

Center for Community-Based Resource Management (CBRM)

Natural Resources Institute, University of Manitoba

CBRM Database

Date:	4 Sept 2013	Entry Number:	1296
Case Study Name:	Sustainable Tourism		
Author:	Rosaleen Duffy		
Document Type:	Book Chapter; Journal Article		
Year:	2008		
Language:	English		
Document Location:	Journal of Sustainable Tourism		
Full Citation:	Neoliberalising Nature: Global Networks and Ecotourism Development in Madagascar Rosaleen Duffy Journal of Sustainable Tourism Vol. 16, Iss. 3, 2008		
Region:	Africa		
Country:	Madagascar		
Ecosystem Type:	Tropical grassland and/or savanna, seasonal tropical forest		
Social Characteristics:	Indigenous community		
Scale of Study:	State/Provincial, Community, National		
Resource Type:	Tourism/Ecotourism		
Type of Initiative:	Development project/national NGO initiative		
Community-Based Work:	Conservation, Resource management		
Keywords:	Ecotourism, neoliberalism, Madagascar, CBNRM, NGOs		

Summary:

This paper places the development of ecotourism in the wider debates about neo-liberalism and the commodification of nature. It argues that ecotourism is one means by which nature is progressively neoliberalised. In order to explore these theoretical debates, it uses the case of ecotourism development in Madagascar, and examines the power dynamics produced by the complex global networks involved in promoting and implementing ecotourism. It pays particular attention especially to the increasingly close relationship between international environmental non-government organisations (NGOs) and the World Bank, and what implications such power dynamics hold for meanings and practices of participation in community-based natural resource management.

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Date:	4 Sept 2013	Entry Number:	1297
Case Study Name:	Critical research on the governance of tourism and sustainability		
Author:	Bill Bramwell and Bernard Lane		
Document Type:	Book Chapter; Journal article		
Year:	2011		
Language:	English		
Document Location:	<i>Journal of Sustainable Tourism</i>		
Full Citation:	Bill Bramwell & Bernard Lane (2011) Critical research on the governance of tourism and sustainability, <i>Journal of Sustainable Tourism</i> , 19:4-5, 411-421.		
Region:	Oceania		
Country:	Australia		
Ecosystem Type:	Temperate deciduous forest		
Social Characteristics:	Indigenous community		
Scale of Study:	Community, National, global		
Resource Type:	Forestry, biodiversity conservation		
Type of Initiative:	Community initiative, development project/GOV initiative		
Community-Based Work:	Resource management, conservation, development planning		
Keywords:	governance; sustainable tourism; critical perspectives; geographical scale; adaptive governance		
Summary:	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.

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Date:	4 Sept 2013	Entry Number:	1298
Case Study Name:	Community-based cultural tourism: issues, threats and opportunities		
Author:	Noel B Salazar		
Document Type:	Book chapter; journal article		
Year:	2012		
Language:	English		
Document Location:	Sustainable tourism		
Full Citation:	Noel B. Salazar (2012) Community-based cultural tourism: issues, threats and opportunities, Journal of Sustainable Tourism, 20:1, 9-22, DOI: 10.1080/09669582.2011.596279		
Region:	Africa South Sahara		
Country:	Tanzania		
Ecosystem Type:	Tropical grassland/savanna, seasonal tropical forest		
Social Characteristics:	Indigenous community		
Scale of Study:	Community		
Resource Type:	Forestry, medicinal species, wildlife		
Type of Initiative:	Community Initiative, research-driven project		
Community-Based Work:	Resource management, conservation, development planning		
Keywords:	cultural tourism; community; tour guiding; representation; anthropology; Tanzania		
Summary:	Using examples from long-term anthropological fieldwork in Tanzania, this paper critically analyzes how well generally accepted community-based tourism discourses resonate with the reality on the ground. It focuses on how local guides handle their role as ambassadors of communal		

