

New deadline for abstract submission: March, 17, 2025

The “Tourism Studies on the Mediterranean Region” Book Series

Edited by Piera Buonincontri, PhD, Luisa Errichiello, PhD, and Roberto Micera, PhD
(Institute for Studies on the Mediterranean – CNR-ISMed)

launches its fifth volume:

“Tourism and Peacebuilding in the Mediterranean Region: Navigating Conflict, Fostering Reconciliation, and Promoting Development”

Guest-edited by Prof. Danijel Pavlović

(Associate Professor and Director at the Academy of Hospitality, Tourism, and Wellness, Belgrade, Serbia and Secretary General of the Institute for Peace Through Tourism – IIPT Chapter Serbia)

Call for Chapters

Tourism has long been recognized as a potential force for peacebuilding and conflict resolution, fostering intercultural understanding and cooperation among nations, cultures, and religions (D'Amore, 1988; Sharma et al., 2018). Through direct human interactions, tourism can break down stereotypes, reduce prejudices (Gajić et al.), and promote economic prosperity, ultimately contributing to global harmony (Nyaupane et al., 2008; D'Amore, 2009). However, its impact is not always positive, as irresponsible tourism development can deepen tensions between tourists and hosts (Tse & Tung, 2022) and even inhibit peace (Kim & Prideaux, 2003).

The Mediterranean, a most visited tourism region yet conflict-prone region, exemplifies this paradox. Once-thriving destinations have suffered due to instability (Omotoba, 2023; Antoniou, 2023), while others have used tourism for post-conflict reconciliation, known as phoenix tourism—fostering social renewal rather than merely economic recovery (Causevic & Lynch, 2011). This duality calls for critical analysis of tourism's role in conflict resolution, peacebuilding, and sustainable development.

Despite widespread claims that tourism promotes peace (Senbeto, 2021; Timothy, 2023; da Silva et al., 2020), some scholars argue this assumption is overstated (Avgeli et al., 2021). To what extent can tourism influence decisions on war and peace, and are expectations of its peace-building role realistic? (Popesku, n.d.)

Travel has historically contributed to mutual understanding more than nearly any other human activity, shaping tourism's role as an agent of peace (Wintersteiner & Wohlmuther, 2014; Becken & Carmignani, 2016). Engaging with local cultures can dismantle prejudices and stereotypes, making it imperative to explore innovative and sustainable tourism approaches that prioritize reconciliation and intercultural dialogue in conflict and post-conflict regions.

We invite contributions exploring these themes, critically assessing tourism's role in peacebuilding, its limitations, and its potential in fostering intercultural dialogue. We welcome interdisciplinary perspectives addressing tourism's impact on conflict transformation, sustainable peace, and regional cooperation.

CNR-ISMed

Via Cardinale Guglielmo Sanfelice, 8
I-80134 Napoli (NA)
www.ismed.cnr.it

Sede di Palermo

presso Università LUMSA
Via Filippo Parlatore, 65
I-90145 Palermo (PA)

URT di Roma

presso Biblioteche di Roma
Via del Sudario, 44
I-00186 Roma

URT di Bagheria

presso Fondazione Trigona Onlus
Strada Vicinale Montagnola Serradifalco
I-90011 Bagheria (PA)



Why a Focus on Peace and Tourism?

The increasing visibility of global conflicts, social inequalities, and cultural divides necessitates comprehensive research on how tourism can contribute to peacebuilding efforts. Examining the dual nature of tourism—its potential both to harm and to heal—is essential for cross-sector collaboration and innovative research methodologies.

This call for chapters aims to critically examine the multifaceted relationship between tourism and peace, offering fresh perspectives on how tourism can contribute to conflict resolution, mutual understanding, and the rebuilding of divided societies. By reevaluating the role of tourism beyond its economic dimensions, this discourse seeks to uncover whether tourism is truly a vehicle for peace—or if its potential remains contingent on deeper structural, political, and ethical considerations.

This volume aims to address gaps in the existing literature by highlighting successful case studies, theoretical frameworks, and empirical research that demonstrate how tourism can be leveraged for peace promotion and peace achievement. Additionally, it seeks to contribute to the development of new models that integrate tourism and peacebuilding.

Objectives of the Volume

The primary objective of this volume is to provide new insights and strategies for using tourism as a tool for peacebuilding. As the concept of tourism and peace gains prominence in contemporary discourse, it is crucial to assess the ethical considerations involved in promoting peace tourism. Additionally, intercultural exchange plays a significant role in this context, offering both opportunities and challenges. By examining these interactions within tourism, we can better understand how they contribute to mutual understanding and peacebuilding. Furthermore, tourism facilitates direct encounters between individuals from different cultural backgrounds, helping to foster empathy, challenge stereotypes, and ultimately reduce prejudice. Understanding the extent to which these exchanges promote peace will provide valuable insights into the transformative potential of tourism in peacebuilding and fostering harmony.

