

Measuring the Contribution of Ecotourism Activities to Rural Economic Diversification and Long-Term Community Resilience

Tita Rosalina

Politeknik Negeri Sambas, Indonesia

Email: titarosalina185@gmail.com

Keywords:

Ecotourism, Economic
Diversification, Community
Resilience.

Abstract: Ecotourism has become a strategic approach to achieving sustainable rural development by linking environmental conservation with local economic empowerment. This study aims to measure the contribution of ecotourism activities to rural economic diversification and long-term community resilience. Employing a qualitative research design through an extensive literature review, the study synthesizes data from peer-reviewed journals and international reports published within the last decade. Thematic and content analyses were conducted to identify mechanisms through which ecotourism influences local economies and social systems. Findings reveal that ecotourism significantly contributes to income generation, employment creation, and enterprise development, especially through community-managed homestays, nature-based tourism, and local crafts. Beyond its economic benefits, ecotourism strengthens institutional capacity, enhances social inclusion, and promotes environmental stewardship. It fosters adaptive skills and community-based governance that enhance resilience against socio-economic and environmental shocks. The study concludes that community-led, inclusive, and environmentally grounded ecotourism models provide the strongest foundations for sustainable rural development.

*This is an open access article under the CC BY License
(<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0>).*



Copyright holders:
Tita Rosalina (2025)

INTRODUCTION

Ecotourism has emerged as one of the main strategies for achieving sustainable development in rural areas, especially in developing countries. This activity not only offers economic opportunities through increased local income but also strengthens environmental conservation and community empowerment (Surya, 2024). Ecotourism plays an important role in integrating natural resource preservation with local livelihoods (Phil, 2022). Across the world, this sector has significantly stimulated rural economic growth and become an integral part of local economic diversification strategies (Zvikonyaukwa et al., 2023).

In rural contexts, economic diversification is crucial to reduce dependence on agriculture, which is often vulnerable to climate change and market fluctuations. Ecotourism has the potential to create new jobs, expand markets for local products, and enhance community entrepreneurship skills (Aryaningsih et al., 2015). Community-based ecotourism development has also proven effective in reducing rural poverty by increasing household income and small business opportunities (Ferrater-Gimena et al., 2019). Participatory tourism activities foster community ownership over natural resources and strengthen local socio-economic resilience (Pasa & Shrestha, 2024).

Beyond its economic benefits, ecotourism contributes to community resilience by enhancing social capacity, cultural preservation, and adaptation to environmental change (Mudzengi et al., 2021). Communities actively engaged in ecotourism exhibit higher adaptive capacity to social and economic shocks, including crises such as pandemics and economic downturns (Kim et al., 2019). By integrating conservation, environmental education, and tourism, local communities can strengthen social networks and build long-term resilience against future uncertainties (Candrea, 2013).

However, not all ecotourism initiatives yield positive outcomes. Some studies indicate that unequal benefit distribution and low community participation can trigger social conflict and undermine local economic sustainability (Mohammed & Osumanu, 2022). Furthermore, land-use changes caused by tourism infrastructure development may threaten ecological balance and the long-term resilience of rural communities (Pandya et al., 2023). Therefore, it is essential to measure the contribution of ecotourism not only to economic aspects but also to the broader dimensions of social and ecological resilience (Zingi et al., 2022).

Given the increasing reliance of rural regions on nature-based tourism, studies that measure the real contribution of ecotourism activities to economic diversification and community resilience are urgently needed. This research is crucial for providing empirical foundations for policymakers to design inclusive, equitable, and sustainable tourism development strategies (Tleuberdinova et al., 2023).

Previous studies have explored the economic and social impacts of ecotourism across various geographical contexts. For instance, research in Malaysia found that ecotourism effectively reduces poverty and enhances rural household welfare (Abdullah et al., 2020). Meanwhile, studies in Ethiopia and Nepal highlighted the importance of community participation and business diversification in maintaining economic and environmental sustainability (Anup, 2017; Eshetu, 2014). However, comprehensive studies that assess the interrelation between ecotourism activities, economic diversification, and long-term community resilience remain limited.

This study aims to measure the contribution of ecotourism activities to rural economic diversification and long-term community resilience. Specifically, it seeks to identify which forms of ecotourism activities most significantly contribute to local economies, analyze the mechanisms

by which community capacity is strengthened through ecotourism, and evaluate its long-term socio-economic and environmental impacts on rural communities.

