

# Community-Based Cultural Tourism and Local Economic Development: A Data-Driven Management Analysis

M. Mejail<sup>1</sup>, B.K. Nestares<sup>2</sup>, L. Gravano<sup>3</sup>, E. Tacconi<sup>4</sup>, G.R. Meira<sup>5</sup>, A. Desages<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1-6</sup>Centro de Investigacion y Desarrollo de Tecnologias Aeronauticas (CITeA) Fuerza Aerea Argentina Las Higueras, Cordoba, Argentina, Email: [Mejail.mej@ing.unrc.edu.ar](mailto:Mejail.mej@ing.unrc.edu.ar)

Article Info	ABSTRACT
<p><b>Article history:</b></p> <p>Received : 14.05.2025 Revised : 10.06.2025 Accepted : 16.07.2025</p>	<p>CBCT has been found to be one of the effective strategies of facilitating sustainable tourism and improving the economies of the locals. CBCT aims to ensure that tourism can produce similar inclusive economic benefits and help preserve cultural heritage through the use of a pluralist approach by placing local communities at the heart of tourism planning and management. There is however limited empirical evidence on its economic effects especially in a managerial approach. This paper will provide a descriptive and exploratory analysis of the correlation between community-based cultural tourism and local economic growth in the chosen cultural tourism destinations based on available data on the topic. Primary data consisted of household survey and stakeholders questionnaires, and they were supplemented by secondary tourism and economic statistics. An important set of CBCT indicators, such as community participation, cultural activity intensity, and ownership of tourism enterprises at the local level were analysed in line with economic development indicators, namely household income, job creation, and diversification of livelihoods. The correlation, trend and descriptive statistics methods were used to investigate tourism activities and their associations with economic outcomes. These findings suggest that the community in which the cultural tourism is individually more active and whose cultural tourism programme is managed locally has better economic results, especially in employment rates and increase of income. The results show relevance of participatory style of management and tourism models rooted in locals in maximization of development benefits. The research has made a contribution to the tourism and management literature because it offers empirical evidence of the economic significance of CBCT and also has implications to the policymakers and tourism planners who seek to develop broad and sustainable cultural tourism plans.</p>
<p><b>Keywords:</b></p> <p>Community-based cultural tourism; Local economic development; Tourism management; Community participation; Cultural heritage; Sustainable tourism; Descriptive and exploratory analysis</p>	

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Community-based cultural tourism (CBCT) has become a topic of growing concern as a form of tourism development that focuses on local inclusion, cultural conservation and equitable economic development system. Contrary to the models of mass tourism, CBCT puts the focus of tourism planning, management, and benefit-sharing activities on the communities and as a result, tourism activities can be matching the cultural values and the social constructs of the local people [7], [16]. Over the past few years, CBCT has been actively advocated in the developing and culturally diverse areas as a way of ensuring sustainable tourism as well as empowering the host communities [17].

Cultural heritage is a very important attribute in tourism experience, and it is one of the major

boosts of local economic growth. Traditional practises, festivals, crafts, and historical sites constitute part of heritage that may be used in the form of heritage tourism to draw visitors and provide them with revenue and job opportunities as well as create business opportunities to locals [1], [4]. Empirical research has demonstrated that sound management of cultural tourism can have some positive effect on the economic prosperity of a local area yet such effects can be different depending on the nature of the community involvement and management efficiency [1], [5]. The way that cultural heritage tourism can be transformed into concrete economic results thus continues to be a subject of research interest.

Irrespective of the increasing usage of the CBCT initiatives, there are still a number of management issues. They are low community capacity, unequal

distribution of benefits, poor governance, and lack of exploiting data in decision-making [6], [8]. Past research emphasises that the CBCT initiatives can be unsuccessful in the provision of the economic and social benefits in the long-term without proper management frameworks and evidence-based planning [2], [10]. Consequently, there is a growing demand of data-driven assessments that critically measure the correlation between the practises of CBCT and the local economic development outcomes.

