Journal of Management and Applied Learning in Local and Adventure Tourism (MALALA)
Vol. 01, No. 1, February 2026, Page 36-47
***e*-ISSN: 3163-3137**

Sustainable Tourism Management in the Development of Local Tourism

Ramdhan Kurniawan[1]*, Meidy Putri Utami[2], Bagaskoro Rasyid Wicaksono[3], Ratu Sinar Sari Tanjung[4], & Nurlaila Dahlan[5]
[1]*Universitas Terbuka, Indonesia, [2]Universitas Fajar, Indonesia, [3]UIN Siber Syekh Nurjati Cirebon, Indonesia, [4]Politeknik Negeri Lampung, Indonesia, [5]Politeknik Pariwisata Makassar, Indonesia
*Co e-mail: ramdhan-kurniawan@ecampus.ut.ac.id[1]

Article Information
Received: February 05, 2026
Revised: March 09, 2026
Online: March 11, 2026

Keywords
Sustainable development, Tourism industry, Tourism sustainable, Tourism policies

ABSTRACT
This study advances the scholarly discussion on sustainable tourism by proposing a comprehensive conceptual model that highlights twelve critical dimensions supporting sustainable development within the tourism industry. Drawing on a thematic review of existing literature, the model integrates core sustainability principles, the triple bottom line perspective, and key operational factors such as accessibility and infrastructure, health and safety considerations, technological integration, strategic marketing, and adaptive resilience. Examined through a sustainability-oriented tourism framework, the model presents an integrated approach that demonstrates how these interrelated components collectively strengthen long-term tourism sustainability. Moreover, the framework serves as a strategic reference for policymakers, enabling evidence-based decision-making that can be flexibly applied across diverse tourism contexts. From a theoretical standpoint, the findings emphasise the pivotal roles of governance structures, stakeholder awareness, collaborative practices, and continuous development processes. Overall, this study offers meaningful insights for students, academics, and tourism practitioners by enhancing their understanding of the complex and multidimensional character of sustainable tourism development.

INTRODUCTION

Sustainable tourism is increasingly understood as a comprehensive and flexible concept that involves multiple interconnected dimensions (Farsari, 2012). Implementing sustainable tourism requires harmonizing the economic, social, and environmental aspects, while leveraging the adaptive capabilities of local communities to promote balanced economic development, responsible tourism practices, social inclusion, and effective resource management (Amloy et al., 2024). In this context, sustainability and resilience are closely linked, collectively contributing to environmental protection, socio-economic advancement, and overall community wellbeing (Tuli & Vadiyala, 2022).

This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International license

Recent research highlights the shift towards tourism models that prioritize community engagement, ensuring that local populations are actively involved and directly benefit from tourism activities. Such approaches not only improve visitor satisfaction but also enhance destination resilience and the stability of local economies (Silva & Roque, 2024). A number of resilience strategies have been proposed in the literature, such as tourism market and product diversification, sustainable management approaches, investments in physical and virtual infrastructure, and local community capabilities strengthening. Together, these strategies foster a tourism sector capable of managing uncertainties and recovering efficiently from crises (Wakil et al., 2021)

Moreover, the sustainability of tourism development is much related to the very cooperation among the stakeholders such as tourists, local people and institutional actors. This joint action, in fact, has the-task of maintaining responsibility and accessibility-at the core of destination planning while adapting it to the changing expectations of today's tourists (Michopoulou et al., 2015). Since tourism is a complex adaptive systems, the resilience should be treated integrally and reinforced permanently through innovation and research. Governance-based cooperation among policy-makers, local communities and industry players is therefore vital to facing global challenges and ensuring long-term sustainability of tourism development (Cheer & Lew, 2017).