METHOD

Research Design

This study employs a qualitative approach with a literature study (literature review) design. This approach was chosen because the main objective of the research is to understand and analyze the contribution of ecotourism activities to rural economic diversification and long-term community resilience based on previously published findings and theories. A literature study allows the researcher to synthesize conceptual insights from existing studies, identify research gaps, and formulate patterns of relationships among variables within the context of ecotourism and sustainable development (Snyder, 2019).

Data Sources

The data used in this research are secondary data, derived from various scholarly publications such as peer-reviewed journal articles, conference proceedings, research reports, and official documents from international organizations relevant to ecotourism, rural economic diversification, and community resilience. The inclusion criteria for selecting the data sources are:

1. Direct relevance to the research topic,
 2. Publication within the last ten years, and
 3. Academic credibility through indexing in reputable journals.
- Using secondary data enables a comprehensive and comparative understanding of ecotourism's role across different geographical and social contexts (Kitchenham & Charters, 2007).

Data Collection Techniques

Data collection was carried out through a systematic literature search using major academic databases such as Scopus, ScienceDirect, SpringerLink, Google Scholar, and Consensus. The search employed key terms including "*ecotourism*," "*rural economic diversification*," "*community resilience*," and "*sustainable rural development*." The selection process involved multiple stages: abstract screening, relevance evaluation, and full-text analysis to ensure that the chosen studies contained empirical or theoretical data supporting the analysis. This procedure followed the systematic review methodology proposed by (Tranfield et al., 2003).

Data Analysis Methods

The study applies content analysis and thematic analysis as the main analytical methods. Content analysis was used to identify and categorize major concepts related to the contribution of ecotourism to economic, social, and environmental aspects. Thematic analysis, on the other hand, was applied to uncover recurring patterns and relationships among themes, such as the link between community participation and socio-economic resilience or between tourism activities and local business diversification (Braun & Clarke, 2006). The analysis process followed three stages: data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing, as recommended by (Huberman, 2017).

Validity and Reliability of Findings

To ensure validity and reliability, this study adopted source triangulation by comparing findings from various studies conducted in different contexts to confirm consistency and accuracy of interpretations. Additionally, cross-referencing and critical evaluation of prior research methodologies were conducted to ensure robustness of the findings. This approach strengthens the academic rigor of the study and enhances its relevance for both theoretical development and practical applications in sustainable ecotourism management (Creswell & Poth, 2016).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Contribution of Ecotourism to Rural Economic Diversification

This section examines how ecotourism generates new economic activities in rural places, which forms of ecotourism produce the largest economic effect, and through which mechanisms these effects occur (income generation, employment, value-chain creation, multipliers, and seasonality smoothing). The claims below are supported by empirical case studies and cross-site analyses.

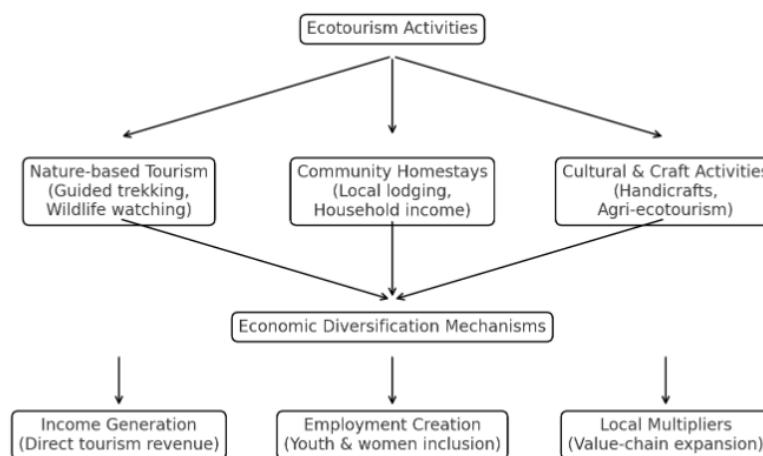


Figure 1. Ecotourism Contribution Framework

1. Major Ecotourism Activities Driving Diversification

The findings indicate that three categories of ecotourism activities offer the strongest contributions to rural economic diversification: (1) nature-based guided tourism, (2) community-managed homestays, and (3) local craft and agri-ecotourism enterprises. Nature-based tours—such as wildlife observation, guided trekking, and forest interpretation—create direct economic value through entrance fees, guide wages, and visitor expenditures on local services. Research in Costa Rica shows that protected-area tourism significantly contributes to household income and conservation financing (Aylward et al., 1996; Miller et al., 2023). Community-managed homestays similarly diversify household income and strengthen gender-inclusive participation, as evidenced in the Himalayan and Indonesian homestay systems (Basak et al., 2021). Meanwhile, craft and cultural activities enable traditional knowledge holders to integrate into the tourism value chain, offering a low-barrier livelihood diversification pathway (Rosalina et al., 2023).