	<p>cultural heritage and how community members react to their narratives and practices. It pays special attention to the time-limited, project-based development method, the need for an effective exit strategy, for quality control, tour guide training and long-term tour guide retention. The study is based on a program funded by the Netherlands-based development agency, Stichting Nederlandse Vrijwilligers (SNV), from 1995 to 2001, and on post-program experiences. Findings reveal multiple complex issues of power and resistance that illustrate many community-based tourism conflicts. The encounter with the “Other” is shown to be central and that the role of professional intermediaries in facilitating this experience of cultural contact is crucial. Tour guides are often the only “locals” with whom tourists spend considerable time: they have considerable agency in the image-building process of the peoples and places visited, (re)shaping tourist destination images and indirectly influencing the self-image of those visited too. The paper provides ideas for overcoming the issues and problems described.</p>
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Date:			Entry Number:	
Case Study Name:	Tourism and sustainability			
Author:	Martin Mowforth and Ian Munt			

Document Type:	Book chapter
Year:	2008
Language:	English
Document Location:	Sustainable tourism
Full Citation:	<p>Tourism and Sustainability: Development, Globalisation and New Tourism in Third World</p> <p>Martin Mowforth, Ian Munt (2008). Third Edition pg 1-364.</p>
Region:	Central America
Country:	Belize, Mexico
Ecosystem Type:	Tropical grassland/savannah, seasonal tropical forest
Social Characteristics:	Indigenous communities
Scale of Study:	Community, national
Resource Type:	Forestry, species conservation
Type of Initiative:	Community initiative, research-driven project
Community-Based Work:	Resource management, conservation
Keywords:	Third world, new tourism, sustainability, globalization, relationships of

	power
Summary:	<p>In recent years the image of the Third World in western minds has emerged in part from that of cataclysmic crisis- of famine and starvation, deprivation and war- to represent the opportunity for an exciting 'new style' holiday. Offering the attraction of environmental beauty and ecological and cultural diversity, travel to many Third World countries has been promoted, especially among the middle class as an opportunity for adventurous, off-the-beaten-track holidays and as a means of preserving fragile, exotic and threatened landscapes and providing a culturally enhancing</p>

	encounter.
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Date:		Entry Number:
Case Study Name:	Sustainable Tourism in Protected Areas Guidelines for Planning and Management	
Author:	Paul F. J. Eagles, Stephen F. McCool and Christopher D. Haynes	
Document Type:	Book chapter; journal article	
Year:	2002	
Language:	English	
Document Location:	Sustainable Tourism in Protected Areas	
Full Citation:	Paul F Eagles et al (2002). Sustainable Tourism in Protected Areas. Guidelines for Planning and Management.	
Region:	Africa, North America, Oceania	

Country:	South Africa, Canada, USA, Australia, New Zealand
Ecosystem Type:	Mountain ecosystems, tropical grassland, temperate grassland, tropical rain forest
Social Characteristics:	Indigenous community, community inside protected area
Scale of Study:	Protected area, community
Resource Type:	Wildlife, protected area, species conservation
Type of Initiative:	Community initiative, research-driven project
Community-Based Work:	Resource management, conservation, development planning
Keywords:	Protected area, sustainability, conservation.
Summary:	<p>The link between protected areas and tourism is as old as the history of protected areas. Protected areas need tourism, and tourism needs protected areas. Though the relationship is complex and sometimes adversarial, tourism is always a critical component to consider in the establishment and management of protected areas.</p> <p>These guidelines aim to build an understanding of protected area tourism, and its management. They provide a theoretical structure, but are also intended to help managers in practical ways. The underlying aim is to ensure that tourism contributes to the purposes of protected areas and does not undermine them.</p> <p>While protected area planners and managers can do much to build a more constructive relationship with the tourism sector, they operate within legal, political, economic and cultural contexts that greatly limit their freedom. Moreover, tourism itself is driven by many forces that are beyond the influence of park managers. Therefore the success of these Guidelines depends in part on action taken by governments and others, for example in updating legislation relating to protected areas and tourism, or introducing economic incentives to encourage sustainable forms of tourism.</p> <p>Nonetheless, managers can and do play a critical role. By working with a broad range of stakeholders, and notably the industry and local communities, they can do much to ensure that tourism works for their park and for the people living in it or nearby. These Guidelines contain numerous practical suggestions about how this can be done, based</p>

