

EXPLORING RESEARCH TRENDS AND GAPS IN COMMUNITY-BASED SUSTAINABLE TOURISM: A BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS

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Community-based sustainable tourism (CBST) plays a vital role in aligning local empowerment with environmental conservation and economic development. There is a notable gap in literature specifically focusing on community-based sustainable tourism. This study presents a comprehensive bibliometric analysis to explore the research trends, thematic structures, and knowledge gaps in CBST literature. Drawing on 392 relevant publications, the analysis maps the growth of scholarly output from 2000 to 2024, identifies the most influential journals, authors, and institutions, and visualizes keyword co-occurrence and thematic clusters. Findings reveal that while CBST and ecotourism are central themes, research remains concentrated in a few geographic regions particularly Southeast Asia and Southern Africa with limited representation from Latin America, Central Asia, and parts of Africa. The Journal of Sustainable Tourism emerges as the leading source by impact and volume, with authors such as Giampiccoli and Mtapuri shaping discourse around participatory and locally driven tourism models. Thematic mapping shows core topics like ecotourism and sustainable development as foundational yet underdeveloped, while CBST occupies a well-structured niche. The study highlights the need for deeper theoretical refinement, expanded geographic focus, and exploration of emerging themes such as digital tourism and regenerative tourism. It calls for greater international collaboration to enrich the diversity and depth of CBST scholarship and practice.

Keywords: community-based sustainable tourism; bibliometric analysis; ecotourism; sustainable development; community participation

Introduction

Community-based sustainable tourism (CBST) is a model that integrates local communities into the tourism development process, emphasizing the sustainable use of natural and cultural resources. This approach aims to enhance the economic, social, and environmental well-being of local populations while preserving their cultural heritage and natural surroundings (Monika et al., 2024). CBST is particularly significant in developing countries, where it can drive community development and capacity-building, leading to place revitalization and empowerment (Mindzeng, 2018). The principles of CBST align closely with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly SDG 1 (No Poverty) and SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) (Jackson, 2025). By involving local communities in tourism activities, CBST fosters inclusive economic growth, empowers marginalized groups, and promotes cultural and environmental sustainability. This model encourages community participation from the earliest stages of tourism development, ensuring that local voices are heard and that tourism policies reflect the needs and values of the community (Pascoli, 2021a).

Despite its potential, CBST faces several challenges. Effective governance and community leadership are crucial for the success of CBST initiatives, as they help mobilize resources and ensure that tourism benefits are equitably distributed (Mokabe et al., 2024a). Additionally, there is a need for training in tourism and business management to reduce dependency on external stakeholders and enable communities to sustain their tourism enterprises independently (Cox et al., 2024). The involvement of local institutions and the interconnection between endogenous (local) and exogenous (external) forces are essential for the effective implementation of CBST. CBST also addresses environmental concerns by promoting responsible resource management, waste management, and biodiversity conservation (Chiwawa & Wissink, 2023). It aims to minimize the negative impacts of tourism on the environment and

local communities, thereby ensuring the long-term viability of the tourism industry (Maniktala & Sharma, 2024). Collaboration between government, tourism stakeholders, local communities, and NGOs is vital for achieving sustainable tourism goals and fostering inclusive growth (Chiwawa & Wissink, 2023). Community-based sustainable tourism represents a holistic approach to tourism development that prioritizes the well-being of local communities, the preservation of cultural heritage, and the conservation of natural resources. It requires active community participation, effective governance, and collaboration among various stakeholders to overcome challenges and achieve sustainable development (Polnyotee & Thadaniti, 2015).

Community participation is a cornerstone of CBT, emphasizing the involvement of local residents in tourism planning and decision-making processes. This participation fosters a sense of ownership and ensures that tourism development aligns with local values and needs (Pascoli, 2021a). For instance, in Eastern Indonesia, action research and the creation of tourism forums have been effective in moving community participation from passive to active, empowering locals to make informed decisions about tourism development (Cole, 2006).

Empowerment in CBT involves enhancing the social, cultural, and economic capacities of local communities. This can be achieved through leadership development, capacity-building initiatives, and ensuring that tourism benefits are equitably distributed among community members (Tariq, 2025). In rural areas of developing countries, such as the Bamiléké zone in Cameroon, community-based tourism initiatives have been instrumental in triggering local initiatives and empowerment through the interplay of endogenous and exogenous forces (Mindzeng, 2018).

Environmental sustainability is a critical aspect of CBT, aiming to balance tourism growth with ecological preservation. Community-driven ecotourism models, such as those in Ladakh, India, emphasize the importance of local engagement in fostering ecological resilience and cultural preservation

(Wani et al., 2025). Similarly, ecotourism in protected areas like the Chilika Wetland in India demonstrates the potential for ecosystem restoration and sustainable tourism practices through effective governance and stakeholder collaboration (Samal & Dash, 2024).

CBT contributes to local economic development by generating income, creating jobs, and supporting local businesses. This economic impact is particularly significant in rural and indigenous communities, where tourism can provide a vital source of revenue (Surla et al., 2025). For example, in rural wine destinations like Banoštor in Serbia, community-led tourism initiatives have enhanced destination competitiveness and ensured that economic benefits remain within the community (Cole, 2006). CBT research often focuses on settings such as developing countries, protected areas, and indigenous communities. These settings provide unique opportunities and challenges for implementing sustainable tourism practices (Pascoli, 2021b). For instance, in the Eastern Cape province of South Africa, community participation in tourism development faces challenges such as elitism, leadership conflicts, and lack of government support (Setokoe & Ramukumba, 2020). In contrast, the Himalayan region of Ladakh showcases successful community-driven ecotourism initiatives that align with Sustainable Development Goals (Wani et al., 2025). CBT research underscores the importance of community participation, empowerment, environmental sustainability, and local economic development in fostering sustainable tourism. These themes are particularly relevant in developing countries, protected areas, and indigenous communities, where tourism can play a transformative role in enhancing local livelihoods and preserving cultural and natural heritage (Mokabe et al., 2024b).

