

## The Role of Community-Based Tourism in Sustainable Tourism Development in Central Maluku

Farida Mony<sup>1\*</sup>, Achmad Zaky Marasabessy<sup>2</sup>, Jusuf Sahupala<sup>3</sup>, Agung K. Henaulu<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1,3</sup>Management Study Program, Faculty of Economics and Business, Universitas Darussalam Ambon, Indonesia

<sup>2</sup>Aquatic Resource Management Study Program, Faculty of Fisheries and Marine Sciences, Universitas Darussalam Ambon, Indonesia

<sup>4</sup>Industrial Engineering Study Program, Faculty of Engineering, Universitas Darussalam Ambon, Indonesia

\* Corresponding Author: [farida@unidar.ac.id](mailto:farida@unidar.ac.id)

### Article History

Received: 04-06-2026

Revised: 10-06-2026

Published: 30-06-2026

**Keywords:** *Community Based, Sustainable Tourism, SWOT Analysis, Tourism*

### ABSTRACT

*Central Maluku Regency has great potential to develop as a tourism destination, due to its abundant natural and cultural riches. With increasing awareness of the importance of sustainability in the tourism sector, community-based tourism (CBT) is a promising approach. Using a qualitative approach, this study explores how local communities can contribute to the management of natural and cultural resources, while simultaneously improving the economic well-being of the community. A systematic SWOT analysis, with strengths and weaknesses as internal environmental factors and opportunities and threats as external environmental factors, serves as a useful resource for decision-making in tourism management. Several significant findings that demonstrate the positive impacts and challenges faced in implementing community-based tourism in sustainable tourism development in Central Maluku include improving the local economy, empowering communities, and preserving culture and the environment. Active community participation in tourism development not only maintains environmental sustainability but also strengthens local cultural identity. It was also found that collaboration between the government, the private sector, and the community is crucial for creating a sustainable tourism model. This article is expected to provide insights for stakeholders in planning and implementing inclusive and sustainable tourism policies in Central Maluku Regency.*

### INTRODUCTION

Tourism has become one of the sectors that contributes most to the current economic system, both nationally and internationally. For several years, tourism has experienced continuous growth. Its intense diversification makes it an increasingly globalized and competitive sector with a need for continuous innovation (Sigalat-Signes et al., 2020). This

sector is one of the essential businesses for contemporary society and is emerging as a major economic activity globally (Saluja et al., 2022). Tourism plays a significant economic role as a source of income and employment for small island populations (Kurniawan et al., 2016), economic growth (Shengrui et al., 2024), responsible consumption and production (Strippoli et al., 2024), (Sohoni, 2019), supporting sustainable social, environmental, and economic outcomes (Scheyvens et al., 2021). This sector is globally considered as a competitive and dynamic sector and is a key driver for socio-economic progress (Campos et al., 2023).

*The United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)* emphasizes that sustainable tourism must encompass economic, socio-cultural, and environmental aspects for all types of tourism and destinations (Lee et al., 2021). In addition to economic benefits, tourism provides a unique opportunity to experience ecosystem benefits and enhance the relationship between humans and ecosystems (Barua et al., 2024), It also provides attractive scenery and contributes to building a positive image of the country (Khizar et al., 2023). The tourism industry can be one of the key economic sectors to initiate economic recovery, especially in developing countries. This view is supported by the known multiplier effect of the tourism industry, where the development of this industry not only benefits itself but also produces spillover effects on other industries in the region (de Bruyn et al., 2023). The tourism industry is very sensitive to tourist desires, therefore tourism destinations must continue to anticipate and invest to meet future tourism demand (Hyytiäinen et al., 2022).

