

Bibliometric and SLR for Exploring Eco and Community Based Tourism Research DimensionsDr Deepa Shrivastava¹, Dr Satish K Mittal², Dr Prabhu Nath Shukla³ and Ms Nisha Gupta⁴**Overview**

This paper summarizes over one hundred eleven research studies on various aspects of tourism. The literature review covers ecotourism, wildlife tourism, and community-based tourism across various socio-ecological contexts. It is amalgamation of existing research on these aspects along with the focus on tourist satisfaction, sustainability, community participation and governance in the context of protected areas. These studies emphasize on interactions among tourists, local communities, multidimensional nature of ecotourism, and institutional frameworks. Ecotourism is promoted as a tool for conservation and rural development, although the literature reveals mixed results shaped by governance quality, community participation, and human-wildlife conflict. This overview sets the background for examining key themes, empirical findings, and research gaps in this area.

Keywords: Eco-tourism, Wildlife tourism, Sustainable tourism, Community Based Tourism

1 Introduction

Ecotourism and wildlife tourism have gained attention of scholars and policy makers. It is now seen as mechanism to achieve conservation with socio-economic development. This is more important for areas with rich biodiversity and rural regions. Lately eco-tourism is promoted as an alternative to mass tourism. Emphasis has now on environmental responsibility, local community participation, and educational visitor experiences (Pujar & Mishra, 2021; Fennell, 2024). In developing countries, ecotourism is more important and seen as mechanism for poverty alleviation, livelihood diversification, and support for management of protected areas. Empirical evidences present a mixed picture. Some destinations show positive results in terms of infrastructure development, income generation, conservation awareness, and experience marginal economic benefits, social exclusion, and intensified human-wildlife conflict (Ramaano, 2023; Shahi et al., 2022). These results highlight the need for a systematic examination of existing literature. This will help to understand the conditions in which ecotourism contributes to sustainable development. This paper reviews over one hundred and eleven studies to examine how ecotourism and wildlife tourism intersect with various aspects of tourist behavior, community livelihoods, governance structures, and conservation outcomes. It establishes a foundation for identifying research gaps and positioning the present study by organizing the literature into conceptual foundations, thematic strands, and empirical findings.

1.1 Conceptual Background

The foundation of ecotourism and wildlife tourism is deeply rooted in the theories of sustainability, conservation, and social science. Early definitions of ecotourism highlight nature-based experiences with reduced environmental impact, and benefits to local communities. These aspects are realized through various frameworks. Sustainable tourism development, community-based natural resource management, and responsible tourism are some of the common frameworks.

Many theories like Value-Belief-Norm theory and the Theory of Planned Behavior are mostly used to understand tourist behavior, attitudes and intentions. (Sharma & Gupta, 2020). Sustainable Livelihoods Framework helps to assess influence of ecotourism on assets, income, and adaptive capacity (Karst et al., 2021).

Eco tourism outcomes can be influenced by governance and political ecology in terms of institutional arrangements, policy processes and power relations. (Aryal et al., 2021; Subroto et al., 2022). Gender, social equity, indigenous knowledge systems, and digital technologies are also influencing tourist experiences and destination images (Dos Santos et al., 2025; Chen et al., 2024). These frameworks give detailed perspective of ecotourism as a complex socio-ecological system rather than a only an economic activity.

1.2 Key Themes in the Literature

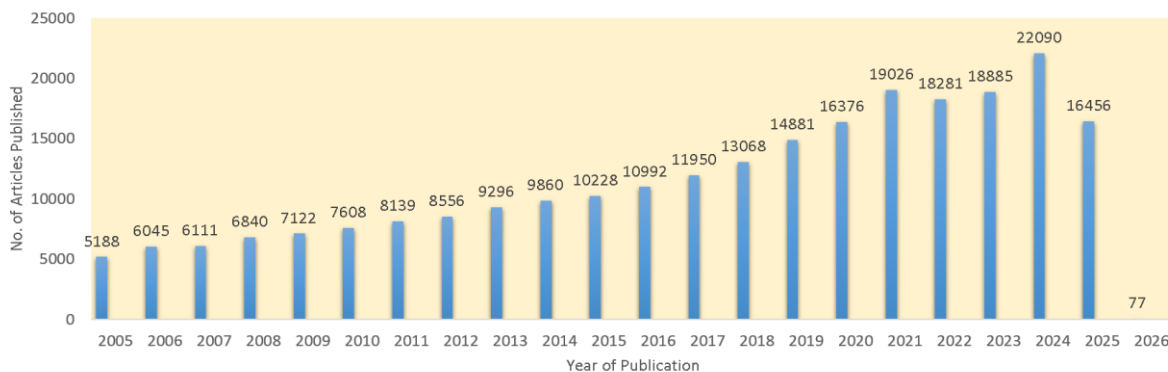
The reviewed studies show several thematic areas. One theme highlights community participation and benefit-sharing whereas many studies show local involvement in planning and management. Revenue sharing is seen as the focus sustainability. (Shakur et al., 2023; K.C. et al., 2025). Another theme shows human-wildlife conflict in such destinations. Protected areas report crop damage and restricted access by local communities. (Shahi et al., 2022). Many mitigation strategies are highlighted by studies. The effectiveness of these strategies in the form of compensation schemes, alternative livelihoods and community-based monitoring varies across the contexts.

