



TESIS DOCTORAL

**EL PATRIMONIO CULTURAL COMO RECURSO TURÍSTICO PARA EL
DESARROLLO LOCAL Y REGIONAL SOSTENIBLE. EL TURISMO COMUNITARIO
EN ECUADOR**

CLAUDIA PATRICIA MALDONADO ERAZO

**PROGRAMA DE DOCTORADO
DESARROLLO TERRITORIAL SOSTENIBLE (Cod. R015)**

Conformidad de los directores José Álvarez García y María de la Cruz Del Río Rama

Esta tesis cuenta con la autorización de los directores de la misma y de la Comisión Académica del programa. Dichas autorizaciones constan en el Servicio de la Escuela Internacional de Doctorado de la Universidad de Extremadura.

2022

DEDICATORIA

A la fuerza creadora del Universo que me permitió ser paz en medio de la tormenta y concluir con todo este proceso y a todas las personas especiales que estuvieron física y espiritualmente acompañándome en esta etapa, aportando a mi formación tanto profesional y como ser humano.

AGRADECIMIENTO

Me van a faltar páginas para agradecer a todas las personas que se han involucrado en la realización de este trabajo, sin embargo, merecen reconocimiento especial mis Directores José Álvarez García y María de la Cruz del Río Rama, porque confiaron en que tenía el potencial para este reto y me dieron el apoyo suficiente e incondicionalidad para no decaer cuando todo parecía complicado e imposible.

Asimismo, agradezco infinitamente a mis coautores de todos los artículos que componen este trabajo: Ing. Nancy Patricia Tierra Tierra y Dr. Galo Patricia Noboa Viñan por ayudar a estar en la “dirección correcta” del pensamiento, a la Ing. Ana Carola Flores Mancheno por estar de manera incondicional en el proceso de construcción de los análisis estadísticos y al MSc. Amador Durán-Sánchez por ayudarme siempre a la distancia con todo lo que requería estudiar este programa, cada acto de apoyo ha sido valorado desde lo más profundo de mi ser y espero poder devolver toda esta ayuda brindada.

Gracias infinitas

RESUMEN

El principal objetivo de la investigación propuesta es responder a la pregunta de si el aprovechamiento de los recursos culturales por la actividad turística permite la obtención de los tres principales beneficios a alcanzar a través de esta unión: generación de ingresos económicos derivados de la actividad turística enfocada principalmente al uso de los recursos culturales de la zona en donde se desarrolla la actividad, ingresos y actividades que redundan en la conservación, preservación y salvaguardia de dichos recursos culturales y por último, actividades turísticas que permiten el desarrollo regional a través de la generación de empleo, riqueza, etc.

Para alcanzar dicho objetivo se realizaron 7 investigaciones paralelas que se dividen en dos partes; visión y análisis de la literatura científica sobre la temática y obtención de evidencia empírica a través de la propuesta de investigación en una tipología de turismo que utilizan y basa su actividad principal en el aprovechamiento de los recursos culturales locales y regionales; el turismo comunitario.

En primer lugar, con la finalidad de conocer el estado de la cuestión se realizaron tres revisiones bibliométricas de la literatura. En la primera de ellas "*Cultural heritage and tourism basis for regional development: mapping of scientific coverage*" se propuso como objetivo realizar un estudio bibliométrico-bibliográfico de la producción científica indexada en la base de datos internacional Scopus y Web of Science (WoS) sobre el aprovechamiento del patrimonio cultural por el turismo como alternativa para el desarrollo regional. Así, se observó cómo se encuentra en la actualidad esta área de estudio y se elaboró una hoja de ruta de la investigación sobre esta temática. A continuación, teniendo en cuenta que el patrimonio cultural y natural del mundo se ha visto afectado paulatinamente por el cambio climático, se investigó a través de la literatura existente cómo se está afrontando dentro de los distintos territorios el impacto del cambio climático y se realizó una revisión bibliométrica en el trabajo titulado "*Scientific Mapping on the Impact of Climate Change on Cultural and Natural Heritage: A Systematic Scientometric Analysis*". El objetivo de este trabajo de investigación es identificar la producción científica relativa al impacto del cambio climático en el patrimonio cultural y natural indexada en las bases de datos internacionales Scopus y WoS, permitiendo establecer la madurez de la investigación en la temática.

La tercera revisión de la literatura hace referencia a un caso específico de tipología de turismo en el que se utiliza los recursos culturales y naturales como es el turismo de Islas, con el objetivo de observar en qué medida los investigadores están interesados en la temática del aprovechamiento de los recursos culturales por el turismo y su repercusión en la conservación, preservación de dichos recursos y su impacto en el desarrollo local y regional de la zona. Este trabajo de investigación se tituló "*Cultural and Natural Resources for Island Tourism: Systematic Analysis*". Se trata de un tipo de turismo desarrollado en ecosistemas insulares. Estos presentan características físicas, económicas y socioculturales muy específicas compartidas por la mayoría de estos ecosistemas independientemente del ámbito geográfico. Características como límites geográficos bien definidos que llevan a un mayor grado de aislamiento, carencia de recursos explotables económicamente, gran dependencia del exterior para el consumo, patrimonio cultural y

natural con un alto grado de singularidad, alta concentración de especies vegetales y animales endémicas. Todas ellas son responsables del alto grado de dependencia del desarrollo vinculado a la actividad turística de estos ecosistemas. Así, el turismo de islas es en la actualidad un importante destino a nivel internacional en el que se concentra una gran diversidad de recursos naturales y culturales muy atractivos y de gran valor patrimonial, hecho que posibilita el desarrollo de actividades turísticas de gran heterogeneidad entre los países o regiones del mundo que albergan estos ecosistemas insulares. Por todo ello, el aprovechamiento sostenible de estos recursos se convierte en prioritario. En este contexto, el objetivo de la investigación es identificar y analizar a través del análisis bibliométrico y bibliográfico la producción científica indexada en la base de datos internacional Scopus que aborda la temática del aprovechamiento de los recursos culturales y naturales por el "Turismo de Islas". Este mapeo científico permite observar la evolución en la generación de conocimiento.

Finalmente, en la cuarta revisión bibliométrica, se profundizó en la línea de estudio de uso de los recursos naturales y culturales por el turismo como una estrategia para el desarrollo regional, identificando la producción científica desarrollada en esta temática. El título de este documento es *"Use of Natural and Cultural Resources by Tourism as a Strategy for Regional Development: Bibliometric Analysis"*. En este estudio se observó que los territorios ubicados en los diferentes continentes tienen una amplia variedad de recursos naturales y culturales, definidos por las dinámicas de espacialidad, temporalidad y funcionalidad que han generado los grupos humanos asentados en estos espacios. Estos recursos se han convertido en un objeto de estudio de gran interés ya que constituyen las fuentes iniciales para la definición del potencial turístico de los destinos, además de contribuir a la generación de nuevas actividades y modalidades turísticas para las ya consolidadas. Aunque estos recursos fueron utilizados inicialmente como objetos de explotación, con el paso del tiempo la dinámica ha cambiado hacia el uso de estos recursos, centrándose en la fundamentación de los pilares de la sostenibilidad, condición que implica prácticas de valoración ambiental in situ, el reconocimiento del patrimonio cultural de los territorios y la valoración de la interacción entre cultura-naturaleza-seres humanos. El objetivo de esta investigación es identificar la producción científica existente en la que se explora la relación entre la explotación turística de los recursos naturales y culturales y el desarrollo regional. Se utilizó el análisis bibliométrico basado en las directrices del método PRISMA. Las bases de datos internacionales consideradas fueron Web of Science y Scopus. Los resultados permitieron observar que existe poca literatura sobre la relación entre el uso de los recursos naturales y culturales para el turismo y el desarrollo regional del territorio, tanto desde el punto de vista económico como social.

En una segunda parte de esta investigación se trató de observar de forma exploratoria si la pregunta de investigación planteada se corrobora. En la investigación *"Community-Based Tourism in Ecuador: Community Ventures of the Provincial and Cantonal Networks"* se analizó los emprendimientos comunitarios anclados al Turismo Comunitario a partir de las redes de turismo a nivel cantonal y provincial, socias de la Federación Plurinacional de Turismo Comunitario del Ecuador (FEPTCE). La FEPTCE reúne comunidades indígenas, afroecuatorianas, montubias y mestizas, que dependen de su territorio y que han identificado a la actividad turística como un mecanismo para continuar viviendo con dignidad dentro de dichos territorios, debido a la opción de diversificación económica que genera. Dentro de las comunidades pertenecientes a la FEPTCE, el vivir con dignidad

implica alcanzar una calidad de vida, que no se centra en la satisfacción de una serie de necesidades básicas, sino implica ir más allá, conseguir esa idea de “Buen Vivir”, es decir, alcanzar la valoración del bienestar, a partir de la concepción del conjunto total de lo que es su cultura, para con ello generar una sostenibilidad integral de sus espacios.

En un estudio posterior, se trató de comprender el turismo comunitario. En la investigación titulada “*Strengthening of Community Tourism Enterprises as a Means of Sustainable Development in Rural Areas: A Case Study of Community Tourism Development in Chimborazo*” se destaca que turismo comunitario (CT) constituye un modelo de gestión para la práctica turística dentro de las comunidades, que se consolidó dentro del Ecuador a través de la Federación Plurinacional de Turismo Comunitario del Ecuador (FEPTCE), con la Corporación para el Desarrollo del Turismo Comunitario de Chimborazo (CORDTUCH) como red central en la provincia de Chimborazo. Esta red, con 14 años de experiencia, ha apostado por el turismo como mecanismo para la diversificación de la matriz productiva de las comunidades campesinas e indígenas que lo integran, integrando a 1772 beneficiarios directos articulados en 10 organizaciones de CT. Así, han logrado apoyar acciones relacionadas con el manejo de la tierra, la distribución equitativa de beneficios, la valoración del patrimonio natural y cultural, y el fortalecimiento organizacional de las comunidades. Este apoyo ha contribuido a la consolidación de “Alli Kawsay”, es decir, trabajando para lograr una vida plena para estos grupos humanos, generando una sostenibilidad integral de sus espacios, y contribuyendo al cumplimiento de los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible (ODS) desde esta otra perspectiva andina. La metodología empleada se centró en la investigación-acción participativa (PAR), que permite escuchar y obtener información directamente de los actores clave, reconociendo la existencia de conocimientos que no han sido publicados que corresponden a los conocimientos ancestrales de los pueblos. El objetivo de esta investigación es proporcionar una visión general de la realidad actual de la CT dentro de CORDTUCH, así como el fortalecimiento logrado en las empresas comunitarias que la componen. Entre los principales resultados alcanzados, se destaca que el turismo comunitario se ha convertido, para estas comunidades, en una herramienta de insurgencia contra las actividades extractivas y el avance de la frontera agrícola que amenaza estos espacios, demostrando que los territorios pueden ser explotados bajo otros enfoques y a través de propuestas innovadoras.