Against this theoretical backdrop, the present study aims to examine the fundamental principles of sustainable tourism and to propose a conceptual framework that contributes to the advancement of knowledge in this field. The structure of this article is organized as follows. The first section discusses the multidimensional nature of sustainable tourism and highlights the importance of integrating various sustainability models. Section 2 provides a review of relevant literature, covering Sustainable Tourism Principles (STPs), the Triple Bottom Line (TBL), and several complementary themes, including accessibility, infrastructure, health and safety, technological integration, marketing, as well as resilience and adaptability. Section 3 introduces a literature-based conceptual model, outlining its twelve dimensions and explaining their alignment with the sustainable tourism policies of the United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO). Section 4 elaborates on the theoretical implications of the study, particularly in relation to governance, stakeholder awareness, collaborative engagement, and ongoing monitoring. Finally, Section 5 summarizes the key contributions of the study and discusses its limitations.

METHODS

This study employs a qualitative research approach using a systematic literature review to examine and synthesise existing scholarly work on sustainable tourism management in the context of local tourism development. The subjects of this study consist of peer-reviewed academic journal articles published in English between 2015 and 2024, selected to reflect contemporary developments in sustainable tourism research. The literature was retrieved primarily from internationally recognised academic databases, including Scopus and Web of Science, using relevant keywords such as “sustainable tourism management,” “local tourism development,” “community participation,” “tourism governance,” and “resilience.” The research procedure involved several stages:

This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International license

identification of relevant articles through keyword searches, screening based on titles and abstracts, full-text evaluation according to predefined inclusion criteria, and thematic analysis of selected studies. Inclusion criteria focused on articles that explicitly address sustainability concepts, governance frameworks, community-based approaches, and strategic management in tourism, while excluding non-peer-reviewed publications and studies unrelated to tourism sustainability. Data collection was conducted through systematic documentation of key themes, conceptual frameworks, and findings reported in the selected articles. Data analysis followed a thematic synthesis approach, enabling the identification of recurring patterns, conceptual dimensions, and research gaps across the literature, as recommended in established systematic review methodologies. Well-established review techniques were applied and appropriately cited to ensure scientific rigour and replicability. As this study relies exclusively on secondary data from publicly available sources, no ethical approval was required, and no restrictions apply to data accessibility. All reviewed materials and analytical procedures are fully disclosed to support transparency and allow replication by future researchers.

RESULTS

1. Principles of Sustainable Tourism

Sustainable tourism refers to tourism practices that account for both current and future economic, social, and environmental impacts while meeting the needs of tourists, tourism operators, host communities, and the natural environment. It seeks to optimise the use of natural resources, sustain essential ecological processes, and conserve biodiversity and natural heritage. In addition, sustainable tourism upholds the sociocultural integrity of host communities by safeguarding cultural heritage and traditional values and by promoting intercultural understanding. Economically, it emphasises long-term sustainability through the provision of fair socio-economic benefits for all stakeholders, including employment creation, income generation, and contributions to social welfare that support poverty alleviation (GSTC, 2024).

In practical terms, various sectors within the tourism industry including destination management organizations, tour operators, accommodation providers, transportation services, and tourist attractions have adopted diverse strategies aimed at promoting sustainability objectives (Amoiradis et al., 2023). The realization of sustainable tourism development requires a holistic and integrated approach that encompasses global governance, infrastructure development, biodiversity conservation, supply chain management, waste management practices, responsible natural resource utilization, and sociocultural governance. Furthermore, a wide range of stakeholders such as policymakers, destination managers, tourism enterprises, local communities, and tourists have significant and interconnected roles in fostering and maintaining sustainable tourism destinations. Policymakers provide enabling regulatory frameworks, destination managers develop tourism models that reflect local needs, operators reduce negative impacts while enhancing local benefits, communities engage in decision-making processes, and tourists adopt responsible behaviours that support local economies and cultural values (European Travel Commission, 2021).

