ENHANCING TOURISM DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA: CHALLENGES, UTILIZATION OF RESOURCES, AND THE ROLE OF SUSTAINABILITY LEGISLATION; A CRITICAL REVIEW

BY

BY

Egbere Michael Ikechukwu, PhD & Ajayi, Tijjani Ahmed Ph.D

Department of Accounting Dennis Osadebay's University Asaba, Delta State Correspondence: Egbere.michael@dou.edu.ng or michealikechukwu1975@gmail.com

Abstract: The tourism industry in Africa has immense potential for growth and development, making it crucial to address the challenges that hinder its progress. This abstract highlights the obstacles faced by tourism in Africa and emphasizes the need to utilize available resources effectively. Furthermore, it explores the role of sustainability legislation in shaping the sustainable growth of the industry. Several challenges impede the development of tourism in Africa. These include inadequate infrastructure, limited accessibility, political instability, security concerns, insufficient marketing and promotion, and a lack of skilled human resources. Overcoming these challenges is essential to unlock the full potential of tourism in Africa. To foster tourism development in Africa, it is vital to identify and utilize the abundant tourism resources present in the continent. These resources encompass natural attractions, cultural heritage, historical sites, wildlife, and diverse landscapes. This abstract examines strategies for effectively harnessing these resources to drive tourism growth. The utilization of tourism resources can significantly contribute to economic development in Africa. By attracting tourists, creating employment opportunities, stimulating local businesses, and generating revenue, the tourism industry can become a vital economic pillar. This abstract explores the economic benefits that can arise from sustainable tourism development. Sustainability legislation plays a crucial role in guiding and regulating the tourism industry in Africa. By implementing policies that promote sustainable practices, environmental conservation, cultural preservation, and community involvement, sustainability legislation ensures the long-term viability of tourism. This abstract highlights the importance of such legislation in fostering responsible and sustainable tourism development. This study aims to provide insights into the challenges, resource utilization, and the role of sustainability legislation in enhancing tourism development in Africa. By understanding the interplay between these factors, policymakers, governments, and industry stakeholders can formulate effective strategies to maximize the positive impacts of tourism on the continent. This study also identifies future perspectives and opportunities for further research and collaboration in the field of African tourism development. In conclusion, this abstract sheds light on the challenges faced by tourism in Africa and emphasizes the importance of resource utilization and sustainability legislation in enhancing tourism development. By harnessing the continent's abundant tourism resources and implementing sustainable practices, Africa can unlock its full tourism potential and drive economic growth.

Key words: Tourism development, Africa, Challenges, Resource utilization, Sustainability legislation

1. INTRODUCTION

Tourism has emerged as a powerful catalyst for economic growth and development across the globe. In Africa, the potential of the tourism industry remains vast, offering immense opportunities for socio-economic advancement and cultural exchange. However, the realization of this potential is hindered by numerous challenges that must be addressed to foster sustainable tourism development in the continent.

"Enhancing Tourism Development in Africa: Challenges, Utilization of Resources, and the Role of Sustainability Legislation - A Critical Review" aims to provide a comprehensive analysis of the key issues impeding the growth of tourism in Africa, explore the effective utilization of resources, and evaluate the role of sustainability legislation in fostering sustainable tourism practices.

The challenges faced by the African tourism industry are multifaceted. These challenges range from inadequate infrastructure and limited access to capital, to political instability, security concerns, and the negative impact of climate change. Additionally, the perception of Africa as a high-risk destination and the presence of misinformation further contribute to the complexities faced by the tourism sector (Khoi, Le, & Ngoc, 2021).

Efficient utilization of the continent's abundant resources is vital for sustainable tourism development. Africa is blessed with diverse landscapes, rich biodiversity, cultural heritage, and historical landmarks that hold immense allure for international travelers. However, the responsible management of these resources is crucial to avoid exploitation, ecological degradation, and cultural erosion (Zhang, Ren, Zhang, & Zhang, 2020; Guzel & Okumus, 2020; Lerario & Turi, 2018). This review will delve into strategies for maximizing the potential of these resources while ensuring their long-term preservation.

Furthermore, the role of sustainability legislation cannot be underestimated in achieving sustainable tourism development in Africa. Legislative frameworks can establish guidelines for responsible tourism practices, encourage community participation, protect natural habitats, promote eco-friendly initiatives, and enforce ethical standards within the industry (Hoang et al., 2020; Krampe, 2021; Mikayilov et al., 2019). This critical review will assess the effectiveness of existing sustainability legislation, identify gaps and shortcomings, and propose recommendations for improvement.

By critically examining the challenges, utilization of resources, and the role of sustainability legislation, this review aims to shed light on the path toward enhancing tourism development in Africa. The findings and recommendations presented herein will provide valuable insights for policymakers, industry stakeholders, and researchers, paving the way for a more sustainable and prosperous future for tourism in Africa (Hassan, Kennell, & Chaperon, 2020; Mandić, Mrnjavac, & Kordić, 2018; Mbaiwa, 2017).