2. Economic Pathways and Measured Outcomes

Ecotourism contributes to rural diversification through several measurable economic pathways. First, direct income generation through guiding services, homestay operations, and

visitor expenditures constitutes a stable source of cash for rural households. In Costa Rica, for example, ecotourism has become one of the primary income sources for communities adjacent to the Monteverde Cloud Forest Preserve (Aylward et al., 1996). Second, employment creation is substantial, particularly for women and youth, who gain access to new roles in hospitality and small-scale enterprises (Basak, 2021). Third, local multipliers arise as tourism revenues circulate within the village, supporting microenterprises such as food stalls, transport services, and craft cooperatives (Rosalina et al., 2023). Finally, ecotourism income helps smooth seasonal volatility in agricultural communities, reducing vulnerability to climate-dependent crop yields (Miller et al., 2023).

3. Institutional and Capacity-Building Mechanisms

Beyond economic outcomes, ecotourism strengthens institutional capacity and community governance. In the Tangkahan area of North Sumatra, community-based ecotourism integrated conservation and livelihood initiatives through collaborative management, resulting in improved local decision-making, transparent benefit-sharing, and enhanced community leadership (Wiratno et al., 2022). Similar trends are visible in Balinese tourism villages, where customary institutions (adat) collaborate with tourism networks to regulate visitor flows, manage cultural assets, and reinvest tourism revenues into community infrastructure (Rosalina et al., 2023). Skill development—such as guiding certification, hospitality training, and financial literacy—also increases adaptive capacity by enabling community members to diversify employment options within and beyond tourism.

4. Case Studies Demonstrating Diversification Effects

a. Monteverde Cloud Forest, Costa Rica

Ecotourism transformed Monteverde from a predominantly agricultural economy into a diversified tourism-based economy. Research shows that tourism revenue funds conservation, supports local employment, and finances community development initiatives (Aylward et al., 1996; Miller et al., 2023). This illustrates how protected-area ecotourism can diversify livelihoods while strengthening socio-ecological resilience.

b. Tangkahan, Leuser Ecosystem, Indonesia

Community-based ecotourism in Tangkahan demonstrates how livelihood diversification aligns with conservation incentives. Income from elephant tours, jungle trekking, and homestays has reduced illegal logging and stimulated investment in community patrols and conservation activities (Wiratno et al., 2022). This case highlights how ecotourism can convert ecological value into sustainable income streams.

c. Tourism Villages, Bali

Studies in Bali show that rural communities leverage ecotourism to diversify away from seasonal farming by integrating cultural rituals, storytelling, craft production, and environmental stewardship into tourism experiences (Rosalina et al., 2023). The integration of cultural and natural assets supports stable year-round income.

Overall, ecotourism diversifies rural economies through direct income generation, employment opportunities, microenterprise development, strengthened institutions, and enhanced community capacity. The contribution is strongest when ecotourism is community-led, supported by local governance structures, and linked to conservation incentives. These mechanisms not only diversify economic activities but also build long-term socio-economic resilience and environmental sustainability.

Mechanisms Strengthening Community Capacity Through Ecotourism

Ecotourism strengthens community capacity through four interlinked mechanisms: (1) social empowerment and human capital development, (2) institutional/organizational strengthening, (3) local economic governance and value-capture, and (4) environmental stewardship tied to livelihood incentives. Each mechanism operates through specific processes and can be measured with concrete indicators.