En este contexto, tomando en cuenta como el turismo comunitario ha brindado el apoyo necesario para la salvaguardia y revitalización del patrimonio cultural inmaterial se procedió con el estudio “*Safeguarding Intangible Cultural Heritage: The Amazonian Kichwa People*”, en el cual se destaca como las comunidades indígenas expresan su preocupación por el debilitamiento y la baja apreciación de sus manifestaciones y conocimientos milenarios y ancestrales, debido a la acelerada globalización de la sociedad. Este hecho ha provocado que la transmisión intergeneracional sea mínima, lo que ha dado lugar a una erosión cultural gradual y a la pérdida de la memoria colectiva de los grupos humanos. El propósito de este estudio es salvaguardar el Patrimonio Cultural Inmaterial (ICH) de la nacionalidad kichwa amazónica a través de la identificación y registros de manifestaciones culturales. El análisis corresponde a un proceso descriptivo de toda la información recolectada, que se construyó a partir del desarrollo de múltiples procesos de revitalización cultural que corresponden a entrevistas en profundidad con líderes comunitarios y talleres participativos con todos los miembros de la comunidad. Durante el proceso, se observó un aumento en

el intercambio de conocimientos, además de una constante insurgencia cultural en la que los pueblos se mantienen para salvaguardar sus culturas.

ÍNDICE

1. TESIS PRESENTADA POR COMPENDIO DE PUBLICACIONES	15
2. INTRODUCCIÓN GENERAL.....	21
3. METODOLOGÍA.....	29
3.1. Fase de análisis bibliométrico y bibliográfico	31
3.1.1. Criterios de búsqueda e identificación de fuentes	31
3.1.1.1. Extracción de datos.....	32
3.1.1.2. Análisis de los datos.....	32
3.1.2. Fase de análisis descriptivo	32
4. REVISTAS E ÍNDICES DE IMPACTO DE LOS ARTÍCULOS PUBLICADOS	35
4.1. Artículo 1: “<i>Cultural Heritage and Tourism Basis for Regional Development: Mapping of Scientific Coverage</i>”	37
4.2. Artículo 2: “<i>Cultural and Natural Resources in Tourism Island: Bibliometric Mapping</i>”	37
4.3. Artículo 3: “<i>Scientific Mapping on the Impact of Climate Change on Cultural and Natural Heritage: A Systematic Scientometric Analysis</i>”	37
4.4. Artículo 4: “<i>Use of Natural and Cultural Resources by Tourism as a Strategy for Regional Development: Bibliometric Analysis</i>”	38
4.5. Artículo 5: “<i>Community-Based Tourism in Ecuador: Community Ventures of the Provincial and Cantonal Networks</i>”	38
4.6. Artículo 6: “<i>Strengthening of Community Tourism Enterprises as a Means of Sustainable Development in Rural Areas: A Case Study of Community Tourism Development in Chimborazo</i>”	39
4.7. Artículo 7: “<i>Safeguarding Intangible Cultural Heritage: The Amazonian Kichwa People</i>”	39
5. PRINCIPALES RESULTADOS OBTENIDOS	41
5.1. Resultados artículo 1: “<i>Cultural Heritage and Tourism Basis for Regional Development: Mapping of Scientific Coverage</i>”	43
5.1.1. Superposición de bases de datos	43
5.1.2. Productividad por años.....	43
5.1.3. Citas	44
5.1.4. Autores	45
5.1.5. Productividad por tipo de institución y país.....	46
5.1.6. Revistas.....	47

5.1.7. Áreas temáticas.....	49
5.1.8. Palabras clave.....	49
5.1.9. Análisis bibliográfico.....	50
5.1.9.1. Intención.....	50
5.1.9.2. Elemento de análisis.....	51
5.1.9.3. Área de estudio.....	51
5.2. Resultados artículo 2: “Cultural and Natural Resources in Tourism Island: Bibliometric Mapping”.....	52
5.2.1. Productividad por años.....	52
5.2.2. Autores.....	53
5.2.3. Productividad por tipo de institución y país.....	54
5.2.4. Citas.....	57
5.2.5. Revistas.....	60
5.2.6. Áreas temáticas.....	62
5.2.7. Palabras clave.....	62
5.2.8. Análisis bibliográfico.....	63
5.3. Resultados artículo 3: “Scientific Mapping on the Impact of Climate Change on Cultural and Natural Heritage: A Systematic Scientometric Analysis”.....	65
5.3.1. Solapamiento en las bases de datos.....	65
5.3.2. Análisis con medidas evaluativas.....	65
5.3.2.1. Productividad por años.....	65
5.3.2.2. Citas.....	66
5.3.2.3. Autores.....	68
5.3.2.4. Productividad por tipo de instituciones y país.....	68
5.3.2.5. Revistas.....	69
5.3.2.6. Palabras clave.....	71
5.3.3. Análisis con Medidas Relacionales (de Redes).....	72
5.4. Resultados artículo 4: Use of Natural and Cultural Resources by Tourism as a Strategy for Regional Development: Bibliometric Analysis.....	75
5.4.1. Superposición de bases de datos.....	75
5.4.2. Productividad por año.....	76
5.4.3. Citas.....	77
5.4.4. Autores.....	78
5.4.5. Productividad por tipo de instituciones y país.....	80
5.4.6. Revistas.....	82
5.4.7. Palabras clave.....	83
5.5. Resultados artículo 5: Community-Based Tourism in Ecuador: Community Ventures of the Provincial and Cantonal Networks.....	83
5.5.1. Emprendimientos comunitarios que conforman la Asamblea Nacional de la FEPTCE	83
5.5.2. Organizaciones provinciales/cantoniales de turismo comunitario que conforman la FEPTCE.....	89
5.5.3. Redes Provinciales/Cantoniales de la FEPTCE.....	89
5.5.3.1. Turismo Comunitario Muisne.....	89
5.5.3.2. Runa Tupari.....	90
5.5.3.3. CORDTUCH.....	91
5.5.3.4. Pakariñan.....	92
5.5.3.5. Sumak Pacha.....	92

5.5.3.6. Saraguro Rikuy.....	92
5.5.3.7. RICANCIE	93
5.5.3.8. CORTUS	93
5.5.3.9. Red de Centros Turísticos Comunitarios del Cantón Arajuno (RCTC-CA)	94
5.6. Resultados artículo 6: Strengthening of Community Tourism Enterprises as a Means of Sustainable Development in Rural Areas: A Case Study of Community Tourism Development in Chimborazo.....	95
5.6.1. Visión general del turismo comunitario vinculado a CORDTUCH	95
5.6.1.1. Dimensión social	95
5.6.1.2. Dimensión medioambiental	96
5.6.1.3. Dimensión organizativa	98
5.6.1.4. Dimensión cultural.....	100
5.6.1.5. Dimensión económica	101
5.7. Resultados artículo 7: Safeguarding Intangible Cultural Heritage: The Amazonian Kichwa People.....	102
5.7.1. Expresiones orales.....	102
5.7.2. Pinturas faciales	103
5.7.3. Técnicas artesanales tradicionales	105
5.7.4. Guayusa-Etnobotánica.....	106
6. CONCLUSIONES.....	109
7. INFORME DE LOS DIRECTORES.....	115
8. BIBLIOGRAFÍA.....	125
ANEXOS: ARTÍCULOS PUBLICADOS	147

1. TESIS PRESENTADA POR COMPENDIO DE PUBLICACIONES

La presente investigación corresponde a la consolidación de la tesis doctoral denominada “El patrimonio cultural como recurso turístico para el desarrollo local y regional sostenible. El Turismo Comunitario en Ecuador”. El foco de atención de esta tesis es investigar y dar a conocer cómo se concibe el turismo comunitario en Ecuador a partir del aprovechamiento de recursos. Además, se observan los procesos de organización social, económica y política que el Turismo Comunitario tiene dentro del territorio continental. Esta investigación se materializa y se difunde a través de 7 artículos publicados en revistas de alto impacto.

La investigación se desarrolló haciendo uso de dos metodologías diferentes. En las primeras etapas del desarrollo de esta tesis doctoral, se plantearon y se llevaron a cabo cuatro investigaciones en las que se utilizó como herramienta de análisis de los datos la metodología “análisis bibliométrico” empleando las directrices del método PRISMA cuyo proceso de difusión de los resultados se materializó en cuatro publicaciones científicas en revistas científicas de alto impacto. El objetivo de las mismas fue obtener una visión general o radiografía de la temática.

Estas investigaciones iniciales, se centraron en el aprovechamiento de los recursos naturales y culturales de los territorios, para establecer que aportes brinda este aprovechamiento al desarrollo regional. Las áreas de estudio de estas investigaciones cubrieron diversas escalas geográficas, tanto a nivel continental como a nivel insular, evidenciando de esta manera aprovechamientos y problemáticas con enfoques diferenciados para cada espacio. El primer artículo profundizó la relación del turismo comunitario con el patrimonio cultural como alternativa para el desarrollo regional, el análisis empleó la producción científica registrada en Scopus y Web of Science (WoS), destacando que es una línea joven en estudio con alta presencia de autores transitorios, cuya producción proviene principalmente de Asia. En el artículo dos, se delimita el estudio al aprovechamiento y uso de los recursos culturales y naturales por parte del turismo en los ecosistemas insulares, esta puntualización se considera debido a la realidad del territorio ecuatoriano donde las Islas Galápagos son el producto estrella del país. El análisis toma en consideración la producción científica indexada en Scopus. Los resultados resaltan un fuerte aprovechamiento dentro del ecoturismo, así como determinar una limitada presencia de procesos de aprovechamiento vinculados al turismo comunitario.

En este punto, es necesario señalar que los dos primeros estudios dieron a conocer dos pautas esenciales. Por un lado, resaltan recurrentemente que el cambio climático representa una de las principales amenazas para el aprovechamiento de los recursos naturales y culturales; mientras que, por otro, se aprecia una línea de estudio en la que se vincula el patrimonio cultural con el turismo comunitario.

A partir de estas dos puntualizaciones, se procede con el tercer artículo que examina la producción científica relacionada con el impacto del cambio climático en el patrimonio cultural y natural indexada en Scopus y WoS, apreciándose que es una línea de estudio incipiente, que se centra en estudios de caso en Europa y América del Norte, descuidando el resto de los territorios. Seguido, se estructuró el cuarto artículo que brinda una mirada amplia sobre la producción científica existente en las bases de datos internacionales Web of Science (WoS) y Scopus, en la cual se identifican diversos mecanismos para el aprovechamiento de los recursos naturales y culturales, resaltando esta relación está vinculada principalmente a modalidades del turismo alternativo, como son el turismo

creativo, ecoturismo, agroturismo, turismo comunitario, turismo rural, entre otros (Bringas Rábago & Ojeda Revah, 2000; Hiwasaki, 2006; Manyara & Jones, 2007; Claudia Patricia Maldonado-Erazo et al., 2020; Thomé Ortiz, 2008; Weaver & Lawton, 2007; Zhao, 2021), las cuales han permitido la dinamización de territorios que antes no eran considerados turísticos.

En etapas más avanzadas del desarrollo de esta tesis doctoral, en las investigaciones realizadas se hace uso de una metodología “analítica descriptiva” que toma como área de estudio Ecuador, a partir de las distintas iniciativas turísticas relacionadas con la Federación Plurinacional de Turismo Comunitario del Ecuador (FEPTCE) a nivel de Ecuador continental.