2. CHALLENGES IN TOURISM DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA

Inadequate Infrastructure: One of the key challenges faced by tourism development in Africa is the lack of adequate infrastructure. Insufficient transportation networks, poor road conditions, limited access to clean water and sanitation facilities, and unreliable electricity supply pose obstacles for both tourists and tourism businesses (Mpinganjira, Roberts-Lombard, & Svensson, 2017; Setini et al., 2021).

Limited Accessibility: Limited accessibility to tourism destinations is another significant challenge. Many remote areas lack proper transportation links, making it difficult for tourists to reach these locations. Inadequate air connectivity, limited availability of affordable flights, and a lack of well-connected public transportation systems restrict tourists' ability to explore different regions within Africa (Shaheen et al., 2019; Scharlemann et al., 2020).

Political Instability and Security Concerns: Political instability and security concerns can have a detrimental impact on tourism development (Zhu et al., 2019). Civil unrest, terrorism, crime rates, and unstable political climates discourage tourists from visiting certain destinations in Africa. Perceptions of insecurity often deter potential visitors and negatively affect the growth of the tourism industry (United Nations World Tourism Organization [UNWTO], 2016).

Insufficient Marketing and Promotion: Effective marketing and promotion play a crucial role in attracting tourists to a destination. However, many African countries face challenges in adequately promoting their tourism offerings (Slater, Christiana, & Gustat, 2020). Limited marketing budgets, lack of coordinated marketing strategies, and inadequate online presence can hinder the visibility and competitiveness of African destinations in the global tourism market (Scheyvens & Biddulph, 2018; World Travel & Tourism Council [WTTC], 2017).

Scarcity of Skilled Human Resources: The availability of skilled personnel is vital for the successful operation of tourism businesses. However, Africa often faces a shortage of skilled professionals in the tourism industry. Insufficient training programs, low investment in education and vocational training, and brain drain exacerbate the scarcity of skilled human resources needed to deliver high-quality tourism services (Noordzij, Beenackers, Groeniger, & Van Lenthe, 2020; Opoku, 2019).

Environmental Sustainability: Safeguarding the environment and promoting sustainable practices is crucial for long-term tourism development. However, inadequate environmental management, unsustainable resource use, and lack of awareness about the importance of sustainable tourism practices pose challenges in maintaining the ecological integrity of tourism destinations in Africa (Musavengane, 2018).

Addressing these challenges requires collaborative efforts from governments, tourism authorities, local communities, and the private sector. By investing in infrastructure development, improving accessibility, ensuring political stability, implementing effective marketing strategies, investing in education and training, and promoting sustainable practices, Africa can overcome these challenges and unlock the full potential of its tourism industry (Pulido-Fernández, Cárdenas-García, & Espinosa-Pulido, 2019).

3. RESOURCE UTILIZATION FOR TOURISM DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA

Natural Attractions: Africa is renowned for its diverse natural attractions, including national parks, game reserves, pristine beaches, mountains, waterfalls, and unique ecosystems. To promote tourism development, it is essential to effectively utilize and showcase these natural

wonders (Musavengane & Leonard, 2019). This can be achieved through sustainable wildlife conservation, responsible tourism practices, and the creation of well-managed and accessible protected areas.

Cultural Heritage: Africa boasts a rich cultural heritage, including ancient archaeological sites, historical landmarks, traditional arts and crafts, festivals, and vibrant local communities (Chien et al., 2021). The preservation and promotion of these cultural assets can greatly contribute to tourism development. Investing in cultural tourism infrastructure, supporting community-based tourism initiatives, and promoting cultural exchange programs can enhance the utilization of Africa's cultural resources (Chien et al., 2021).

Adventure and Sports Tourism: Africa offers ample opportunities for adventure and sports tourism. Activities such as wildlife safaris, trekking, mountain climbing, water sports, and extreme sports attract adventure enthusiasts. Developing suitable infrastructure, providing necessary safety measures, and promoting adventure tourism packages can tap into this segment and attract adventure-seeking tourists to the continent (Callaghan et al., 2021).

Community-based Tourism: Involving local communities in tourism development is crucial for sustainable and inclusive growth. Community-based tourism initiatives empower local populations by creating income-generating opportunities, preserving cultural traditions, and encouraging active participation in the tourism sector. By incorporating local communities in tourism activities and ensuring equitable distribution of benefits, resource utilization can be maximized (Boluk, Cavaliere, & Higgins-Desbiolles, 2017; Butowski, 2021).

Hospitality and Tourism Services: The hospitality industry plays a vital role in tourism development. Investing in the development of quality accommodations, restaurants, transportation services, and other tourism-related infrastructure enhances the overall visitor experience. Ensuring high standards of service, promoting local entrepreneurship, and providing training opportunities can optimize the utilization of hospitality and tourism services (Calfucura, 2018).