It is on this backdrop that the current study proposes to research and give a descriptive and exploratory and data driven investigation of community based cultural tourism and its role in improving the local economic development. The paper concentrates on the important CBCT behaviours like the involvement of community, local ownership and the degree of cultural activity and studies how these elements have been associated with economic development indicators such as the household income, employment creation and livelihood diversification [9], [13]. The research questions that will serve as the main guide of the study include: (i) what is the current situation with the community-based cultural tourism development in the area under study and (ii) how CBCT is related to local economic development outcomes?

The rest of the paper is organised in the following way. Section 2 is a literature review of the existing literature regarding community based cultural tourism, cultural heritage and local economic development. Section 3 explains the area of study and sources of data. Section 4 displays the research methodology and the analytical approach. The empirical findings are presented and discussed in section 5. Section 6 is used to lay out management and policy implications, and limitations and directions of future research are in Section 7. Lastly, there is Section 8 that is a wrap up of the paper.

## 2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Community-based cultural tourism (CBCT) is generally known as a participatory development model of tourism that centres on local management of destinations, culture conservation and fair distribution of benefits. In concept, CBCT incorporates the aspect of cultural heritage resources into the tourist tourism activities that are also being planned and managed by local communities. This model is opposite to the traditional mass tourism whereby community participation, social inclusion and sustainability are considered important as opposed to foreign ownership and profit maximisation [7], [16]. The proponents of CBCT maintain that it can also increase the authenticity of tourism experiences,

add to the host communities cultural identity and social cohesions [17].

One of the main features of CBCT is the participation of community members in the decision-making processes surrounding tourism planning, tourism operations and tourism governance. It has been established that community involvement is a very important factor in cultural sustainability as it promotes local ownership of the heritage resources and it tends to mitigate the problem of cultural commodification [3], [8]. Empirical studies indicate that on meaningful community participation, CBCT projects stand a better chance of maintaining cultural values, albeit modifying to meet the emerging tourism needs [12]. The level of participation in destinations, however, differs considerably, usually depending on the institutional capability, social capital, and the availability of resources [9]. Table 1 provides a summary of major conceptual viewpoints and empirical studies carried on by earlier researches on the community based cultural tourism, with an understanding of the more frequently occurring indicators in measuring the consequences of participation, sustainability and development.

In addition to preservation of culture, CBCT has been scrutinised more in the context of local economic development. It is argued that cultural tourism tends to be marketed as a driver of tourism-led development through creation of job opportunities, enhancement of household income, and encouragement of local entrepreneurship to grow [1], [4]. Research evidence on heritage tourism suggests that tourism-related economic gains are most vigorous when local communities own and control tourism resources and services, including homestays, guiding services and cultural performances [5], [13]. Rural and coastal communities were discovered to become less vulnerable in their economic activities because of income diversification by tourism especially where traditional means of livelihood are threatened [14], [15]. However, not all the economic effects of cultural tourism are positive and its outcomes are related to governmental institutions, market penetration, and management efficiency [1].

The performance of CBCT initiatives is mainly determined by the management and governance. CBCT governance ought to have the ability to integrate or synchronise various stakeholders such as community organisations, local authorities, tourist agencies and non-governmental organisations [6]. Weak institutions and low managerial capacity tend to lead to inequality in benefits and clashes amongst the stakeholders and reduces the long-term sustainability of CBCT projects [2]. It has also been noted that empowerment-oriented management strategies

aimed at strengthening the local decision-making, skills building, and financial and institutional support may be considered crucial in the instance of this research [10], [11]. The aspect of gender inclusiveness and social equity has become an important aspect of CBCT governance and cases in which women and marginalised groups should be equitably advantaged by tourism development have been questioned [11], [13].

Although there is an increasing literature on CBCT, there are still a number of research gaps. Most of the available research places a lot of emphasis on qualitative case studies or perception-based studies, which do not generalise the results of the research and instead hardly provide information on the quantifiable economic outcome [9], [12]. In addition, data-based paradigms that clearly

connect CBCT indicators, i.e., community participation, the level of cultural activity, and communal ownership with tangible economic development indicators, i.e., income growth, employment generation, and enterprise development are lacking [4], [5]. To fill these gaps the current study will take a descriptive and exploratory, data-driven methodology to discuss the connexion of the community-based cultural tourism to the local economic development. This study brings together CBCT indicators and economic metrics in a single state of analysis and thus adds to a more systematic knowledge regarding how community-based cultural tourism can promote inclusive and sustainable local development.