El artículo cinco se enfoca en la conceptualización del Turismo Comunitario (TC) en Ecuador a través de la descripción de como este modelo de gestión surgen dentro del territorio hasta incorporarse como uno de los tres actores claves del turismo en el país, a partir de su reconocimiento en la Ley de Turismo. También, se describe las redes y filiales que se han articulado en el territorio continental. El artículo 6 se centra en el análisis del TC en la Corporación para el Desarrollo del Turismo Comunitario (CORDTUCH), este estudio de caso puntual detalla a profundidad como se articulan en la realidad los cuatro pilares del TC postulados por la FEPTCE, que se traducen a su vez en los cuatro ejes de trabajo del TC en el Ecuador. Finalmente, el séptimo artículo destaca como el patrimonio cultural inmaterial de los pueblos y nacionalidades del Ecuador tiene un alto potencial de aprovechamiento en el turismo y particularmente en el TC, tomando como referencia a la Nacionalidad Kichwa Amazónica.

A continuación, se detalla las referencias completas de cada artículo publicado para la consolidación de la tesis:

- **Artículo 1:** Álvarez-García, Maldonado-Erazo, de la Cruz del Río-Rama, & Castellano-Álvarez. (2019). Cultural Heritage and Tourism Basis for Regional Development: Mapping of Scientific Coverage. *Sustainability*, 11(21), 6034. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su11216034>
- **Artículo 2:** de la Cruz del Río-Rama, M., Maldonado-Erazo, C. P., Álvarez-García, J., & Durán-Sánchez, A. (2020). Cultural and Natural Resources in Tourism Island: Bibliometric Mapping. *Sustainability*, 12(2), 724. <https://doi.org/10.3390/SU12020724>
- **Artículo 3:** Maldonado-Erazo, Claudia P, Álvarez-García, J., Río-Rama, M. D., & Durán-Sánchez, A. (2021). Scientific Mapping on the Impact of Climate Change on Cultural and Natural Heritage: A Systematic Scientometric Analysis. En *Land* (Vol. 10, Número 1). <https://doi.org/10.3390/land10010076>
- **Artículo 4:** Maldonado-Erazo, Claudia Patricia, Río-Rama, M. de la C. del, Álvarez-García, J., & Flores-Manchano, A. C. (2022). Use of Natural and Cultural Resources by Tourism as a Strategy for Regional Development: Bibliometric Analysis. *Land*, 11(8), 1162. <https://doi.org/10.3390/LAND11081162>
- **Artículo 5:** Maldonado-Erazo, Claudia Patricia, del Río-Rama, M. de la C., Noboa-Viñan, P., & Álvarez-García, J. (2020). Community-Based Tourism in Ecuador: Community Ventures of the Provincial and Cantonal Networks. *Sustainability*,

- 12(15), 6256. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su12156256>
- **Artículo 6:** Maldonado-Erazo, Claudia Patricia, Del Río-Rama, M. de la C., Miranda-Salazar, S. P., & Tierra-Tierra, N. P. (2022). Strengthening of Community Tourism Enterprises as a Means of Sustainable Development in Rural Areas: A Case Study of Community Tourism Development in Chimborazo. *Sustainability*, 14(7), 4314. <https://doi.org/10.3390/SU14074314>
 - **Artículo 7:** Maldonado-Erazo, Claudia Patricia, Tierra-Tierra, N. P., De La Cruz Del Río-Rama, M., & Álvarez-García, J. (2021). Safeguarding Intangible Cultural Heritage: The Amazonian Kichwa People. *Land*, 10(12), 1395. <https://doi.org/10.3390/LAND10121395>

2. INTRODUCCIÓN GENERAL

Las investigaciones que forman parte del compendio de esta tesis buscan responder a la pregunta de si el aprovechamiento de los recursos culturales por la actividad turística permite la obtención de los tres principales beneficios a alcanzar a través de esta unión: generación de ingresos económicos derivados de la actividad turística enfocada principalmente al uso de los recursos culturales de la zona en donde se desarrolla la actividad, ingresos y actividades que redundan en la conservación, preservación y salvaguardia de dichos recursos culturales y por último, actividades turísticas que permiten el desarrollo regional a través de la generación de empleo, riqueza, etc. Para ello, se identifican los emprendimientos y modalidades de aprovechamiento del patrimonio cultural y natural a través del Turismo Comunitario en Ecuador.

En complemento, se identifican una serie de objetivos secundarios, no por ello de menor importancia.

1. Realizar una revisión sistemática sobre la producción científica indexada en la base de datos internacional Scopus y Web of Science (WoS) sobre el aprovechamiento del patrimonio cultural por el turismo como alternativa para el desarrollo regional.
2. Identificar y analizar a través del análisis bibliométrico y bibliográfico la producción científica indexada en la base de datos internacional Scopus que aborda la temática del aprovechamiento de los recursos culturales y naturales por el "Turismo de Islas", permitiendo observar la evolución en la generación de conocimiento en esta temática.
3. Identificar la producción científica relativa al impacto del cambio climático en el patrimonio cultural y natural indexada en las bases de datos internacionales Scopus y WoS, permitiendo establecer la madurez de la investigación en la temática.
4. Identificar y caracterizar los emprendimientos y modalidades de aprovechamiento del patrimonio cultural y natural a través del Turismo Comunitario en Ecuador.

El concepto de patrimonio cultural es subjetivo debido a que evoluciona con el paso de los años. Es subjetivo, en el sentido de que el patrimonio cultural lo configuran aquellos bienes, que los valores que imperan en cada sociedad en un momento determinado establecen que deben ser susceptibles de ser protegidos y conservados como un legado del pasado para las generaciones futuras. Una de las primeras definiciones es la propuesta por la UNESCO en la Declaración de México sobre las políticas culturales (UNESCO, 1982).

the cultural heritage of a people includes the works of its artists, architects, musicians, writers and scientists and also the work of anonymous artists, expressions of the people's spirituality, and the body of values which give meaning to life. It includes both tangible and intangible works through which the creativity of that people finds expression: languages, rites, beliefs, historic places and monuments, literature, works of art, archives and libraries (párr. 23).

Este enfoque está recogido también en la definición sobre patrimonio cultural propuesta en The Charter of Krakow (2000, p. 5) donde se detalla "heritage is that complex of man's works in which a community recognises its particular and specific values and with which it identifies. Identification and specification of heritage is therefore a process related to the choice of values".

Posteriormente, la UNESCO aprobó en el 2003, The Convention for the Safeguarding of

the Intangible Cultural Heritage (UNESCO, 2003) en la que se define específicamente que se entiende por Patrimonio Cultural Intangible:

the intangible cultural heritage' means the practices, representations, expressions, knowledge, skills – as well as the instruments, objects, artefacts and cultural spaces associated therewith – that communities, groups and, in some cases, individuals recognize as part of their cultural heritage. This intangible cultural heritage, transmitted from generation to generation, is constantly recreated by communities and groups in response to their environment, their interaction with nature and their history, and provides them with a sense of identity and continuity, thus promoting respect for cultural diversity and human creativity...

A partir de esta precisión, la UNESCO determina que el patrimonio se divide en natural y cultural, y a su vez este último se subdivide en tangible (bienes muebles e inmuebles) que pueden ser conservados y restaurados por algún tipo de intervención (UNESCO, 1982) e Intangibles,

is manifested inter alia in the following domains: (a) oral traditions and expressions, including language as a vehicle of the intangible cultural heritage; (b) performing arts; (c) social practices, rituals and festive events; (d) knowledge and practices concerning nature and the universe; (e) traditional craftsmanship (UNESCO, 2003)

Según Timothy & Boyd (2003) precisa que la conservación del patrimonio cultural material se puede llevar a cabo de diferentes maneras: mediante la preservación, la restauración, la renovación del bien y la regeneración urbana, en tanto que para el patrimonio cultural inmaterial la UNESCO (2022) plante el proceso de salvaguardía como un mecanismo para transferir los conocimientos, técnicas, saberes y significados de esta parte del patrimonio, con el propósito de evitar que este se entienda como algo fosilizado en el tiempo, sino más bien como un proceso de continuar recreación y construcción.

De esta manera, una de las vías para la conservación de estos bienes patrimoniales es el aprovechamiento o uso social de los bienes y manifestaciones culturales vinculadas con la actividad turística. Así, el patrimonio cultural integrado por una amplia variedad de bienes materiales y manifestaciones inmateriales, puede ser puesto en valor con el propósito de conseguir articular nuevas alternativas de desarrollo a través de la actividad turística.

La gestión turística del patrimonio cultural permite transformar a este patrimonio en recursos turísticos, que luego de la dotación de servicios y facilidades turísticas, se constituirán en atractivos turísticos capaces de generar desplazamientos por concepto de turismo patrimonial y turismo cultural. Por ello, el aprovechamiento a través de la actividad turística del patrimonio cultural, sea este tangible o intangible, se convierte en todo el mundo en una alternativa fundamental para el desarrollo de los espacios, debido a la atractibilidad de los recursos culturales lo cual permite reactivar territorios por medio de la capacidad de despertar la atención de otras personas, provocando con ello flujos turísticos, al mismo tiempo que se puede valorizar espacios u objetos que no son de interés para otras actividades (Angelkova et al., 2012).

Al mismo tiempo, la cultura en su totalidad se convierte en un catalizador del turismo. De acuerdo con la Organización Mundial del Turismo (OMT) se identificó que dentro de la práctica de actividades turísticas relacionadas a la cultura, presenta una mayor relevancia aquellas asociadas al patrimonio intangible seguidas muy de cerca por las tangibles (World

Tourism Organization, 2018).

En definitiva, el turismo se convierte en una opción atractiva para el aprovechamiento de los recursos locales disponibles, incluido el patrimonio (Madden & Shipley, 2012), más aun cuando se aprecia un proceso paulatino de apertura de las restricciones impuestas por la pandemia mundial a causa de la COVID-19.

Apostar por la riqueza cultural como atractivos de interés turísticos permite la creación de diversos ejes a través de los cuales se desarrolla la relación patrimonio cultural y el turismo, entre ellos: (1) la recuperación o conservación del patrimonio, (2) crecimiento económico centrado en la mercantilización de los bienes, (3) incremento de facilidades turísticas a partir de la inversión interna o externa y (4) beneficio social para las comunidades con el fin de mejorar la condiciones de vida. De esta forma, el patrimonio cultural se convierte en un elemento capaz de generar beneficios para el desarrollo de las sociedades, siendo la relación con el turismo la más empleada para la puesta del mismo.

El patrimonio cultural y natural de los territorios son una fuente insustituible de identidad e inspiración que pueden ser empleados como elementos claves para impulsar el desarrollo sostenible (Brundtland, 2012; United Nations, 2015). Siguiendo este enfoque los gobiernos impulsaron un marco normativo e institucional que permita la regulación de estos espacios, con el propósito de alcanzar la conservación de los mismos. La UNESCO elabora instrumentos internacionales para fortalecer la protección del patrimonio cultural (UNESCO, 1972, 2003, 2014). Por otro lado, otro de los beneficios de la unión entre los recursos culturales y el turismo es que esta puede generar impactos socioeconómicos de gran relevancia (Australian Government – Department of the Environment, 2007; Jha, 2005).