This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International license

2. Triple Bottom Line Approach in Sustainable Tourism

The triple bottom line (TBL) framework is widely recognised in sustainable tourism research as a conceptual model that integrates economic, environmental, and social dimensions. The TBL perspective emphasises that organisations should not only pursue financial sustainability but also incorporate environmental and social responsibility into their strategic planning (Stoddard et al., 2012). Sustainable tourism requires a balanced integration of these three dimensions often referred to as People, Profit, and Planet to minimise negative impacts and enhance positive contributions to host communities and ecosystems (Wise, 2019; Saarinen, 2014). Tourism activities must therefore generate social benefits, remain environmentally responsible, and be economically viable. Both private and public sectors are essential actors in achieving these objectives, with the private sector implementing sustainable practices and the public sector providing regulatory and behavioural guidance. Recent studies have also proposed combined sustainability dimensions, such as sociocultural sustainability, indicating that tourism sustainability frameworks are becoming increasingly multidimensional and interconnected.

3. Accessibility and Infrastructure

Accessibility and infrastructure represent essential elements in the development of sustainable tourism destinations. A clear understanding of accessibility conditions allows Destination Management Organizations to recognize potential tourism opportunities and design suitable development strategies. Furthermore, tourism infrastructure such as transportation networks, accommodation services, and recreational facilities plays a crucial role in driving economic development, increasing tourist arrivals, and enhancing the overall quality of visitor experiences.

High-quality infrastructure ensures tourist mobility, connectivity, and safety, thereby enhancing destination competitiveness. Investment in infrastructure also stimulates local economic development by generating employment opportunities and supporting small and medium-sized enterprises. Improved accessibility, particularly in regions with limited infrastructure, can significantly increase tourist arrivals and contribute to local economic growth. Inclusive tourism development requires that tourism products, services, and environments be accessible to all individuals, including persons with disabilities, through the application of universal design principles that promote independence, equity, and dignity.

In addition to physical infrastructure, effective information management systems are necessary to ensure accessibility and inclusivity. Infrastructure development projects, especially in transportation, require careful planning, substantial financial resources, and advanced engineering to support tourism growth and efficient mobility. Sustainable infrastructure development can enhance environmental resilience, improve community well-being, and contribute to global sustainability goals. However, infrastructure investments must be strategically planned and evaluated to avoid negative environmental and social impacts.

This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International license

4. Health and Safety

Health and safety are critical components of sustainable tourism, particularly in the context of rapid tourism growth and global health crises. Tourism safety significantly influences tourists' travel decisions, perceptions of destination image, and intentions to revisit. Ensuring tourist safety requires comprehensive measures to mitigate natural, social, and epidemiological risks, which have become increasingly salient following the COVID-19 pandemic. Consequently, health and safety standards are essential to protect both tourists and local communities.

A well-functioning healthcare system, environmentally friendly transportation, improved air quality, and investments in green finance contribute to tourism recovery and destination attractiveness. In the hospitality industry, health and safety governance is vital for maintaining consumer trust and improving workplace conditions, which in turn enhances employee productivity and guest satisfaction. Tourists' perceptions of safety are shaped by multiple factors, including the social environment, facilities, staff behaviour, and natural conditions, and these perceptions significantly affect destination choice and satisfaction.

Destination Management Organisations play a strategic role in integrating safety considerations into tourism planning, managing stakeholder actions, and utilising technology to ensure safe travel experiences. Public hygiene and environmental health within communities are also critical factors, highlighting the importance of water, sanitation, and hygiene practices. Effective safety management requires understanding tourists' safety perceptions across pre-trip, on-site, and post-trip stages, as well as leveraging information from public institutions, media, and other stakeholders

Safety and health issues are not limited to tourism enterprises, as inadequate public hygiene and environmental health conditions within local communities can negatively influence tourism activities. Therefore, strengthening WASH (water, sanitation, and hygiene) practices is essential to support sustainable tourism development (Loehr et al., 2021). Destination Management Organizations (DMOs) play a crucial role in incorporating safety aspects into sustainable tourism planning processes (Pitakaso et al., 2024). DMOs are required to coordinate multiple stakeholders, including tour guides, local residents, tourism businesses, and visitors, by leveraging technology to manage safety risks, fostering trust in the destination environment, and ensuring secure travel experiences (Sarfraz et al., 2022). Furthermore, DMOs should implement effective crowd management strategies and address issues related to abandoned or poorly managed areas to strengthen tourists' perceptions of safety and reduce security concerns (Zou & Yu, 2022).