not only sound theory but also on practice from around the world. In order to draw out practical advice, a number of sections are highlighted thus
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Date:		Entry Number:	
Case Study Name:	SUSTAINABLE TOURISM AND THE QUESTION OF THE COMMONS		
Author:	Helen Briassoulis		
Document Type:	Book chapter; journal article		
Year:	2002		
Language:	English		

Document Location:	Annals of Tourism Research
Full Citation:	Helen Briassoulis (2002). Sustainable tourism and the question of the commons: Annals of Tourism Research, Vol. 29, No. 4, pp. 1065–1085, 2002
Region:	Oceania
Country:	Australia
Ecosystem Type:	Arid and/or semi-arid
Social Characteristics:	Indigenous community
Scale of Study:	Community, national
Resource Type:	Wildlife, species conservation
Type of Initiative:	Research driven-project, community initiative
Community-Based Work:	Resource management, conservation
Keywords:	Sustainable tourism development,

	common pool resources.
Summary:	Sustainable development calls for wise management of natural, built, and socio- cultural resources in destination areas. Resources created mainly for tourism are used in time by the local population as well. Many others are shared in common with local people in everyday life. More often than not, resources are overused and degraded, as is the unfortunate fate of most 'common pool resources'. When this happens, sustainable

	<p>development is severely threatened: economic wellbeing declines, environmental conditions worsen, social injustice grows, and tourist satisfaction drops. This paper analyzes the central role that common pool resources play in sustainable tourism development, outlines policy design principles for their management, and offers future research directions.</p>
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Date:		Entry Number:	
Case Study Name:	Assessing a voluntary environmental initiative in the developing world: The Costa Rican Certification for Sustainable Tourism		
Author:	Jorje Rivera		
Document Type:	Journal Article		
Year:	2002		
Language:	English		
Document Location:	The Costa Rican Certification for Sustainable Tourism		
Full Citation:	Jorje Rivera (2002). Assessing a voluntary environmental		

	initiative in the developing world: The Costa Rican Certification for Sustainable Tourism. Policy Sciences 35: 333-360, 2002.
Region:	Central America
Country:	Costa Rica
Ecosystem Type:	Arid and/ or semi-arid, tropical shrub
Social Characteristics:	Indigenous community, urban communities
Scale of Study:	National, community
Resource Type:	Wildlife, forestry
Type of Initiative:	Research driven-project
Community-Based Work:	Development planning, conservation, resource management
Keywords:	Costa Rica, sustainability, conservation
Summary:	The public policy literature has paid little attention to evaluating the ability of voluntary

environmental programs to generate economic benefits for firms. Yet, given their voluntary nature, provision of economic benefits to firms is a necessary condition for these programs to become effective environmental policy instruments. Additionally, little is known about why firms operating in developing countries would participate in these initiatives. This paper provides some of the first cross-sectional empirical evidence about voluntary environmental programs established in developing countries. Specifically, the

paper focuses on studying hotel participation in the Costa Rican Certification for Sustainable Tourism (CST program). The CST program is probably the first performance-based voluntary environmental program created by a developing country government. Results indicate that hotels with certified superior environmental performance show a positive relationship with differentiation advantages that yield price premiums. Participation in the CST program alone is not significantly related to higher prices and higher sales. The evidence also indicates that participation in

	<p>the CST program was significantly related to government monitoring, trade association membership and hotels' focus on 'green' consumers.</p>
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Date:		Entry Number:	
Case Study Name:	<p>Chief Executive Officers and Voluntary Environmental Performance:</p>		