A pesar del valor que el patrimonio cultural y natural tienen para los territorios, su afectación ha sido inevitable, puesto que se ha visto afectado paulatinamente por el cambio climático, aunque las agendas de investigación de muchos países han incluido esta realidad desde 2003, aun se observa un incipiente abordaje del mismo, siendo limitadas las técnicas de análisis empleadas y pocos los casos de estudio que detallan procesos de adaptación de los espacios a estas nuevas condiciones. La comprensión de los efectos que el clima tiene sobre las distintas tipologías del patrimonio cultural y natural lleva a un consenso en reconocer que los elementos del Cambio Climático podrían dañar determinadas características del patrimonio cultural y natural, si no se emplean medidas de adaptación y mitigación (UNESCO, 2015).

Así, en el 2005 el Comité del Patrimonio Mundial amplió los objetivos de protección del patrimonio cultural y natural integrando las amenazas generadas por el Cambio Climático. Entender la vulnerabilidad que presenta el patrimonio frente al Cambio Climático es imprescindible (UNESCO, 2015), puesto que el “deterioro o desaparición de cualquier elemento del patrimonio cultural o natural constituye un empobrecimiento nocivo del patrimonio de todas las naciones del mundo” (UNESCO, 1972). Por ello Rajčić et al. (2018) manifiesta que evaluar el impacto presente y futuro es uno de los mayores desafíos para la gestión del patrimonio, puesto que a medida que el estudio del patrimonio y el cambio climático se profundiza, se contribuye a la formulación de estrategias apropiadas de adaptación y mitigación, las cuales son cada vez más necesarias (Shearing, 2008). El Cambio Climático presenta serias amenazas a la protección, preservación y transmisión del patrimonio cultural y natural a las generaciones futuras (Hall, 2016).

En este contexto, el desarrollo del turismo en torno al patrimonio cultural se plantea como una acción no enfocada a la cultura de masas que homogeneiza, que impone una cultura sobre otra, que mitifica o fragmenta el valor del patrimonio. En este sentido, se plantea desde la cultura popular en la que se crea y conserva sus particularidades vitales, y no se basa en el venta sino en la participación con el propósito que este sea producido y consumido por el propio grupo humano. Este enfoque, permite un aumento de la calidad de vida, que al mismo tiempo permite fortalecer las redes de transmisión, revitalización y salvaguardia de elementos albergados en la memoria colectiva de los grupos, con ello se sustenta que cada comunidad tiene algo único que ofrecer, lo cual logra generar flujos turísticos considerables a partir del interés que estos despiertan por la existencia de una cultura viva.

La participación de la comunidad es vital, esta no debe mantenerse al margen, el empoderamiento de los procesos conlleva a un desarrollo más eficiente del patrimonio (Elkington, 1998). Ésta debe ser el pilar principal en el proceso de desarrollo del turismo y la gestión del patrimonio (Choi & Sirakaya, 2005), apoyándose siempre dentro de la identidad local, es decir el patrimonio (Bessiere, 1998; Wachter, 1987).

En este contexto surge, el turismo comunitario (TC) como un espacio de encuentro cultural, que permite la participación consensuada, tanto de los visitantes como de los miembros de las comunidades. También, se presenta como una oportunidad para la dinamización de la economía al ampliar las opciones de generación de ingresos por medio del aprovechamiento de los recursos, tanto naturales como culturales de la zona (Fundación CODESPA, 2013) y como una alternativa al turismo tradicional y masificado.

En Ecuador el TC se define como “un modelo de gestión en el que la comunidad local aprovecha el patrimonio natural y/o cultural de la región en la que se asienta para desarrollar y ofrecer un servicio turístico” (Reglamento para los Centros Turísticos Comunitarios, 2010, p. 1). Esta actividad se caracteriza por: a) la participación comunitaria activa y consensuada, b) la redistribución equitativa de los beneficios en la comunidad, c) la valoración y manejo adecuado de los patrimonios culturales y territoriales, y d) el aprovechamiento sostenible de forma holística del espacio. En el caso puntual de América Latina Andina, el aprovechamiento de las dinámicas sociales existentes en las comunas y comunidades pone en auge esta modalidad. Para comprender el TC es necesario precisar que la comunidad se entrelaza con el turismo, a partir de lo cual surgen dos apreciaciones. Por un lado, el turismo como una alternativa que puede generar un impulso económico (Altimira & Muñoz, 2007), que contribuye en el aumento de ingresos por medio del aprovechamiento de los recursos existentes en los espacios. En tanto que, por otro lado, se aprecia a la comunidad como un *ethos* que surge de la articulación del espacio, tiempo, funcionalidad social (comprensión de los núcleos familiares y parentescos), económica (modelos de reciprocidad) y política (designación de autoridades, toma de decisiones, estructuras de gobierno) (Bauman, 2013; Belsky, 1999; Ruiz et al., 2008; Temple, 2003), lo cual cimienta la estructura de funcionamiento de la comunidad, razón por la cual no todo grupo humano puede ser considerado comunidad (Fernández, 2011), debido a que la comunidad desarrolla una construcción sistémica que le permite tener una forma de vida particular (niveles de relaciones sociales, capacidad de auto-organización y accionar colectivo) pero con un entendimiento compartido (Guerrero, 2002), rasgo que se establece como el “fundamento epistemológico de la experiencia comunitaria” (Bauman, 2013, p. 401).

De esta manera, en la actualidad el TC se fundamenta en lo mencionado por Fernández (2011) quien deja claro que esta modalidad es “la comunidad en el turismo y, no tanto, el turismo en la comunidad” (p. 400); es decir, es una modalidad que permite la conservación del patrimonio natural y la revitalización de la cultura, al mismo tiempo que se consigue la integración y participación de la comunidad local en la gestión turística del territorio (Pastor et al., 2011). En este contexto, es inevitable sacar a relucir la estrecha relación entre el TC y el turismo sostenible. El modelo de TC integra los ejes social, ambiental y económico, al incentivar la participación de los residentes locales en la operación y gestión de proyectos turísticos, además de implementar los ejes transversales político-institucionales, tecnológicos y culturales a partir de la generación de política pública por medio del principio de interculturalidad del Estado.

Por medio del TC se han desarrollado proyectos donde las comunidades anfitrionas se convierten en los actores principales a partir del intercambio de sus formas de vida, en las cuales se valora y protege el patrimonio natural y cultural, al mismo tiempo que se fomenta el respeto hacia dichos recursos, convirtiéndose en un medio para mejorar la calidad de vida, además de proporcionar una fuente alternativa de ingresos para los miembros de la comunidad.

El TC se ha convertido en una estrategia de desarrollo local sostenible de abajo hacia arriba (PROCASUR, 2015), caracterizada por una serie de cambios radicales que se inician al considerar a las comunidades sujetos activos de su desarrollo y no como objetos de atracción (Roux, 2013), para luego pasar a lo planteado por Pretty (1995) quien lo establece como “un modo de pirámide invertida” (p. 42). Es decir, con el paso del tiempo se ha alcanzado una “participación interactiva” con alto grado de empoderamiento, a partir de la participación activa de la población y generación de un proceso de aprendizaje comunitario sistémico, que permite la toma de decisiones de forma fundamentada y participativa.

El TC dentro del Ecuador se concibe como un modelo de gestión enfocado en la gestión colectiva del turismo bajo sus propios valores, prácticas e instituciones (económicas, sociales, culturales y políticas) con derechos y obligaciones particulares (FEPTCE, 2006; Roux, 2013). La creación de esta nueva alternativa productiva para la comunidad, permite a la población vivir en armonía con la naturaleza, disponiendo de estrategias y técnicas para el aprovechamiento sustentable de los recursos bajo un trabajo organizacional adecuado.

Por lo tanto, el TC es una actividad socioeconómica, que provoca la inclusión de todos los miembros de una comunidad (mujeres, jóvenes y adultos mayores), a través de una distribución equitativa de los derechos y obligaciones. Por consiguiente, el TC al ser originado por la decisión de la comunidad procura mostrar al otro la esencia de su vivencia diaria, cultura, cosmovisión, la autenticidad de una vida que transcurre diferente y a veces indiferente a este mundo globalizado.

El TC incentiva la participación de los residentes locales en la operación y gestión de proyectos turísticos, donde las comunidades anfitrionas se convierten en los actores principales de la producción turística a partir del intercambio de sus formas de vida, en las cuales se valoran y protegen el patrimonio natural y cultural. Al mismo tiempo que se fomenta el respeto hacia dichos recursos, convirtiéndose en un medio para mejorar la calidad de vida, además de proporcionar una fuente alternativa de ingresos para los miembros de la comunidad.

Teniendo en cuenta lo señalado, el TC se articula en cuatro pilares, que se traducen a su vez en los cuatro ejes de trabajo del TC en el Ecuador:

- Gestionar y defender los territorios que habitan los pueblos y nacionalidades del Ecuador, es decir, provocar el reconocimiento de estructura y/o redes organizacionales nacionales, provinciales y cantonales.
- Generar beneficios a través del TC por medio de la conservación y protección del patrimonio natural y cultural, heredado por la comunidad;
- Valorar la cultura, a partir de la comprensión de la realidad de la comunidad en las dimensiones sincrónicas y asincrónicas, y como estas pueden ser compartidas, aprendidas y legadas a los miembros, aquí se involucran las actividades turísticas que se pueden desarrollar por cada emprendimiento comunitario.
- Fortalecer la organización para continuar con la reivindicación de sus derechos, con lo cual se evidencia una contribución del turismo a la organización para su posicionamiento nacional e internacional.

3. METODOLOGÍA

Se utilizaron dos tipos de metodologías que se distribuyen en las dos fases del estudio: 1) análisis bibliométrico y bibliográfico, y 2) análisis descriptivo.

3.1. Fase de análisis bibliométrico y bibliográfico

En cuatro de las investigaciones se utilizó el análisis bibliométrico y bibliográfico, de carácter exploratorio-cuantitativo, enfocado a identificar y analizar la producción científica: (1) el patrimonio cultural y el aprovechamiento de este por la actividad turística, (2) que aborda la temática del aprovechamiento de los recursos culturales y naturales por el “Turismo de Islas”, (3) relativa al impacto del cambio climático en el patrimonio cultural y natural indexada en las bases de datos internacionales Scopus y WoS, y (4) sobre el aprovechamiento de los recursos naturales y culturales en el turismo como estrategia para el desarrollo regional.

Según Pellegrini et al. (2020) esta metodología permite analizar una gran cantidad de información de forma muy detallada en función de datos globales, todo ello a partir de una diversidad de campos específicos, de esta manera la confianza y validez del levantamiento de datos estará estrechamente relacionada al protocolo aplicado, elevando con ello la precisión del análisis (Lin et al., 2021; Zhang et al., 2022).