DISCUSSION

The results of this study support the view that sustainable tourism should be conceptualised as an integrated and multidimensional framework rather than as separate independent practices. The findings confirm the importance of balancing environmental protection, sociocultural preservation, and economic sustainability, consistent with the principles promoted by the GSTC and the European Travel Commission. Shared responsibility among policymakers, tourism operators,

This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International license

local communities, and tourists is essential for achieving sustainable tourism outcomes, with governance structures and stakeholder collaboration serving as key drivers of sustainable destination management.

The triple bottom line framework further reinforces the theoretical basis of sustainable tourism by demonstrating the interdependence of economic, social, and environmental dimensions. The findings indicate that sustainability requires coordinated efforts from both private and public sectors, while the identification of hybrid sustainability dimensions, such as sociocultural sustainability, reflects the increasing complexity of contemporary tourism sustainability models.

Accessibility and infrastructure were identified as critical structural factors that enable sustainable tourism development. The results confirm that well-planned infrastructure enhances destination competitiveness and supports inclusive growth, while accessibility initiatives expand tourism benefits to wider population groups and strengthen social sustainability. Nevertheless, infrastructure investments must be assessed carefully to prevent environmental degradation and social displacement, highlighting the need for sustainability-oriented infrastructure planning.

Health and safety emerged as increasingly important dimensions of sustainable tourism, particularly in the post-pandemic era. The findings demonstrate that tourists' safety perceptions strongly influence destination selection, satisfaction, and revisit intentions. Health and safety governance extends beyond tourism enterprises to include public health systems, environmental quality, and community hygiene. Destination Management Organisations are positioned as key actors in coordinating stakeholders, managing safety perceptions, and integrating technological innovations to enhance tourists' sense of security throughout the travel journey.

Overall, the discussion highlights that sustainable tourism development requires a holistic framework that integrates sustainability principles, governance mechanisms, infrastructure development, accessibility, and health and safety considerations. These interconnected dimensions must be managed collectively to ensure long-term destination resilience and sustainable tourism growth.

CONCLUSIONS

This study set out to develop a comprehensive understanding of sustainable tourism by synthesising key dimensions identified through an extensive literature review. The results and discussion confirm that sustainable tourism development depends on the integration of environmental stewardship, socio-cultural preservation, and economic viability, supported by effective governance and stakeholder collaboration. The findings are consistent with the objectives outlined in the introduction and abstract, demonstrating that sustainability in tourism is a dynamic and multidimensional process rather than a static outcome.

The proposed conceptual perspective highlights the importance of accessibility, infrastructure, and health and safety as strategic components that strengthen destination competitiveness while promoting social inclusion and environmental responsibility. These findings

This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International license

suggest that policymakers and destination managers should adopt holistic and adaptive strategies that reflect local contexts while aligning with global sustainability principles.

Future research may build on this study by empirically testing the proposed dimensions across different destinations or tourism sectors. Further studies could also explore the interactions between governance, technology integration, and tourist behaviour to refine sustainable tourism frameworks and enhance their practical applicability.

REFERENCES

Achrol, R. S., & Kotler, P. (2012). Frontiers of the marketing paradigm in the third millennium. *Journal of the Academy of Marketing Science, 40*(1), 35–52. https://doi.org/10.1007/s11747-011-0255-4

Adshead, D., Thacker, S., Fuldauer, L. I., & Hall, J. W. (2019). Delivering on the Sustainable Development Goals through long-term infrastructure planning. *Global Environmental Change, 59*, 101975. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.gloenvcha.2019.101975

Al-Emran, M., & Griffy-Brown, C. (2023). The role of technology adoption in sustainable development: Overview, opportunities, challenges, and future research agendas. *Technology in Society, 73*, 102240. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.techsoc.2023.102240

Ali, A., & Frew, A. J. (2014). ICT and sustainable tourism development: An innovative perspective. *Journal of Hospitality and Tourism Technology, 5*(1), 2–16. https://doi.org/10.1108/JHTT-12-2012-0034