**Table 1.** Summary of selected studies on community-based cultural tourism and economic development

Author(s)	Study Focus	Methodology	Key Findings
Mtapuri&Giampiccoli (2019)	Conceptual foundations of CBCT	Conceptual analysis	CBCT emphasizes local control, participation, and equitable benefit-sharing
Zielinski et al. (2020)	Drivers and barriers of CBCT	Comparative case studies	Community capacity and governance strongly influence CBCT success
Musavengane& Kloppers (2020)	Social capital in CBCT	Qualitative analysis	Strong social capital enhances community resilience and tourism outcomes
Cerisola& Panzera (2025)	Heritage tourism and prosperity	Econometric analysis	Cultural tourism can improve local prosperity under effective management
Galluccio & Giambona (2024)	Cultural heritage & development	Sustainability indicators	Heritage contributes to long-term economic sustainability
Ngo & Creutz (2022)	Sustainability of CBCT	Case study	Community participation is key to sustainable tourism development
Pang et al. (2024)	Pro-poor tourism outcomes	Empirical analysis	CBCT supports income distribution and local livelihoods

### 3. Study Area and Data Description

It was a research in a culturally diversified community-based tourist destination that had a great concentration of both tangible and intangible cultural resources. The subject of the study includes a cluster of local communities in which traditional activities, cultural celebrations, native knowledge, artisanship, and other heritage sites are the main attractions of tourists. The region is mainly rural/coastal geographically, there is minimal industrial growth and the country is heavily reliant on agriculture as well as fisheries and informal economic activities. Over the past few years, cultural tourism has become a significant secondary source of livelihood due to the growing tourist demand to experience cultural authenticity and local operated tourism products.

Socio-economically, the local population is mainly diversified households that have small size sources

of income. Through community-based cultural tourism (CBCT), activities which are closely aligned to tourism like homestays, cultural shows, local guiding services, handicrafts and food services have continued to grow steadily. Community groupings in partnership with the local authorities and tourism players are the major organisers and managers of these activities. Figure 1 gives the spatial context of the analysis and shows how the study communities and the main cultural tourism sites are located, pointing to the concentration around the cultural assets and settlements and tourism infrastructure.

The research method is mixed data with both primary and secondary data to help in the descriptive and exploratory analysis. The structured household survey and semi-structured interviews with the key stakeholders in the household (community leaders, tourism

entrepreneurs, cultural practitioners, and local officials) were used to collect primary data. The survey of the household targeted to record information about the involvement in the CBCT activities, income generated through tourism, the creation of employment and diversification of livelihood. The interviews were used to develop some qualitative insights in governance arrangements, management practises, and perceived economic benefits of cultural tourism. The secondary data were acquired through official tourism statistics, records by local governments, development reports and published documents related to tourism performance and socio-economic conditions in the area of study. These sources were used to supplement the leading data with the contextual information about tourist arrivals, cultural events, and economic data on the locals in recent years. The sampling had been pursued in a purposive and stratified method in order to cover the households directly engaged into the cultural tourism and those indirectly influenced by development of tourism. The ultimate sample size was selected in accordance with the availability and accessibility of respondents as well as the necessity to represent differences among the various groups in the community and tourism activities.



**Fig. 1.** Geographic location of the study area showing key community-based cultural tourism sites and infrastructure.

#### 4. METHODOLOGY

The research design it follows is original research design, which is formed through descriptive and exploratory techniques of analyses in order to investigate the relationship between community-based cultural tourism (CBCT) to the local economic development. The descriptive method is applied to report the existing situation and nature of CBCT operations and economic situation in the area of study, whereas the exploratory approach allows defining the pattern and relationship between tourism related measure and economic performance. These two designs are suitable