Sustainable tourism involves the active participation of various parties, from the government, tourism industry players, and tourists. The main goal of sustainable tourism, besides environmental conservation, the welfare of local communities, and the preservation of local culture and heritage, is also most importantly a quality experience for tourists, where they can enjoy the beauty of nature and local culture without damaging it. Therefore, integrated management is needed that includes cultural heritage and tourism activities while ensuring socio-economic and environmental benefits for all stakeholders (Mandić et al., 2025). Sustainable development is a key component of sustainable tourism, which balances economic growth with environmental protection and social welfare, reducing environmental impacts and improving the quality of life (Mandić et al., 2025). The sustainable tourism market requires an awareness of environmental and social responsibility. Positive perceptions of tourism impacts can lead to increased tourism demand and support for sustainable tourism practices. Environmental protection and conservation are key goals of sustainable tourism, including the protection and promotion of biodiversity. The essence of sustainable tourism development is achieving harmonious development between the economy, society, and the environment. To ensure sustainable tourism development, the government must pay attention to the skills and professionalism of tourism employees. Improving employee quality can be achieved through training and education and continuously instilling knowledge about sustainable development. By improving their professional management, it can reduce tourism resource losses and industry operational costs (Yuedi et al., 2023). The government needs to take steps to redirect activity development by implementing policies that support the

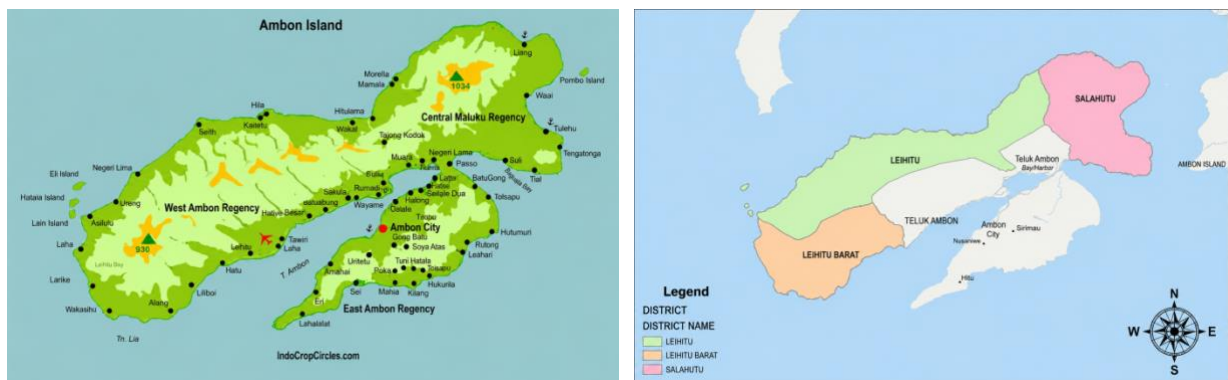
promotion of sustainable tourism activities, as this type of tourism considers current and future impacts, from an economic, social, and environmental perspective, to meet the needs of visitors, the industry, the environment, and host communities (Calderón-Vargas et al., 2021).

Studies explicitly examining progress and trends related to sustainable tourism research are still limited (de Bruyn et al., 2023). Sustainability in tourism is defined as sustainable practices adopted and implemented by the tourism industry, with the aim of identifying all tourism impacts, both positive and negative. This approach aims to minimize negative impacts and maximize positive ones, referring to the environmental, economic, and socio-cultural aspects of tourism development (Pardo Martínez & Cotte Poveda, 2024). Sustainable tourism requires not only low impact on the natural environment but also equitable benefits for stakeholders and participation rights. Sustainability indicators can be subjective or objective, and both are useful in sustainable tourism planning and management. Therefore, future research should integrate the advantages of subjective and objective indicators when developing sustainable tourism indicators (Zhang et al., 2022).