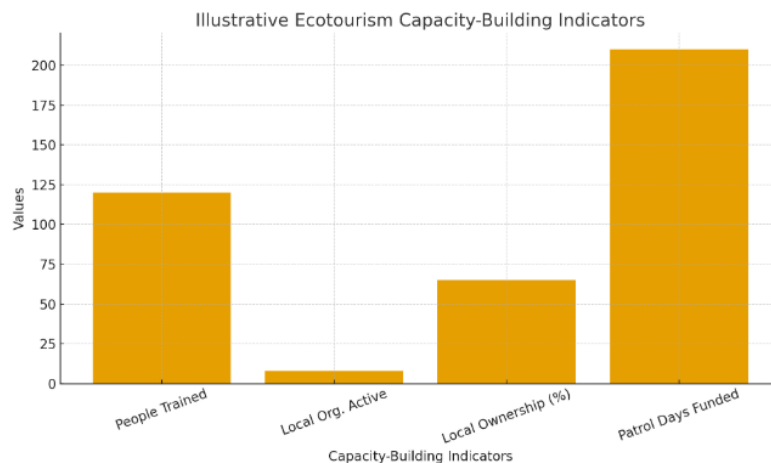


Figure 2. Ecotourism Capacity-Building Indicators

1. Social empowerment and human capital development

Ecotourism creates repeated, place-based interactions between visitors and hosts that produce learning, skill transfer, and social capital. Training programs (hospitality, guiding, language, bookkeeping, environmental monitoring) convert tacit local knowledge into marketable skills, increasing employability and entrepreneurial capacity (host learning). Such capacity building also raises community self-efficacy — people gain confidence to organize, negotiate with outside actors, and reframe local development priorities (Baral et al., 2007; Walter et al., 2018).

Processes:

- a. Formal training and certification for guides and homestay hosts.
- b. Peer learning through hosting visitors and observing external practices.
- c. Gendered inclusion strategies that target women’s participation in homestays and crafts.

Measurable indicators:

- a. Number of people trained/certified per year; proportion of trainees who are women or youth.
- b. Change in household income attributable to tourism skills.
- c. Reported increases in self-efficacy or participation in community meetings (surveyed).

In the Annapurna Conservation Area (Nepal), community-based ecotourism programs included host training and participatory planning; research documents host learning and improved livelihoods, linking training to greater local control over tourism benefits (Baral, 2014).

2. Institutional and organizational strengthening

Ecotourism often catalyzes creation or formalization of local organizations — community tourism committees, cooperatives, conservancy committees, and Community-Based Tourism Organizations (CBTOs). These entities manage operations, set benefit-sharing rules, run marketing, coordinate training, and negotiate with government or private partners. Institutional strengthening reduces elite capture and improves transparency when governance rules are inclusive and legally recognized (Hoole, 2009).

Processes:

- a. Formation of locally governed enterprises (homestay networks, guide associations).
- b. Transparent fee collection and allocation mechanisms (e.g., community funds for patrols or schools).
- c. Formal agreements (MoUs) with park agencies or private operators.

Measurable indicators:

- a. Number of active community organizations managing tourism.
- b. Existence of written benefit-sharing rules or budgets.
- c. Percent of tourism revenue retained and reinvested in public goods.

Tangkahan (Leuser buffer, Indonesia) demonstrates how community tour operator models and formalized agreements with park authorities increased local governance capacity and transparent resource-sharing, and simultaneously supported patrols that reduced illegal extraction (Wiratno et al., 2022).

3. Economic governance, local value-capture and enterprise development

For ecotourism to build capacity, communities must capture a meaningful share of value. Local ownership of accommodation, guiding services, and handicraft supply chains retains income locally and stimulates backward linkages (food provisioning, transport, construction). Capacity is strengthened when community members gain business and financial skills and when local enterprises formalize (cooperatives), enabling reinvestment into productive assets or communal infrastructure (Okazaki, 2008).

Processes:

- a. Development of micro-enterprises (crafts, food, boat rentals) linked to visitor demand.
- b. Savings and credit groups seeded by tourism income.
- c. Price negotiation capacity and direct marketing (online profiles, partnerships).

Measurable indicators:

- a. Share of tourism enterprises locally owned (%).
- b. Local multiplier (percent of a visitor dollar retained within the local economy).
- c. Number of new microenterprises created and their survival rates after 1–3 years.

Namibia's communal conservancies show how partnerships between private tourism operators and conservancies can generate employment and direct payments to communities; when conservancies build business management capacity, they achieve higher local capture and diversified livelihoods (Hoole, 2009; Wenborn, 2022).

4. Environmental stewardship as a capacity-building feedback

A core mechanism is the alignment of local incentives with conservation: when tourism revenue depends on healthy ecosystems, communities have reason to invest in patrols, reforestation, and wildlife monitoring. This enhances ecological knowledge, monitoring skills, and collective action — capacities that spill over into other community resource governance tasks (Turpie & Letley, 2021).