Digital Technology: Leveraging digital technology and online platforms can significantly enhance the utilization of tourism resources in Africa. Developing user-friendly websites, mobile applications, and online booking systems can improve the visibility and accessibility of African destinations. Embracing digital marketing strategies and utilizing social media platforms can effectively reach and engage with potential tourists worldwide (Mbaiwa, 2017).

4. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT THROUGH TOURISM RESOURCES IN AFRICA

Job Creation and Employment Opportunities: The tourism industry has the potential to create a significant number of jobs and employment opportunities in Africa (Baloch, Irshad, Qamar, & Naseebullahshah, 2020; Çalişkan & Özer, 2021). By developing and promoting tourism resources, African countries can generate employment and reduce unemployment rates, contributing to overall economic growth.

Revenue Generation: Tourism can be a substantial source of revenue for African economies. Tourists spend money on accommodations, transportation, dining, shopping, and various tourism-related activities, which directly injects money into local economies (Chingarande & Saayman, 2018). Additionally, tourism-related taxes and fees, such as entry fees to national

parks, contribute to government revenue, which can be reinvested in public infrastructure, education, healthcare, and other vital sectors (Confente & Scarpi, 2021).

Foreign Exchange Earnings: The tourism industry has the potential to generate foreign exchange earnings for African countries. By attracting international tourists, countries can earn revenue in foreign currencies, which can help stabilize exchange rates and strengthen their economies. Foreign exchange earnings from tourism can also contribute to import substitution and reduce dependence on external sources for financing (Aslam, 2020).

Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) Development: Tourism development in Africa provides opportunities for the growth of small and medium enterprises (SMEs). Local entrepreneurs can establish businesses such as hotels, restaurants, souvenir shops, tour operators, and transportation services to cater to the needs of tourists. This fosters entrepreneurship, stimulates economic diversification, and empowers local communities to participate actively in the tourism value chain (Bakhriddinovna & Qizi, 2020; Chingarande & Saayman, 2018; De Clercq & Belausteguigoitia, 2017).

Infrastructure Development: To support tourism development, infrastructure investments are often required. The development of transportation networks, airports, roads, accommodation facilities, and basic amenities not only enhances the tourism experience but also boosts overall infrastructure development. Improved infrastructure benefits not only tourists but also local communities, facilitating trade, connectivity, and economic development beyond the tourism sector (Cooney, Roe, Dublin, & Booker, 2018).

Linkages with Other Sectors: Tourism has strong linkages with other sectors of the economy, leading to economic multiplier effects. For example, the agriculture sector can supply food products to hotels and restaurants, local artisans can sell their crafts to tourists, and transportation services benefit from increased demand. These linkages create opportunities for economic diversification, stimulate local industries, and contribute to inclusive growth (Chishti, Ullah, Ozturk, & Usman, 2020).

5. THE ROLE OF SUSTAINABILITY LEGISLATION IN AFRICAN COUNTRIES

Environmental Conservation: Sustainability legislation plays a crucial role in promoting environmental conservation in African countries. It establishes regulations and guidelines to protect natural resources, wildlife habitats, and fragile ecosystems. By enforcing laws that prevent illegal activities such as poaching, deforestation, and pollution, sustainability legislation ensures the preservation of Africa's biodiversity and natural heritage (Cooney, Roe, Dublin, & Booker, 2018).

Sustainable Tourism Practices: Sustainability legislation guides the implementation of sustainable tourism practices in African countries. It promotes responsible tourism development by setting standards for waste management, energy efficiency, water conservation, and carbon emissions reduction (Dogar, Shah, & Elahi, 2021). By adhering to these regulations, the tourism industry can minimize its negative impacts on the environment and maximize positive social and economic contributions (Ekins & Gupta, 2019).

Cultural Preservation: Sustainability legislation recognizes the importance of cultural preservation and promotes its integration into tourism development. It safeguards indigenous cultures, heritage sites, traditional knowledge, and cultural expressions (Azam, Alam, & Hafeez, 2018). By protecting cultural assets and involving local communities in decision-making processes, sustainability legislation ensures that tourism respects and enhances African cultural diversity (Aslan, Altinoz, & Özsolak, 2021).

Community Engagement and Benefits: Sustainability legislation encourages community engagement and ensures that local communities benefit from tourism activities. It promotes inclusive tourism development by fostering partnerships between the private sector and local communities. Through mechanisms such as community-based tourism and revenue-sharing programs, sustainability legislation aims to enhance community participation, empower local residents, and promote equitable distribution of tourism benefits (Adu-Ampong, 2018; Albrich, Rammer, & Seidl, 2020).