Este análisis aplica técnicas y herramientas que permiten identificar, documentar y sintetizar distintas características del campo de conocimiento (Ding et al., 2014; Yoopetch & Nimsai, 2019), lo cual contribuye en el propósito de identificar y caracterizar los procesos de aprovechamiento que presentan los recursos a través de su vinculación con el turismo. Así también, por un lado, permite identificar y analizar las fuentes bibliográficas de interés, mientras que, por otro, brinda una estructura de evaluación para dicha producción científica (Andrés, 2009).

3.1.1. Criterios de búsqueda e identificación de fuentes

La selección de los datos que fueron empleados dentro de los diferentes análisis consideró un protocolo de búsqueda que brinde confianza y validez a los estudios en los que fue aplicado. Este protocolo puntualizó criterios como: rango de estudio, bases de datos en uso, cobertura de fuentes a ser empleadas, calidad de los metadatos en análisis, entre otros aspectos, que dieron la precisión solicitada e influyeron en el grado de consistencia y replicabilidad que puedan tener los estudios (Booth et al., 2016; Ertz & Leblanc-Proulx, 2018; Durán- Sánchez et al., 2018).

- a) Base de datos: en función de los propósitos de cada estudio se utilizó las bases de datos internacionales y multidisciplinarias de mayor renombre, Scopus de la empresa Elsevier y Web of Science (WoS) suministrada por Clarivate Analytics integrada en ISI Web of Knowledge.
- b) Cobertura temporal: en la totalidad de estudios se tomó el último año culminado como fecha máxima de estudio.
- c) Unidad documental de análisis: se usó el artículo como unidad de análisis por la inmediatez en su proceso de elaboración y divulgación, así como por la alta capacidad de visualización e impacto de la información a distintos niveles.
- d) Enfoque temático: se ajustó a cada uno de los objetivos perseguidos por la tesis.

- e) Seguimiento del proceso: se empleó la declaración PRISMA (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic reviews and Meta-Analyses, declaración publicada en 2009 y revisada en 2020). Este flujograma de proceso se estableció como una guía que tiene como objetivo ayudar a los autores de revisiones sistemáticas a “documentar de manera transparente el porqué de la revisión, qué hicieron los autores y qué encontraron” (Page et al., 2021).

3.1.1.1. Extracción de datos

A partir de los criterios anteriores, se efectuaron las diferentes descargas de información en formato *.ris, formato que facilitó la identificación de todas las variables a ser analizadas por los indicadores del estudio bibliométrico.

3.1.1.2. Análisis de los datos

En el análisis bibliométrico se aplicó indicadores (Spinak, 1996) que surgen de distintos modelos matemáticos que se fundamentan en la relación de dos o más variables (Hubert, 1981), que permiten medir en términos cuantitativos el material bibliográfico.

Dentro de este análisis se han aplicado tres tipos de indicadores:

- f) Indicadores de cantidad o actividad: detallan información sobre cantidad, productividad, dispersión, colaboración, entre otros; para ello se analiza la cantidad de artículos en función de las variables autores/años/revistas/países/instituciones/colaboraciones (Escorcía-Otálora & Poutou-Piñales, 2008; García-Villar & García-Santos, 2021).
- g) Indicadores de desempeño o impacto: corresponde a medidas que plasman el impacto y registro de uso alcanzado por la producción, a partir de variables como total de citas por autor/revista/país/año (Hall, 2011). Los principales indicadores son nivel de citación de los documentos, factor de impacto o índice de inmediatez, índice H, entre otros (Escorcía-Otálora & Poutou-Piñales, 2008).
- h) Indicadores estructurales: determinan las relaciones o conexiones que se han generado entre los tipos de indicadores anteriores a partir de variables como revistas/autores/áreas de investigación (Benckendorff & Zehrer, 2013; Durieux & Gevenois, 2010; Joshi, 2014).

La selección de estos indicadores se estableció en función de las necesidades de cada tipo de análisis, identificándose para ello los más aceptados dentro del campo bibliométrico, con el objetivo de proporcionar resultados precisos y confiables (Belter, 2015; C. F. R. C. Gómez et al., 2005; J. M. Merigó et al., 2016; Seguí-Amortegui et al., 2019).

Dentro del análisis evaluativo, se aplicó el software Microsoft-Office Excel, y para el análisis relacional o mapeo científico se utilizó el software de análisis bibliométrico VOSviewer (Meng et al., 2020; Miguel et al., 2016; van Eck et al., 2010; van Eck & Waltman, 2009, 2010). La gestión de referencias bibliográficas se efectuó a través del programa Mendeley.

3.1.2. Fase de análisis descriptivo

En los tres últimos artículos se utilizó un análisis descriptivo, fundamentado en la integración de técnicas de investigación como: revisión documental a nivel exploratorio y analítico, que se complementó con información primaria levantada con la metodología

Investigación Acción Participativa (IAP), ésta se enfoca en el dialogo entre los miembros de las asambleas generales, los directores de las Organizaciones de Turismo Comunitario, líderes y lideresas comunitarias, logrando así una retroalimentación colectiva en un pleno abierto sobre la realidad de las distintas iniciativas turísticas relacionadas con la FEPTCE a nivel de Ecuador continental.

Es necesario precisar que, la IAP en América Latina se constituye en un proceso de lucha social (Pastor-Alfonso & Espeso-Molinero, 2015), debido a que genera espacios de confianza en los que se obtiene información directa de los actores involucrados en diferentes escalas de injerencia, dando valor a otras formas de conocimiento, evitando así una visión parcial generada frecuentemente por la visión colonial de los académicos (Skewes & Guerra, 2004), debido a que, el proceso plenario abierto permite que todos debatan sobre los aportes realizados para que la información refleje la realidad de los territorios sin sesgo por parte del observador.

Sumado a esto, se efectuó la recolección de datos de campo a través de encuestas y entrevistas personales. En un primer momento la recopilación de información se inició con el desarrollo de talleres participativos comunitarios en los cuales interactuaron distintos actores de la comunidad (niños, niñas, jóvenes, mujeres, adultos, ancianos y líderes comunitarios) acción que se respalda en la autorización alcanzada con el consentimiento libre, previo e informado, que permitió levantar toda la información requerida para el desarrollo del trabajo. Además de dar con ello cumplimiento a lo establecido en el Convenio No. 169 de la OIT (1989) y Protocolo de Nagoya (2011), así como lo determinado en el artículo 530 del Código Ingenios del Ecuador (2016).

Se debe señalar que, durante la Emergencia Sanitaria Nacional por el COVID-19, muchas de las actividades en el territorio fueron migradas a medios tecnológicos para evitar romper los lazos laborales logrados en las primeras etapas, razón por la cual algunas encuestas, entrevistas y reuniones se realizaron a través de plataformas digitales. Este proceso está respaldado por una realidad global que muestra cómo los procesos de investigación desde la pandemia se han transformado en procesos mucho más resilientes, solidarios y humanos que se enfocan en el aumento de los “flujos transfronterizos de datos, información y conocimiento” (X. Xu, 2020).

La documentación base utilizada para trabajar estos procesos socioculturales fue la Guía Etnográfica de Guerrero (2002), Manual de Dinamización Cultural Comunitaria de Torres (1994) y la Guía de Buenas Prácticas en Turismo Sostenible para Comunidades Latinoamericanas (SNV et al., s.f.), es necesario precisar que el uso de esta documentación deriva de la relevancia que las dos primeras fuentes representan para el Ecuador y América Latina como precursoras del proceso de investigación decolonial.

4. REVISTAS E ÍNDICES DE IMPACTO DE LOS ARTÍCULOS PUBLICADOS

4.1. Artículo 1: “Cultural Heritage and Tourism Basis for Regional Development: Mapping of Scientific Coverage”

- **Revista:** *Sustainability. Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI)*. ISSN: 2071-1050
- **Año:** 2019
- **Fuente de indexación:** *Journal Citation Reports- JCR*.
- **Categoría:** Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI): Environmental Studies.
- **JIF Quartile:** 2.576 (JIF), Q2 (JIF rank: 53/123).
- **Autores:** José Álvarez-García, Claudia Patricia Maldonado-Erazo, María de la Cruz del Río-Rama, y Francisco Javier Castellano-Álvarez
- **Enlace:** <https://doi.org/10.3390/su11216034>
- **Cita:** Álvarez-García, J.; Maldonado-Erazo, C.P.; Del Río-Rama, M.d.I.C.; Castellano-Álvarez, F.J. Cultural Heritage and Tourism Basis for Regional Development: Mapping of Scientific Coverage. *Sustainability* 2019, 11, 6034. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su11216034>

4.2. Artículo 2: “Cultural and Natural Resources in Tourism Island: Bibliometric Mapping”

- **Revista:** *Sustainability. Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI)*. ISSN: 2071-1050
- **Año:** 2020
- **Fuente de indexación:** *Journal Citation Reports- JCR*.
- **Categoría:** Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI): Environmental Studies.
- **JIF Quartile:** 3.251 (JIF), Q2 (JIF rank: 59/125).
- **Autores:** María de la Cruz del Río-Rama, Claudia Patricia Maldonado-Erazo, José Álvarez-García, y Amador Durán-Sánchez.
- **Enlace:** <https://doi.org/10.3390/SU12020724>
- **Cita:** del Río-Rama, M.d.I.C.; Maldonado-Erazo, C.P.; Álvarez-García, J.; Durán-Sánchez, A. Cultural and Natural Resources in Tourism Island: Bibliometric Mapping. *Sustainability* 2020, 12, 724. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su12020724>

4.3. Artículo 3: “Scientific Mapping on the Impact of Climate Change on Cultural and Natural Heritage: A Systematic Scientometric Analysis”

- **Revista:** *Land. Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI)*. ISSN: 2073-445X
- **Año:** 2021
- **Fuente de indexación:** *Journal Citation Reports- JCR*.
- **Categoría:** Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI): Environmental Studies.
- **JIF Quartile:** 3.905 (JIF), Q2 (JIF rank: 56/127).
- **Autores:** Claudia Patricia Maldonado-Erazo, José Álvarez-García, María de la Cruz del

Río-Rama, y Amador Durán-Sánchez, A.