Research Gap

Existing bibliometric analyses in tourism research have been conducted broadly, covering various aspects of the field. These studies have utilized bibliometric methods to map trends, identify influential authors and institutions, and highlight emerging themes within tourism research. For instance, a comprehensive bibliometric analysis of tourism literature from 1994 to 2007 identified key influences and emerging themes such as health and safety of tourists, risk, and wine tourism (Benckendorff, 2009). Another study focused on the evolution of research on digital marketing and other relevant technologies in

tourism from 2009 to 2023, revealing patterns of publication growth and the incorporation of new keywords (Panigrahy & Verma, 2024). Additionally, a bibliometric analysis of sustainable tourism research from 1997 to 2021 identified significant contributions from various authors and institutions, and highlighted thematic clusters such as community-based tourism and the role of stakeholders (Prerana et al., 2024).

However, there is a notable gap in literature specifically focusing on community-based sustainable tourism. While some studies have touched upon community-based tourism and its impacts, they often do not delve deeply into this specific area. For example, a bibliometric review of sustainable community-based tourism analyzed 869 documents and identified research focus such as tourist and resident satisfaction, economic growth, and stakeholder participation (Krittayaruangroj et al., 2023). Another study examined the social and economic impacts of rural community-based tourism but highlighted the need for more robust methodological approaches to fully understand these effects

(Cordova-Buiza et al., 2025). Furthermore, a bibliometric analysis of sustainable tourism research identified community-based tourism as one of the thematic clusters but did not focus exclusively on it (Prerana et al., 2024).

Therefore, while there are numerous bibliometric analyses in tourism research, few specifically address community-based sustainable tourism. This indicates a gap in the literature that future research could aim to fill, providing a more comprehensive understanding of this important area within sustainable tourism.

Objectives of the Research

1. To examine the evolution and trends in scholarly publications on community-based sustainable tourism (CBST).
2. To identify the most influential journals, authors, and institutions contributing to CBST research.
3. To map the thematic structure and intellectual landscape of CBST research.

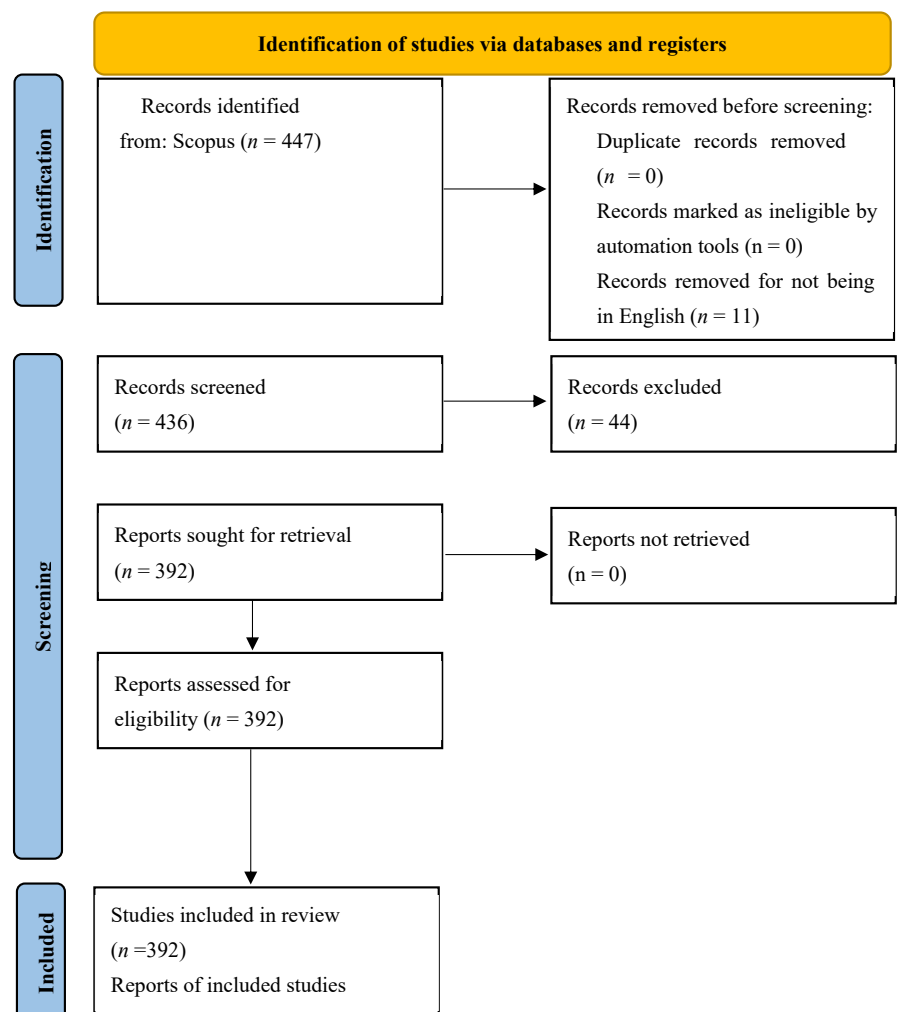


Figure 1 PRISMA Model

4. To uncover geographic and thematic gaps in the current CBST literature.
5. To recommend future research directions for advancing theory and practice in CBST.

Materials and Methods

The study used PRISMA approach as shown in Figure 1. Data was obtained from SCOPUS, which is a widely used and reliable source for scientific publications in economic and social sciences because it has broader coverage and citation count. The bibliometrix R package was used to carry out network analysis. Besides, VoS Viewer and Microsoft Excel were used for data presentation. The following search string was used ("community-based tourism" OR "community-based tourism" OR "CBT tourism") AND ("sustainable tourism" OR "ecotourism" OR "responsible tourism").

392 studies published between 2000 and 2024 were retrieved and analyzed. The next section shows the research findings.

Results

This section shows the results of the analysis.

Annual Scientific Production

The figure 2 below shows the annual production.