Allan, M., & Allahham, S. (2021). Exploring sustainable behavior and practices for public tourism organizations: A case of Jordan. *Contemporary Review of the Middle East, 8*(1), 77–95. https://doi.org/10.1177/2347798920976288

Alojail, M., & Khan, S. B. (2023). Impact of digital transformation toward sustainable development. *Sustainability, 15*(20), 14697. https://doi.org/10.3390/su152014697

Amerta, I. M. S., Sara, I. M., & Bagiada, K. (2018). Sustainable tourism development. *International Research Journal of Management, IT and Social Sciences, 5*(2), Article 2. https://sloap.org/journals/index.php/irjmis/article/view/176

Amloy, A., Wonglangka, W., Ounchanum, P., Ruangwitthayanusorn, S., Siriphon, A., & Oranratmanee, R. (2024). Agroecology, tourism, and community adaptability under UNESCO biosphere reserve: A case study of smallholders in northern Thailand. *Sustainable Development*. https://doi.org/10.1002/sd.2919

Amoiradis, C., Velissariou, E., & Thomas, P. (2023). Overview of sustainable development and promotion in tourism. *Journal of Economics and Business, 6*. https://doi.org/10.31014/aior.1992.06.03.516

Amore, A., Prayag, G., & Hall, C. M. (2018). Conceptualizing destination resilience from a multilevel perspective. *Tourism Review International, 22*(3–4), 235–250. https://doi.org/10.3727/154427218X15369305779010

This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International license

Antimova, R., Nawijn, J., & Peeters, P. (2012). The awareness/attitude gap in sustainable tourism: A theoretical perspective. *Tourism Review, 67*(3), 7–16. https://doi.org/10.1108/16605371211259795

Apriyanti, M. E., Sumaryoto, & Meirinaldi. (2024). The importance of tourism infrastructure in increasing domestic and international tourism. *International Journal of Research in Vocational Studies (IJRVOCAS), 3*(4), Article 4. https://doi.org/10.53893/ijrvocas.v3i4.46

Arasli, H., Abdullahi, M., & Gunay, T. (2021). Social media as a destination marketing tool for a sustainable heritage festival in Nigeria: A moderated mediation study. *Sustainability, 13*(11), 6191. https://doi.org/10.3390/su13116191

Baloch, Q. B., Shah, S. N., Iqbal, N., Sheeraz, M., Asadullah, M., Mahar, S., & Khan, A. U. (2023). Impact of tourism development upon environmental sustainability: A suggested framework for sustainable ecotourism. *Environmental Science and Pollution Research, 30*(3), 5917–5930. https://doi.org/10.1007/s11356-022-22496-w

Băndoi, A., Jianu, E., Enescu, M., Axinte, G., Tudor, S., & Firoiu, D. (2020). The relationship between development of tourism, quality of life and sustainable performance in EU countries. *Sustainability, 12*(4). https://doi.org/10.3390/su12041628

Baum, T. (2018). Sustainable human resource management as a driver in tourism policy and planning: A serious sin of omission? *Journal of Sustainable Tourism, 26*(6), 873–889. https://doi.org/10.1080/09669582.2017.1423318

Bec, A., McLennan, C., & Moyle, B. D. (2016). Community resilience to long-term tourism decline and rejuvenation: A literature review and conceptual model. *Current Issues in Tourism, 19*(5), 431–457. https://doi.org/10.1080/13683500.2015.1083538

Belarmino, M. M. (2023). Marketing strategies, competitiveness and sustainability practices of tourist destinations. *International Journal of Science and Management Studies (IJSMS), 6*. https://doi.org/10.51386/25815946/ijsms-v6i6p111

Ben Youssef, A., & Mejri, I. (2023). Linking digital technologies to sustainability through Industry 5.0: A bibliometric analysis. *Sustainability, 15*(9), 7465. https://doi.org/10.3390/su15097465

Benghadbane, F., & Khries, S. (2019). The role of tourism marketing in enhancing tourism development: A comparative study between Constantine and Amman cities. *GeoJournal of Tourism and Geosites, 24*, 146–160. https://doi.org/10.30892/gtg.24112-349