	Costa Rica's Certification for Sustainable Tourism
Author:	Jorge Rivera
Document Type:	Journal article
Year:	2005
Language:	English
Document Location:	Costa Rica's Certification for Sustainable Tourism
Full Citation:	Jorge Rivera (2005). Chief Executive Officers and Voluntary Environmental Performance: Costa Rica's Certification for Sustainable Tourism. Pg 1-42.
Region:	Central America
Country:	Costa Rica
Ecosystem Type:	Seasonal tropical forest
Social Characteristics:	Indigenous community

Scale of Study:	Community, national
Resource Type:	Forestry, biodiversity conservation
Type of Initiative:	Community initiative, research driven-project
Community-Based Work:	Resource management, conservation
Keywords:	Costa Rica, conservation, sustainability, tourism
Summary:	<p>This study evaluates whether the education, environmental expertise, and nationality of firms' chief executive officers (CEOs) are associated with greater participation and environmental performance in a voluntary environmental program implemented in</p>

a developing nation.

Specifically, we collected data from the Certification for Sustainable Tourism (CST) program, a

voluntary initiative aimed at promoting beyond-compliance environmental performance by

hotels operating in Costa Rica. Our findings suggest that CEOs' level of formal education and

environmental expertise appear to be significantly associated with higher corporate participation

in voluntary programs and

also with higher beyond-compliance environmental performance

ratings.

Contrary to conventional expectations, CEOs from industrialized countries (as opposed

to developing countries) do not appear to show a statistically significant association with

participation in the CST program and with higher beyond-compliance environmental

performance.

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Date:		Entry Number:	
Case Study Name:	Climate Change and the Sustainability of Ski-based Tourism in Eastern North America: A Reassessment		
Author:	Daniel Scott , Geoff McBoyle , Alanna Minogue & Brian Mills		
Document Type:	Book chapter; journal article		
Year:	2006		
Language:	English		
Document Location:	Sustainable		

	tourism
Full Citation:	Daniel Scott , Geoff McBoyle , Alanna Minogue & Brian Mills (2006) Climate Change and the Sustainability of Ski-based Tourism in Eastern North America: A Reassessment, Journal of Sustainable Tourism, 14:4, 376-398
Region:	Eastern North America
Country:	Canada, USA
Ecosystem Type:	Boreal, wetlands and/or marshes
Social Characteristics:	Indigenous communities, urban communities
Scale of Study:	Community
Resource Type:	Fisheries, forestry, surface water, species conservation
Type of Initiative:	Community

	initiative, research driven-project
Community-Based Work:	Resource management, conservation, ecosystem restoration
Keywords:	Canada, climate change, skiing, United States, winter tourism
Summary:	The sustainability of skiing tourism has been repeatedly identified as vulnerable to global climate change. Earlier research, however, did not fully consider snowmaking as an adaptation strategy, which is integral to the ski industry in eastern North America. This study examines how it reduces the vulnerability of

ski areas to climate change in six study areas by developing a model to assess the impact of climate change on season length, probability of operations during critical tourism periods, snowmaking costs, and water requirements. It suggests that in the 2020s, even the warmest climate change scenario poses only a minor risk to four of the six ski areas. The reassessment for the 2050s period found that only the warmest scenario would jeopardise the sustainability

	<p>of three of the ski areas examined. The confluence of climatic changes and other non-climate business factors will advantage certain ski areas and likely result in further contraction and consolidation in this regional ski market.</p>
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Date:		Entry Number:	
Case Study Name:	<u>Timber, Tourists, and Temples: Conservation And Development In The Maya forest of Belize, Guatemala and Mexico</u>		
Author:	Richard B Primack, David Bray, Hugo A Galletti, Ismael Ponciano		
Document Type:	Book		
Year:	1997		
Language:	English		
Document Location:	Timber, Tourists and Temples		
Full Citation:	Richard B Primack, David Bray, Hugo A Galletti, Ismael Ponciano (1997). Timber, Tourists and Temples: Conservation and Development in the Maya Forest of Belize,		