The annual scientific production in sustainable tourism research shows a clear upward trend over the past two decades. From 2000 to 2009, there was relatively low publication activity, with annual publications ranging between 0 and 6 articles. However, starting from 2010, a steady increase is evident, with notable growth in the number of publications each year. Between 2010 and 2015, annual production gradually rose from 9 to 18 articles, followed by a more rapid increase between 2016 and 2021, reaching peaks of 38 articles in 2019 and 44 articles in 2021. Although a slight dip occurred in 2022 and 2023 with 43 and 37 articles respectively, a remarkable increase is observed in 2024 with a record high of 60 articles. This growth trajectory indicates that sustainable tourism has gained significant scholarly attention especially in the last decade, reflecting the global prioritization of sustainability issues and the integration of tourism into sustainable development discourse. The recent spike in publications suggests a vibrant and expanding research field likely influenced by global policy agendas, such as the Sustainable Development Goals and increased awareness of tourism's environmental and social impacts

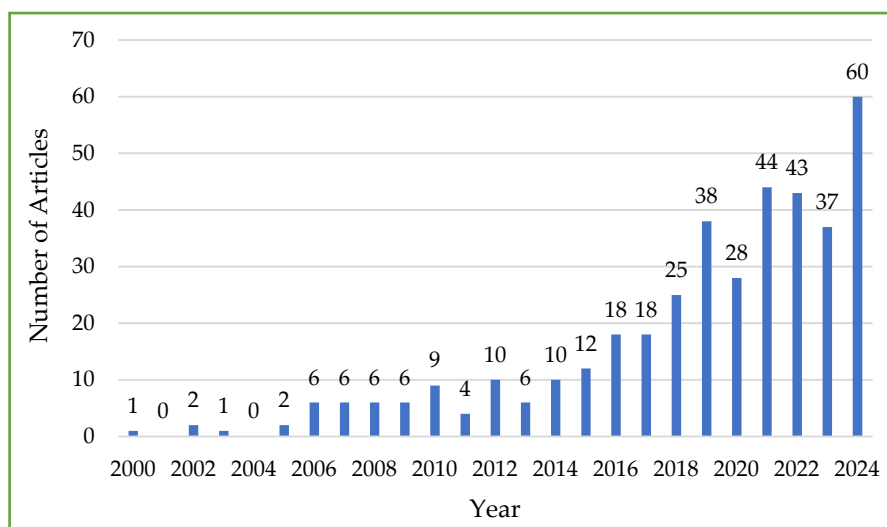


Figure 2 Annual Scientific Production

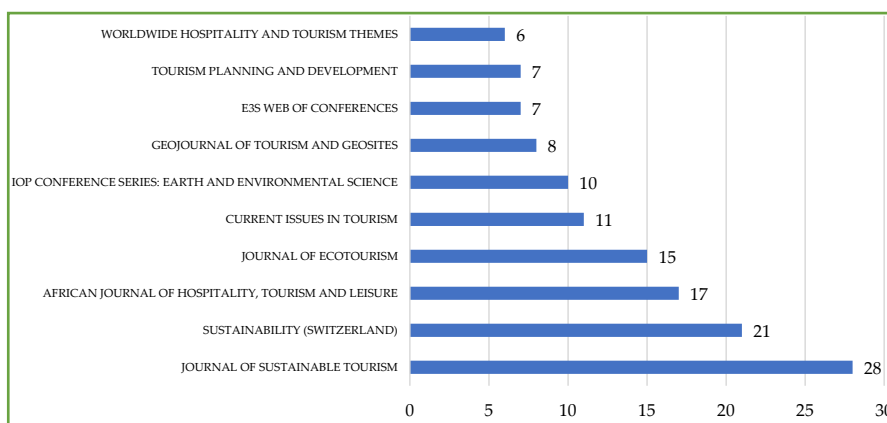


Figure 3 The Most Relevant Studies

Most Relevant Sources

Figure 3 shows the most relevant sources.

The analysis of the most relevant sources in sustainable tourism research shows that the Journal of Sustainable Tourism is the leading publication outlet, contributing 28 articles to the field. This dominance highlights its central role as a key platform for disseminating research on sustainable tourism topics. Sustainability Journal (Switzerland) also features prominently with 21 articles, reflecting its broad scope in sustainability-related research across disciplines, including tourism. Other notable sources include the African Journal of Hospitality, Tourism and Leisure (17 articles), Journal of Ecotourism (15 articles), and Current Issues in Tourism (11 articles), each providing substantial contributions to the discourse. Specialized journals such as GeoJournal of Tourism and Geosites, IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Sciences, and E3S Web of Conferences also

appear among the top sources, albeit with fewer publications. The diversity of sources indicates that sustainable tourism research is published across both specialized tourism journals and broader sustainability and environmental platforms. The presence of regional journals like the African Journal of Hospitality, Tourism and Leisure underscores growing scholarly engagement with sustainable tourism in specific geographic contexts, particularly in the Global South. Overall, these findings demonstrate a concentration of influential research within a few high-impact journals while also reflecting a broadening of publication venues in recent years.

Source Local impact H-Index

Figure 4 shows the source local impact H-index

The analysis of the source H-index shows that Sustainability (Switzerland) holds the highest impact within sustainable tourism research, with an H-index of 207. This reflects

its extensive scholarly output and strong citation performance. It is followed by the *Journal of Sustainable Tourism* (H-index = 150) and *Current Issues in Tourism* (H-index = 123), both of which demonstrate significant influence and visibility in the field. Other notable journals include the *Asia Pacific Journal of Tourism Research* (H-index = 70), *Tourism Planning and Development* (H-index = 51), and the *Journal of Ecotourism* (H-index = 50), all indicating substantial contributions to literature. Moderate impact is observed in sources like *Worldwide Hospitality and Tourism Themes* (H-index = 37), *Cogent Social Sciences* (H-index = 33), and *GeoJournal of Tourism and Geosites* (H-index = 29). The *African Journal of Hospitality, Tourism and Leisure*, with an H-index of 26, also contributes meaningfully to the discourse. Overall, the findings highlight that while many journals contribute to sustainable tourism research, a few, *Sustainability (Switzerland)* and the *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, have achieved notably higher scholarly influence through their citation performance.

Most Relevant Authors

Figure 5 shows the most relevant authors from the reviewed SCOPUS.

The analysis of the most relevant authors in sustainable tourism research identifies Giampiccoli A as the leading contributor, with 13 publications, making him the most prolific author in the field. This reflects his significant scholarly engagement, particularly in areas such as community-based tourism and tourism development in developing countries. Following Giampiccoli, Mtapuri O has published 7 articles, while Dłużewska A and Stone MT each have 5 publications. Several other authors, including Ernawati NM, Henama US, Mangope D, Spenceley A, Stone LS, and Strydom AJ, each contributed 4 publications. The distribution of author productivity suggests a relatively small core group of highly productive researchers, alongside a broader base of contributors with more modest publication counts. This pattern indicates that while the field benefits from a diverse authorship, a few key scholars have played a central role in shaping research on sustainable tourism, possibly serving as thought leaders or influencers in the development of the field.

