

**1****The cittaslow movement [Texto impreso] : opportunities and challenges for the governance of tourism destinations / Angelo Presenza, Tindara Abbate and Roberto Micera**

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición impresa y electrónica. Los datos para su localización y/o acceso electrónico están accesibles a través del enlace al título de la publicación.

References: p. 488

Abstract: This Research Note analyses the contribution of Cittaslow (slow city) to the governance of tourism destinations by promoting the “slowness” perspective and the concept of sustainable development at the local level. This movement strongly encourages policy-makers to orient its various efforts essentially to define and implement policies, activities and initiatives for sustaining economic development, social well-being and environmental sustainability. In this way, it stimulates the improvement of quality of life for inhabitants and tourists of the involved destinations. Based on a qualitative analysis focused on “Cittaslow Association”, this study concentrates on opportunities and challenges for certified destinations as well as the linkages between practices defined by the Cittaslow Association and sustainable development. From a theoretical point of view, the Research Note contributes to destination development literature, offering significant highlights on the governance of tourism destinations. From a managerial point of view, it supports policy-makers underlining the main opportunities and challenges for a tourism destination in being certified as Cittaslow.

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**2****Community participation and empowerment in rural post-communist societies [Texto impreso] : lessons from the leader approach in Pomerania, Poland / Marianna Strzelecka and Bruce E. Wicks**

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición impresa y electrónica. Los datos para su localización y/o acceso electrónico están accesibles a través del enlace al título de la publicación.

References: p. 395-397

Abstract: Empowerment, community participation and social capital have all been heavily researched within tourism development, yet few have looked at how they apply in a postcommunist rural society. Filling the gap, this work helps to understand the community participation and empowerment in rural post-communist communities. The study demonstrates that despite there being an agreement that sustainable tourism development must consider residents’ needs and involve them in planning processes, empowering communities in the post-communist Central and Eastern Europe (CEE) setting is challenging owing to the unique political culture of the CEE. The qualitative approach was used to better capture tourism stakeholders’ perspectives and experiences of challenges to community participation in tourism development in a postcommunist setting.

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**3****Developing a tourist destination Brand value [Texto impreso]: the stakeholders' perspective / Ann Suwaree Ashton**

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición impresa y electrónica. Los datos para su localización y/o acceso electrónico están accesibles a través del enlace al título de la publicación.

References: p. 408-410

Abstract: Many countries advertise their natural resources or other attractions, but differentiating one destination from others is also important. Destination brand value has been acknowledged as a crucial component tool for competitive advantage in tourist destination development. This paper investigates this issue in Southland, New Zealand. The methodology for this study employs a qualitative approach using face-to-face interview technique and a content analysis was used to analyse data. Results revealed that the key components to be considered for destination brand value development are a variety of products: services with high quality at the best price, convenience of consumption, interaction with ethnic groups and locals giving an insight into the destination's history and culture, and unique activities with memorable life-time experiences. The findings of this study provide the theoretical and managerial contributions of a destination brand value development.

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**4****Stakeholder perceptions of the role of low-cost carriers in insular tourism destinations [Texto impreso] : the case of Cyprus / Anna Farmaki and Andreas Papatheodorou**

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición impresa y electrónica. Los datos para su localización y/o acceso electrónico están accesibles a través del enlace al título de la publicación.

References: p. 429-432

Abstract: Low-cost carriers (LCCs) may yield several benefits to destinations including increased tourist arrivals, improved destination competitiveness and enrichment of regional economies. Governments in several destinations, particularly insular tourism destinations, have acted as proponents towards LCCs offering attractive subsidisation schemes. Nonetheless, the degree to which LCCs contribute to tourism development remains questionable. Using semi-structured interviews with industry stakeholders, the aim of this paper is to explore the supply-side perceptions of the impacts of LCCs on the tourism industry of Cyprus. Findings reveal concerns over the influence of LCCs on the development of the island's tourism industry. Whilst air transport inherently impacts tourism development, this study concludes that demand-related issues and government policies interact to shape the environment in which LCCs operate, and consequently, affect tourism development. This paper concludes by highlighting the narrowing gap between different airline types and proposes that further research on the changing environment in aviation is conducted.

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**The tourism structures in central Vietnam [Texto impreso] : towards a destination management organisation / Tatjana Hildebrandt and Rami Isaac**

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición impresa y electrónica. Los datos para su localización y/o acceso electrónico están accesibles a través del enlace al título de la publicación.

References: p. 476-478

Abstract: This study begins to fill the gap in tourism literature in examining the tourism structures from the perspective of a socialist-market economy with a single-party political system like Vietnam. At present, Central Vietnam (CV) has three different types of administrative layers and existing different tourism structures of destination management organisations (DMOs), like co-operations of public and private stakeholders in juxtaposition with each other, which do not achieve an effective target-oriented co-operation for enhancing the destination's competitiveness. Therefore, this paper aims to analyse the existing organisational tourism structures in CV under the aspect of tourism stakeholder co-operation in order to find out which structures and types of co-operation appear as the most efficient ones in CV and which structures would add most value to the region, with the goal for enhancing tourism management in CV. The research process involved a field research as well as in-depth interviews with public and private stakeholders in CV. The findings revealed that all stakeholders perceive CV as one destination. It is recommended to establish one single "DMO CV" as Public Private Partnership, which shall be responsible for CV, with the tasks including sustainable tourism development and to position CV as a strongly competitive destination.

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**Tourism through the gaze of Stakeholders [Texto impreso] : the case of Óbidos Lagoon in Portugal / Cátia Filipa Cerqueira Rebelo ... [et al.]**

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición impresa y electrónica. Los datos para su localización y/o acceso electrónico están accesibles a través del enlace al título de la publicación.

References: p. 461-462

Abstract: Coastal lagoons are valued and sensitive ecosystems often threatened by human pressure. In our study, we focused on the development of local activities in the Óbidos lagoon and we aimed to understand the stakeholders' view about the best solutions for local development. Stakeholders were divided into residents, tourists and groups of interest, and surveys and interviews were applied. The results indicated that although the lagoon is considered a dynamic economical resource for the local economy communities, tourism was identified by all stakeholders as the strategic tool for development in the lagoon. These results suggest the urgency to promote sustainable guidelines for the local tourism development.

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**Understanding the historical and geographical contexts of food festival tourism development [Texto impreso] : the case of the Tatebayashi Noodle Grand Prix in Japan / Sangkyun Kim**

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición impresa y electrónica. Los datos para su localización y/o acceso electrónico están accesibles a través del enlace al título de la publicación.

References: p. 444-446

**Abstract:** This study aims to examine the extent to which a region's food heritage and its themed food festival have been staged for successful community development in the Japanese context, from a festival tourism development perspective. Under examination is the case study of the Tatebayashi Noodle Grand Prix festival, an annual food festival that has been hosted by the city of Tatebayashi in Gunma prefecture, Japan, since 2011. The results indicate that distinctive and unique regional food and foodways as intangible cultural heritage have become an invaluable source of regional festival tourism development. The festival itself serves as a platform from which local communities have (re)negotiated and retained their regional and cultural identities associated with their heritage and history of udon noodle production. It is also regarded as showcasing an enhanced sense of belonging and community pride. Of particular note is the voluntary participation of younger generations of the community, for whom the festival played a vital role in their self-education to better understand their roots, identities and traditions that should be preserved and continued throughout the generations. It also provided an opportunity for them to celebrate and support the traditions and practices associated with their cultural food heritage which was in danger of being lost.

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