Bethune, E., Buhalis, D., & Miles, L. (2022). Real time response (RTR): Conceptualizing a smart systems approach to destination resilience. *Journal of Destination Marketing and Management, 23*, 100687. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jdmm.2021.100687

Boutros, L. L., & Muhammad, H. A. (2022). The effect of sustainable tourism marketing on brand building: An exploratory study for the Iraqi Airways company. *International Journal of Health Sciences, 6*(S6), S13118. https://doi.org/10.53730/ijhs.v6nS6.13118

Castellani, V., & Sala, S. (2010). Sustainable performance index for tourism policy development. *Tourism Management, 31*(6), 871–880. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tourman.2009.10.001

This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International license

Cerveny, L. K. (2022). Sustainable recreation and tourism: Making sense of diverse conceptualizations and management paradigms. *Journal of Outdoor Recreation and Tourism, 38*, 100520. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jort.2022.100520

Chan, C.-S., Nozu, K., & Zhou, Q. (2020). Tourism stakeholder perspective for disaster-management process and resilience: The case of the 2018 Hokkaido Eastern Iburi Earthquake in Japan. *Sustainability, 12*(19). https://doi.org/10.3390/su12197882

Cheer, J. M., & Lew, A. A. (2017). Understanding tourism resilience: Adapting to social, political, and economic change. In *Tourism, resilience and sustainability* (pp. 3–17). Routledge. https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315464053-1

Chellik, S., Dbiba, Y., Mansouri, I., Squalli, W., Achiban, H., El Agy, A., & Zidane, L. (2024). Characterization of natural ecosystems, biodiversity, socioeconomic and infrastructures for sustainable tourism in the National Park of Tazekka in Taza Province (Morocco). *Ecological Engineering and Environmental Technology, 25*(5), 167–178. https://doi.org/10.12912/27197050/184225

Chen, Y.-C., Lee, C.-S., Tsui, P.-L., & Chiang, M.-C. (2023). Developing sustainable indicators for forest farm tourism services for senior citizens: Towards the establishment of a comprehensive and comfortable environment. *Forests, 14*(6). https://doi.org/10.3390/f14061155

Chin, C.-H., Chin, C.-L., & Wong, W. P.-M. (2018). The implementation of green marketing tools in rural tourism: The readiness of tourists? *Journal of Hospitality Marketing & Management, 27*(3), 261–280. https://doi.org/10.1080/19368623.2017.1359723

Chiwaridzo, O. T. (2024). The extrication of complex dynamics and the impact of government policies on tourism supply chain behavior for sustainable tourism in Zimbabwe. *Sustainable Development, 32*(4), 3021–3036. https://doi.org/10.1002/sd.2822

Chong, K. Y., & Balasingam, A. S. (2018). Tourism sustainability: Economic benefits and strategies for preservation and conservation of heritage sites in Southeast Asia. *Tourism Review, 74*(2), 268–279. https://doi.org/10.1108/TR-11-2017-0182

Comerio, N., & Strozzi, F. (2019). Tourism and its economic impact: A literature review using bibliometric tools. *Tourism Economics, 25*(1), 109–131. https://doi.org/10.1177/1354816618793762

Cranmer, E. E., tom Dieck, M. C., & Jung, T. (2023). The role of augmented reality for sustainable development: Evidence from cultural heritage tourism. *Tourism Management Perspectives, 49*, 101196. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tmp.2023.101196

Crespi-Vallbona, M., & Smith, S. G. (2020). Managing sociocultural sustainability in public heritage spaces. *Tourism Planning and Development, 17*(6), 636–654. https://doi.org/10.1080/21568316.2019.1683885

Dangi, T. B., & Petrick, J. F. (2021). Enhancing the role of tourism governance to improve collaborative participation, responsiveness, representation and inclusion for sustainable

This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International license

community-based tourism: A case study. *International Journal of Tourism Cities, 7*(4), 1029–1048. https://doi.org/10.1108/IJTC-10-2020-0223