Third important theme highlights tourist behavior and experience quality. Guidelines, awareness and interpretation services influence behavior and tourist satisfaction. (Spring, 2023; Rizzolo, 2023). Change in technology and influence of social media often shapes choice and conservation narratives for the destination. (Fatma & Bhatt, 2024). Lastly, policy, governance and the implementation plays role in protected areas. Coordination, enforcement capacity, and gaps in policy-implementation are the challenges. (Aryal et al., 2021; Ramaano, 2025).

2 Review of Literature Overview

Literature is best guide for future course of action needed for sustainable growth and the same guru-mantra is followed here also. A literature review is an essential part of research that surveys existing studies on a topic, providing a foundation and context for new research. It identifies gaps, highlights trends, and establishes a basis for the study's research questions. Research papers were searched for the keywords: ecotourism, tourism, sustainable tourism and Tourism in forests/National parks. 2,41,887 research articles were found of last 20 years; their year wise number is presented in **Bar Chart-1**.

Bar Chart-1: Research Papers Published in Last 20 years on Tourism/ Eco-Tourism/Forest Tourism



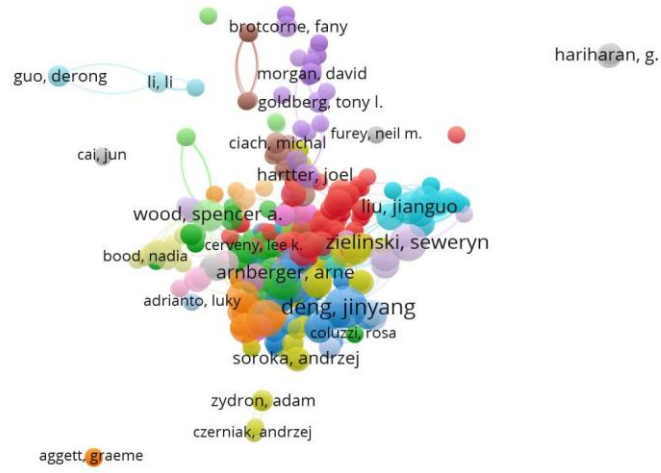
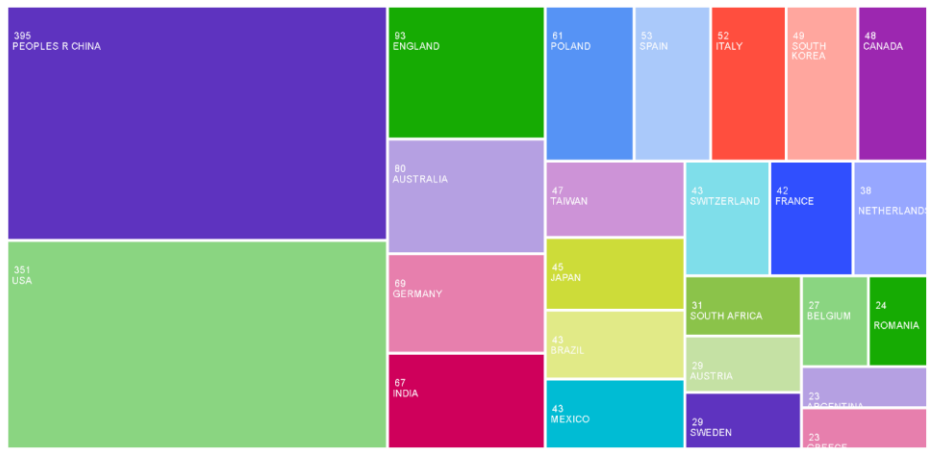
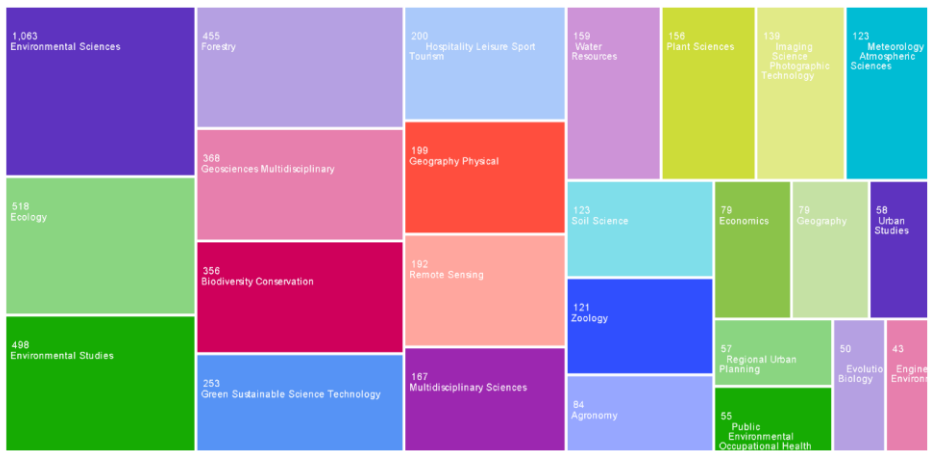
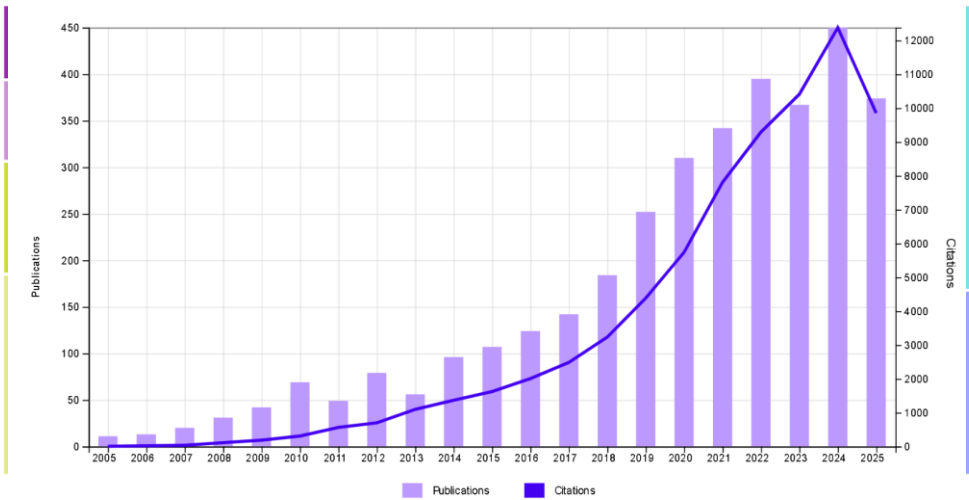
Then these are further refined based on relevance of current research area, and 1,422 research papers are briefly reviewed to get fair understanding of the research topic/problems. Their year wise publication and few other insights are presented below.