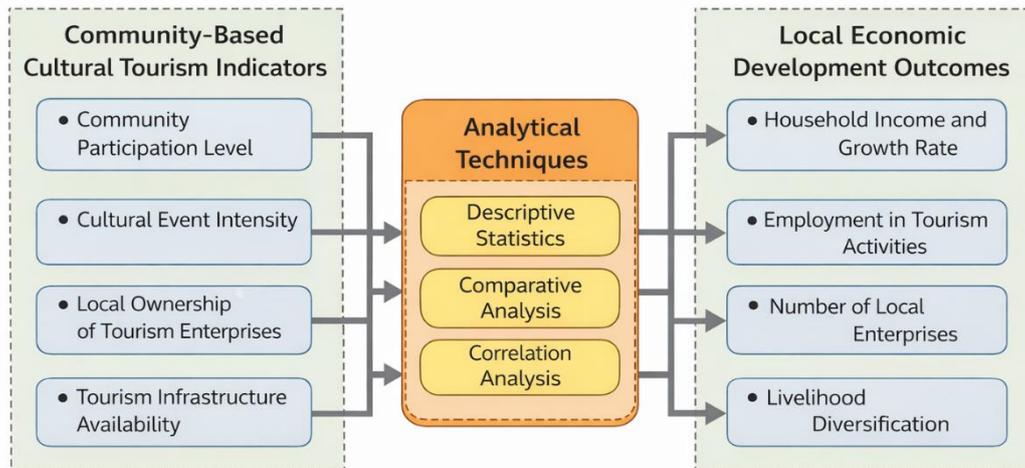
considering the purpose of the study, which is to present a data-based but non-causal evaluation of the CBCT performance especially in a setting where the availability of experimental or longitudinal data is scarce.

The analysis paradigm applied to the work combines the major aspects of community-based cultural tourism with quantifiable economic growth results. CBCT indicators are being conceptualised as affecting the local economic development along the participation, ownership, and cultural activity intensity pathways as depicted in Figure 2. The CBCT indicators that will be used in this research are the frequency and the intensity of the cultural events and activities, the local ownership of the tourism businesses and the provision of the tourism related infrastructure like accommodations, transport network and visitor amenities. These markers are indicative of the social and managerial dimensions of CBCT, which are prominently represented in the literature, and are also the ones that focus towards the dynamic of how community-based tourism practises.

In order to measure the development levels in the local economy, a combination of economic indicators was identified to measure both the direct and indirect effects of tourism. These are income gained by households of tourism based sources, and income acquisition rates in the past years, employment creation in the industry and adjacent ones, quantity of locally owned small and micro tourism enterprises and livelihood diversification indicators. These indicators together offer a more detailed picture regarding the role of CBCT to enhance the economic opportunities and live conditions vulnerability at the community level.

Data analysis is done in a multi-step process. Initially, there are descriptive methods of statistics like mean, percentages, and growth rate to sum up CBCT indicators and economic development indicators. The trend analysis is employed in the areas where there are time variations that are used to study the variations in the levels of income and employment, and also the extent of tourism activities. Second, comparative analysis between communities and groups of stakeholders is done to define spatial and sectoral differences in the participation in CBCT and economic outcomes. Third, correlation analysis is used to develop the relations between CBCT indicators and the economic development measures and to provide some insight into the connexion between fluctuations in tourism practises and oscillations in economic performance. In formulated cases, certain indicators are normalised and clustered to form composite indices that reflect the intensity of the overall CBCT and level of economic

development and also are compared across the communities with ease.



**Fig. 2.** Analytical framework linking community-based cultural tourism indicators and local economic development outcomes.

## 5. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The findings suggest that community-based cultural tourism (CBCT) activities are not equally spread in the study area, but they depend on disparities in the cultural resource endowments, availability of the infrastructure, and the degrees of local community involvement. Communities that have cultural villages that have workable traditions with regular festivals and locally administered tourism services have stronger CBCT intensity than the peripheral communities. In Table 2, the descriptive statistics of the key CBCT indicators are reported, according to which there is a significant difference between the community participation rates and the intensity of cultural events across communities. The systems of governance are more of community oriented type where tourism committees and informal leadership groups take the lead in the organisation of activities and liaising with the local authorities. The results are consistent with those of the CBCT theory, which favours the significance of the local control and participatory government in the continuation of culturally based tourism projects.