- **Enlace:** <https://doi.org/10.3390/land10010076>
- **Cita:** Maldonado-Erazo, C.P.; Álvarez-García, J.; Río-Rama, M.d.I.C.d.; Durán-Sánchez, A. Scientific Mapping on the Impact of Climate Change on Cultural and Natural Heritage: A Systematic Scientometric Analysis. *Land* 2021, 10, 76. <https://doi.org/10.3390/land10010076>

4.4. Artículo 4: “Use of Natural and Cultural Resources by Tourism as a Strategy for Regional Development: Bibliometric Analysis”

- **Revista:** *Land. Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI)*. ISSN: 2073-445X
- **Año:** 2022
- **Fuente de indexación:** *Journal Citation Reports- JCR*.
- **Categoría:** Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI): Environmental Studies.
- **JIF Quartile:** 3.905 (JIF), Q2 (JIF rank: 56/127).
- **Autores:** Claudia Patricia Maldonado-Erazo, María de la Cruz del Río-Rama, José Álvarez-García, y Ana Carola Flores-Mancheno.
- **Enlace:** <https://doi.org/10.3390/land11081162>
- **Cita:** Maldonado-Erazo, C.P.; del Río-Rama, M.d.I.C.; Álvarez-García, J.; Flores-Mancheno, A.C. Use of Natural and Cultural Resources by Tourism as a Strategy for Regional Development: Bibliometric Analysis. *Land* 2022, 11, 1162. <https://doi.org/10.3390/land11081162>

4.5. Artículo 5: “Community-Based Tourism in Ecuador: Community Ventures of the Provincial and Cantonal Networks”

- **Revista:** *Sustainability. Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI)*. ISSN: 2071-1050
- **Año:** 2020
- **Fuente de indexación:** *Journal Citation Reports- JCR*.
- **Categoría:** Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI): Environmental Studies.
- **JIF Quartile:** 2.576 (JIF), Q2 (JIF rank: 53/123).
- **Autores:** Claudia Patricia Maldonado-Erazo, María de la Cruz del Río-Rama, Patricio Noboa-Viñan y José Álvarez-García.
- **Enlace:** <https://doi.org/10.3390/su12156256>
- **Cita:** Maldonado-Erazo, C.P.; del Río-Rama, M.d.I.C.; Noboa-Viñan, P.; Álvarez-García, J. Community-Based Tourism in Ecuador: Community Ventures of the Provincial and Cantonal Networks. *Sustainability* 2020, 12, 6256. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su12156256>

4.6. Artículo 6: “Strengthening of Community Tourism Enterprises as a Means of Sustainable Development in Rural Areas: A Case Study of Community Tourism Development in Chimborazo”

- **Revista:** *Sustainability. Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI)*. ISSN: 2071-1050
- **Año:** 2020
- **Fuente de indexación:** *Journal Citation Reports- JCR*.
- **Categoría:** Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI): Environmental Studies.
- **JIF Quartile:** 2.576 (JIF), Q2 (JIF rank: 53/123).
- **Autores:** Claudia Patricia Maldonado-Erazo, María de la Cruz del Río-Rama, Sandra Miranda-Salazar y Nancy Patricia Tierra-Tierra
- **Enlace:** <https://doi.org/10.3390/su14074314>
- **Cita:** Maldonado-Erazo, C.P.; del Río-Rama, M.d.I.C.; Miranda-Salazar, S.P.; Tierra-Tierra, N.P. Strengthening of Community Tourism Enterprises as a Means of Sustainable Development in Rural Areas: A Case Study of Community Tourism Development in Chimborazo. *Sustainability* 2022, 14, 4314. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su14074314>

4.7. Artículo 7: “Safeguarding Intangible Cultural Heritage: The Amazonian Kichwa People”

- **Revista:** *Land. Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI)*. ISSN: 2073-445X
- **Año:** 2022
- **Fuente de indexación:** *Journal Citation Reports- JCR*.
- **Categoría:** Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI): Environmental Studies.
- **JIF Quartile:** 3.905 (JIF), Q2 (JIF rank: 56/127).
- **Autores:** Claudia Patricia Maldonado-Erazo, Nancy Patricia Tierra-Tierra, María de la Cruz del Río-Rama y José Álvarez-García.
- **Enlace:** <https://doi.org/10.3390/land10121395>
- **Cita:** Maldonado-Erazo, C.P.; Tierra-Tierra, N.P.; del Río-Rama, M.d.I.C.; Álvarez-García, J. Safeguarding Intangible Cultural Heritage: The Amazonian Kichwa People. *Land* 2021, 10, 1395. <https://doi.org/10.3390/land10121395>

5. PRINCIPALES RESULTADOS OBTENIDOS

5.1. Resultados artículo 1: “Cultural Heritage and Tourism Basis for Regional Development: Mapping of Scientific Coverage”

5.1.1. Superposición de bases de datos

El coeficiente de correlación lineal es 0,73, lo que indica una correlación fuerte y directa entre Scopus y WoS. De los 135 artículos (84 Scopus y 51 WoS), se observó que 32 artículos fueron indexados en ambas bases de datos, lo que representa el 38% de los artículos de Scopus y el 63% de los de WoS. En consecuencia, los 52 artículos restantes de Scopus y 19 de WoS se clasificaron como documentos únicos, ya que están presentes en una de las dos bases. La Tabla 5.1.1 muestra los resultados relacionados con la singularidad de las bases de datos, medida a través del índice de Meyer (MI), siendo Scopus la base de datos con el índice de singularidad más alto con un MI = 0,81, mientras que, WoS alcanza MI = 0,69.

Tabla 5.1.1. Singularidad de las bases de datos

Bases de datos	% Documentos únicos		Índice de Meyer	
	Artículos	Revistas	Artículos	Revistas
Scopus	61,90%	56,25%	0,81	0,78
WoS	37,25%	34,88%	0,69	0,67

El porcentaje tradicional de superposición (TO) entre Scopus y WoS determinó una similitud del 31,07% entre las bases de datos, lo que también se entiende como la existencia de una disparidad del 68,93% entre ellas. Asimismo, además de los cálculos anteriores, es necesario determinar el porcentaje de cobertura que Scopus muestra en relación con WoS y viceversa, para el que se aplicó la superposición relativa (RO). Los porcentajes obtenidos muestran que el 38,10% de Scopus estaba cubierto por WoS, mientras que, la RO de WoS muestra que el 62,75% de esta base de datos estaba cubierta por Scopus. Como resultado, Scopus tiene una superposición más baja que WoS.

5.1.2. Productividad por años

La base de datos conjunta consta de 103 artículos (se eliminaron 32 artículos duplicados). La Figura 5.1.1 muestra que la producción científica abarca 25 años (1994-2018), siendo el primer estudio indexado *Market-based product development in heritage tourism* de Light & Prentice (1994). Durante este periodo, 2017 se consolida como el año de mayor productividad, con 21 artículos publicados.

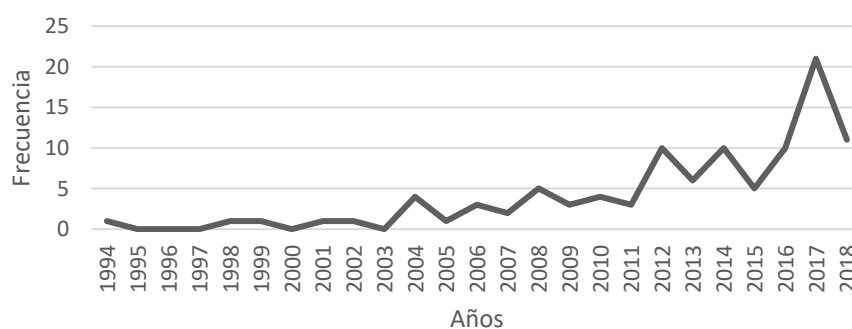


Figura 5.1.1. Tendencia de las publicaciones Scopus u WoS

Teniendo en cuenta las cuatro etapas de Price (1956) en la evolución de la producción científica: precursores, crecimiento exponencial, crecimiento lineal y colapso del campo científico, se puede observar la presencia de dos de ellas, en el proceso de crecimiento. La primera parte o etapa de precursores dura de 1994 a 2003 y corresponde a 0,50 artículos/año (60% con una sola firma), siendo evidente un crecimiento lento. La segunda etapa va de 2004 a 2018, con una proporción de 6,53 artículos/año, y la mayor parte de la producción involucra a un solo autor por artículo.

Se observa que se cumple la Ley de Price (1956), que señala que entre 10 y 15 años después de la primera publicación, la información desarrollada sobre el tema a nivel global se duplica. Finalmente, la Figura 5.1.2 muestra una correlación promedio entre Scopus y WoS con respecto a los artículos que han sido indexados, con $R^2 = 0,5364$.

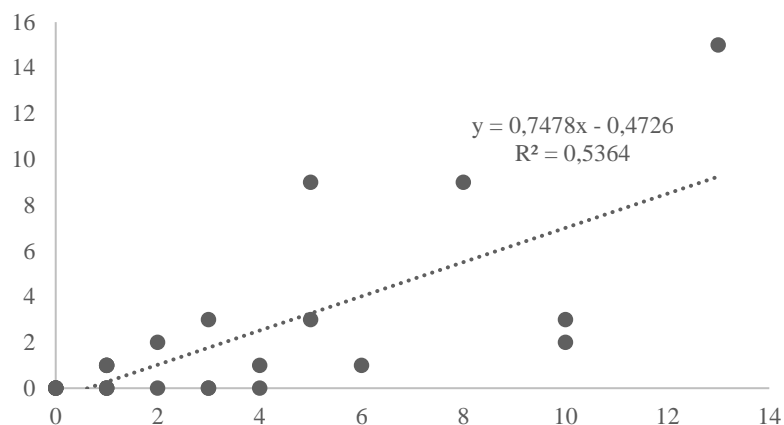


Figura 5.1.2. Correlación entre el número de artículos publicados en Scopus y WoS

5.1.3. Citas

Durante los 25 años de estudio, se identifica un total acumulado de 1135 citas (13,51 citas/artículo) con respecto a los 84 artículos de Scopus indexados en Scopus. En WoS, se registran 687 citas (51 artículos), 13,47 citas/artículo. Scopus tiene una $h = 14$, lo que significa que al menos 14 del total de artículos identificados han obtenido 14 citas o más, y WoS una $h = 8$. El año que alcanza el mayor número de citas en ambas bases de datos es 1998, con 378 citas en Scopus y 317 en WoS, concentrando el 33% y el 47% del total de citas, respectivamente.

De los artículos de Scopus y WoS, el 65% y el 51%, respectivamente, obtuvieron entre 24 y 1 citas, mientras que el 27% y el 43% de los artículos, respectivamente, no tienen ninguna cita registrada durante el período de análisis. Por otro lado, se registraron más de 100 citas en 3 artículos. Se observó que los documentos publicados en los últimos años no han recibido un número significativo de citas; seguramente porque estos estudios no lograron la difusión necesaria para consolidarse como referentes del tema, hecho que limita la cantidad de citas que pueden recibir (Merigó et al., 2015).

Los artículos más citados sobre el tema fueron *Local Development and Heritage: Traditional Food and Cuisine as Tourist Attractions in Rural Areas* de Bessiere (1998), con 378 citas en Scopus (18,0 citas por año) y 314 en WoS (15,1 citas por año), *Tourism Development of World Heritage Sites in China: A Geographic Perspective*, por Li et al.

(2008) con 156 citas (14,2) en Scopus y 138 en WoS (12,5), y The "Vicious Circle" of Tourism Development in Heritage Cities, de Russo (2002) con 130 en Scopus (7,6) y 106 en WoS (6,2).

Además, se identificaron tres artículos que han recibido un número considerable de citas, pero estos solo están indexados dentro de Scopus: Industrial Heritage: A Nexus for Sustainable Tourism Development, de Jonsen-Verbeke (1999), Resident Attitudes towards Heritage Tourism Development, de Chen & Chen (2010), y "Heritagisation", a Challenge for Tourism Promotion and Regional Development: An example of Food Heritage, por Bessiere (2013).