¹ Dr Deepa Shrivastava is Sr Academician at Indian Institute of Tourism and Travel management (IITM) Noida.

² Dr Satish K Mittal is Head, AIC-GBU Incubation Centre, GBU, Gr Noida. Email: satishkmittal@gmail.com

³ Dr Prabhu Nath Shukla is Conservation and Field Director, TATR, Chandrapur, Maharashtra.

⁴ Ms Nisha Gupta is Research Scholar at School of Management, GBU, Gr Noida.



2.2 Variables of determinants /Key Variables Examined in Previous Ecotourism and Wildlife Tourism Studies

The key variables examined in previous studies related to ecotourism and wildlife tourism. Community livelihoods, tourist satisfaction, institutional arrangements, governance, environmental sustainability, and human-wildlife conflict are the key variables. Ecotourism is affected by tourism experiences, socio-economic outcomes, and conservation objectives which show its multidimensional nature especially in wildlife sanctuaries. The key research dimensions are identified and highlighted as:

Stakeholders' perspective: Stakeholders are most affected party by any activity in protected areas. Most of the studies have concentrated on various aspects concerning stakeholders. Culture, employability, sustainable practices and community participation are the most widely used variables. Alam & Nayak (2024) and found gap in community participation in wildlife management policies and evaluation of policy effectiveness. The study was conducted on 150 households, 20 employees of protected area, along with the interview of eco- development committees. The study revealed a clear gap in the way community participation is incorporated into wildlife management policies and in how policy effectiveness is evaluated. Another study by Allgood et al. (2025) on participation of local indigenous communities in conservation and the integration of cultural and spiritual values was studied through multiple case studies from Central Asia, South Asia, Africa and America. The study concluded that there is limited work done to embed of these values in the conservation initiatives highlighting the need for more inclusive approaches for protection and community identity. Similarly, Aryal et al. (2021) in his study concluded there are multi-dimensional factors which influences policies and there are many challenges in balancing community development with conservation. This study reviewed 45 articles focusing on policy actors, institutional arrangements and community participation. A study by Das and Chatterjee (2024) in Bhitarkanika National Park shows how community participation affects livelihood and conservation; The study was based on 43 villages around the park and included households and local stakeholders.

de Grosbois & Fennell (2022) conducted quantitative analysis study of website content. It highlighted that the research studies have not systematically and thematically identified sustainable ecotourism practices and they were not related to corporate social responsibility. The study was on 65 websites of eco lodges selected from Authentic Eco Lodges, World Travel Awards winners and National Geographic Top 50 list. The key variables were community development, education and research, CSR themes and best practices. A study conducted on Botswana's rural communities by Mbaiwa & Hambira (2023) raises the concern over the unheard voices of local communities on global discussions. The study included around 126 stakeholders including households to understand their concerns. Another study in Botswana by Mogomotsi et al. (2020) studies communities' perception on conservation with a sample of 221 households and found the gap on the perception of poaching and anti-poaching. A study conducted by Ouma & Stadel (2021) on African tropical forests pointed to limited model to link livelihood analysis with conservation. Data included focused groups and the variables included livelihood dimensions, livelihood strategies, livelihood outcomes and livelihood linkages.

Limited research studies are available on livelihood improvement, cultural preservation and conservation in protected areas especially for the homestays. A study conducted in Nepal by K.C.R.B. et al.(2025) explores how community developed a balanced approach for economic growth with environmental and cultural sustainability through the use of homestays. It studies the impact on local community and suggested on reducing human-wildlife conflict, preserving culture, and generating employment opportunities. Socio economic outcomes affected by policies, actions and community cooperation were studied by Shakur et al. (2023). The study highlighted gap in understanding the readiness of the community and the impact of actions and policies on the cooperation by the communities. The study collected data from 378 respondents in Kenyir Lake Malaysia. Corporate Social Responsibility are not been specific for rural communities and the participation and the involvement of rural youth was seen as gap in a study conducted by Uduji et al. (2019) in Africa. Eco tourism corridors created to generate socio economic benefits to local entrepreneurs are one of the main objectives of eco-tourism. However, limited empirical evidence as was seen in the study conducted in Nigeria and Ekiti conducted by Osho et al. (2025). The literature on this dimension highlights the need for more focused intervention and participation of local communities for the conservation and preservation of protected areas.