Darcy, S., & Dickson, T. J. (2009). A whole-of-life approach to tourism: The case for accessible tourism experiences. *Journal of Hospitality and Tourism Management, 16*(1), 32–44. https://doi.org/10.1375/jhtm.16.1.32

Deepana, P., & Vani, U. (2024). Technology revolution along with sustainability—A pathway for growth. *MDIM Journal of Management Review and Practice*. https://doi.org/10.1177/mjmrp.231219059

Deng, B., Xu, J., & Wei, X. (2021). Tourism destination preference prediction based on edge computing. *Mobile Information Systems, 2021*, 5512008. https://doi.org/10.1155/2021/5512008

Devkota, N., Gajdka, K., Siwakoti, R., Klimova, M., & Dhakal, K. (2023). Promoting sustainable tourist behavior through promotional marketing. *Journal of Tourism and Services, 14*(26), Article 26. https://doi.org/10.29036/jots.v14i26.512

El Archi, Y., Benbba, B., Kabil, M., & Dávid, L. D. (2023). Digital technologies for sustainable tourism destinations: State of the art and research agenda. *Administrative Sciences, 13*(8), Article 8. https://doi.org/10.3390/admsci13080184

Espiner, S., Orchiston, C., & Higham, J. (2017). Resilience and sustainability: A complementary relationship? Towards a practical conceptual model for the sustainability–resilience nexus in tourism. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism, 25*(10), 1385–1400. https://doi.org/10.1080/09669582.2017.1281929

European Travel Commission. (2021). *Encouraging sustainable tourism practices* (TOPOSOPHY). https://etccorporate.org/uploads/2021/09/ETC_SUSTAINABLE_TOURISM_HANDBOOK_vs6_FINAL.pdf

Farinha, F., Bienvenido-Huertas, D., Pinheiro, M. D., Silva, E. M. J., Lança, R., Oliveira, M. J., & Batista, R. (2021). Sustainable competitiveness of tourism in the Algarve region: Critical stakeholders' perception of the supply sector. *Sustainability, 13*(11). https://doi.org/10.3390/su13116076

Farsari, I. (2012). The development of a conceptual model to support sustainable tourism policy in North Mediterranean destinations. *Journal of Hospitality Marketing and Management, 21*(7), 710–738. https://doi.org/10.1080/19368623.2012.624298

Fauzi, D., & Sumirat, P. A. (2023). Evaluation of Indonesian tourism marketing towards quality tourism. *International Journal of Magistravitae Management, 1*(2), Article 2. https://doi.org/10.33019/ijomm.v1i2.22

Figueiredo, N., Abrantes, J. L., & Costa, S. (2024). Mapping the sustainable development in health tourism: A systematic literature review. *Sustainability, 16*(5), Article 5. https://doi.org/10.3390/su16051901

Geremew, Y. M. (2019). Ethiopian tourism practitioners' level of awareness on the Tourism Development Policy: The missing links of Ethiopian tourism sustainability. *African Journal of Hospitality, Tourism and Leisure, 8*(5).

This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International license

Gillovic, B., & McIntosh, A. (2020). Accessibility and inclusive tourism development: Current state and future agenda. *Sustainability, 12*(22), Article 22. https://doi.org/10.3390/su12229722

Gössling, S. (2020). Technology, ICT and tourism: From big data to the big picture. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism, 29*(5), 849–858. https://doi.org/10.1080/09669582.2020.1865387

Gottschalk, M., Kuntz, J. C., & Prayag, G. (2022). TouRes: Scale development and validation of a tourist resilience scale. *Tourism Management Perspectives, 44*, 101025. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tmp.2022.101025

Opatha, H. H. D. N. P., & Arulrajah, A. A. (2014). Green human resource management: Simplified general reflections. *International Business Research, 7*(8), Article 8. https://doi.org/10.5539/ibr.v7n8p101