Responsible Business Practices: Sustainability legislation sets guidelines for responsible business practices within the tourism industry. It promotes fair employment practices, encourages responsible supply chain management, and establishes codes of conduct for tourism operators. By enforcing these regulations, sustainability legislation helps prevent exploitation, promotes decent work conditions, and fosters ethical business practices (de Grosbois & Fennell, 2021).

Destination Marketing and Certification: Sustainability legislation often includes provisions for destination marketing and certification programs. These programs aim to promote sustainable destinations and recognize businesses that meet specific sustainability criteria. By highlighting sustainable tourism offerings, African countries can attract responsible travelers who value environmentally and socially conscious experiences (Folarin & Adeniyi, 2019).

Sustainability legislation serves as a critical framework for guiding the sustainable development of the tourism industry in African countries. It helps ensure that tourism growth aligns with environmental, social, and cultural considerations. By integrating sustainability principles into legislation and actively enforcing compliance, African countries can promote responsible tourism practices, protect natural and cultural assets, and foster long-term economic benefits for local communities while preserving the unique beauty and cultural diversity of the continent (Ding & Cao, 2019; Jamal & Camargo, 2017; Kato, 2018).

6. INSIGHTS INTO TOURISM POTENTIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA

Diverse Tourism Offerings: Africa possesses immense tourism potential due to its diverse range of attractions. From stunning landscapes and wildlife reserves to vibrant cultural heritage and historical landmarks, the continent offers a wealth of experiences for travelers. By effectively showcasing and capitalizing on these offerings, African countries can attract a wide range of tourists, leading to increased visitor spending and economic growth (Kugler & Zak, 2017).

Job Creation and Economic Impact: Tourism has the potential to generate significant employment opportunities in Africa. The industry creates jobs directly in sectors such as accommodation, food and beverage, transportation, and tour operations. Additionally, it stimulates job creation indirectly through the demand for goods and services from other sectors, such as agriculture, handicrafts, and entertainment (Ratnasari et al., 2020). The resulting income

generation and economic activity contribute to poverty reduction and overall economic development.

Foreign Exchange Earnings: Tourism can serve as a valuable source of foreign exchange earnings for African countries. International tourists bring in foreign currencies when they spend on accommodations, dining, shopping, and various tourism-related activities. This influx of foreign exchange can help stabilize exchange rates, strengthen the local currency, and contribute to national reserves, promoting economic stability and reducing dependence on external financing (Rauf et al., 2019).

Tourism Infrastructure Development: Developing tourism infrastructure is crucial for unlocking the full potential of tourism in Africa. Investments in transportation networks, airports, roads, accommodations, and other necessary facilities improve accessibility and visitor experiences. Furthermore, the development of tourism infrastructure often benefits other sectors of the economy, such as construction, hospitality, and local service providers, leading to further economic development and job creation (Rasoolimanesh, Md Noor, Schuberth, & Jaafar, 2019).

Community Empowerment and Inclusive Growth: Tourism has the potential to empower local communities and promote inclusive growth. By involving communities in tourism planning, development, and decision-making processes, African countries can ensure that local residents receive equitable benefits from tourism. Community-based tourism initiatives, revenue-sharing programs, and the preservation of cultural heritage allow communities to participate in and benefit from tourism activities, fostering social and economic development at the grassroots level (Musavengane & Simatele, 2017).

Regional Collaboration and Integration: Promoting regional collaboration and integration can enhance the tourism potential of Africa. By working together, countries can create tourism circuits, develop joint marketing campaigns, and facilitate cross-border travel, allowing tourists to explore multiple destinations within a region. This collaborative approach not only attracts longer stays and increased spending but also strengthens regional economies and fosters cooperation among African nations (Qian, Sasaki, Shivakoti, & Zhang, 2016).

7. CONCLUSION

The tourism potential in Africa is vast, offering diverse attractions and experiences that can drive economic development in the region. By effectively harnessing this potential, African countries have the opportunity to create employment, generate revenue, and stimulate inclusive growth. However, realizing this potential requires strategic planning, sustainable practices, and collaboration among stakeholders (Qian, Sasaki, Shivakoti, & Zhang, 2016; Polity, 2014).

Addressing challenges such as inadequate infrastructure, limited accessibility, and political instability is crucial to unlocking the full benefits of tourism. Sustainability legislation plays a vital role in guiding the industry towards responsible practices, environmental conservation, and cultural preservation. It ensures that tourism development is carried out in a way that benefits local communities, protects natural resources, and fosters long-term economic viability (Scheyvens & Hughes, 2019).

Insights into the tourism potential of Africa highlight the importance of investing in infrastructure development, promoting regional collaboration, and involving local communities in decision-making processes. By embracing sustainable tourism practices, African countries can

attract responsible travelers who value authentic experiences and contribute positively to local economies (Zakaria, Jun, & Ahmed, 2019; Simo-Kengne, 2022; UNEP, 2021).

