

Supplementary 1:

FIELD GUIDE FOR THE RESEARCH PROJECT TOURISM AND SOCIO-ECOLOGICAL RESILIENCE IN THE SAN JUAN RIVER (NICARAGUA)

I. Data Collection Phase

A.- Tourism Development in the San Juan River

1. Delimitation of tourism activities, products and initiatives in the local context: local role in the management of tourism experiences
2. Characteristics of the different actors that participate in tourism experiences.
3. Identification of the different economic activities developed by local populations and their synergy or dysfunction with tourism projects
4. Insertion of the CBT in the general tourist sector
5. Leadership and history of local tourism development: origins, pioneering individuals and groups
6. External intervention in tourism development
7. Local tourism organization.
8. Analysis of the role of natural areas as "resources" for tourism
9. Appropriation of the tourist product
10. Articulation between tourism and other local productive sectors (local, family and individual levels). Delimitation of the productive activities of the groups involved in the tourism, considering their levels of multi-activity and the socio-economic flows that derive from them. In addition, a dialogue will be established between the practices derived from these activities and the discourses on nature that are maintained.
11. Tourism, territory, and landscape
12. Tourism in local daily life. Acceptance and/or rejection levels of local populations in relation to tourist activities
13. Material and symbolic dimension of tourism in local life: economic, social, political and cultural impact of tourism experiences in local contexts

B.- Governance of natural resources in the San Juan River

1. Mapping of the specific governance configuration in each case, identifying the network of norms and relationships, formal and informal, as well as the practices that regulate the main activities and the use of socio-ecological resources.
2. Resources and their access (private, public, common)
3. Formal and informal regulations on the use of the most relevant resources
4. Different levels of governance and their articulation
5. Tourism from the perspective of resources (complementarity, exclusivity)
6. Influence of tourist activities on content, channels and forms of governance
7. Levels of acceptance or rejection of protection policies linked to protected areas in local societies and degree of articulation between protection policies and locally based tourism companies

C.- Rhetoric of Nature in the San Juan River

1. Grossly to delimit the senses of nature locally
2. To delimit the discursive production on the nature especially associated to the tourist activities and especially to the CBT (of internal or external origin)
3. To delimit the discursive production on nature between groups outside and / or opposed to the development of tourism
4. Configure discursive production on nature as a political arena at the local level.
5. Discourses on nature and its relationship with the development of tourist practices

II. Analytical Phase in the Study Case of El Castillo

A. General characterization of the socio-ecosystem in which El Castillo is inserted

1. Analysis of relevant biophysical, climatic and ecosystem data and selection of indicators (of stock and flow) (secondary sources validated in fieldwork)
2. Analysis of data and relevant socio-economic and cultural indicators (of stock and flow) (secondary sources validated in fieldwork)
3. Mapping of governance configurations (formal and informal norms and relationships) in relation to ecosystem resources and productive activities (including CBT). All this linked to the driving forces (markets, climate ...) and the biophysical and socio-economic flows (practices) that these generate. (fieldwork and secondary sources)

B. Analysis of the transformations generated by the CBT in the El Castillo socio-ecosystem.

1. Socio-environmental consequences of tourist activities
2. Narrative logics around nature, as a legitimizing or delegitimizing element of tourism in the context of local societies
3. Comparison of the different rhetoric in relation to the nature of the actors that make up the local society and its correlation with productive practices and activities
4. Effect of the development of the TBL on the governance configurations described
5. Links between the evolution of specific governance systems and the rhetorical about nature developed in the population

C. Analysis of the characteristics of the CBT development model in El Castillo and its impact on the specific resilience of the tourism system and the general socio-ecosystem

1. El Castillo's tourist offer: local attractions
2. Origin of business and vicissitudes of its installation
3. Type of activity and profile of the clientele
4. Direct and indirect employment generated. Who works? (family members, permanent employees, seasonal employees, temporary employees)
5. Complementarity or exclusivity of the tourist activity
6. On tourism in El Castillo (general reflection on the local sector and also on the San Juan River)
7. Relations with other entrepreneurs, activities and tourist sectors of the town
8. Impressions on tourism governance in El Castillo