On the economic development outcomes, the findings demonstrate that CBCT has a positive impact on household income, employment, and local enterprise development though the extent of effects varies among communities. Tourism based income is a major source of additional income to value-adding to the participating households especially with homestays, guiding services, handicraft production and cultural performances. The magnitude of employment spillage at the community level is high in areas of different intensities of tourism activities as full time and

seasonal jobs have been generated. The rising of micro and small tourism businesses are another indication that CBCT assists in the local entrepreneurship and diversification of the economy. Of these, the patterns align with the findings conducted on other comparable cultural tourism destinations where locally owned and controlled tourism has been proven to bolster livelihoods resilience and the prosperity of a community.

An ecstatic analysis of the correlation between CBCT simulates and economic development measure displays that there exist significant relationships between tourism practises and economic consequences. The results of the correlation indicate that the degree of participation and holding of the locality by communities relates to better level of income, more employment prospects, and more local enterprises. Figure 3 depicts trends patterns that indicate that communities that are experiencing a stable growth in CBCT activities exhibit more stabilised growth in income and employment patterns over time. These relationships underscore the importance of participatory and inclusive tourism practices, in converting cultural assets into real economic returns, as far as management is concerned. Although one cannot determine causality because of the descriptive process of the analysis, the perceived associations yield valuable information to the evidence-based tourism planning and management.

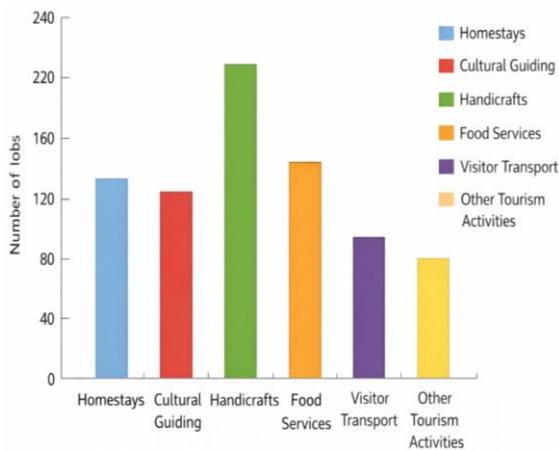
There is also a clear disparity in outcomes of the major community level and sector. The variations between villages are indications of disparity in terms of access to tourism infrastructure, connectivity of markets and institutional support.

The benefits of tourism are more concentrated sectorally within the accommodation, food services, and cultural performance activities and indirectly propagated to agriculture, fisheries, and local trade. The concept of equity comes into focus, given that the level of participation of women, youth, and marginalised communities is different in communities. Where inclusive participation is actively encouraged through CBCT initiatives whatever the area, it means that those benefits of tourism are more equally distributed, contributing to wider social and economic inclusion. The results are relevant to tourism management and sustainability. The community involvement proves to be a decisive point in achieving the maximum

benefit of the economy and the long-term sustainability of the CBCT projects. It is promoted by strong local interventions that improve ownership, accountability, and cultural authenticity, which improve economically. Simultaneously, the findings indicate that there is still a conflict of tension between cultural preservation and commercialization. Although tourism provides the incentives to keep the cultural practises, the excessive commercialization process may threaten the cultural value in case it is not managed properly. Good governance, inclusion in decision-making, and body of data monitoring is hence requisite in aligning the economic development goals and the cultural sustainability.