Author Local Impact

Figure 6 shows the author's local impact.

The analysis of authors' local impact, measured by their h-index within the dataset, shows that Giampiccoli A holds the highest

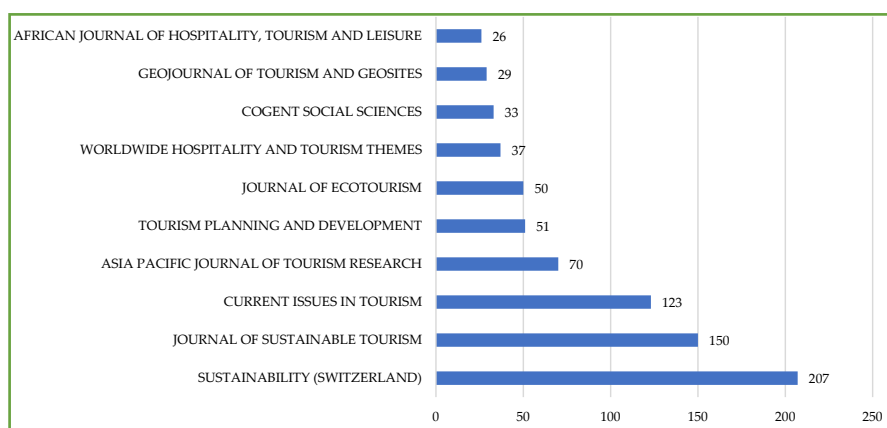


Figure 4 The Sources Local Impact H-Index

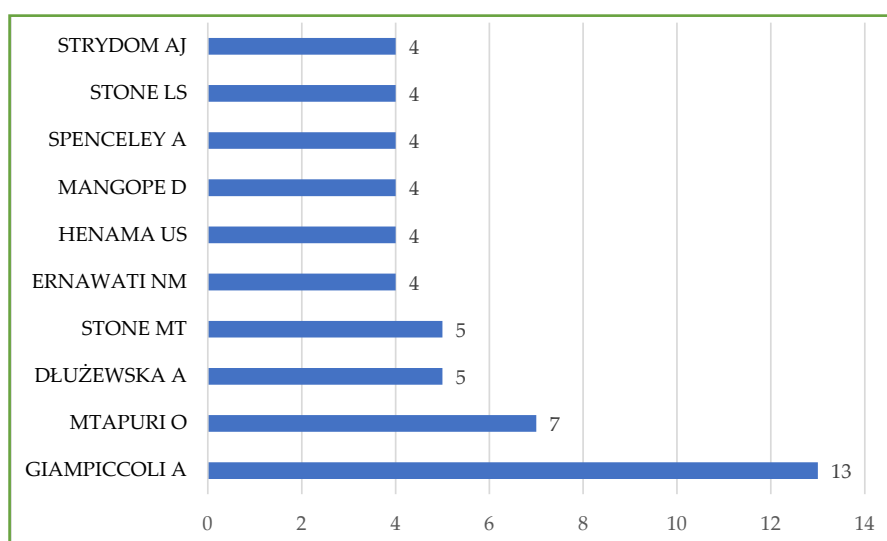


Figure 5 The Most Relevant Authors

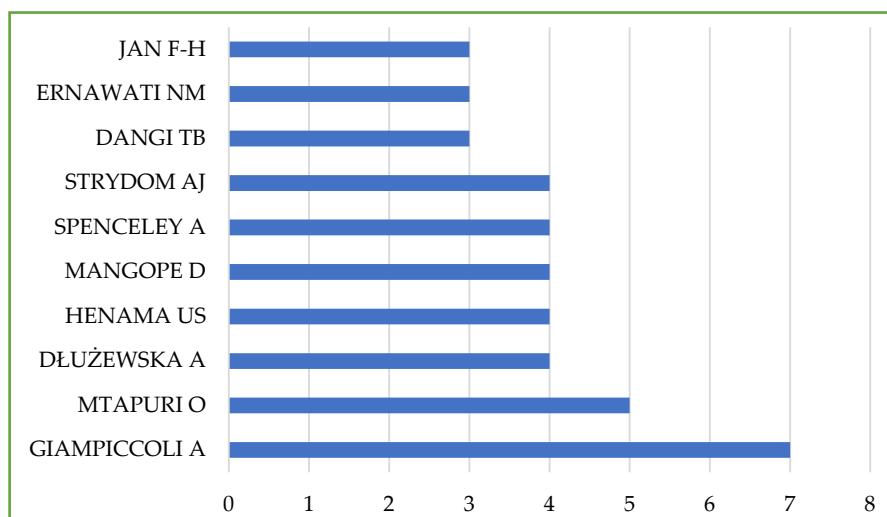


Figure 6 Authors Local Impact (h_index)

