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Analysing residential preferences for urban redevelopment in tourism destinations [Recurso electrónico] : an application of choice experiments / Bart Neuts and Dominique Vanneste

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición electrónica. Su acceso electrónico es a través del enlace de 'Acceso al documento'.

References: p. 162-165

Abstract: In a number of European heritage cities, concerns are raised that tourism has become unsustainable and that a city space is created – by design or organically – which primarily caters to visitors. In order to preserve a vibrant mix between visitors and locals, development strategies need to recognize residents' preferences. This paper introduces a discrete choice experiment to identify preferences of different residential groups in Amsterdam. Findings show that all resident groups attach high value to green areas and the improvement of commercial establishments. On the other hand, additional public transportation is only favoured by users residing outside of the historic centre. The potential for overcrowding is an ongoing concern, specifically for local residents. The findings reveal the need to account for individual variations in preferences and to reconcile the potentially conflicting objectives of cities of increasing local liveability, while creating, at the same time, an attractive visitor environment.

Tourism planning and development. -- 2020, v. 17, n. 2, march, p. 147-165

1. Discrete choice experiments 2. Urban tourism 3. Entrepreneurial city 4. Residential preferences 5. Urban redevelopment

2

Co-management of capitals for community wellbeing and sustainable tourism development [Recurso electrónico] : a conceptual framework / Muhammad Shoeb-Ur-Rahman ... [et al.]

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición electrónica. Su acceso electrónico es a través del enlace de 'Acceso al documento'.

References: p. 234-236

Abstract: A broader view of sustainable tourism development is becoming increasingly apparent, in which the discourse of sustainability has been extended to include notions of tourism/community capitals, sustainable livelihoods, quality of life (QoL) and community wellbeing. This research note employs a qualitative literature review approach to set out a conceptual framework by revisiting the existing Sustainable Livelihood Framework for Tourism (SLFT). The framework contributes to the existing sustainable tourism development and/or destination development literature by introducing "co-management" as a balanced decision-making tool (representing transforming structures and processes) for destination resources (being referred as capitals). In so doing, the governance aspects of tourism destination resources are underpinned with a view to generating sustainable livelihood outcomes. From an operational perspective, the framework allows policy makers to think of alternative structures at destination level to create sustainable livelihood impacts and thereby facilitate sustainable development of tourism.

Tourism planning and development. -- 2020, v. 17, n. 2, march, p. 225-236

1. Co-management 2. Capitals 3. Sustainable livelihoods framework 4. Sustainable tourism development 5. Decision-making 6. Community wellbeing

3**Integrated management in tourism [Recurso electrónico] : the role of coopetition / Adriana F. Chim-Miki, Pino Medina-Brito and Rosa M. Batista-Canino**

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición electrónica. Su acceso electrónico es a través del enlace de 'Acceso al documento'.

References: p. 144-146

Abstract: The paper explores the nature of integrated management placing attention on the role of coopetition in the destination management. Integrated management is a type of governance based on interorganizational coopetition networks aimed at improving competitiveness. An exploratory qualitative based on multi-case analysis of two Brazilian tourism destinations examined the social organization of the tourism sector, the characteristics of networks and their practices, and production relations. Four categories of analysis were verified, namely Policy, Process, Activity, management and Resolution was verified. Data were obtained from three sources: interviews with managers of tourism associations and entrepreneurs, non-participant observation, and content analysis of documents. The comparative study reveals important differences in integrated management are due to the consolidation of coopetition networks, which work as a central hub to facilitate integrated management.

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1. Integrated management 2. Coopetition 3. Tourism destination 4. Destination competitiveness governance model

4**Sustainable tourism practices in indigenous communities [Recurso electrónico] : the case of the Peruvian Andes / Carla Barbieri, Sandra Sotomayor and Claudia Gil Arroyo**

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición electrónica. Su acceso electrónico es a través del enlace de 'Acceso al documento'.

References: p. 222-224

Abstract: The Peruvian government has supported community-based tourism (CBT) for the last ten years seeking to improve the well-being of marginalized rural communities sustainably. Yet, the notion of sustainability among these CBT providers has not been formally assessed, nor the impact of different managerial models in such a notion. Thus, we interviewed members of seven CBT initiatives operating in the Peruvian Andes to evaluate their level of understanding of sustainability and their awareness of the impacts their activities produce. Analysis yielded five themes and 17 subthemes which altogether illustrate interviewees' understanding of sustainability attained throughout their path of developing CBT. Findings revealed these CBT initiatives implement many sustainable practices, likely due to the training they receive from supporting agencies. Notably, they assert CBT should remain complementary to agricultural livelihoods as to allow benefits to outweigh negative impacts. Findings also show management and networking inefficiencies in need of improvement to increase sustainability.

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1. Sustainability 2. Tourism impacts 3. Networks 4. Peru 5. Community-based tourism

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Tourism governance in transition period [Recurso electrónico]: restructuring Kenya's tourism administration from centralized to devolved system / Rayvisic Mutinda Ndivo and Roselyne N. Okech

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición electrónica. Su acceso electrónico es a través del enlace de 'Acceso al documento'.

References: p. 184-186

Abstract: This study sought to examine the efficacy of tourism administration within Kenya's devolved system of government. The study was based on content analysis of official documents and websites from the national and county governments in Kenya. Nine counties out of the 47 were further purposively selected for analysis of the tourism functionalities undertaken by the county governments. Data were analysed using thematic data analysis based on predetermined research questions. The study found out that whereas the role of both levels of government in Kenya's tourism development is clearly identified, gaps exist that would hamper coordinated development of a competitive tourism industry in the country. This study thus identifies a number of lessons for tourism administration restructuring for destinations transiting from centralized to decentralized government system including the need for a clear delineation of tourism development functions between national and devolved government units, institutional and functional alignment between national and devolved government levels, a clear coordination mechanism between the tourism development mandates of the two levels of government, need to standardize tourism administration and development institutional framework and functions across the devolved units, and the need for capacity building of the devolved units during the transition point.

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1. Tourism administration 2. Centralized vs decentralized administration 3. Regulatory theory 4. Destinations in transition 5. Tourism in Kenya

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Winescape's aesthetic impact on lodging room prices [Recurso electrónico] : a spatial analysis of the Douro Region / Alexandre Guedes and João Rebelo

Este artículo se encuentra disponible en su edición electrónica. Su acceso electrónico es a través del enlace de 'Acceso al documento'.

References: p. 203-206

Abstract: This study estimates the local economic effects on lodging establishments' room prices of the winescape's aesthetic attributes, mostly shaped by the wine filière, combined with other fundamental situation, site-specific and online reputation factors. A semi-parametric geographically weighted regression model was applied to examine how lodging establishments' room prices vary in space. The hedonic pricing model was based on Booking.com's room rates of lodging establishments located in the Douro region in Portugal, a monocultural environment, which is predominantly rural and dominated by vineyards, combining small towns with a hybrid urban-rural character. The results suggest that landscape factors, which encapsulate structural features of the Douro wine region, exert a statistically significant effect on lodging establishments' room prices.

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1. Winescape 2. Lodging room price 3. Hedonic pricing method 4. Geographically weighted regression 5. Douro