5.1.4. Autores

Se identificaron un total de 231 autores en las producciones científicas examinadas en la matriz de análisis conjunto (103 artículos), lo que corresponde a un índice de productividad por autor de 1,04 artículos. Los autores más productivos en el tema fueron Rasoolimanesh y Jaafar, con cuatro artículos pertenecientes a la Universiti Sains Malaysia (Malasia). Ambos autores tienen un promedio de citas/artículo de 15,33 en Scopus y 8,25 en WoS. El segundo autor más productivo fue Bessiere, de la Universidad de Toulouse II (Francia), con 2 artículos; sin embargo, tiene un mejor promedio de citas de 202,5 en Scopus y 317 en WoS. Autores como Huibin, Marzuki, Razak, Min y Sun también están en la segunda posición, con 2 artículos, pero se encuentran indexados solo en la base de datos Scopus y el número de citas es muy reducido.

La productividad total del autor puede ser analizada mediante diferentes tipos de procesos, lo que permite clasificarlos según la contribución que cada autor aporte dentro del tema de estudio. La clasificación de Crane (1977) se utiliza para analizar la producción por autores quienes se articulan en cuatro grupos de autores: (1) grandes productores, aquellos que poseen una producción superior a 10 artículos; (2) productores moderados, autores que han producido entre 5 y 9 documentos; (3) aspirantes, comprende a autores que disponen entre 2 y 4 estudios, y (4) transeúntes, conformado por los autores que solo han producido un trabajo. En el estudio no existen grandes o moderados productores en esta área; 223 son de transición y 8 aspirantes.

El Índice de transitoriedad ($IT = [IP = 0]$) total del conjunto de documentos en estudio es de 96,5%, es decir, este índice es igual o representa el total de autores esporádicos que solo surgen una vez dentro de la temática y que no continúan realizando aportaciones a lo largo del resto de la línea de evolución, dato que es respaldado por la clasificación de Crane (1977).

Otro elemento importante del análisis es la tendencia de colaboración en la producción científica, que permite analizar las relaciones actuales. En este sentido, Berelson (1952) determina que cuanto más variada y mayor es la colaboración mostrada dentro del desarrollo de documentos, mayor es la madurez del sujeto de estudio. Este estudio reveló que el 35% (36) de los artículos son de una sola autoría, y el 65% restante (67) son producto de la colaboración. En el caso de la colaboración, el 29% (30) están firmados por dos autores, el 17% (18) de los artículos están firmados por tres autores, el 12% (12) por cuatro autores y el 7% (7) están firmados por cinco o más autores. Con estos datos, el índice de coautoría es de 2,34 autores/artículo.

5.1.5. Productividad por tipo de institución y país

Establecer la productividad a partir de la afiliación registrada por los autores permite la evaluación y comprensión de los nodos de información que se están desarrollando en base a las afiliaciones geográficas e institucionales registradas durante el período de estudio. En este sentido, la afiliación geográfica se establece por países, siendo China el país con mayor productividad, con 28 artículos, 26 autores, 28 autorías y 15 centros. El segundo país más productivo es la Federación Rusa, con 21 artículos, 21 autores, 21 autorías y 9 centros. En relación al número de citas, Francia es el país que concentra el mayor número de citas, con 410 en Scopus y 317 en WoS, con 9 y 2 artículos identificados en cada base de datos, respectivamente (Tabla 5.1.2).

Tabla 5.1.2. Número de centros, autores y autorías por país de afiliación

R	País	Scopus ∪ WoS			Citas Scopus				Citas WoS			
		C	A	As	f	hi%	TC	h-Index	f	hi%	TC	h-Index
1	China	15	26	28	28	13,8	206	4	13	10,7	151	2
2	Rusia	9	21	21	16	7,9	78	4	11	9,1	7	1
3	Estados Unidos	11	19	19	15	7,4	350	5	9	7,4	291	3
4	Malasia	1	8	15	15	7,4	157	6	11	9,1	100	5
5	Serbia	4	13	13	9	4,4	32	4	5	4,1	4	1
6	España	8	13	13	8	3,9	51	4	10	8,3	13	1
7	Francia	7	8	9	9	4,4	410	2	2	1,7	317	1
8	Italia	8	9	9	9	4,4	38	4	2	1,7	6	1
9	Reino Unido	7	8	8	8	3,9	86	6	4	3,3	31	3
10	Australia	7	7	7	7	3,4	56	6	2	1,7	26	2
11	Colombia	4	7	7	1	0,5	8	1	7	5,8	7	1
12	Portugal	5	7	7	4	2,0	14	1	5	4,1	13	2
13	Polonia	3	6	6	3	1,5	6	2	5	4,1	0	0
14	Ghana	3	5	5	5	2,5	40	2	--	0,0	--	--
15	Kazajistán	1	5	5	5	2,5	0	0	--	0,0	--	--
16	Tailandia	2	5	5	5	2,5	2	1	--	0,0	--	--
17	Argentina	1	4	4	4	2,0	12	3	4	3,3	12	3
18	Croacia	3	4	4	4	2,0	0	0	--	0,0	--	--
19	Grecia	2	4	4	4	2,0	8	2	4	3,3	8	2
20	Hungría	4	4	4	1	0,5	2	1	4	3,3	3	1
21	Noruega	3	4	4	4	2,0	8	2	4	3,3	4	1
22	Rumania	3	4	4	2	1,0	0	0	2	1,7	0	0
23	Turquia	3	4	4	4	2,0	3	1	1	0,8	0	0
24	Iran	2	3	3	3	1,5	1	1	3	2,5	0	0
25	Japón	2	3	3	3	1,5	12	1	--	0,0	--	--
26	Lituania	2	3	3	3	1,5	42	3	--	0,0	--	--
27	Cuba	2	2	2	2	1,0	2	1	2	1,7	2	1
28	Finlandia	1	2	2	2	1,0	12	2	2	1,7	6	1
29	Alemania	2	2	2	2	1,0	8	2	1	0,8	3	1
30	Sudáfrica	2	2	2	2	1,0	16	2	2	1,7	10	1
31	Korea del sur	1	2	2	2	1,0	0	0	--	0,0	--	--
32	Taiwán	1	2	2	2	1,0	76	1	--	0,0	--	--
33	Belgica	1	1	1	1	0,5	45	1	0	0,0	0	0
34	Brasil	1	1	1	--	0,0	--	0	1	0,8	0	0
35	Canadá	1	1	1	1	0,5	5	1	--	0,0	--	--
36	Ecuador	1	1	1	--	0,0	--	0	1	0,8	0	0
37	India	1	1	1	1	0,5	2	1	--	0,0	--	--
38	Indonesia	1	1	1	1	0,5	0	0	--	0,0	--	--
39	Mexico	1	1	1	1	0,5	0	0	--	0,0	--	--
40	Maruecos	1	1	1	1	0,5	2	1	1	0,8	0	0
41	Países Bajos	1	1	1	1	0,5	130	1	1	0,8	106	1
42	Nigeria	1	1	1	1	0,5	0	0	--	0,0	--	--
43	Senegal	1	1	1	--	0,0	--	0	1	0,8	1	1
44	Eslovenia	1	1	1	1	0,5	5	1	--	0,0	--	--

R	País	Scopus ∪ WoS			Citas Scopus				Citas WoS			
		C	A	As	f	hi%	TC	h-Index	f	hi%	TC	h-Index
45	Suecia	1	1	1	1	0,5	1	1	1	0,8	0	0
46	Túnez	1	1	1	1	0,5	2	1	--	0,0	--	--
47	Emiratos Árabes Unidos	1	1	1	1	0,5	8	1	--	0,0	--	--

* R = Ranking; C = Centros; A = Autores; As = Autorías; f = frecuencia; hi% = frecuencia relativa; TC = número total de citas recibidas por artículos publicados; h-index = Índice de Hirsch.

En cuanto a la productividad por institución, se registró la presencia de 47 tipos diferentes de centros de afiliación (universidades, institutos, empresas privadas, instituciones públicas, organismos internacionales, etc.). Sin embargo, las universidades son las que concentran el mayor número de afiliaciones, con un 70,2% (33).

La Tabla 5.1.3 muestra el ranking de las instituciones más productivas, considerando el número de autores: Universiti Sains Malaysia (Malasia) ocupa la primera posición, seguida de la Universidad de Novi Sad (Serbia) y el Instituto de Ciencias Geográficas e Investigación de Recursos Naturales (China), con 8 autores, respectivamente.

Tabla 5.1.3. Instituciones más productivas medidas por autores y autorías

R	Institución	País	Scopus ∪ WoS		Scopus		WoS	
			A	As	A	As	A	As
1	Universiti Sains Malaysia	Malasia	8	15	8	15	5	11
2	University of Novi Sad	Serbia	8	8	8	8	--	--
3	Anhui Normal University	China	6	6	6	6	6	6
4	Inst. of Geographic Sciences and Natural Resources Research	China	6	8	6	8	2	2
5	L.N. Gumilyev Eurasian National University	Kazajistán	5	5	5	5	--	--
6	Russian State Social University	Rusia	5	5	5	5	--	--
7	University of Texas at San Antonio	Estados Unidos	5	5	5	5	--	--
8	Scientific Research Commission of the Prov. of Buenos Aires	Argentina	4	4	4	4	4	4
9	Xiangnan University	China	4	4	4	4	--	--
10	West Virginia University	Estados Unidos	4	4	--	--	4	4

* R = Ranking; A = Autores; As = Autorías

En relación con las redes de colaboración, en el análisis se considera la colaboración a nivel institucional y geográfico. En el 79% (53) de los 67 artículos firmados por varios autores, los autores están afiliados al mismo país, y el 21% restante (14) son artículos escritos por autores de diferentes países. En el primer caso, afiliados al mismo país, el 64% (34) de los artículos están firmados por autores del mismo centro y el 36% (19) por autores de diferentes centros.

5.1.6. Revistas

El conjunto total de artículos (103) se publicó en 80 revistas, 64 de las cuales solo publicaron un artículo y las 16 revistas restantes publicaron dos o más. Por lo tanto, el índice de dispersión es de 1,29 artículos/revista. La revista más productiva es la Journal of Heritage Tourism, con cinco artículos publicados (Tabla 5.1.4). Sin embargo, en relación con el número total de citas recibidas, Sociologia Ruralis lidera con 378 citas acumuladas dentro del único estudio publicado. En cuanto al origen geográfico de las revistas, se puede observar que estas se publican principalmente en el Reino Unido, con un 39,1% (25) de las revistas Scopus y un 32,6% (14) de WoS, seguidas de Estados Unidos con un 9,4% de Scopus y un 16,3% de artículos WoS.