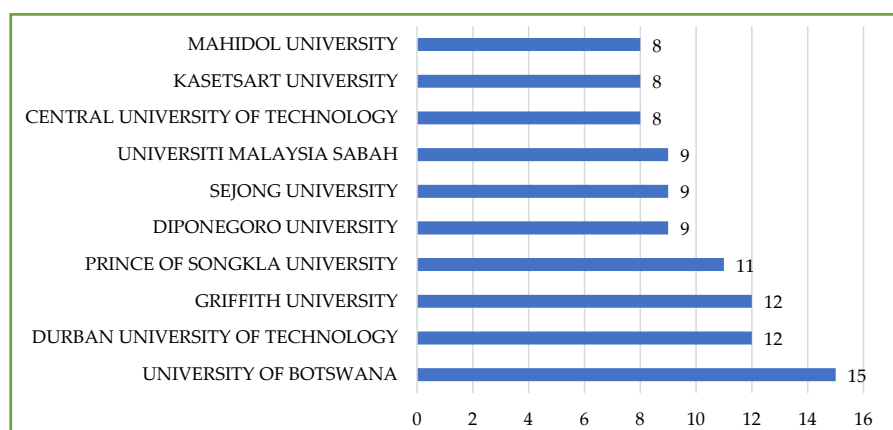


Figure 7 Most Relevant Affiliation

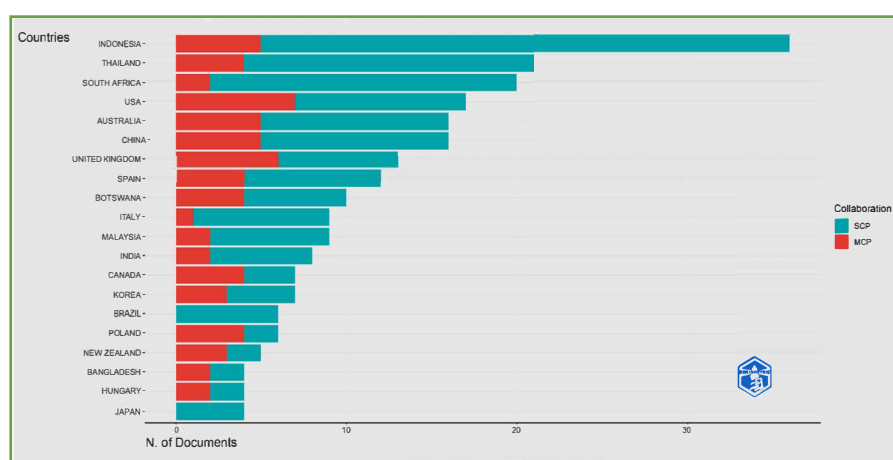


Figure 8 Corresponding Author's Countries

influence in sustainable tourism research, with an h-index of 7. This indicates that at least seven of his publications have each been cited at least seven times, underscoring both his productivity and consistent impact on his citation. Mtapuri O follows with an h-index of 5, reflecting notable scholarly recognition within the field. Other key authors including Dłużewska A, Henama US, Mangope D, Spenceley A, Strydom AJ each have an h-index of 4, while Ernawati NM, Dangi TB, and Jan F-H have an h-index of 3. The overall pattern suggests that although several authors contribute regularly to the literature, a smaller group achieves a higher level of influence through citations. This highlights the pivotal role of Giampiccoli A and Mtapuri O not only as leading contributors by volume but also as central figures whose work is shaping scholarly discourse in sustainable tourism.

Most Relevant Affiliations

Figure 7 shows the most relevant affiliations.

The analysis of the most relevant affiliations in sustainable tourism research reveals that the

University of Botswana leads with 15 publications, positioning it as the most productive institution in the dataset. This reflects the university's strong engagement in sustainable tourism scholarship, likely driven by the importance of tourism in Botswana's economy and its focus on community-based and ecotourism models. Following closely are Griffith University and Durban University of Technology, each contributing 12 articles, underscoring their significant roles in advancing research in this field, particularly within the contexts of Australia and South Africa respectively. Prince of Songkla University ranks next with 11 articles, highlighting Thailand's institutional contributions to sustainable tourism research. Several other universities including Diponegoro University, Sejong University, Universiti Malaysia Sabah, Central University of Technology, Kasetsart University, and Mahidol University have each contributed between 8 and 9 articles, reflecting a broad geographic distribution of scholarly activity across Asia, Africa, and Oceania. This pattern indicates a diverse institutional landscape, with notable leadership from universities in the Global

South, especially in regions where sustainable tourism is integral to economic and community development.

Corresponding Author Affiliation

Figure 8 shows the corresponding author affiliation.

The analysis of corresponding authors' countries reveals that Indonesia leads in sustainable tourism research output, followed closely by Thailand, South Africa, the USA, Australia, and China. Notably, most publications from Indonesia, Thailand, and South Africa are single-country publications, indicating that research in these regions is largely conducted domestically with limited international collaboration. In contrast, countries such as the USA, United Kingdom, Australia, and Canada exhibit higher levels of multiple-country publications, reflecting stronger international research collaboration networks. This pattern suggests that while Southeast Asian countries are at the forefront of sustainable tourism research, particularly in the context of community-based initiatives, their engagement in cross-border research partnerships remains relatively limited compared to their Western counterparts. Furthermore, the findings highlight underrepresentation from regions such as Eastern Europe, Central Asia, and parts of Africa, pointing to potential geographic gaps in the literature and opportunities for expanding research collaborations and knowledge sharing across less-studied contexts.

Country Production Over Time

Figure 9 shows the country's production over time.

The analysis of country production over time in sustainable tourism research reveals that the United States leads with 63 publications, indicating its prominent role in shaping global scholarly discourse in this field. Australia follows with 49 publications, reflecting its well-established academic focus on sustainability and tourism, particularly in ecotourism and destination management. China ranks third with 40 publications, demonstrating a growing research presence aligned with its increasing policy emphasis on sustainable development. Other notable contributors include Southeast Asian and Southern African countries, visible through moderate shading on the map, though their exact counts are not labeled. The geographic distribution of research output shows a concentration in developed countries and select emerging economies, highlighting

regional disparities in scholarly productivity. This pattern suggests that while sustainable tourism is a global concern, research efforts remain concentrated in a few key countries, underscoring opportunities to expand research collaboration and knowledge production in underrepresented regions, particularly across Africa, Latin America, and parts of Asia.

Country Citation

Figure 10 shows country's citation over time.

The analysis of country citations shows that the United Kingdom leads with the highest total citations (TC), accumulating approximately 1,500 citations, followed by the United States (around 1,100), Australia (just over 1,000), and China (about 900). These countries have established themselves as highly influential contributors to sustainable tourism research, with their publications receiving widespread scholarly recognition. In terms of average article citations (represented by the orange bars), Finland and Botswana stand out, indicating that although they may have a smaller total number of publications, the articles they have produced tend to be cited more frequently on average. This suggests a relatively higher per-paper impact from these countries. Meanwhile, countries like Thailand, South Africa, Japan, and Canada show more moderate total citations and lower average citations per article. The overall pattern reflects both volume and influence dynamics, with countries such as the UK, USA, and Australia achieving prominence through both quantity and cumulative impact, while countries like Finland and Botswana achieve notable visibility through high per-article impact despite fewer publications. This highlights the varying pathways through which different countries contribute to the advancement of sustainable tourism scholarship.