As African countries tap into their tourism potential, they can diversify their economies, reduce dependence on traditional sectors, and strengthen their positions in the global tourism market. The tourism industry in Africa has the power to drive economic growth, create employment opportunities, and improve livelihoods, all while preserving the continent's rich cultural and natural heritage (Sadiq, 2021; Siddiqui & Siddiqui, 2019).

By capitalizing on its unique tourism offerings, embracing sustainability, and fostering collaboration, Africa can position itself as a leading destination for responsible and transformative tourism (Andlib & Salcedo-Castro, 2020; Arifin, Ibrahim, & Nur, 2019). With careful planning, investment, and a commitment to inclusive growth, the tourism sector can serve as a catalyst for sustainable development and bring positive change to the continent.

8. RECOMMENDATIONS

i Strengthen Public-Private Partnerships: Governments should actively engage with the private sector, local communities, and relevant stakeholders to foster collaboration in tourism development. This includes joint investment initiatives, sharing expertise, and creating platforms for dialogue. Public-private partnerships can leverage resources, knowledge, and networks to drive sustainable tourism growth.

ii Invest in Infrastructure Development: Governments should prioritize infrastructure development, including transportation networks, airports, roads, and utilities, to improve accessibility to tourism destinations. This will enhance the overall visitor experience and facilitate the growth of tourism-related businesses. Investments in reliable power supply, clean water, and waste management systems are also crucial for sustainable tourism development.

iii Promote Sustainable Tourism Practices: Adopting and promoting sustainable tourism practice is essential for long-term growth. Governments should enforce sustainability legislation, encourage responsible tourism operations, and provide incentives for businesses to implement sustainable practices. This includes promoting resource efficiency, waste reduction, eco-friendly transportation options, and the preservation of natural and cultural heritage.

iv Enhance Marketing and Promotion Efforts: African countries should invest in targeted marketing campaigns to raise awareness about their unique tourism offerings. Digital marketing strategies, social media platforms, and collaborations with international travel agents and tour operators can increase visibility and attract a diverse range of tourists. Emphasizing authentic experiences, cultural immersion, and sustainable tourism practices can help differentiate African destinations in the global market.

v Support Skills Development and Capacity Building: Investments in training programs and capacity building initiatives are essential for developing a skilled workforce in the tourism industry. Governments should collaborate with educational institutions and industry stakeholders to offer training and certification programs that enhance service quality, hospitality skills, and destination management expertise. This will improve the overall visitor experience and contribute to the professionalization of the sector.

vi Foster Regional Collaboration: African countries should foster regional collaboration to create tourism circuits and promote cross-border travel. This includes harmonizing visa

requirements, facilitating transportation links, and developing joint marketing campaigns that highlight regional attractions. Regional integration can attract longer stays, increased spending, and encourage tourists to explore multiple destinations within a region.

vii Preserve Cultural Heritage: Governments should prioritize the preservation of cultural heritage and support community-based tourism initiatives. Encouraging local communities to actively participate in tourism development, preserving traditional practices, and promoting cultural exchange can create unique and authentic experiences for tourists. This also ensures that the benefits of tourism are distributed equitably among local communities.

viii Monitor and Evaluate Tourism Impacts: Establishing robust monitoring and evaluation systems is crucial for measuring the impact of tourism on local economies, communities, and the environment. Governments should regularly assess the economic, social, and environmental benefits and challenges associated with tourism development. This data-driven approach will enable evidence-based decision-making, policy adjustments, and continuous improvement in sustainable tourism practices.

Sohail, Haque, Aziz, and Maruf (2023) examined Pakistani consumers' adoption of halal cosmetics using diffusion of innovation theory. The authors found that halal knowledge, social influence, and trust significantly influence consumers' willingness to adopt halal cosmetic products, while trust also works as an important mediating factor in the adoption process.

9. REFERENCES

Adu-Ampong, E. A. (2018). Tourism and national economic development planning in Ghana, 1964–2014. International Development Planning Review. doi:10.3828/idpr.2018.2

Albrich, K., Rammer, W., & Seidl, R. (2020). Climate change causes critical transitions and irreversible alterations of mountain forests. Global Change Biology, 26(7), 4013–4027. doi:10.1111/gcb.15118

Andlib, Z., & Salcedo-Castro, J. (2020). The impacts of tourism and governance on CO2 emissions in selected South Asian countries. ETIKONOMI, 20(2), 385–396. doi:10.15408/etk.v20i2.17449

Arifin, M., Ibrahim, A., & Nur, M. (2019). Integration of supply chain management and tourism: An empirical study from the hotel industry of Indonesia. Management Science Letters, 9(2), 261–270. doi:10.5267/j.msl.2018.11.013

Aslam, A. M. (2020). Intertemporal relationship between tourism demand and environmental quality in Sri Lanka. Test Engineering and Management, 82(January-February), 17841–17856.