Central Maluku Regency is one of the largest regencies in Maluku Province, comprising several islands with tourism potential, including Banda Island, part of Ambon Island, part of Seram Island, Haruku Island, Saparua Island, and several other smaller islands such as Tujuh Island, Pombo Island, and islands within the Banda Islands region. These islands have numerous community-managed tourist destinations, known as *Community-Based Tourism* (CBT). CBT is an approach that prioritizes the active participation of local communities in managing tourist destinations. This concept considers not only economic aspects but also social and environmental aspects, by involving local communities in the management and development of tourist destinations. From an economic perspective, tourism has changed the mindset of local communities regarding new jobs, increased income, and accelerated income distribution due to the multiplier effect of tourist spending. From a social perspective, positive impacts primarily include social changes in enhancing the image of local communities, improving social facilities, preserving the environment, and fostering a desire to develop local culture (Mony et al., 2022).

## RESEARCH METHODS

This study was conducted in several areas including Leihitu District, West Leihitu District, and Salahutu District, Central Maluku Regency, located on Ambon Island, and is a qualitative descriptive study. The aim is to explore the perspectives, experiences, and meanings held by local communities related to tourism and its impacts on the environment and the economy. It is hoped that this study can comprehensively reveal how community-based tourism contributes to the development of sustainable tourism in Central Maluku, as well as the challenges and opportunities faced by local communities. Researchers attempt to describe the phenomenon of community-based tourism through in-depth interviews, participant observation, and document analysis. Researchers interact directly with the community and stakeholders to obtain complete and contextual data.



**Image: Research Area in Leihitu, West Leihitu, and Salahutu Districts on Ambon Island, which is part of the Central Maluku Regency**

Data were collected through in-depth interviews, participant observation, and documentation studies. Interviews were conducted with various informants, including tourism business managers, community leaders, local community members, culinary business owners, and tourists. Open-ended questions were used to facilitate in-depth discussions about their experiences and perspectives on community-based tourism. Participatory observation, in this case, involved direct involvement in community-managed tourism activities to observe social interactions, tourism management practices, and the impacts felt by the community.

Data analysis was conducted using a thematic approach, identifying key patterns emerging from interviews and discussions, which helped formulate relevant recommendations for increasing community involvement in tourism management, finding more inclusive and sustainable solutions that align with the needs and aspirations of local communities, and supporting responsible tourism development in Central Maluku. Relevant documents, including tourism development reports, government policies, and tourism promotional materials, were analyzed to understand the context of community-based tourism policy and implementation. Data obtained from interviews, observations, and documents were analyzed thematically. This process included data coding, theme identification, and conclusion drawing. Researchers sought to identify patterns and relationships emerging from the data and provide in-depth interpretations of the role of community-based tourism in supporting sustainable tourism. The information obtained was systematically analyzed using the SWOT method based on strengths and weaknesses as internal factors and opportunities and threats as external environmental factors, to provide material that can be used in the decision-making process in tourism management.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of the survey by conducting interviews and observations at several CBTs in the Leihitu, West Leihitu and Salahutu Districts of Central Maluku Regency, obtained various information which can be described as follows:

### 1. Community-Based Tourism (CBT) Potential in Central Maluku

Community-managed tourism destinations (CBT) in Central Maluku offer local residents the opportunity to actively promote their culture and traditions, while creating jobs and increasing income. Through CBT, communities become not only tourist attractions but also stakeholders with a voice in decisions that affect their environment and lives.

The potential of CBT in the researched area in Central Maluku Regency located on Ambon Island in three sub -districts, namely Leihitu, West Leihitu, and Salahutu Sub-districts is very large, but researchers only focus on a few of them, namely: 1). Leihitu Sub-district (Lubang Buaya, Wail Matai, Halasi, Moki). 2). West Leihitu Sub-district (Huluwa Beach, and Batu Kapal). 3), Salahutu Sub-district (Beby Beach, Ume Ata, Batu Kuda, Hatu Meten Beach). These CBTs are very busy with tourists, especially on holidays . These areas have the potential to become sustainable tourism areas because they are supported by local cultural traditions that have become traditions and annual events, namely the Pukul Sapu Lidi Culture in Morella Village, Leihitu Sub-district, Abda'u Culture in Tulehu Village, Salahutu Sub-district, and Pencak Silat attractions in Larike Village, West Leihitu Sub-district.