Most Frequent Words

Figure 11 shows most frequent words.

The analysis of the most frequent words in sustainable tourism research highlights ecotourism as the dominant keyword, appearing in over 120 occurrences, underscoring its central role within the broader sustainable tourism discourse. Tourism development and sustainable development follow closely, each occurring around 80–90 times, reflecting a strong focus on aligning tourism growth with sustainability principles. Other prominent keywords include sustainability, local participation, and community-based, emphasizing the thematic

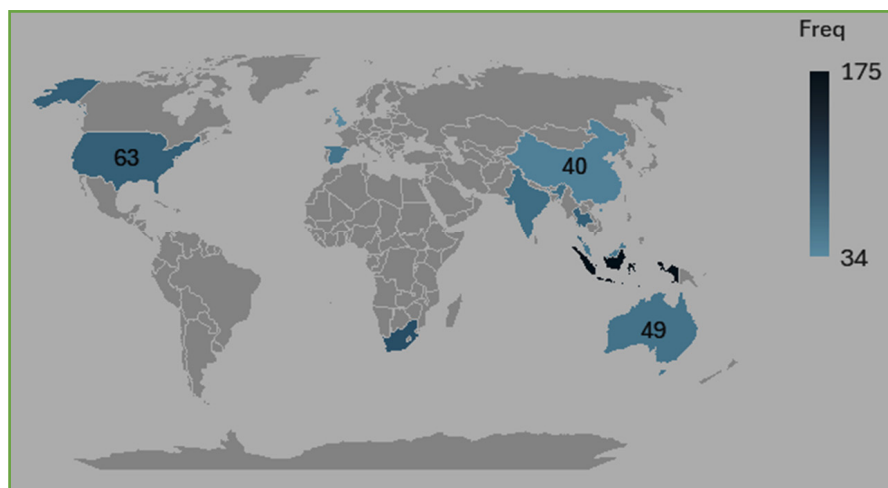


Figure 9 Country's Scientific Production Over Time

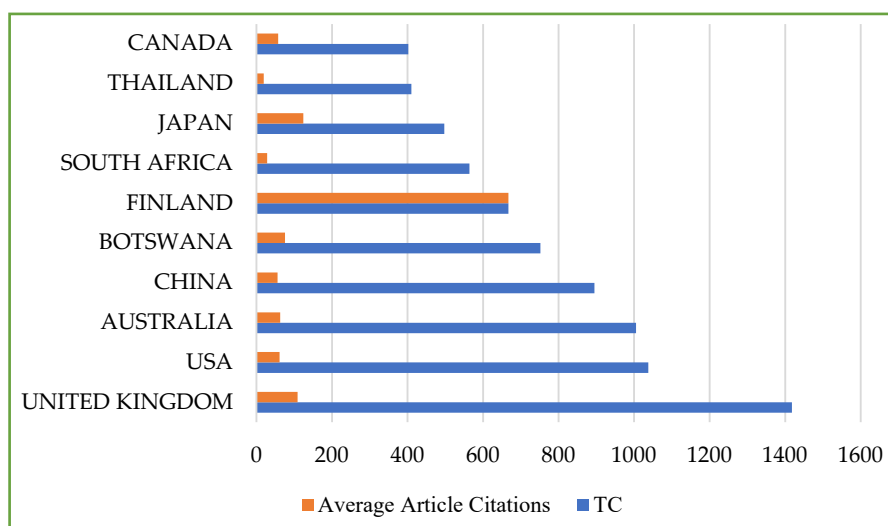


Figure 10 Country's Citation

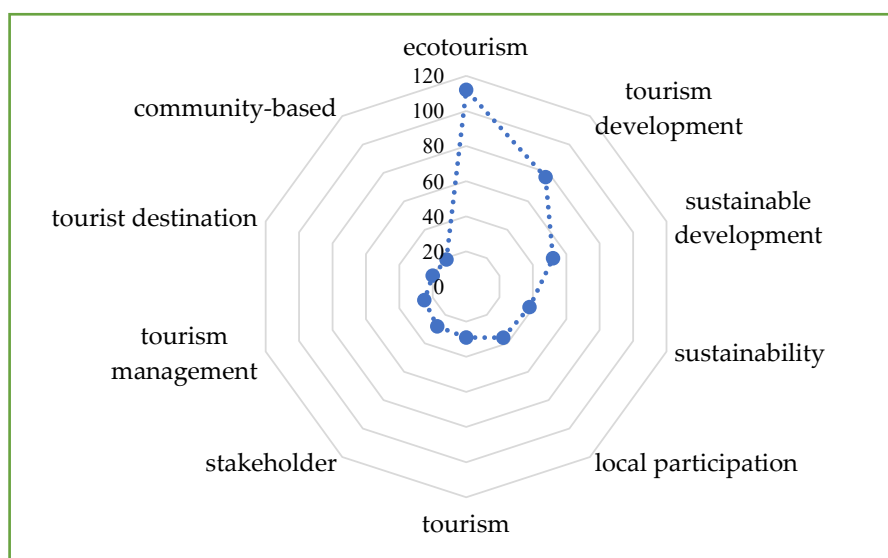


Figure 11 Most Frequent Words



Figure 12 Word Cloud

attention given to stakeholder inclusion and community empowerment in tourism practices. Additionally, terms such as stakeholder, tourism management, and tourist destination indicate the managerial and governance dimensions prevalent in the literature. The prominence of these terms suggests that sustainable tourism research predominantly explores intersections between environmental conservation, community involvement, and policy frameworks aimed at achieving long-term sustainability goals. This keyword profile aligns with global

trends in tourism scholarship, which increasingly prioritize responsible practices, local benefits, and participatory development approaches.

Word Cloud

Figure 12 shows the word cloud from the analyzed SCOPUS.

The word cloud visualization of sustainable tourism research reveals that ecotourism is the most prominent term, indicating its centrality in the scholarly discourse and highlighting its pivotal role within the broader sustainable tourism framework.