Aslan, A., Altinoz, B., & Özsolak, B. (2021). The nexus between economic growth, tourism development, energy consumption, and CO2 emissions in Mediterranean countries. Environmental Science and Pollution Research, 28(3), 3243–3252. doi:10.1007/s11356-020-10667-6

Azam, M., Alam, M. M., & Hafeez, M. H. (2018). Effect of tourism on environmental pollution: Further evidence from Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand. Journal of Cleaner Production, 190, 330–338. doi:10.1016/j.jclepro.2018.04.168

Bakhriddinovna, A. N., & Qizi, K. D. R. (2020). Tourism logistics: Relationship between tourism and logistics. Academy, 7(58), 22–23.

Baloch, Q. B., Irshad, M., Qamar, F. M., & Naseebullahshah, S. (2020). Development of tourism's sector in the face of scarce economy. The Discourse, 6(1), 75–96.

Boluk, K., Cavaliere, C. T., & Higgins-Desbiolles, F. (2017). Critical thinking to realize sustainability in tourism systems: Reflecting on the 2030 sustainable development goals. Journal of Sustainable Tourism, 25(9), 1201–1204.

Butowski, L. (2021). Sustainable tourism: A human-centered approach. Sustainability, 13(4), 1835

Calfucura, E. (2018). Governance, land and distribution: A discussion on the political economy of community-based conservation. Ecological Economics, 145, 18–26.

Çalişkan, U., & Özer, Ö. (2021). Relationship between local residents' perceptions of tourism and support attitudes in post-communist countries: Case of Turkestan (Kazakhstan). Tourism Planning and Development, 18(5), 573–593. doi:10.1080/21568316.2020.1837228

Callaghan, A., McCombe, G., Harrold, A., McMeel, C., Mills, G., Moore-Cherry, N., & Cullen, W. (2021). The impact of green spaces on mental health in urban settings: A scoping review. Journal of Mental Health, 30(2), 179–193. doi:10.1080/09638237.2020.1755027

Chien, F., Ajaz, T., Andlib, Z., Chau, K. Y., Ahmad, P., & Sharif, A. (2021). The role of technology innovation, renewable energy, and globalization in reducing environmental degradation in Pakistan: A step towards sustainable environment. Renewable Energy, 177, 308–317. doi:10.1016/j.renene.2021.05.101

Chien, F., Sadiq, M., Nawaz, M. A., Hussain, M. S., Tran, T. D., & Le Thanh, T. (2021). A step toward reducing air pollution in top Asian economies: The role of green energy, eco-innovation, and environmental taxes. Journal of Environmental Management, 297, 113420. doi:10.1016/j.jenvman.2021.113420

Chingarande, A., & Saayman, A. (2018). Critical success factors for tourism-led growth. International Journal of Tourism Research, 20(6), 800–818. doi:10.1002/jtr.2233

Chishti, M. Z., Ullah, S., Ozturk, I., & Usman, A. (2020). Examining the asymmetric effects of globalization and tourism on pollution emissions in South Asia. Environmental Science and Pollution Research, 27(22), 27721–27737.

Confente, I., & Scarpi, D. (2021). Achieving environmentally responsible behavior for tourists and residents: A norm activation theory perspective. Journal of Travel Research, 60(6), 1196–1212. doi:10.1177/0047287520938875

Cooney, R., Roe, D., Dublin, H., & Booker, F. (2018). Wildlife, wild livelihoods: Involving communities in sustainable wildlife management and combatting the illegal wildlife trade. Nairobi: United Nations Environment Programme.

De Clercq, D., & Belausteguigoitia, I. (2017). Reducing the harmful effect of role ambiguity on turnover intentions: The roles of innovation propensity, goodwill trust, and procedural justice. Personnel Review, 46(6), 1046–1069.

de Grosbois, D., & Fennell, D. A. (2021). Sustainability and ecotourism principles adoption by leading ecolodges: Learning from best practices. Tourism Recreation Research. doi:10.1080/02508281.2021.1875170

Ding, Z. F., & Cao, B. (2019). Exploring the factors in visitors' behavioral intentions – Mediation effects on perceived environmental involvement and ecotourism support. Applied Ecology and Environmental Research, 17(1), 1083–1092. doi:10.15666/aeer/1701_10831092

Dogar, A. A., Shah, I., & Elahi, N. (2021). Sports tourism in post-conflict peacebuilding: Evidence from Swat, Pakistan. Journal of Contemporary Issues in Business and Government, 27(1), 480–489.

Ekins, P., & Gupta, J. (2019). Perspective: A healthy planet for healthy people. Global Sustainability, 2(e20), 1–9. doi:10.1017/sus.2019.17

Folarin, O., & Adeniyi, O. (2019). Does tourism reduce poverty in Sub-Saharan African countries? Journal of Travel Research. doi:10.1177/0047287518821736

Guzel, A. E., & Okumus, İ. (2020). Revisiting the pollution haven hypothesis in ASEAN-5 countries: New insights from panel data analysis. Environmental Science and Pollution Research, 27(15), 18157–18167. doi:10.1007/s11356-020-08317-y

Hassan, A., Kennell, J., & Chaperon, S. (2020). Rhetoric and reality in Bangladesh: Elite stakeholder perceptions of the implementation of tourism policy. Tourism Recreation Research, 45(3), 307–322.