Visitor Satisfaction, Travel Behavior, Technology and Social Media: Visitors satisfaction is mostly affected and framed by social media. Technology impacts the behavior and the satisfaction levels. It influences the behavior patterns which affects the long-term sustainability of the destination. A quantitative and qualitative case study conducted by Acquah et al. (2022) to understand sustainable eco-tourism and visitor satisfaction in protected areas. The study revealed that the care should be taken to avoid over exploitation and underutilized sites should be used to the potential to increase economic gains. Fatma & Bhatt (2024) contributes to ecotourism literature as the evidence that tele-presence boosts the foundation of ecotourism. This study identifies the AR/VR content and planned behavior as significant factors influencing the behavioral intention towards ecotourism. Sawir et al. (2024) highlights the unexplored role of public relations and their alignment with green practices, local communities and businesses. A study was conducted by Keelson et al. (2024) at multiple sites in Ghana to understand social media influence and its impact in shaping destination decisions. The results show social media has positive impact on tourist satisfaction and shape their experiences. Many studies like Sotomayor & Guillen (2022), and Velmurugan et al (2021) & Sivakami et al. (2023) highlight limited research on management competencies, visitor satisfaction, impact management and experience design. Tourist perception towards wildlife, ethical behavior is also matter of concern. Although the study conducted by Usui (2022) reveal gap in the available literature in these areas. Newsome et al (2019) used Importance-Performance Analysis (IPA) to understand landscape degradation—oil palm encroachment, pollution, and overcrowding which erodes visitor satisfaction despite strong wildlife motivations. Marine tourism was studied by Chen et al (2024) by using 1.95M social media tweets to reveal stakeholder "info cocoons" hedonistic family-focused sentiments dominating captive dolphin discourse while advocacy voices remain marginalized. A study conducted by Keelson et al. (2024) reveals how contentment, destination image, behavioral goals, and peer information drive social media usage to shape Ghanaian tourists' destination choices.

Governance and Management Policies: Governance and management policies are often considered as the foundation of eco- tourism and sustainable development. People policy conflict is inevitable as the perception of development is different for policy makers and local communities. Azevedo et al. (2024) highlights lack of alignment between public interest and socio-cultural and political drivers. Study covered 322 National Parks from 44 countries asks for financial strategies to bridge the gaps. De Lorenzo & Techera (2019) study on stingray and eagle ray tourism in Western Australia, review the literature to analyze the legal provisions and management practices. The study reveals governance remains limited and marine-based tourism must be sustainably managed. A study Pujar & Mishra (2025) conducted in India on Kali Tiger Reserve and Nagarhole Tiger Reserve, Karnataka studied the role of ecotourism on rural livelihoods. The study was conducted on 214 participants from 25 villages of the tiger reserves, service providers, and government officials. The results show disparity between policy intent and on-ground implementation. There are issues that impact the effective integration of ecotourism into existing livelihood strategies. Negi and Maikhuri (2017) studied altitudinal gradients in biomass consumption patterns (fuelwood, fodder, litter) within Govind Wildlife Sanctuary. The study revealed unsustainable extraction rates which increase people-policy conflicts and there is need of agro-forestry alternatives. Diverse areas like ecotourism, agri-tourism, adventure across Musina Municipality South Africa was studied by Ramanno (2023) shows uneven livelihood impacts. It highlights the need for integrated development plans to bridge policy gaps and enhance community benefits. Subroto et al (2022) concluded dual governance dynamics in Rema-Kalenga Wildlife Sanctuary, where state authority overshadows community institutions despite formal devolution policies. Zanamwe et al (2018) conducted 30 key informant interviews of community-owned ecotourism enterprises in Zimbabwe's GLTFC to understand why it remain underdeveloped after 15 years. The main reasons highlighted were institutional capacity gaps, funding shortages, and policy implementation failures. Chang, et.al (2016) used "eco-state restructuring" (ESR) to analyze Tianjin Binhai's political economy, revealing how central-local governance tensions and land commoditization sustain flawed green-field models despite implementation failures.

Animal Welfare and Human- Wild Life Conflict: Protected areas often face the conflict whenever there are animal-human interactions. Fennell (2024) highlight the concern about the use of animals for tourism related activities. The intention was to weight the just and unjust use of animals. Another study by Fennell et al. (2023) & (2024) concludes lack of awareness about animal welfare in tourism education, training and curriculum. The study reports lack of comprehensive ethical research on this dimension. Yihune & Tsegaye (2024) conducted study in Chebera-Churchura National Park South West Ethiopia concludes that conflict mitigation measures should be initiated to ensure sustainable coexistence of wildlife and humans. Rating and ranking system was developed by Bonilla-Priego et al (2026) to create change in three ways: (i) informing, (ii) ordering, (iii) surveyance and control of wild animal welfare. It included the ideologies of a non-governmental organization acting as institutional entrepreneurs to gain pragmatic legitimacy within tourism distribution channels. Gogoi & Gogoi (2022) integrated poaching techniques, enforcement gaps, and transnational horn trade networks into a comprehensive "poaching-conservation conundrum" framework for Kaziranga National Park. Shahi et al. (2022) studied human-wildlife conflict in Bardia National Park through a comprehensive characterization of crop, livestock, and property damages revealing disproportionate impacts on poor households and compensation scheme failure. Thomsen et al. (2023) study based on post humanist Multispecies Livelihoods Framework foregrounds nonhuman animal ethics, rights, and agency across 47 wild life tour operators in four countries. Yu et al. (2025)

psychometrically validating the Wildlife Equity Values Scale (WEVS), operationalizing interspecies justice, rights, welfare, and respect as predictors of animal-friendly behavioral intentions in Wuhan China. Human-wildlife conflict was studied by Yihune & Tsegaye (2024) around Chebera Churchura National Park South West Ethiopia by quantifying crop damage, livestock predation, and economic losses across 384 households revealing distance-based severity gradients for targeted mitigation.