**Table 2.** Descriptive statistics of community-based cultural tourism indicators

Indicator	Mean	Standard Deviation	Minimum	Maximum
Community participation level (index)	0.63	0.14	0.35	0.85
Cultural event intensity (events/year)	8.4	3.1	3	15
Local ownership of tourism enterprises (%)	71.2	12.6	45.0	92.0
Tourism infrastructure availability (index)	0.58	0.17	0.30	0.88



**Fig. 3.** Distribution of employment across community-based cultural tourism activities.

**6. Management and Policy Implications**

The results of this paper are foundational to the importance of community involvement and local ownership of cultural tourism communities in providing the highest economic returns on community-based cultural tourism (CBCT). As a management approach, improvement of community-led tourism governance should be the priority. This includes empowering the local tourism committees, cooperatives, cultural groups to engage in the planning process, decision-making process and management and operational procedures. Tourism management, financial literacy and marketing training programmes can enhance the performance of the community institutions in managing tourism activities fairly and sustainably. It will be necessary to have clear governance frameworks and public systems of

benefit sharing so as to keep the stakeholders trustful and to ensure that the community is supportive of CBCT programmes in the long-term. Improving of local economic connectivity and value chains is also significant in terms of transforming cultural tourism practises into wider local developmental impacts. The tourism planners and managers are to establish closer ties between tourism enterprise and local entities like farmers, artisans, and transport and food suppliers. Promoting the utilisation of local inputs and services would raise the amount of value held in the community and decrease the economic leakage. Micro and small enterprise financing such as provision of credit, technical services and market information could also boost entrepreneurship as well as livelihood diversification associated with cultural tourism.

Policy wise, governments, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), and development agencies have a vital role to play in the creation of an enabling environment of CBCT. Community-based cultural tourism ought to be incorporated in the local and regional development plans of the policymakers, which must be in tandem with the aim of conserving the heritage and enhancing overall growth. Social policies must contribute to resourcing of the community and their involvement without compromising cultural integrity and environmental conservation. With the help of NGOs and development partners, the capacity building can be achieved, the collaboration between the stakeholders can be mediated, and the data-based monitoring systems can be used to monitor the impact of tourism over time. These measures can be combined to make

sure that community-based cultural tourism would provide a source of sustainable local economic development in addition to safeguarding the cultural heritage that could be passed down to the successive generations.

### 7. Limitations and Future Research Directions

In spite of its contributions, this study has a number of weaknesses that must be recognised. To begin with, the analysis is conducted using cross-sectional and mostly descriptive data that limit the possibility of providing the relationships between community-based cultural tourism (CBCT) indicators and the results of local economic development. Although the associations that are observed are informative in terms of patterns and relationships, they are to be viewed carefully. Second, the research uses some survey information that is self-reports and thus can be affected by recall bias or possible subjectivity especially with regards to income, employment and participation rates. Moreover, the limitation of data availability also predetermined the exclusion of some of their variables, which could also affect development outcomes locally, e.g., long-term tourism flows of revenues and informal economic activity.

The study is limited in both geographical and time-based scope as it considers a particular cultural tourism situation in point in time. Consequently, the discoveries might not readily be extrapolated to other areas having diverse cultural, institutional and market contexts. Future studies can also include these limitations by assuming the use of longitudinal research designs that would monitor the changes in CBCT activities and economic outcomes within a period. Longitudinal data would allow better evaluation of dynamic patterns and the sustainability of impacts of tourism-led development and allow a causal inference with quasi-experimental or panel data would be used.

It is also suggested that further studies should be carried out to utilise more sophisticated econometric and mixed-method research in further understanding of the effects of CBCT. Econometric methods like panel regression, difference-in-differences, or structural equation modelling would allow the difference between the effects of individual CBCT indicators on the outcomes in the economy. Mixed-method research combining quantitative with profound qualitative research would be more enlightening in terms of how the governance processes, power relations, and cultural aspects which influence tourism development should be. These methods would reinforce the evidenced based policymaking and would work towards a more holistic perception of the community based cultural tourism as a

medium of sustainable local economic development.

### CONCLUSION

The given research is a data-based descriptive and exploratory research on community-based cultural tourism (CBCT) and its role in local economic development, the critical role of which was played by community involvement, local ownership, and the intensity of cultural activity. The results suggest that CBCT can produce significant advantages of household mainstream and job creation and development of local micro- and small enterprises especially when the community trusts a very good participatory governance and cultural tourism practises. The study, through its systematic correlation of the CBCT indicators with the measurements used to identify economic development, would become valuable to the tourism, culture, and management literature by providing the empirical information about how the community-based cultural tourism models can help turn cultural assets into the form of tangible economic value. The research also gives emphasis to the need of planning and management based on data to put economic development goals and cultural preservation on par in such a way that effective governance and evidence-based decision is a plausible template to the long term sustainability and inclusiveness of community based cultural tourism projects.