Processes:

- a. Community patrols funded by tourism fees.
- b. Payment for ecosystem services (PES) or tourism-funded conservation salaries.
- c. Participatory monitoring programs (biodiversity transects, visitor impact tracking).

Measurable indicators:

- a. Area under community-managed protection (hectares).
- b. Patrol days funded by tourism revenues.
- c. Biodiversity or habitat trend metrics in community-managed zones.

In Tangkahan, tourism income contributed to anti-poaching/patrol activities and reduced illegal logging by providing alternative livelihoods and financing community surveillance (Wiratno et al., 2022). Similarly, studies in Nepal's Annapurna show tourism revenues being reinvested into community infrastructure and conservation, increasing resilience (Baral et al., 2014).

5. Risks, failure modes, and enabling conditions

Capacity-building through ecotourism is not automatic. The most common failure modes are: (a) external capture of tourism rents by outside investors, (b) unequal participation that marginalizes women or poorer households, (c) lack of market access or infrastructure, and (d) shock vulnerability (e.g., pandemic, political unrest). Enabling conditions that convert tourism into durable capacity are clear local ownership rules, inclusive governance, continued skills training, diversified revenue streams, and linkages to broader value chains (Tchakatumba et al., 2019).

Key enabling factors

- a. Strong community organizations and written governance rules.
 - b. Targeted capacity building (business, language, conservation monitoring).
 - c. Market access (digital marketing, partnerships with tour operators).
 - d. Buffer mechanisms (savings groups, diversified enterprises) to manage shocks.
- #### 6. Short policy-oriented recommendations for measurement and practice
- a. Measure capacity outcomes: include indicators for training (numbers, gender), organizational health (existence of written rules, meeting frequency), economic capture (% local ownership), and conservation outputs (patrol days, area under protection).
 - b. Design inclusive programs: ensure women and marginalized groups are targeted in training and enterprise support.
 - c. Support institutionalization: help communities register cooperatives, draft benefit-sharing agreements, and set up simple accounting systems.
 - d. Plan for shocks: link tourism programs to local savings schemes and diversify complementary livelihood activities.

Long-Term Socio-Economic and Environmental Impacts on Rural Communities

Long-term ecotourism development produces multidimensional impacts that shape rural socio-economic well-being and ecological sustainability. Socio-economically, mature ecotourism destinations often report increased household income, reduced out-migration, and greater youth employment, especially where communities operate homestays, guiding services, or cultural enterprises. In Nepal's Annapurna Conservation Area, ecotourism has contributed to rising local incomes, reduced pressure on forest extraction, and strengthened social institutions (Baral et al., 2014). Likewise, Namibia's communal conservancies demonstrate sustained benefits in job creation and poverty reduction due to joint-venture lodges and community-managed wildlife tourism (Naidoo et al., 2011).

Ecotourism also reinforces cultural resilience by turning traditional knowledge, rituals, and craft production into economically valued assets. Research in Thailand shows that cultural-based ecotourism increases community pride and encourages the intergenerational transmission of cultural skills.

Environmentally, long-term ecotourism encourages communities to become active stewards of biodiversity, since ecological health directly influences tourism income. In Tangkahan, Indonesia, local ecotourism initiatives significantly reduced illegal logging by

financing community patrols and creating alternative livelihoods (Wiratno et al., 2022). Similar patterns are found in Zimbabwe's CAMPFIRE program, where revenue-sharing mechanisms increased community tolerance for wildlife and improved habitat protection (Frost & Bond, 2008).

However, research also emphasizes risks such as overcrowding, resource depletion, waste pollution, and cultural commercialization when tourism is poorly regulated (Kiss, 2004). Sustainable long-term outcomes depend on strong local governance, visitor management, ecological monitoring, and equitable benefit-sharing systems to prevent negative cumulative impacts.

Integrating the findings across dimensions, the study demonstrates that ecotourism serves as a multi-level resilience driver. Economically, it broadens livelihood options; socially, it strengthens collective capacity and human capital; institutionally, it fosters governance innovation; and environmentally, it enhances conservation outcomes. The interplay of these factors builds long-term resilience, enabling rural communities to adapt to socio-economic uncertainties, climate pressures, and global market fluctuations.