## **2. Community-Based Tourism Management in Central Maluku**

### **a. Public Understanding of Sustainable Tourism.**

Community-based tourism in Central Maluku serves as a means to preserve local culture. Through tourism activities, communities strive to maintain the traditions, arts, and rituals that define their identity. Several traditional cultural festivals, such as the Pukul Sapu Lidi cultural attraction in Morella and Mamala Villages (Leihitu District) every seventh day of Shawwal, the Abda'u attraction in Tulehu Village (Salahutu District) during Eid al-Adha, and the Pencak Silat attraction in Larike Village (West Leihitu District) every seventh day of Shawwal, attract tourists and strengthen the community's sense of pride in their cultural heritage.

Although local communities are aware of the potential of tourism as a source of income, their understanding of the concept of sustainable tourism remains limited. Most respondents acknowledged that tourism can provide economic benefits, such as increased income and job creation. However, few understood how sustainable tourism can contribute to the preservation of the local environment and culture. This study found that many communities are not yet fully aware of the potential negative impacts of poorly managed tourism, such as environmental damage and the loss of cultural identity. Through interviews and focus group discussions, it was revealed that access to information and education regarding sustainable tourism practices is still limited. Many communities desire further training and information to understand how to manage tourism resources responsibly and sustainably. As a recommendation, this study emphasizes the need for more intensive educational programs to increase community understanding of sustainable tourism. Community involvement in tourism planning and management is crucial for them to feel ownership and responsibility for the sustainability of tourism resources. By increasing local communities' understanding of the importance of sustainable tourism, it is hoped that they will be able to contribute more actively to tourism development that not only benefits the economy but also preserves the environment and local culture in Central Maluku.

b. Tourism Management Training and Education

One of the main obstacles to developing community-based tourism in Central Maluku Regency is the lack of training and education for local communities. Despite the region's significant tourism potential, gaps remain in the community's ability to effectively manage tourism resources. Many residents lack a grasp of basic tourism management principles, such as marketing, natural resource management, and interaction with tourists. This results in a lack of innovation and attractions to offer visitors, reducing the potential revenue from the tourism sector.

Many communities feel they don't receive adequate support from the government or relevant parties in terms of capacity development. Therefore, it is recommended that the government and relevant institutions increase efforts to provide relevant training and create sustainable education programs. This is crucial for empowering local communities to manage tourism, thereby improving their well-being while maintaining environmental sustainability. By strengthening community capacity through appropriate education and training, it is hoped that community-based tourism in Central Maluku can develop sustainably, provide greater economic benefits, and preserve local culture and the environment.

c. Government and Private Sector Support

Government and private sector support is a key factor in the development of community-based tourism in Central Maluku. Research shows that close collaboration between the government, local communities, and the private sector can strengthen community capacity in managing sustainable tourism destinations. From the government's perspective, policies that support the development of community-based tourism are crucial. Clear regulations and incentives for local communities can increase their participation in tourism management.

Government-organized training programs also play a role in improving community skills in tourism management. Meanwhile, support from the private sector, such as investors and local entrepreneurs, also contributes significantly. Research shows that partnerships built between local communities and the private sector provide not only financial resources but also knowledge and market access. The private sector can assist communities in promoting their tourism products, creating distribution networks, and improving service quality. However, the study also highlights challenges faced in this collaboration, such as a lack of effective communication between all parties and a limited understanding of shared goals. Therefore, efforts are needed to build constructive and transparent dialogue between the government, communities, and the private sector. As a recommendation, the study emphasizes the importance of developing inclusive policies and collaborative programs that involve all stakeholders. With the right support, community-based tourism can develop sustainably, providing greater economic and social benefits to local communities, while preserving the environment.