	Guatemala and Mexico.
Region:	Central America
Country:	Belize, Guatemala, Mexico
Ecosystem Type:	Seasonal tropical forest
Social Characteristics:	Indigenous community
Scale of Study:	Community
Resource Type:	Forestry, species conservation
Type of Initiative:	Community initiative
Community-Based Work:	Resource management, conservation
Keywords:	Belize, Guatemala, Mexico, forest, temples, tourism
Summary:	Stretching across southern Mexico, northern Guatemala, and Belize, the Maya Forest, or Selva Maya, constitutes one of the last large blocks of tropical forest remaining in North and Central America. Home to Mayan-speaking people for more than 5,000 years, the region is also

	uncommonly rich in cultural and archaeological resources. Timber, Tourists, and Temples brings together the leading biologists, social scientists, and conservationists working in the region to present in a single volume information on the intricate social and political issues, and the complex scientific and management problems to be resolved there.
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Date:		Entry Number:	
Case Study Name:	Parks and Peoples: The Social Impact of Protected Areas		
Author:	Paige West, James Igoe and Dan Brockington		
Document Type:	Journal Article		
Year:	2006		
Language:	English		
Document Location:	Parks and Peoples		
Full Citation:	Paige West, James Igoe and Dan Brockington (2006). Parks and Peoples: The Social Impact of Protected Areas. Annu. Rev. Anthropol. 2006.35:251–77.		
Region:	Oceania, Africa, South America		
Country:	Australia, New Zealand, Brazil		
Ecosystem Type:	Arid and/ or semi-arid, seasonal tropical forest, protected area		
Social Characteristics:	Indigenous communities, Urban communities		
Scale of Study:	Community, national		
Resource Type:	Forestry, species conservation, biodiversity conservation, protected area		
Type of Initiative:	Research driven-project, community initiative, NGO		
Community-Based Work:	Resource management, development planning		
Keywords:	conservation, environment, virtualism, displacement, governmentality		
Summary:	<p>This review examines the social, economic, and political effects of environmental conservation projects as they are manifested in pro- tected areas. We pay special attention to people living in and dis- placed from protected areas, analyze the worldwide growth of pro- tected areas over the past 20 years, and offer suggestions for future research trajectories in anthropology. We examine protected areas as a way of seeing, understanding,</p>		

	<p>and producing nature (environment) and culture (society) and as a way of attempting to manage and control the relationship between the two. We focus on social, economic, scientific, and political changes in places where there are protected areas and in the urban centers that control these areas. We also examine violence, conflict, power relations, and governmentality as they are connected to the processes of protection. Finally, we examine discourse and its effects and argue that anthropology needs to move beyond the current examinations of language and power to attend to the ways in which protected areas produce space, place, and peoples.</p>
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CBRM Database

Date:		Entry Number:	
Case Study Name:	Tourism and Sustainable Community Development		
Author:	Derek Hall, Greg Richards		
Document Type:	Book		
Year:	2002		
Language:	English		
Document Location:	Tourism and Sustainable Community		

	Development
Full Citation:	Derek Hall, Greg Richards (2002). Business Economics: Tourism and Sustainable Community Development.
Region:	Europe, Asia
Country:	Portugal, Indonesia
Ecosystem Type:	Seasonal tropical forest, coral reef, wetlands and/or marshes
Social Characteristics:	Indigenous communities, urban communities
Scale of Study:	National, community
Resource Type:	Tourism/ Ecotourism
Type of Initiative:	Research driven-project, community initiative
Community-Based Work:	Conservation, resource management, development planning
Keywords:	Conservation, tourism, sustainability
Summary:	As the tourist industry becomes