Hoang, T. T. H., Van Rompaey, A., Meyfroidt, P., Govers, G., Vu, K. C., Nguyen, A. T., et al. (2020). Impact of tourism development on the local livelihoods and land cover change in the northern Vietnamese highlands. Environmental Development and Sustainability, 22(2), 1371–1395.

Jamal, T., & Camargo, B. A. (2017). Tourism governance and policy: Whither justice? Tourism Management Perspectives. doi:10.1016/j.tmp.2017.11.009

Kato, K. (2018). Debating sustainability in tourism development: Resilience, traditional knowledge and community: A post-disaster perspective. Tourism Planning & Development, 15(1), 55–67. doi:10.1080/21568316.2017.1312508

Khoi, N. H., Le, N. H., & Ngoc, B. H. (2021). The effect of tourism development on the ecological footprint in Singapore: Evidence from asymmetric ARDL method. Current Issues in Tourism, 25(15), 2500–2517.

Kimbu, A. N., & Tichaawa, M. T. (2018). Sustainable development goals and socio-economic development through tourism in Central Africa: Myth or reality? GeoJournal of Tourism and Geosites, 23(3), 780–796.

Krampe, F. (2021). Ownership and inequalities: Exploring UNEP's environmental cooperation for peacebuilding program. Sustainability Science, 16(4), 1159–1172.

Kugler, J., & Zak, P. J. (2017). Trust, cooperation, and conflict: Neuropolitics and international relations. In Advancing interdisciplinary approaches to international relations (pp. 83–114). Cham: Palgrave Macmillan.

Lerario, A., & Turi, S. D. (2018). Sustainable urban tourism: Reflections on the need for building-related indicators. Sustainability, 10, 1–25.

Liang, Y., Wang, L., & Zhu, Y. (2018). Using environmental sensitivity for discussing the correlation between ecotourism cognition and environmental attitude. Ekoloji, 27(106), 1653–1659.

Mandić, A., Mrnjavac, Ž., & Kordić, L. (2018). Tourism infrastructure, recreational facilities and tourism development. Tourism and Hospitality Management, 24(1), 41–62. doi:10.20867/thm.24.1.12

Marengo, J. A., Cunha, A. P., Cuartas, L. A., Deusdará Leal, K. R., Broedel, E., Seluchi, M. E., Bender, F. (2021). Extreme drought in the Brazilian Pantanal in 2019–2020: Characterization, causes, and impacts. Frontiers in Water, 3, 639204.

Mbaiwa, J. W. (2017). Poverty or riches: Who benefits from the booming tourism industry in Botswana. Journal of Contemporary African Studies, 35(1), 93–112. doi:10.1080/02589001.2016.1270424

Mikayilov, J. I., Mukhtarov, S., Mammadov, J., & Azizov, M. (2019). Re-evaluating the environmental impacts of tourism: Does EKC exist? Environmental Science and Pollution Research, 26(19), 19389–19402. doi:10.1007/s11356-019-05269-w

Mpinganjira, M., Roberts-Lombard, M., & Svensson, G. (2017). Validating the relationship between trust, commitment, economic and non-economic satisfaction in South African buyer-supplier relationships. Journal of Business & Industrial Marketing, 32(3), 421–431.

Musavengane, R. (2018). Toward pro-poor local economic development in Zimbabwe: The role of pro-poor tourism. African Journal of Hospitality, Tourism and Leisure, 7(1), 1–14.

Musavengane, R., & Leonard, L. (2019). When race and social equity matters in nature conservation in post-apartheid South Africa. Conservation & Society. doi:10.4103/cs.cs_18_23

Musavengane, R., & Simatele, D. (2017). Significance of social capital in collaborative management of natural resources in Sub-Saharan African rural communities: A qualitative meta-analysis. South African Geographical Journal, 99(3), 267–282. doi:10.1080/03736245.2016.1231628

Noordzij, J. M., Beenackers, M. A., Groeniger, J. O., & Van Lenthe, F. J. (2020). Effect of changes in green spaces on mental health in older adults: A fixed effects analysis. Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health, 74(1),

Opoku, A. (2019). Biodiversity and the built environment: Implications for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Resources, Conservation and Recycling, 141, 1–7. doi:10.1016/j.resconrec.2018.10.011

Polity. (2014). New era for environmental management of mining projects. Retrieved from http://www.polity.org.za/article/a-new-era-for-environmental-management-of-mining-projects-2014-09-05

Pulido-Fernández, J. I., Cárdenas-García, P. J., & Espinosa-Pulido, J. A. (2019). Does environmental sustainability contribute to tourism growth? An analysis at the country level. Journal of Cleaner Production, 213, 309–319. doi:10.1016/j.jclepro.2018.12.151

Qamar, F., & Baloch, Q. B. (2017). Reviving tourism through entrepreneurial capabilities in Swat, Dir & Chitral Triangle in post-operation environment. Journal of Managerial Sciences, 11(2), 209–228.