d. Economic Uncertainty and Shifting Consumption Patterns

Community-based tourism has contributed to local economic empowerment in the three sub-districts studied (Leihitu, West Leihitu, and Salahutu). Many tourism stakeholders, especially women, have begun engaging in various economic activities

such as tour guiding, handicrafts, and providing local cuisine. This not only increases their income but also encourages the development of sustainable small businesses. They acknowledge that their involvement in the tourism industry has provided opportunities to improve their children's quality of life and education.

uncertainty , caused by various factors, has led to significant changes in people's consumption habits. One key finding is that people are becoming more selective in their spending, prioritizing basic needs and reducing spending on recreational activities, including tourism. This uncertainty has led local communities to avoid spending deemed unnecessary, resulting in a decline in tourist visits to destinations. On the other hand, this shift in consumption patterns presents an opportunity for the development of more environmentally friendly and sustainable tourism products, in line with increasing consumer interest in authentic and responsible experiences. Communities that understand this trend can capitalize on opportunities to attract tourists who care about sustainability. Therefore, government and private sector support in providing training and better market access will help communities adapt to changing consumption patterns and maximize the potential of community-based tourism, even amidst economic uncertainty.

### 3. SWOT Analysis of Sustainable Tourism Development

Various information obtained from observations and interviews with related parties was analyzed and summarized in the following matrix:

**Table 1.** SWOT Analysis

<b>Strength</b>	<b>Weakness</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Central Maluku Regency has rich and diverse natural beauty, including beaches, seas and local culture.</li> <li>2. Community-based tourism allows for the active participation of local residents, increasing awareness and ownership of tourism.</li> <li>3. The existence of local traditions and culture that can attract tourists, provides a unique attraction for tourism development.</li> <li>4. Local communities can earn additional income through tourism businesses, to improve their welfare.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Limited capital to develop a professional tourism business.</li> <li>2. Public understanding of sustainable tourism management is still limited</li> <li>3. Infrastructure limitations, such as transportation and accommodation, access to information, can hinder tourism development.</li> <li>4. Limitations in training and community capacity development in tourism management.</li> <li>5. Income is unstable because tourism still depends on certain seasons.</li> </ol>
<b>Opportunity</b>	<b>Threat</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Government policies that support sustainable tourism development can open up more opportunities.</li> <li>2. Increasing tourist interest in environmentally friendly and community-based tourism</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Shifts in tourist preferences can affect the attractiveness of a destination.</li> <li>2. The emergence of other, more developed destinations could reduce visits to Central Maluku.</li> <li>3. Excessive commercialization of tourism</li> </ol>

<p>3. The use of social media and online platforms can increase the visibility of local community tourism businesses.</p> <p>4. Collaboration with non-governmental organizations can assist in training and capacity building of the Community.</p>	<p>can threaten cultural and environmental authenticity.</p> <p>4. The unstable global economic situation could reduce the number of tourists visiting</p>
--	--

#### 4. The Role of Communities in Sustainable Tourism

Local communities in Central Maluku have played a crucial role in the development of sustainable tourism . In terms of management, they act as homestay managers, local tour guides, transportation providers, and various other activities . The presence of community-managed homestays provides tourists with an authentic experience of interacting directly with the culture and daily life of the local community. Local tour guides, with their in-depth knowledge of the local history, culture, and environment, are able to provide rich and in-depth interpretations for tourists. Furthermore, the sale of various culinary specialties, such as sago, nutmeg juice, rujak (traditional fruit salad), and various other products, provides additional income for families and encourages the preservation of traditional arts and culture.

Furthermore, the study found that the community also plays a role in preserving the environment, although not optimally. Through the formation of conservation groups, the community carries out activities such as coral transplantation, mangrove planting, beach cleanups, and monitoring environmentally damaging fishing practices. Public awareness of the importance of preserving the environment as a valuable tourism asset is increasing, leading them to voluntarily participate in conservation activities.