### REFERENCES

1. Cerisola, S., & Panzera, E. (2025). Heritage tourism and local prosperity: An empirical investigation of their controversial relationship. *Tourism Economics*, 31(5), 964-983.
2. Curcija, M., Breakey, N., & Driml, S. (2019). Development of a conflict management model as a tool for improved project outcomes in community based tourism. *Tourism Management*, 70, 341-354.
3. Dłużewska, A., & Giampiccoli, A. (2021). Enhancing island tourism's local benefits: A proposed community-based tourism-oriented general model. *Sustainable Development*, 29(1), 272-283.
4. Galluccio, C., & Giambona, F. (2024). Cultural heritage and economic development: Measuring sustainability over time. *Socio-Economic Planning Sciences*, 95, 101998.
5. Gómez-Zapata, J. D., Herrero-Prieto, L. C., & Arboleda-Cardona, J. A. (2025). A choice experiment economic valuation of cultural heritage tourism ecosystems. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, 33(3), 591-612.
6. Heslinga, J., Groote, P., & Vanclay, F. (2019). Strengthening governance processes to

- improve benefit-sharing from tourism in protected areas by using stakeholder analysis. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, 27(6), 773-787.
7. Mtapuri, O., & Giampiccoli, A. (2019). Tourism, community-based tourism and ecotourism: a definitional problematic. *South African Geographical Journal= Suid-Afrikaanse Geografiese Tydskrif*, 101(1), 22-35.
  8. Musavengane, R., & Kloppers, R. (2020). Social capital: An investment towards community resilience in the collaborative natural resources management of community-based tourism schemes. *Tourism Management Perspectives*, 34, 100654.
  9. Ngo, T. H., & Creutz, S. (2022). Assessing the sustainability of community-based tourism: a case study in rural areas of Hoi An, Vietnam. *Cogent Social Sciences*, 8(1), 2116812.
  10. Nguyen, D. T. N., d'Hautesserre, A. M., & Serrao-Neumann, S. (2022). Intrinsic barriers to and opportunities for community empowerment in community-based tourism development in Thai Nguyen province, Vietnam. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, 30(4), 723-741.
  11. Nikjoo, A., Seyfi, S., & Saarinen, J. (2025). Promoting gender inclusivity through community-based tourism. *Annals of Tourism Research Empirical Insights*, 6(1), 100181.
  12. Oka, I., Murni, N. G. N. S., & Mecha, I. (2021). The community-based tourism at the tourist village in the local people's perspective. *GeoJournal of Tourism and Geosites*, 38(4), 988-996.
  13. Pang, Q., Hao, F., Xiao, H., & Bao, J. (2024). Community empowerment: Pro-poor tourism income distribution. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 106, 103764.
  14. Quang, T. D., Nguyen, Q. X. T., Nguyen, H. V., Dang, V. Q., & Tang, N. T. (2023). Toward sustainable community-based tourism development: Perspectives from local people in Nhon Ly coastal community, Binh Dinh province, Vietnam. *Plos one*, 18(10), e0287522.
  15. Van Tuyen, T., Uy, T. C., Le Phi Khanh, H., Phuong, L. T. H., Ha, H. D., Nga, L. T. T., & Dung, T. Q. (2023). Community-based tourism as social entrepreneurship promoting sustainable development in coastal communities: a study in Thua Thien Hue province, Central Vietnam. *Maritime Studies*, 22(1), 8.
  16. Yanes, A., Zielinski, S., Diaz Cano, M., & Kim, S. I. (2019). Community-based tourism in developing countries: A framework for policy evaluation. *Sustainability*, 11(9), 2506.
  17. Zielinski, S., Kim, S. I., Botero, C., & Yanes, A. (2020). Factors that facilitate and inhibit community-based tourism initiatives in developing countries. *Current Issues in Tourism*, 23(6), 723-739.