that needs further investi-
gation by the ICT4D community with a twofold approach:

1. Theoretically, by exploring the interplay among development studies, tourism studies, and ICTs and
by investigating the impact of ICTs for CBT initiatives in developing contexts leading to socioeco-
nomic development; and

2. Practically, by fostering an effective and professional use of ICTs in these contexts and by enhancing
local entrepreneurs’ digital literacy skills, thus enabling peripheries to be accessible electronically by
global travelers looking for alternative tourism experiences.
Table 1. ICT4D Journals and Number of Articles.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Journal</th>
<th>No. of articles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>African Journal of Information &amp; Communication Technology</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African Journal of Information and Communication</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African Journal of Information Systems</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian Journal of Communication</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian Journal of Information Management</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian Journal of Information Technology</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electronic Journal of Information Systems in Developing Countries</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information Development</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information Technologies &amp; International Development</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information Technology for Development</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Journal of Education and Development Using Information and Communication Technology</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Journal of ICT Research and Development in Africa</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Journal of Information Communication Technologies and Human Development</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Journal on Advances in ICT for Emerging Regions</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journal of Health Informatics in Developing Countries</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South African Journal of Information Management</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 1. eT4D conceptualization—CBT: Community Based Tourism, ST: Sustainable Tourism, AT: Alternative Tourism, ICT4D: Information and Communication Technology for Development, eT4D: eTourism for Development.

Isabella Rega, Senior Lecturer, Digital Literacies and Education, Bournemouth University, UK. irega@bournemouth.ac.uk

Alessandro Inversini, Senior Lecturer, Events Management, Bournemouth University, UK. ainversini@bournemouth.ac.uk
References


ETOURISM FOR DEVELOPMENT (ET4D)

52, 87–96.


Cambridge University Press.


Austria: Springer-Verlag Wien.

Xiang, Z., & Gretzel, U. (2010). Role of social media in online travel information search. *Tourism Manage-
ment*, 31(2), 179–188.