Climate Vulnerability Analysis: As protected areas have fragile ecosystem, the impact of human activities needs to be addressed. Bedo et al. (2025) studies wetland management strategies of wetlands of Abijata Shala Lakes National Park, Ethiopia and highlighted the conservation strategies are crucial to protect ecosystem services and improve local resilience. Huynh D.V, et al. (2025) found climatic and environmental changes posing a serious threat to the delta's sustainability in Vietnamese Mekong Delta. Literature acknowledges the reality of climate change, but lack clarity regarding which dimensions of its environmental effects are addressed. Sustainable tourism theory was applied by Downs et.al (2022) to theorizing sunscreen pollution. It was seen as a failure to link eco toxicology, precautionary principles, and industry innovation in marine destinations like Palau's Jellyfish Lake. A study by Dube et. al (2023) in protected area of Marakele National Park integrated 40-year climatic trend analysis with staff interviews and tourist perceptions. GEE-AI analysis of 24-year vegetation/climate trends was also conducted by Laaribya & Alaoui (2025) along with stakeholder workshops. The study revealed human-environment feedback loops requiring adaptive governance in Talassemtane National Park, Morocco. A study by Ramaano (2025) used tourism-oriented public leadership as a bidirectional mechanism linking rural ecotourism's environmental impacts with climate adaptation/mitigation strategies in Musina Municipality South Africa.

Women Entrepreneurs: Women play an important role in the rural economy and they are the backbone of small and medium scale industries. Although, many studies have confirmed that limited research has been conducted on women entrepreneurs. Filimonau, et al.(2024) in a study conducted in Aral Sea Region of Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan concludes availability of limited research on female entrepreneurship in central Asia and how social capital women entrepreneurs built with agents of entrepreneurial practice as family, friends, policymakers, employees, and competitors. Mkono et al. (2023) reveals Akashinga's framing is based on three dimensions: community involvement, the empowerment of women, and the superiority of women in achieving anti-poaching success and broader conservation outcomes. The study argued that although it makes a positive contribution to the local community and wildlife conservation efforts, still there are certain areas to consider, in the context of postcolonial power relations. Dos Santos, et.al (2025) studied trust as a relational, socio-cultural process that underpins Pataxó Jaqueira women's leadership. The study challenged psychological approaches with qualitative evidence linking traditions, gender roles, and sustainable enterprise autonomy.

Eco Certification and Green Certification: Eco- certification and green certification is a recent development. Government and tourism businesses are now focusing on eco- certified business practices. Green ranking and certification for buildings by national and international agencies ensure sustainable structures. Although the study conducted by Tkaczynski & Mc Kercher (2025) in Australia reports limited research evidence on tourist awareness, willingness and perception of certified tourism options. Trang et al. (2019) also highlights gap in the intentions for ecofriendly practices. Shava H (2025) also concludes that in African market there is limited evidence of link between green practices in hotels and customer engagement or brand experience. A study conducted on California hotels by Sayfuddin A (2022) confirms lack of work in certification choices and whether these certifications improve occupancy, price or revenue. Similarly, Musa, & Nadarshah (2023) study could not find any evidence for monetary valuation of green tourism. Manosuthi, et.al (2024) studied green tourism on 623 tourists to reveal a limited variance in behavior explained solely by intention. Intention was seen as a significant determinant of behavior to uncover potential for the formation of green behavioral patterns among tourists. Luekveerawattana, R. (2024) conducted quantitative- and survey-based research on data collected from 400 visitors who visited green tourism routes in Wang Yai Village, Thailand. The results showed that the green attraction and green community directly affect effective management of green tourism sites

3 Empirical Findings

Empirical findings indicate that ecotourism can positively contribute to sustainable livelihood and conservation awareness. This needs to be supported by governance and institutional capacity (Pujar & Mishra, 2021). Additional income, employment, better infrastructure, and community support are some of the positive outcomes. But literature also shows significant limitations. Uneven distribution of economic benefits, marginalized households and limited gains for women (Dos Santos et al., 2025), human-wildlife conflict reduces community tolerance and benefits for tourists (Yeshey et al., 2024). Less regulated wildlife encounters may undermine long-term sustainability (Fennell & Sheppard, 2021). Many studies also reveal that quality of governance quality, transparency, and stakeholders' cooperation affect the benefits. Positive results are shown by the destinations with clear benefit-sharing mechanisms. They are more stable and positive as compared to the destinations with other imposed management models (Eshun & Asiedu, 2023).

4 Conclusion

This paper shows that ecotourism and wildlife tourism are complex. They must have context-dependent development strategies rather than universal solutions. They have the potential support rural communities and conservation. Although community participation, conflict mitigation, governance arrangements, and ethical tourism practices affect the outcomes. Paper establishes a clear reason for studying wildlife sanctuaries as socio-ecological systems. Tourists, local communities, and institutions interact with each other in a complex system. From these insights present study's conceptual framework, integrates all these variables within the context of a wildlife sanctuary. The conceptual framework can be represented as follows:

Tourist Satisfaction → Community Livelihoods → Environmental Sustainability

↑
Governance and Institutional Arrangements (Mediator/Moderator)

References:

- Abdul Shakur, E. S., Sa'at, N. H., Alwi, I., & Omar, K. (2023). Eco-tourism and sustainable development: Are community ready? *Community Development*, 54(5), 701–728. <https://doi.org/10.1080/15575330.2023.2202410>
- Acquah, E., Owusu, D. A., Nkrumah, E. E., Anane Agyei, P., & Asare, R. (2022). Sustainable ecotourism development and visitor satisfaction: the case of Bomfobiri Wildlife Sanctuary, Kumawu, Ghana. *International Journal of Sustainable Development & World Ecology*, 29(8), 797–811. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13504509.2022.2105412>
- Alam, R., & Nayak, D. (2024). Examining human-wildlife conflict and management strategies in Indian protected areas: evidence from Jim Corbett Tiger Reserve. *Human Dimensions of Wildlife*, 30(1), 34–51. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10871209.2024.2303364>.
- Allgood, B., Talmage, C., Ashdown, B. K., Stillitano, C., Kumari, I., et al. (2025). The role of community spiritual and cultural connections in wildlife conservation: A thematic model of social justice and sustainability from cases across the world. *Community Development*, 56(5), 751–781. <https://doi.org/10.1080/15575330.2025.2483791>.
- Aryal, K., Dhungana, R., & Silwal, T. (2021). Understanding policy arrangement for wildlife conservation in protected areas of Nepal. *Human Dimensions of Wildlife*, 26(1), 1–12. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10871209.2020.1781983>
- Azevedo, K., Alves-Martins, F., Martinez-Arribas, J., Correia, R. A., Malhado, A.C. M., & Ladle, R. (2024). Assessing the political vulnerability of National Parks in sub-Saharan Africa using data on digital trends and engagement. *People and Nature*, 6, 2449–2462. <https://doi.org/10.1002/pan3.10730>
- Bedo, D., Mekuriaw, A., & Bantider, A. (2025). Climate change impacts on ecosystem services in the wetlands of Abijata Shala Lakes National Park, Ethiopia. *International Journal of Environmental Studies*, 82(2), 807–824. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00207233.2024.2444261>
- Bonilla-Priego, M. J., Font, X., & Crabol, G. (2026). Designing and testing a sustainability soft regulation system: rating and ranking the wild animal welfare practices of tourism distribution channels. *Current Issues in Tourism*, 29(3), 477–493. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13683500.2024.2424350>
- Chang, I. C. C., Leitner, H., & Sheppard, E. (2016). A Green Leap Forward? Eco-State Restructuring and the Tianjin-Binhai Eco-City Model. *Regional Studies*, 50(6), 929–943. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00343404.2015.1108519>
- Chen, J., Shrestha, R. K., Gardiner, S., & Vada, S. (2024). #Dolphins: communication and engagement in marine mammal tourism attractions. *Asia Pacific Journal of Tourism Research*, 29(11), 1333–1350. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10941665.2024.2398694>
- Das, M., & Chatterjee, B. (2024). Ecotourism in Bhitarkanika Wildlife Sanctuary, India: assessment of participation, economic benefits and conservation goals. *Journal of Ecotourism*, 23(4), 589–608. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14724049.2023.2282955>
- de Grosbois, D., & Fennell, D. A. (2022). Sustainability and ecotourism principles adoption by leading ecologists: Learning from best practices. *Tourism Recreation Research*, 47(5–6), 483–498. <https://doi.org/10.1080/02508281.2021.1875170>
- DeLorenzo, J., & Techera, E. J. (2019). Ensuring good governance of marine wildlife tourism: a case study of ray-based tourism at Hamelin Bay, Western Australia. *Asia Pacific Journal of Tourism Research*, 24(2), 121–135. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10941665.2018.1541186>
- Dos Santos, C. S., Lugosi, P., & Hawkins, R. (2025). Trust, traditions and indigenous women's leadership in sustainable tourism management. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, 33(1), 46–62. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09669582.2024.2309200>
- Downs, C. A., Cruz, O. T., Jr., & Remengesau, T. E., Jr. (2022). Sunscreen pollution and tourism governance: Science and innovation are necessary for biodiversity conservation and sustainable tourism. *Aquatic Conservation: Marine and Freshwater Ecosystems*, 32(4), 896–906. <https://doi.org/10.1002/aqc.3791>