Closely following are tourism development and sustainable development, reflecting the field's strong emphasis on aligning tourism growth with sustainability principles and development goals. Other frequently occurring terms include sustainability, local participation, community-based, and stakeholder, underscoring recurring themes of community involvement, participatory approaches, and stakeholder engagement in sustainable tourism practices. Keywords such as tourism management, tourist destination, tourism economics, heritage tourism, poverty alleviation, and nature conservation also appear prominently, pointing to the multidisciplinary nature of sustainable tourism research that bridges environmental, social, economic, and governance dimensions. The diversity of keywords captured in the word cloud suggests that the literature not only focuses on theoretical and policy aspects but also explores practical, community-oriented, and market-related perspectives in achieving sustainability in tourism.

Thematic Maps

Figure 13 shows the thematic Map.

The thematic map of sustainable tourism research organizes key themes based on their centrality (relevance to the field) and density (level of internal development). The map shows that ecotourism, tourism development, and

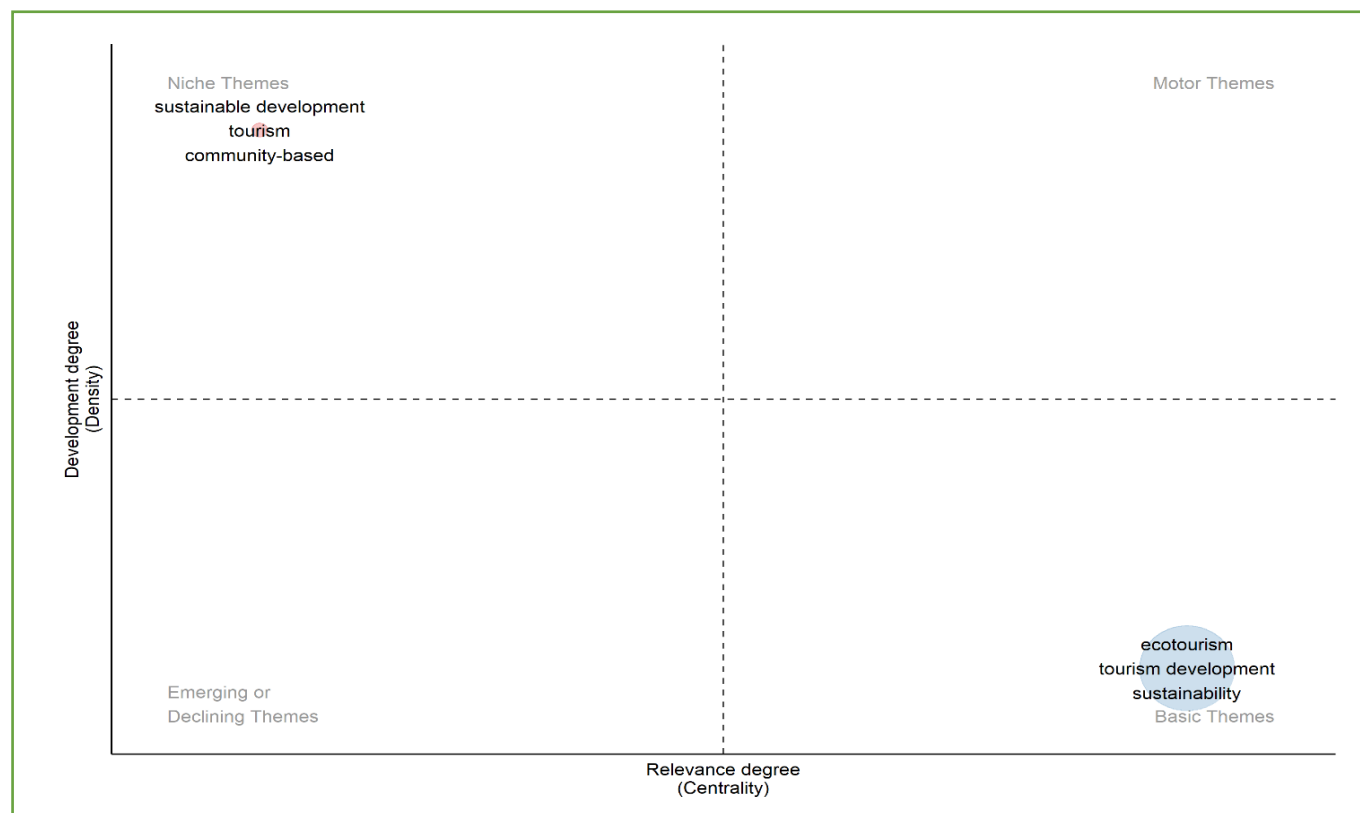


Figure 13 Thematic Map

sustainability are clustered in the lower-right quadrant, categorized as basic themes. This indicates that these topics are highly relevant to the field but have lower levels of internal cohesion and development, meaning they are foundational yet broad themes that connect various research areas. In contrast, sustainable development, tourism, and community-based appear in the upper-left quadrant as niche themes, suggesting they are well-developed and internally cohesive but less central to the overall research field. Notably, the quadrants for motor themes (high centrality and high density) and emerging or declining themes (low centrality and low density) are empty, implying that no current themes fall into these categories within the analyzed dataset. This pattern reflects a field anchored around core topics that remain broad and fundamental, with specialized, highly developed discussions occurring around community-based and sustainable development themes. It also suggests potential opportunities for advancing underexplored areas into more central and high-impact research directions.

Co-occurrence of keywords

Figure 14 shows the cooccurrence of Keywords.

The keyword co-occurrence network reveals community-based tourism as the most central and prominent concept in sustainable tourism research, represented by its largest node and strongest connections with other key terms. This indicates that community-based tourism is highly interconnected with various aspects of sustainable tourism discourse. Strong linkages are observed between community-based tourism and related terms such as sustainable tourism, ecotourism, responsible tourism, and community participation, reflecting its pivotal role in research addressing local empowerment, participatory approaches, and environmentally conscious tourism practices. The cluster around sustainable tourism also shows significant ties to sustainable development and sustainability, highlighting the integration of broader development goals into tourism literature. Meanwhile,

ecotourism and community-based tourism form their own subnetwork, emphasizing the environmental dimension of community-centered tourism. The interlinkages among these nodes suggest that sustainable tourism research operates at the intersection of environmental sustainability, local community engagement, and responsible tourism management. Overall, the co-occurrence map illustrates a well-connected thematic structure, with community-based tourism serving as a bridge across diverse sustainability and tourism-related themes.