However, the research also identified several challenges in involving communities in sustainable tourism. These include a lack of community capacity and skills in managing tourism businesses, limited access to capital and information, and a lack of coordination between stakeholders. Therefore, ongoing efforts are needed to increase community capacity, facilitate access to resources, and strengthen coordination between stakeholders so that communities can play a more optimal role in developing sustainable tourism in Central Maluku.

#### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

Overall, this study demonstrates that community-based tourism plays a crucial role in developing sustainable tourism in Central Maluku. Through economic empowerment, cultural preservation, and efforts to address challenges, local communities can improve their quality of life while preserving their cultural heritage and the environment. Several significant findings highlighting the positive impacts and challenges faced in implementing community-based tourism in developing sustainable tourism in Central Maluku include:

1. Local Economic Improvement . One of the main outcomes of this research is increased local income and job creation. Through the CBT program, the community has successfully created various tourism products, such as homestays, local tour guides, local culinary specialties, and handicrafts.

2. Community Empowerment: This research also found that CBT plays a crucial role in empowering local communities. Communities are not only beneficiaries but also play an active role in decision-making regarding the management of tourism resources.
3. Cultural and Environmental Preservation. One positive aspect of CBT is its contribution to cultural and environmental preservation. Local communities are increasingly aware of the importance of preserving their traditions and environment, which is reflected in tourism activities that offer authentic cultural experiences. By offering tourism experiences that reflect local wisdom, CBT helps maintain cultural identity and existing ecosystems, thus attracting tourists who want to experience the authenticity of Central Maluku.

This research also identified several challenges, such as limited infrastructure and a lack of community training. Based on these findings, it is recommended that the government and non-governmental organizations provide greater support to local communities in the form of training, access to capital, and promotion of tourist destinations. Furthermore, it is crucial to foster collaboration between communities and the private sector in sustainable tourism management. With this collaborative approach, it is hoped that community-based tourism can continue to grow and provide long-term benefits to the people of Central Maluku.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Barua, H., Acharjee, M.R., & Talukder, A. (2024). Tourism index evaluation of exposed coast, Bangladesh: A modeling approach. *Heliyon*, 10 (14), e34745. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.heliyon.2024.e34745>
- Calderón -Vargas, F., Asmat-Campos, D., & Chávez-Arroyo, P. (2021). Sustainable tourism policies in Peru and their link with renewable energy: analysis in the main museums of the Moche route. *Heliyon*, 7 (10). <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.heliyon.2021.e08188>
- Campos, C., Gallego, M., Villanueva, P., Laso, J., Dias, A.C., Quinteiro, P., Oliveira, S., Albertí, J., Fullana-i-Palmer, P., Mélon, L., Sazdovski, I., Roca, M., Xifré, R., Margallo, M., & Aldaco, R. (2023). Life cycle assessment to address the environmental impacts of tourism in a Spanish tourist destination: The case of Rias Baixas (Galicia) holidays. *Science of the Total Environment*, 896 (June). <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2023.166242>
- De Bruyn, C., Ben Said, F., Meyer, N., & Soliman, M. (2023). Research in tourism sustainability: A comprehensive bibliometric analysis from 1990 to 2022. *Heliyon*, 9 (8), 1–22. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.heliyon.2023.e18874>
- Hyytiäinen, K., Kolehmainen, L., Amelung, B., Kok, K., Lonkila, K. M., Malve, O., Similä, J., Sokero, M., & Zandersen, M. (2022). Extending the shared socioeconomic pathways for adaptation planning of blue tourism. *Futures*, 137 (September 2020), 1–13. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.futures.2022.102917>
- Khizar, HMU, Younas, A., Kumar, S., Akbar, A., & Poulouva, P. (2023). The progression of sustainable development goals in tourism: A systematic literature review of past achievements and future promises. *Journal of Innovation and Knowledge*, 8 (4). <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jik.2023.100442>