- Dube, K., Chikodzi, D., Nhamo, G., & Chapungu, L. (2023). Climate and conservation challenges facing Marakele National Park and their implications for tourism. *Cogent Social Sciences*, 9(2), 2282705. <https://doi.org/10.1080/23311886.2023.2282705>
- Eshun, F., & Asiedu, A. B. (2023). Residents' empowerment for sustainable ecotourism: insights from Ghana. *Anatolia*, 34(2), 113–129. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13032917.2021.1993285>
- Fatma, A., & Bhatt, V. (2024). 'Reality' influencing 'Actuality': the role of augmented and virtual reality on ecotourism travel intention. *Journal of Ecotourism*, 23(3), 436–453. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14724049.2023.2273751>
- Fennell, D. A. (2024). Empathy in animal-based tourism contrasting constructed care and care ethics at a captive wildlife venue. *Tourism Recreation Research*, 49(6), 1222–1237. <https://doi.org/10.1080/02508281.2023.2226038>
- Fennell, D. A., & Sheppard, V. (2021). Tourism, animals and the scales of justice. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, 29(2–3), 314–335. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09669582.2020.1768263>
- Fennell, D. A., Coose, S., & Moorhouse, T. P. (2023). An animal welfare syllabus for wildlife tourism. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, 31(5), 1071–1089. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09669582.2022.2142597>
- Filimonau, V., Matyakubov, U., Matniyozov, M., Shaken, A., & Mika, M. (2024). Women entrepreneurs in tourism in a time of a life event crisis. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, 32(3), 457–479. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09669582.2022.2091142>
- Gogoi, D., & Gogoi, B. (2022). Endangering the Endangered: The Poaching and Conservation Conundrum Facing the Greater Indian One-Horned Rhinoceros in Kaziranga National Park, Assam, India. *Journal of International Wildlife Law & Policy*, 25(2), 159–175. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13880292.2022.2124609>
- Huynh, D. V., Truong, T. T. K., Nguyen, N. T., Dao, G. V. H., Le, C. H., & Duong, K. Q. (2026). Towards Sustainable Tourism in Protected Areas: Local Tourism Enterprises and Tourists' Actions in the Face of Climate Change Impact. *Tourism Planning & Development*, 23(2), 282–305. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10.1080/21568316.2025.2519179>
- K.C., R. B., Lama, S., Dahal, A., Darjee, A., & Tamang, M. (2025). Sustainable tourism development through community homestays: a case study of Ayodhyapuri Community Homestay in Madi, Chitwan, Nepal. *Journal of Ecotourism*, 24(2), 228–236. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14724049.2024.2341898>
- K.C., R. B., Lama, S., Dahal, A., Darjee, A., & Tamang, M. (2025). Sustainable tourism development through community homestays: a case study of Ayodhyapuri Community Homestay in Madi, Chitwan, Nepal. *Journal of Ecotourism*, 24(2), 228–236. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14724049.2024.2341898>
- Karst, H. E., & Nepal, S. K. (2022). Social-ecological wellbeing of communities engaged in ecotourism: Perspectives from Sakteng Wildlife Sanctuary, Bhutan. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, 30(6), 1177–1199. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09669582.2021.1913500>
- Keelson, S. A., Bruce, E., Egala, S. B., Amoah, J., & Bashiru Jibril, A. (2024). Driving forces of social media and its impact on tourists' destination decisions: a uses and gratification theory. *Cogent Social Sciences*, 10(1). <https://doi.org/10.1080/23311886.2024.2318878>
- Laarbya, S., & Alaoui, A. (2025). Spatio-Temporal Trends and Climate Change Impacts on Land Cover Dynamics in Talassemtane National Park (Morocco) Using Artificial Intelligence and Google Earth Engine. *Journal of Sustainable Forestry*, 44(6), 289–318. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10549811.2025.2516072>
- Luekveerawattana, R. (2024). Successful green tourism in remote cultural community areas. *Cogent Social Sciences*, 10(1). <https://doi.org/10.1080/23311886.2024.2330733>
- Manosuthi, N., Meeprom, S., & Leruksa, C. (2024). Exploring multifaceted pathways: understanding behavioral formation in green tourism selection through fsQCA. *Journal of Travel & Tourism Marketing*, 41(4), 640–658. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10548408.2024.2325529>
- Mbaiva, J. E., & Hambira, W. L. (2023). Can the subaltern speak? Contradictions in trophy hunting and wildlife conservation trajectory in Botswana. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, 31(5), 1107–1125. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09669582.2021.1973483>
- Mkono, M., Rastegar, R., & Ruhanen, L. (2023). Empowering women to protect wildlife in former hunting tourism zones: a political ecology of Akashinga, Zimbabwe. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, 31(5), 1090–1106. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09669582.2021.1900205>
- Mogomotsi, P. K., Mogomotsi, G. E. J., Dipogiso, K., Phonchi-Tshekiso, N. D., Stone, L. S., & Badimo, D. (2020). An analysis of communities' attitudes toward wildlife and implications for wildlife sustainability. *Tropical Conservation Science*, 13, 1–9. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1940082920915603>
- Musa, F., & Nadarajah, R. (2023). Valuing visitor's willingness to pay for green tourism conservation: A case study of Bukit Larut Forest Recreation Area, Perak, Malaysia. *Sustainable Environment*, 9(1). <https://doi.org/10.1080/27658511.2023.2188767>
- Negi, V. S., & Maikhuri, R. K. (2017). Forest resources consumption pattern in Govind Wildlife Sanctuary, Western Himalaya, India. *Journal of Environmental Planning and Management*, 60(7), 1235–1252. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09640568.2016.1213707>
- Newsome, D., Rodger, K., Pearce, J., & Chan, K. L. J. (2019). Visitor satisfaction with a key wildlife tourism destination within the context of a damaged landscape. *Current Issues in Tourism*, 22(6), 729–746. <https://doi.org/10.1080/108013683500.2017.1312685>
- Osho, A., Ajayi, O. M., Fagbolu, O. A., & Meshioye, M. O. (2025). Entrepreneurial benefits of ecotourism corridor development in Ekiti State, Nigeria. *Cogent Social Sciences*, 11(1), 2587310. <https://doi.org/10.1080/23311886.2025.2587310>