Discussion and Conclusion

This bibliometric analysis of sustainable tourism research reveals a field characterized by increasing scholarly attention and evolving thematic focus over the past two decades. The number of publications has grown steadily, with a notable surge in the last five years, reflecting global prioritization of sustainability in tourism policy and practice. The Journal of Sustainable Tourism emerged as the leading publication outlet in both productivity and citation impact, reinforcing its role as a central platform for sustainable tourism scholarship. Geographically, research production is dominated by countries such as Indonesia, Thailand, South Africa, the United States, and Australia, with varying patterns of international collaboration higher in developed countries and more localized in emerging economies. Notably, the United Kingdom and United States lead in total citations, while countries like Finland and Botswana achieve higher average citations per article, suggesting impactful research despite smaller output.

Key authors such as Giampiccoli A and Mtapuri O stand out both in productivity and citation influence, shaping discourse particularly around community-based tourism. Institutional contributions are led by the University of Botswana, Griffith University, and Durban University of Technology, highlighting strong research hubs in Africa and Oceania.

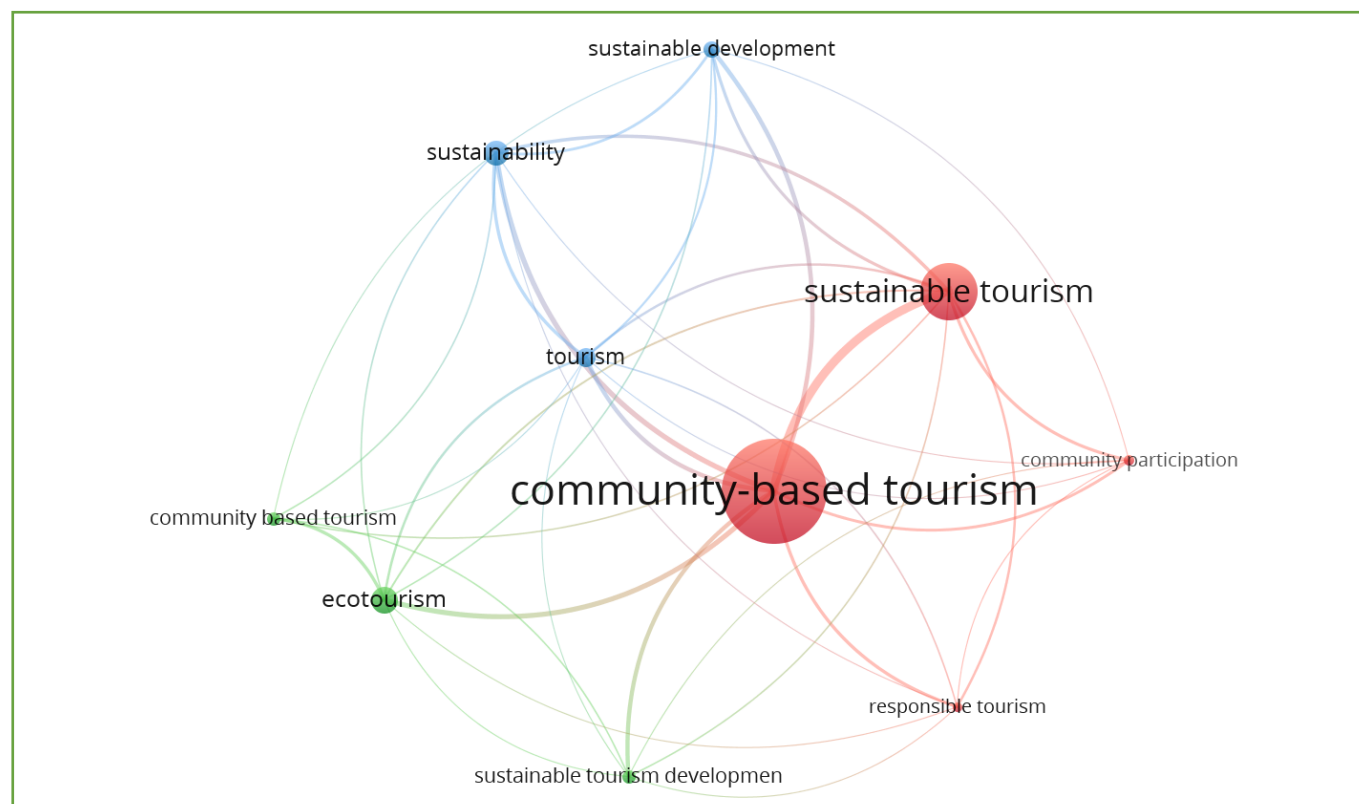


Figure 14 Co-occurrence of Keywords

Keyword analysis reveals that ecotourism, tourism development, sustainable development, sustainability, and community-based tourism are the most frequently used and interconnected terms, underscoring an emphasis on balancing environmental conservation, community empowerment, and sustainable growth.

Thematic mapping positions ecotourism, tourism development, and sustainability as basic but underdeveloped themes central to the field, while community-based tourism, sustainable development, and tourism emerge as well-developed but more niche areas. The co-occurrence network reinforces community-based tourism as a key integrative theme linking environmental, social, and economic dimensions of sustainability.

Areas of Further Research

Despite the growing body of research, several gaps and opportunities for future investigation remain. First, the geographic distribution of research reveals underrepresentation from regions such as Latin America, the Middle East, and parts of Africa and Central Asia, suggesting a need for more studies exploring sustainable tourism in these contexts. Second, the dominance of basic themes with low density indicates that while core concepts like ecotourism and sustainability are widely discussed, there is room for deeper theoretical and empirical development to enhance their internal coherence.

Moreover, the absence of motor themes suggests a lack of highly developed, high-centrality research areas driving innovation within the field. Future research could focus on emerging topics such as smart tourism, regenerative tourism, climate change adaptation in tourism, and the integration of digital technologies for sustainable destination management. Additionally, greater exploration of cross-sectoral linkages, such as between tourism and agriculture, health, or education could provide novel insights into the broader impacts of sustainable tourism. Finally, fostering more international and interdisciplinary collaborations, particularly between scholars in the Global North and Global South, would enrich the diversity of perspectives and contribute to more globally inclusive sustainable tourism knowledge.

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