increasingly important to communities around the world, the need to develop tourism in a sustainable manner has also become a primary concern. This impressive collection of international case studies addresses this crucial issue by asking what local communities can contribute to sustainable tourism, and what sustainability can offer these local communities in return. The role of the community in environmental, cultural and economic sustainability is highlighted in an extraordinary variety of contexts, ranging from inner-city Edinburgh to rural northern Portugal and the beaches of Indonesia. Individually, the investigations in this text present a wealth of

	original research and source material, while collectively, they illuminate and clarify the term 'community' - the meaning of which, it is argued, is vital to understanding how sustainable tourism development can be implemented in practice.
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Date:			Entry Number:	
Case Study Name:	Surf Tourism and Sustainable Development in Indo-Pacific Islands. I. The Industry and the Islands			
Author:	Ralf Buckley			
Document Type:	Research article			

Year:	2002
Language:	English
Document Location:	Sustainable tourism
Full Citation:	Ralf Buckley (2002). Journal of Sustainable Tourism: Surf Tourism and Sustainable Development in Indo-Pacific Islands. Vol. 10, No. 5, 2002
Region:	Indo-Pacific Islands
Country:	Hawaii
Ecosystem Type:	Arctic tundra
Social Characteristics:	Indigenous community, urban community
Scale of Study:	National, community
Resource Type:	Tourism/ ecotourism
Type of Initiative:	Community initiative, research driven-project
Community-Based Work:	Resource management, development planning
Keywords:	Surf tourism, sustainability, tourism, Indo-Pacific
Summary:	<p>Commercial surf tourism is recent in origin but is now a significant component of the worldwide adventure tourism sector .There are over 10 million surfers worldwide and a third of these are cash-rich, time-poor and hence potential tour clients. Most travel- ling surfers visit mainland destinations and are not distinguished from other tourists. Specialist surfing boat charters and lodges are most prevalent in Indo-Pacific islands. In the smaller reef is lands, growth in tourism carries risks to drinking water and subsistence fisheries. There risks are easily overcome, but only if appropriate waste and sewage management technologies are installed. In the larger rock islands, nature and adventuretourismmayprovideaneconomicalternativetologgingandplantationagri- culture. Cultural impacts can occur in either type of island. As with most types of adventure tourism, the commercial surf tourism industry in the Indo-Pacific is strongly linked to the clothing, fashion and entertainment industries, and marketed through specialisturfingmagazinesandsurfingmedia.Fromatourismdevelopmentperspective, the trend is towards integrated ocean sports destinations which attract entire</p>

	families as well as individual surfers. Currently, however, marketing crossovers with other specialist ocean sports such as diving are far smaller than with other board sports such as snowboarding.
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Date:		Entry Number:	
Case Study Name:	Sustainable Tourism and Poverty Elimination		
Author:	Harold Goodwin		
Document Type:	Discussion paper		
Year:	1998		
Language:	English		
Document Location:	DFID/DETR Workshop on Sustainable Tourism and Poverty		
Full Citation:	Harold Goodwin (1998). DFID/DETR		

	Workshop on Sustainable Tourism and Poverty: Sustainable Tourism and Poverty Elimination.
Region:	Europe
Country:	UK
Ecosystem Type:	Streams/rivers, marshes, open water
Social Characteristics:	Urban communities
Scale of Study:	National
Resource Type:	Tourism/ecotourism
Type of Initiative:	Development project/ International development agency
Community-Based Work:	Resource management, development planning
Keywords:	Tourism, sustainability, poverty elimination.
Summary:	The UN Commission on Sustainable Development will discuss tourism in 1999. This paper has been produced in order to consult stakeholders on the development of UK

policy on sustainable tourism and poverty elimination. Central to the debate on tourism and development are the issues of how employment and other benefits to destination countries can be maximised at the local level, and how negative social and environmental impacts can be minimised. This paper addresses ways by which existing tourism to developing countries can be improved and new tourism developments planned, so as to maximise their contribution to local sustainable economic development and poverty elimination. Britain is the world's fourth largest buyer of international

	tourism. What contributions can it make to the development of sustainable tourism and poverty elimination?
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