- Ouma, O. K., & Stadel, C. (2021). Developing a livelihood–conservation model for the Kakamega Forest region, Kenya using experiences from Berchtesgaden National Park, Germany. *World Leisure Journal*, 63(1), 51–72. <https://doi.org/10.1080/16078055.2021.1887999>
- Pujar, S. C., & Mishra, N. (2021). Ecotourism industry in India: a review of current practices and prospects. *Anatolia*, 32(2), 289–302. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13032917.2020.1861040>
- Ramaano, A. I. (2023). Nature and impacts of tourism development facilities and activities on the livelihoods of communities in Musina Municipality. *Tourism Planning & Development*, 20(4), 696–720. <https://doi.org/10.1080/21568316.2022.2115124>
- Ramaano, A. I. (2025). Toward tourism-oriented community-based natural resource management for sustainability and climate change mitigation leadership in rural municipalities. *Journal of Humanities and Applied Social Sciences*, 7(2), 107–131. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JHASS-07-2024-0099>
- Rizzolo, J. B. (2023). Wildlife tourism and consumption. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, 31(5), 1181–1194. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09669582.2021.1957903>
- Sawir, M., Mastika, I. K., Prayitno, H., Lestari, A., Nur'aini, A., & Hi. Arsyad, D. (2024). Public relations strategies and sustainable tourism in Tolitoli Regency: a case study in the Indonesian context. *Cogent Social Sciences*, 10(1). <https://doi.org/10.1080/23311886.2024.2376163>
- Sayfuddin, A. (2022). When green practices affect business performance: an investigation into California's hotel industry. *International Review of Applied Economics*, 36(2), 154–186. <https://doi.org/10.1080/02692171.2021.1957784>
- Shahi, K., Khanal, G., Jha, R. R., Joshi, A. K., Bhusal, P., & Silwal, T. (2022). Characterizing damages caused by wildlife: Learning from Bardia National Park, Nepal. *Human Dimensions of Wildlife*, 27(2), 173–182. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10871209.2021.1890862>
- Sharma, R., & Gupta, A. (2020). Pro-environmental behaviour among tourists visiting national parks: application of value-belief-norm theory in an emerging economy context. *Asia Pacific Journal of Tourism Research*, 25(8), 829–840. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10941665.2020.1774784>
- Sivakami, V., Bindu, V., & George, B. (2023). Impact management and experience design for sustainable development of ecotourism destinations: the case of Eravikulam National Park, India. *Journal of Ecotourism*, 22(1), 80–102. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14724049.2022.2042542>
- Sotomayor, S., & Guillén, K. (2022). Tourism management competencies for visitor experience design among natural protected areas in Peru. *Journal of Ecotourism*. Advance online publication. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14724049.2022.2041647>
- Spring, J. (2023). Nature-based tourism and guided wildlife tours: designing wildlife tour experiences that optimise sustainable learning opportunities. *Journal of Ecotourism*, 22(1), 187–207. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14724049.2022.2098963>
- Subroto, S., Davidsen, C., Rashid, A. Z. M. M., & Cuadra, M. (2022). Dual Governance and the Shadow of State Authority: Co-Management Realities in Rema-Kalenga Protected Area of Bangladesh. *Journal of Sustainable Forestry*, 41(3–5), 319–346. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10549811.2021.1941121>
- Thomsen, B., Thomsen, J., Copeland, K., Coose, S., Arnold, E., Bryan, H., ... Chalich, G. (2023). Multispecies livelihoods: a posthumanist approach to wildlife ecotourism that promotes animal ethics. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, 31(5), 1195–1213. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09669582.2021.1942893>
- Tkaczynski, A., & McKeercher, B. (2025). Eco-certification: what does it mean to tourists? *Tourism Recreation Research*, 1–13. <https://doi.org/10.1080/02508281.2025.2538246>
- Trang, H. L. T., Lee, J. S., & Han, H. (2019). How do green attributes elicit pro-environmental behaviors in guests? The case of green hotels in Vietnam. *Journal of Travel & Tourism Marketing*, 36(1), 14–28. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10548408.2018.1486782>
- Udjuji, J. I., Okolo-Obasi, E. N., & Asongu, S. A. (2019). Does CSR contribute to the development of rural young people in cultural tourism of sub-Saharan Africa? Evidence from the Niger Delta in Nigeria. *Journal of Tourism and Cultural Change*, 17(6), 725–757. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14766825.2018.1502777>
- Usui, R. (2022). Feral animals as a tourism attraction: characterizing tourists' experiences with rabbits on Ōkunoshima Island in Hiroshima, Japan. *Current Issues in Tourism*, 25(16), 2615–2630. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13683500.2021.1978950>
- Velmurugan, S., Thazhathelil, B. V., & George, B. (2021). A study of visitor impact management practices and visitor satisfaction at Eravikulam National Park, India. *International Journal of Geoheritage and Parks*, 9, 463479. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijgeop.2021.11.006>
- Yeshey, Ford, R. M., Keenan, R. J., & Nitschke, C. R. (2024). Religious beliefs and wildlife value orientations influence tolerance of wildlife impacts in Bhutan. *Human Dimensions of Wildlife*, 29(3), 300–318. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10871209.2023.2234389>
- Yihune, M., & Tsegaye, A. (2024). Human-wildlife conflict: The case of Chebera Churchura National Park, South West Ethiopia. *Tropical Conservation Science*, 17, 1–12. <https://doi.org/10.1177/19400829241292290>
- Yu, X., Xu, H., & Yan, Y. (2025). Exploring the correlation between spatial heterogeneity of urban tourism and the degree of crowd gathering: Take the main area of Wuhan, China as an example. *Frontiers of Architectural Research*, 14(5), 1328–1349. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.foar.2025.03.002>
- Zanamwe, C., Gandiwa, E., Muboko, N., Kupika, O. L., & Mukamuri, B. B. (2018). Ecotourism and wildlife conservation-related enterprise development by local communities within Southern Africa: Perspectives from the greater Limpopo Transfrontier Conservation, South-Eastern Lowveld, Zimbabwe. *Cogent Environmental Science*, 4(1). <https://doi.org/10.1080/23311843.2018.1531463>