The results indicate that ecotourism's contribution is greatest when activities are community-led, inclusive, environmentally grounded, and supported by consistent policy frameworks. When managed in a participatory and sustainable manner, ecotourism becomes not only a diversification strategy but also a transformative pathway that empowers communities to sustain their well-being and ecological integrity over time.

CONCLUSION

Ecotourism serves as a multidimensional driver of sustainable rural transformation. It diversifies income sources, stimulates entrepreneurship, and enhances local governance while strengthening the social and ecological fabric of rural communities. When inclusively managed, ecotourism increases community self-reliance and reduces vulnerability to economic and climatic fluctuations.

Practical Implications

Local governments and tourism planners should encourage community ownership of tourism enterprises, provide continuous training in hospitality and environmental management, and ensure transparent benefit-sharing. Integrating conservation incentives into tourism revenue systems can further promote ecological sustainability and livelihood security.

Suggestions for Future Research

Future studies should employ mixed-method or longitudinal designs to measure the actual economic and social impacts of ecotourism at the household and community levels. Comparative case studies across regions could help identify best practices and the long-term effects of community-led ecotourism on socio-ecological resilience.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Abdullah, M., Mamat, M. P., Adnan, N., & Hussain, F. N. T. (2020). Ecotourism as tool for eradicating rural poverty in Peninsular Malaysia. *IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science*, 549(1), 12091.
- Anup, K. C. (2017). Ecotourism in Nepal. *The Gaze: Journal of Tourism and Hospitality*, 8, 1-19.
- Aryaningsih, N. N., Irianto, I. K., Arsana, I., & Meirejeki, I. N. (2015). *Constructing Ecotourism-Based Business Competency and Entrepreneurial Spirit*.

- Aylward, B., Allen, K., Echeverría, J., & Tosi, J. (1996). Sustainable ecotourism in Costa Rica: the Monteverde cloud forest preserve. *Biodiversity & Conservation*, 5(3), 315–343.
- Baral, N. (2014). Evaluation and resilience of ecotourism in the Annapurna Conservation Area, Nepal. *Environmental Conservation*, 41(1), 84–92.
- Baral, N., Stern, M. J., & Heinen, J. T. (2007). Integrated conservation and development project life cycles in the Annapurna Conservation Area, Nepal: Is development overpowering conservation? *Biodiversity and Conservation*, 16(10), 2903–2917.
- Basak, D., Bose, A., Roy, S., Chowdhury, I. R., & Sarkar, B. C. (2021). Understanding sustainable homestay tourism as a driving factor of tourist's satisfaction through structural equation modelling: A case of Darjeeling Himalayan region, India. *Current Research in Environmental Sustainability*, 3, 100098.
- Braun, V., & Clarke, V. (2006). Using thematic analysis in psychology. *Qualitative Research in Psychology*, 3(2), 77–101.
- Candrea, A. N. (2013). Ecotourism development in Romania-a possible contribution to the fulfilment of the real convergence criteria for euro adoption. *Bulletin of the Transilvania University of Brasov. Series V: Economic Sciences*, 89–96.
- Creswell, J. W., & Poth, C. N. (2016). *Qualitative inquiry and research design: Choosing among five approaches*. Sage publications.
- Eshetu, A. A. (2014). Development of community based ecotourism in Borena-Saynt National Park, North central Ethiopia: opportunities and challenges. *Journal of Hospitality Management and Tourism*, 5(1), 1–12.
- Ferrater-Gimena, J. A., Etcuban, J. O., & Tan, A. U. (2019). Ecotourism as a catalyst of poverty alleviation in rural economy in Cebu, Philippines. *Asian Review of Social Sciences*, 8(3), 1–7.
- Frost, P. G. H., & Bond, I. (2008). The CAMPFIRE programme in Zimbabwe: payments for wildlife services. *Ecological Economics*, 65(4), 776–787.
- Hoole, A. F. (2009). Place-power-prognosis: Community-based conservation, partnerships, and ecotourism enterprises in Namibia. *International Journal of the Commons*, 4(1).
- Huberman, M. & (2017). *Metode Penelitian: Suatu Pendekatan*. Jakarta: Bumi Aksara.
- Kim, M., Xie, Y., & Cirella, G. T. (2019). Sustainable transformative economy: Community-based ecotourism. *Sustainability*, 11(18), 4977.
- Kiss, A. (2004). Is community-based ecotourism a good use of biodiversity conservation funds? *Trends in Ecology & Evolution*, 19(5), 232–237.
- Kitchenham, B., & Charters, S. (2007). *Guidelines for performing systematic literature reviews in software engineering*.
- Miller, A. B., Cox, C., & Morse, W. C. (2023). Ecotourism, wildlife conservation, and agriculture in Costa Rica through a social-ecological systems lens. *Frontiers in Sustainable Tourism*, 2, 1179887.
- Mohammed, A. D., & Osumanu, K. I. (2022). Ecotourism and rural livelihood nexus: An assessment of the Wechiau community Hippo sanctuary reserve. *European Journal of Development Studies*, 2(3), 18–25.
- Mudzengi, B. K., Gandiwa, E., Muboko, N., Mutanga, C. N., & Chiutsi, S. (2021). Ecotourism resilience: the case of Mahenye community project, Chipinge District, Zimbabwe. *African Journal of Hospitality, Tourism and Leisure*, 10(2), 459–471.
- Naidoo, R., Weaver, L. C., De Longcamp, M., & Du Plessis, P. (2011). Namibia's community-based natural resource management programme: an unrecognized payments for ecosystem services scheme. *Environmental Conservation*, 38(4), 445–453.
- Okazaki, E. (2008). A community-based tourism model: Its conception and use. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, 16(5), 511–529.
- Pandya, R., Dev, H. S., Rai, N. D., & Fletcher, R. (2023). Rendering land touristifiable:(eco) tourism and land use change. *Tourism Geographies*, 25(4), 1068–1084.
- Pasa, R. B., & Shrestha, S. K. (2024). Assessing Multiple Benefits of Community-Based Ecotourism: Evidence from Annapurna Conservation Area Project (ACAP) Region, Kaski District. *The Third Pole: Journal of Geography Education*, 24, 112–125.
- Phil, T. M. (2022). *Ecotourism: A sustainable development connect to nature and a strategy for balancing economic growth, socio-cultural development and conservation*.
- Rosalina, P. D., Dupre, K., Wang, Y., Putra, I. N. D., & Jin, X. (2023). Rural tourism resource management strategies: A case study of two tourism villages in Bali. *Tourism Management Perspectives*, 49, 101194.
- Snyder, H. (2019). Literature review as a research methodology: An overview and guidelines. *Journal of Business Research*, 104, 333–339.