Özgit, H., & Zhandildina, D. (2021). Investigating stakeholder awareness of the Sustainable Development Goals and tourism stakeholder collaboration: The case of North Cyprus. *Worldwide Hospitality and Tourism Themes, 13*(4), 498–509. https://doi.org/10.1108/WHATT-02-2021-0027

Palguna, I. G. R., Mudana, I. G., & Murni, N. G. N. S. (2024). Managing economic sustainability as part of sustainable tourism at Amarta Retreat & Recreation. *Jurnal Sains Terapan Pariwisata, 9*(1), Article 1. https://doi.org/10.56743/jstp.v9i1.360

Pitakaso, R., Sethanan, K., Chien, C.-F., Srichok, T., Khonjun, S., Nanthasamroeng, N., & Gonwirat, S. (2024). Integrating reinforcement learning and metaheuristics for safe and sustainable health tourist trip design problem. *Applied Soft Computing, 161*, 111719. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.asoc.2024.111719

Polishchuk, E., Bujdosó, Z., El Archi, Y., Benbba, B., Zhu, K., & Dávid, L. D. (2023). The theoretical background of virtual reality and its implications for the tourism industry. *Sustainability, 15*(13), 10534. https://doi.org/10.3390/su151310534

Prayag, G. (2023). Tourism resilience in the 'new normal': Beyond jingle and jangle fallacies? *Journal of Hospitality and Tourism Management, 54*, 513–520. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jhtm.2023.02.006

Putri, I. A. S. L. P., & Ansari, F. (2023). Visitors' awareness to maintain and preserve biodiversity and environment at Bantimurung nature tourism object, Bantimurung Bulusaraung National Park. *IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science, 1181*, 012005. https://doi.org/10.1088/1755-1315/1181/1/012005

Qiu, H., Fan, D. X. F., Lyu, J., Lin, P. M. C., & Jenkins, C. L. (2019). Analyzing the economic sustainability of tourism development: Evidence from Hong Kong. *Journal of Hospitality & Tourism Research, 43*(2), 226–248. https://doi.org/10.1177/1096348018777046

Ram, Y., Nawijn, J., & Peeters, P. M. (2013). Happiness and limits to sustainable tourism mobility: A new conceptual model. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism, 21*(7), 1017–1035. https://doi.org/10.1080/09669582.2013.826233

Rasoolimanesh, S. M., Taheri, B., Gannon, M., Vafaei-Zadeh, A., & Hanifah, H. (2019). Does living in the vicinity of heritage tourism sites influence residents' perceptions and attitudes? *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*. https://doi.org/10.1080/09669582.2019.1618863

This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International license

Reis, A. C., & Jellum, C. (2012). Rail trail development: A conceptual model for sustainable tourism. *Tourism Planning and Development, 9*(2), 133–147. https://doi.org/10.1080/21568316.2011.630748

Richins, H. (2009). Environmental, cultural, economic and socio-community sustainability: A framework for sustainable tourism in resort destinations. *Environment, Development and Sustainability, 11*(4), 785–800. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10668-008-9143-6

Rina, L., & Siswati. (2023). The achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in social, economic, and environmental aspects: The role of the private sector in tourism villages. *IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science, 1248*, 012009. https://doi.org/10.1088/1755-1315/1248/1/012009

Riza Chakim, M. H., Mulyati, Sunarya, P. A., Agarwal, V., & Hikam, I. N. (2023). Village tourism empowerment against innovation, creative economy, and social environmental. *APTISI Transactions on Technopreneurship, 5*(2Sp), 162–174. https://doi.org/10.34306/att.v5i2sp.342

Saarinen, J. (2014). Critical sustainability: Setting the limits to growth and responsibility in tourism. *Sustainability, 6*(1). https://doi.org/10.3390/su6010001

Santoso, E. B., Ginting, N., Revita, I., Argarini, T. O., & Larasati, A. F. (2024). Evaluation of community-based governance after the revitalization of Huta Siallagan in Samosir Regency, Indonesia. *International Review for Spatial Planning and Sustainable Development, 12*(2), 266–292. https://doi.org/10.14246/IRSPSD.12.2_266