Suggested Topics

Without limiting the scope of the book chapters to be submitted, this call welcomes original works on the following topics and encourages original research:

Tourism in the Context of Peacebuilding

- The role of tourism in post-conflict recovery: Opportunities and challenges in Mediterranean Region
- Tourism and Peacebuilding: Case studies and lessons learned from Mediterranean
- Intercultural dialogue through tourism: Fostering empathy and understanding among nations

New Models and Frameworks for Peace Through Tourism

- Innovative models for promoting peace through tourism
- Methodologies for assessing tourism's impact on peace and vice-versa
- Cross-sector partnerships and cross-country partnership: Collaborating for peace through tourism



Political Dimensions of Peace and Tourism

- The Impact of Political Stability/Instability on Tourism in the Mediterranean: A Pathway to Regional Peace
- Tourism as a Diplomatic Tool: Policies for Peacebuilding and Intercultural Cooperation
- Legislative and Institutional Approaches to Conflict Prevention and Resolution through Tourism

The Impact of Tourism on Decision-Making Processes in War and Peace

- Economic Interdependence and Conflict Prevention through Tourism
- The role of tourism in shaping perceptions - Soft Power and Cultural Diplomacy
- Tourism as a Post-Conflict Recovery Strategy

Sustainable Tourism as a Catalyst for Peace

- The Role of Sustainable Tourism in Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Reconciliation
- Ecotourism and Community Engagement: Building Local Resilience and Peace Through Tourism
- Global Sustainability Frameworks and their Influence on Tourism's Role in Peace Promotion

Submission procedure

Prospect authors are invited to submit original and unpublished manuscripts (written in British English) from a wide range of disciplines; an interdisciplinary approach is also strongly encouraged. This call welcomes both theoretical and empirical studies using a range of methodologies including qualitative, quantitative, mixed-methods, and multi-methods. It is well worth emphasizing that, in addition to the abovementioned type of contribution, case studies and examples of good (innovative) practices in this field are particularly welcome.

Potential authors should provide a structured abstract (i.e.: aims – methodology – expected findings – implications – originality – limitations) of no more than 500 words. Author(s) would need to also submit a short bio-sketch (job title, department/faculty, university name, research interests and recent publications/achievements) (up to 100 words).

Please kindly note that the abstract acceptance does not necessarily guarantee the publication of the submitted full manuscript. All manuscripts will be subject to a double-blind peer review process. Please submit your abstract proposal by e-mail to dpavlovic@akademijahtw.bg.ac.rs and to tourismstudies@ismed.cnr.it.

The book will be published by McGraw Hill.

Key Dates

- **March 17, 2025** – Submission of a structured abstract (up to 500 words) and a bio-sketch of the author(s) (up to 100 words), as specified above.
- **March 31, 2025** – Notification of abstract acceptance.
- **May 23, 2025** – Submission of the full manuscript.
- **June 30, 2025** – Notification of acceptance along with a double-blind peer review report.
- **August 31, 2025** – Submission of the final version.
- **October 2025** – Publication of the book.



References

- Antoniou, K. (2023). *Tourism as a Form of International Relations: Insights from Contemporary Practice*. Edward Elgar Publishing.
- Avgeli, V., Sealy, W., Bakir, A., & Wickens, E. (2021). Tourism for Peace: Critical reflections. *Journal On Tourism & Sustainability*, 4(2).
- Becken, S., & Carmignani, F. (2016). Does tourism lead to peace?. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 61, 63-79.
- Causevic, S., & Lynch, P. (2011). Phoenix tourism: Post-conflict tourism role. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 38(3), 780-800.
- D'Amore, L. (2009). Peace through tourism: The birthing of a new socio-economic order. *Journal of Business Ethics*, 89(Suppl 4), 559-568.
- da Silva, J. T., Breda, Z., & Carbone, F. (Eds.). (2020). *Role and impact of tourism in peacebuilding and conflict transformation*. IGI Global.
- D'Amore, L. J. (1988). Tourism—A vital force for peace. *Tourism Management*, 9(2), 151-154.
- Gajić, T., Veljović, S., Petrović, M. D., Radovanović, M. M., Kholina, V. N., & Dávid, L. D. (2025). Does Empowerment of National Minorities Through Sustainable Ethnic Tourism Overcome Prejudices? Lessons From Serbia. *Journal of Community & Applied Social Psychology*, 35(1), e70031.
- Kim, S. S., & Prideaux, B. (2003). Tourism, peace, politics and ideology: Impacts of the Mt. Gungang tour project in the Korean Peninsula. *Tourism Management*, 24(6), 675-685.
- Nyaupane, G. P., Teye, V., & Paris, C. (2008). Innocents abroad: Attitude change toward hosts. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 35(3), 650-667.
- Omotoba, N. I. (2023). The Role of Tourism in Peace and Conflict Resolution. In Samuel O. Iroye and Basil O. Ibebunjo (2023). *Peace, Conflicts and Strategic Studies*, Department of Peace Studies and Conflict Resolution National Open University of Nigeria Abuja
- Pedersen, S. B. (2020). A passport to peace? Modern tourism and internationalist idealism. *European Review*, 28(3), 389-402.
- Popesku, J. (n.d.). *Peace through tourism – Reality or Utopia*. International Institute for Peace Through Tourism – IIPT Chapter Serbia. Retrieved February 6, 2025, from <https://iipt.rs/en/iipt-serbia-peace-through-tourism/>
- Senbeto, D. L. (2021). One stone, two birds: harnessing interfaith tourism for peacebuilding and socio-economic development. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, 30(2–3), 550–564. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09669582.2021.1901907>
- Sharma, P., Charak, N. S., & Kumar, R. (2018). Sustainable tourism development and peace: A local community approach. *Journal of Hospitality Application & Research*, 13(1). 36-56
- Timothy, D. J. (2023). Conflict and Stability: The Potential of Heritage Tourism in Promoting Peace and Reconciliation. In Yu, P. L., Lertcharnrit, T., & Smith, G. S. (Eds.). (2023). *Heritage and Cultural Heritage Tourism: International Perspectives*. Springer Nature.
- Tse, S., & Tung, V. W. S. (2022). Measuring the valence and intensity of residents' behaviors in host–tourist interactions: Implications for destination image and destination competitiveness. *Journal of Travel Research*, 61(3), 565-580.
- Wintersteiner, W., & Wohlmuther, C. (2014). Peace sensitive tourism: How tourism can contribute to peace. *International handbook on tourism and peace*, 31-61.