- Surya, A. P. (2024). The role of ecotourism in promoting sustainable economic development in Indonesia. *Journal of World Economy*, 3(1), 43–48.
- Tchakatumba, P. K., Gandiwa, E., Mwakiwa, E., Clegg, B., & Nyasha, S. (2019). Does the CAMPFIRE programme ensure economic benefits from wildlife to households in Zimbabwe? *Ecosystems and People*, 15(1), 119–135.
- Tleuberdinova, A., Kulik, X., & Kiss, F. (2023). Eco-tourism and socio-economic development of rural areas. *Probl. AgriMarket*, 3, 52–59.
- Tranfield, D., Denyer, D., & Smart, P. (2003). Towards a methodology for developing evidence-informed management knowledge by means of systematic review. *British Journal of Management*, 14(3), 207–222.
- Turpie, J., & Letley, G. (2021). Would community conservation initiatives benefit from external financial oversight? A framed field experiment in Namibia's communal conservancies. *World Development*, 142, 105442.
- Walter, P., Regmi, K. D., & Khanal, P. R. (2018). Host learning in community-based ecotourism in Nepal: The case of Sirubari and Ghalegaun homestays. *Tourism Management Perspectives*, 26, 49–58.
- Wiratno, W., Withaningsih, S., Gunawan, B., & Iskandar, J. (2022). Ecotourism as a resource sharing strategy: Case study of community-based ecotourism at the Tangkahan Buffer Zone of Leuser National Park, Langkat District, North Sumatra, Indonesia. *Sustainability*, 14(6), 3399.
- Zingi, G. K., Mpofu, A., Chitongo, L., Museva, T., Chivhenge, E., & Ndongwe, M. R. (2022). Ecotourism as a vehicle for local economic development: A case of Tsholotsho District Zimbabwe. *Cogent Social Sciences*, 8(1), 2035047.
- Zvikonyaukwa, J., Musengi, K., & Mudzengi, C. P. (2023). Assessing the Contribution of Ecotourism to Economic Growth and Rural Development Offered by Wildlife Resources to People Living in Communities around Matusadonha National Park. *Journal of Sustainable Business and Economics*, 6(2).