Qian, C., Sasaki, N., Shivakoti, G., & Zhang, Y. (2016). Effective governance in tourism development – an analysis of local perception in the Huangshan mountain area. Tourism Management Perspectives, 19, 56–66.

Rasoolimanesh, S. M., Md Noor, S., Schuberth, F., & Jaafar, M. (2019). Investigating the effects of tourist engagement on satisfaction and loyalty. Service Industries Journal, 39(7–8), 559–574. doi:10.1080/02642069.2019.1570152

Ratnasari, S. L., Susanti, E. N., Ismanto, W., Tanjung, R., Darma, D. C., & Sutjahjo, G. (2020). An experience of tourism development: How is the strategy? Journal of Environmental Management and Tourism, 11(7), 1877–1886. doi:10.14505//jemt.v11.7(47).26

Rauf, T., Khan, N., Shah, S. J., Zada, M., Malik, S. Y., Yukun, C., & Sadique, A. (2019). Poverty and prosperity: Impact on livelihood assets of billion trees afforestation program in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK), Pakistan. Forests, 10(10), 916. doi:10.3390/f10100916

Sadiq, N. (2021). COVID-19, adaptive capacity and tourism governance: The case of Pakistan's tourism industry. In Pandemics and Travel (pp. 49–66). Emerald Publishing Limited.

Scharlemann, J. P., Brock, R. C., Balfour, N., Brown, C., Burgess, N. D., Guth, M. K., Kapos, V. (2020). Towards understanding interactions between sustainable development goals: The role of environment–human linkages. Sustainability Science, 15(6), 1573–1584.

Scheyvens, R., & Biddulph, R. (2018). Inclusive tourism development. Tourism Geographies, 20(4), 589–609.

Scheyvens, R., & Hughes, E. (2019). Can tourism help to "end poverty in all its forms everywhere"? The challenge of tourism addressing SDG1. Journal of Sustainable Tourism. doi:10.1080/09669582.2018.1551404

Setini, M., Wardana, I., Sukaatmadja, I., Ekawati, N., Yasa, N., & Astawa, I. (2021). Policy models for improving ecotourism performance to build quality tourism experience and sustainable tourism. Management Science Letters, 11(2), 595–608.

Shaheen, K., Zaman, K., Batool, R., Khurshid, M. A., Aamir, A., Shoukry, A. M., & Gani, S. (2019). Dynamic linkages between tourism, energy, environment, and economic growth: Evidence from top 10 tourism-induced countries. Environmental Science and Pollution Research, 26(30), 31273–31283.

Siakwah, P. (2018). Tourism geographies and spatial distribution of tourist sites in Ghana. African Journal of Hospitality, Tourism and Leisure, 7(1), 1–19.

Siddiqui, F., & Siddiqui, D. A. (2019). Causality between tourism and foreign direct investment: An empirical evidence from Pakistan. Asian Journal of Economics Modelling, 7(1), 27–44.

Simo-Kengne, B. D. (2022). Tourism growth and environmental sustainability: Trade-off or convergence? Environmental Development and Sustainability, 24(6), 8115–8144.

Slater, S. J., Christiana, R. W., & Gustat, A. J. (2020). Recommendations for keeping parks and green space accessible for mental and physical health during COVID-19 and other pandemics. Preventing Chronic Disease, 17, 200204.

UNEP. (2021). New report reveals how infrastructure defines our climate. October, 12.

United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO). (2016). Annual report 2016. Madrid: Author.

World Travel & Tourism Council (WTTC). (2017). Travel and tourism economic impact 2017–world. London: Author.

Zakaria, M., Jun, W., & Ahmed, H. (2019). Effect of terrorism on economic growth in Pakistan: An empirical analysis. Economic Research-Ekonomska Istraživanja, 32(1), 1794–1812.

Zhang, N., Ren, R., Zhang, Q., & Zhang, T. (2020). Air pollution and tourism development: An interplay. Annals of Tourism Research, 85, 103032.

Zhu, L., Ives, A. R., Zhang, C., Guo, Y., & Radeloff, V. C. (2019). Climate change causes functionally colder winters for snow cover-dependent organisms. Nature Climate Change, 9(11), 886–893.

Sohail, N., Haque, A., Aziz, S., & Maruf, T. I. (2023). *Impact of diffusion of innovation among Pakistani consumers' adoption of halal cosmetics*. **South East Asia Journal of Contemporary Business, Economics and Law, 30**(2), 39–50. https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.13798671