- Kurniawan, F., Adrianto, L., Bengen, DG, & Prasetyo, LB (2016). Vulnerability assessment of small islands to tourism: The case of the Marine Tourism Park of the Gili Matra Islands, Indonesia. *Global Ecology and Conservation*, 6, 308–326. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.gecco.2016.04.001>
- Lee, T.H., Jan, F.H., & Liu, J.T. (2021). Developing an indicator framework for assessing sustainable tourism: Evidence from a Taiwan ecological resort. *Ecological Indicators*, 125, 107596. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolind.2021.107596>
- Mandić, A., Petrić, L., & Pivčević, S. (2025). Harmonizing sustainability and resilience in post-crisis cultural tourism: Stakeholder insights from the split metropolitan area living lab. *Tourism Management Perspectives*, 55 (December 2024). <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tmp.2024.101331>
- Mony, F., Marasabessy, AZ, & Sahupala, J. (2022). Prospects and Strategies for Developing the Tanjung Setan Coast as a Marine Ecotourism Area. *Agrohut Journal*, 13 (2), 66–76. <https://doi.org/10.51135/agh.v13i2.155>
- Pardo Martínez, C.I., & Cotte Poveda, A. (2024). Efficiency and sustainability of the tourism industry in Latin America. *Regional Sustainability*, 5 (4). <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.regsus.2024.100178>
- Saluja, V., Anand, S., Kumar, H., & Peng, J. (2022). The perceived impact of tourism development and sustainable strategies for residents of Varkala, South India. *International Journal of Geoheritage and Parks*, 10 (2), 184–195. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijgeop.2022.03.003>
- Scheyvens, R., Carr, A., Movono, A., Hughes, E., Higgins-Desbiolles, F., & Mika, J. P. (2021). Indigenous tourism and the sustainable development goals. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 90, 103260. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.annals.2021.103260>
- Shengrui, Z., Zhenqi, Z., Tongyan, Z., & Hongrun, J. (2024). Assessment of coastal zone ecosystem health in the context of tourism development: A case study of Jiaozhou Bay. *Ecological Indicators*, 169 (December). <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolind.2024.112874>
- Sigalat-Signes, E., Calvo-Palomares, R., Roig-Merino, B., & García-Adán, I. (2020). Transition towards a tourist innovation model: The smart tourism destination: Reality or territorial marketing? *Journal of Innovation and Knowledge*, 5 (2), 96–104. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jik.2019.06.002>
- Sohoni, Aj. (2019). The Digital Frontier How Consumer Companies Can Create Massive Value Through Digital Transformation. In *Wiley* (Vol. 11, Issue 1). [http://scioteca.caf.com/bitstream/handle/123456789/1091/RED2017-Eng-8ene.pdf?sequence=12&isAllowed=y%0Ahttp://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.regsciurbeco.2008.06.005%0Ahttps://www.researchgate.net/publication/305320484\\_SISTEM\\_PEMBETUNGAN\\_TERPUSAT\\_STRATEGI\\_MELESTARI](http://scioteca.caf.com/bitstream/handle/123456789/1091/RED2017-Eng-8ene.pdf?sequence=12&isAllowed=y%0Ahttp://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.regsciurbeco.2008.06.005%0Ahttps://www.researchgate.net/publication/305320484_SISTEM_PEMBETUNGAN_TERPUSAT_STRATEGI_MELESTARI)
- Strippoli, R., Gallucci, T., & Ingrao, C. (2024). Circular economy and sustainable development in the tourism sector – An overview of the truly-effective strategies and

- related benefits. *Heliyon*, 10 (17), e36801.  
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.heliyon.2024.e36801>
- Yuedi, H., Sanagustín-Fons, V., Galiano Coronil, A., & Moseñe-Fierro, J. A. (2023). Analysis of tourism sustainability synthetic indicators. A case study of Aragon. *Heliyon*, 9 (4).  
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.heliyon.2023.e15206>
- Zhang, X., Zhong, L., & Yu, H. (2022). Sustainability assessment of tourism in protected areas: A relational perspective. *Global Ecology and Conservation*, 35 (11).  
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.gecco.2022.e02074>