Tabla 5.1.4. Ranking de las revistas más productivas

R	Título	País	f	hi%	Scopus (SJR)				WoS (JCR)			
					f	TC	h-Index	Q	f	TC	h-Index	Q
1	Journal of Heritage Tourism	United Kingdom	5	4,85	5	44	19	1	2	2	7	0
2	Tourism Management	United Kingdom	3	2,91	3	194	143	1	3	164	157	1
3	Tourism Geographies	United Kingdom	3	2,91	3	90	45	1	1	5	36	2
4	WIT Transactions on Ecology and the Environment	United Kingdom	3	2,91	3	6	17	--				
5	Anuario Turismo y Sociedad	Colombia	3	2,91	--	--	--	--	3	0	2	0
6	Current Issues in Tourism	United Kingdom	2	1,94	2	34	50	1	-	--	--	--
7	Asia Pacific Journal of Tourism Research	United Kingdom	2	1,94	2	28	24	1	1	6	22	3
8	Life Science Journal	China	2	1,94	2	19	19	4	1	0	15	4
9	Tourism	Croatia	2	1,94	2	14	16	4	1	5	2	0
10	Estudios Geográficos	Spain	2	1,94	1	10	7	3	1	0	3	0
11	Journal of Sustainable Tourism	United Kingdom	2	1,94	2	8	76	1	2	3	60	1
12	Sustainability	Switzerland	2	1,94	2	6	42	2	2	1	42	2
13	Theoretical and Empirical Researches in Urban Management	Romania	2	1,94	2	5	9	2	-	--	--	--
14	Geographica Pannonica	Serbia	2	1,94	2	4	6	3	-	--	--	--
15	International Journal of Heritage Studies	United Kingdom	2	1,94	2	3	33	1	2	3	25	2
16	Chinese Geographical Science	China	2	1,94	2	1	23	2	1	0	30	4

* R = Ranking; f = frecuencia (número de artículos publicados); hi% = frecuencia relativa; TC = número total de citas recibidas por artículos publicados; h-index = Índice de Hirsch; Q = cuartil.

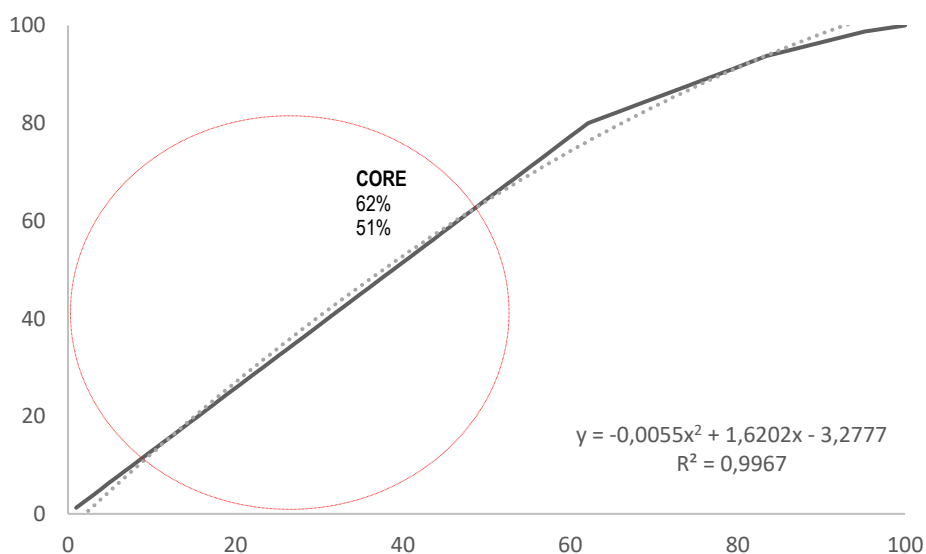


Figura 5.1.3. Curva de Lorenz: núcleo de Bradford de las revistas más productivas.

Fuente: Datos propios de los autores

Para concluir con el análisis de la productividad por tipo de institución y país, se pueden identificar los núcleos de concentración generados en relación con la producción científica de este tema, para lo cual se aplica la ley de Bradford (1934), la cual permitió identificar un alto porcentaje de estudios concentrados en un pequeño número de revistas al analizar la producción científica de un tema específico. Primero, se calcula la Zona Mínima de Bradford (MBZ), que toma el valor de 32. La clasificación de las revistas se organiza en orden descendente de acuerdo con su productividad. Así, el núcleo de Bradford corresponde al grupo de revistas cuya productividad sumada es igual a 32. En esta área, el núcleo de Bradford consta de 41 revistas (Figura 5.1.3).

5.1.7. Áreas temáticas

A continuación, se analizan las áreas temáticas por las que se clasifican las revistas dentro de Scopus y WoS. En relación al área de conocimiento, las ciencias sociales es el área que predomina, con 39 artículos (46%) y un total de 932 citas acumuladas en Scopus; en WoS representa 19 (37%) artículos y 327 citas (Tabla 5.1.5).

Tabla 5.1.5. Clasificación de artículos por área temática

Scopus					WoS				
Área	J	f	TC	C/f	Área	J	f	TC	C/f
Social Sciences	30	39	932	23,9	Social Sciences	14	19	327	17,2
Earth and Planetary Sciences	10	12	27	2,3	Environmental Sciences & Ecology	6	6	8	1,3
Arts and Humanities	6	11	56	5,0	Arts & Humanities	5	6	4	0,7
Business, Management and Accounting	6	7	27	3,9	Geography	5	5	321	64,2
Environmental Science	6	8	32	4,0	Area Studies	2	2	0	0,0
Biochemistry, Genetics and Molecular Biology	2	3	39	13,0	Business & Economics	2	2	5	2,5
Economics, Econometrics and Finance	2	2	9	4,5	Science & Technology	2	4	4	1,0
Agricultural and Biological Sciences	1	1	9	9,0	Agriculture	1	1	1	1,0
Computer Science	1	1	4	4,0	Archaeology	1	1	7	7,0

* R = Ranking; J = revistas; f = frecuencia (número de artículos publicados); TC = número total de citas recibidas por artículos publicados; C/f = promedio de citas recibidas por los artículos publicados.

5.1.8. Palabras clave

En los últimos años, las palabras clave han sido el mecanismo más utilizado para la identificación de documentos por parte de la comunidad científica. A pesar de su relevancia, hoy en día es posible observar artículos que carecen de palabras clave, por un lado, porque la estructura de difusión no incluye este criterio, lo que dificulta colocarlos dentro de los metadatos de las diferentes bases. En este estudio, 45 documentos scopus y 14 wos no tienen metadatos en relación con las palabras clave de los autores. El resto de los documentos muestran que el término "desarrollo turístico" es el descriptor central, con una frecuencia de 31 en Scopus y 19 en WoS (Tabla 5.1.6).

Tabla 5.1.6. Clasificación de artículos por palabras clave

Scopus			WoS		
R	Keywords	f	R	Keywords	f
1	Tourism Development	31	1	Tourism Development	19
2	Heritage Tourism	22	2	Cultural Heritage	10
3	Sustainable Development	15	3	Sustainable Development	10
4	Cultural Heritage	13	4	Heritage Tourism	9
5	World Heritage Site	12	5	Perception	8
6	Ecotourism	10	6	World Heritage Site	8

* R = Ranking; f = frecuencia

5.1.9. Análisis bibliográfico

El análisis bibliográfico se basa en la metodología de análisis iterativo de Madden & Shipley (2012), que propone una organización documental basada en categorías y subcategorías, que luego se reflejan en un mapa conceptual relacional fácil de entender. Las categorías de análisis se establecen en: (a) intención, tipo de proceso aplicado; b) zona de estudio, perspectiva geográfica de estudio; y c) elemento de análisis, tema central de estudio. Dentro de estas tres categorías, se generan una serie de subcategorías que les permiten profundizar en su análisis. En relación con la intención, se determinan como subcategorías: analíticas, teóricas y de aplicación; el área de estudio se divide en urbana, rural o ambas (urbano-rural); y el elemento de análisis se clasifica en patrimonio, turismo, sociedad y desarrollo económico.

5.1.9.1. Intención

La distribución en esta categoría fue de 64 trabajos analíticos, 26 estudios de caso y 13 estudios teóricos. Los trabajos analíticos muestran una mayor concentración en las zonas rurales, con 30 documentos (Bravo, 2014; Čopić et al., 2014; Kisiel et al., 2018). Estos datos son de interés porque estas áreas tienden a ser de menor interés para el desarrollo de la investigación debido a la ausencia de regulación o planificación. Por otro lado, 13 documentos se refieren a áreas urbanas, destacando las obras de Kodir (2018), que muestran un análisis del desarrollo económico a partir del turismo experimentado por la ciudad de Batu, Indonesia; así como el trabajo de Kranjčević et al. (2016), cuyo objetivo es determinar el potencial para el desarrollo del patrimonio cultural, y en particular, el patrimonio urbano y arquitectónico de Lički (Croacia). Por último, se identifican 21 documentos con áreas de estudio considerablemente grandes, que abarcan tanto áreas urbanas como rurales. Es el caso del trabajo de Ledo et al. (2007), cuyo objetivo es contribuir al desarrollo territorial tanto desde el desarrollo rural (el camino) como urbano (la ciudad de Santiago de Compostela, España) del Camino de Santiago de Santiago. Además, el trabajo de Lemmi & Tangheroni (2013) está incluido en esta categoría. Estos autores proponen aprovechar el patrimonio cultural en general, y la religión en particular, en las diferentes áreas que conforman la región de la Toscana con el fin de iniciar nuevos segmentos de mercado turístico.

Los estudios de caso (26) son muy diversos, y la mayoría de los modelos o aplicaciones se desarrollaron para las diferentes áreas de estudio que abordan. Es el caso de Arthur & Mensah (2006), quienes formulan e implementan el plan denominado "Estrategia Elimina 2015" en Ghana. Por otro lado, Armaitiene et al. (2007) desarrollan un modelo de análisis discriminante sobre las condiciones de erosión, entrada y acumulación de sedimentos con

el fin de proponer un modelo de desarrollo turístico para el sitio transfronterizo del Patrimonio Mundial de curlandia Spit, que se basa en los resultados.

Finalmente, los 13 estudios teóricos abordan la conceptualización de la cultura y el patrimonio dentro del desarrollo turístico (Alinejad & Razaghi, 2012; Bessiere, 1998), las relaciones con la sociedad y los actores clave (Rasoolimanesh & Jaafar, 2016), así como la conceptualización de las relaciones entre el desarrollo rural, el patrimonio cultural y el turismo (Condeso, 2011). Debido al alcance geográfico que se puede cubrir, se pueden ver 5 obras en contextos urbano-rurales, 6 en contextos rurales y solo 1 en un contexto urbano.

5.1.9.2. Elemento de análisis

Esta categoría incluye 43 documentos sobre turismo, 27 sobre patrimonio cultural, 20 sobre sociedad y 13 sobre desarrollo económico. El turismo incluye obras cuyo objetivo general es abordar el turismo como herramienta de desarrollo local (Chakravarty & Irazábal, 2011; Damir, 2012; Fonseca & Ramos, 2012; Fournier, 2011), el desarrollo de productos o usos turísticos del patrimonio (Gabrielli, 2015; Londono & Medina, 2017; Nzeda Tagowa, 2010; Saiken et al., 2017; Vistad et al., 2016), y la formulación de planes estratégicos de planificación o desarrollo (Beloborodova et al., 2017; Iliopoulou-Georgudaki et al., 2017; Sun et al., 2009), además de estrategias sostenibles para la puesta en valor del patrimonio dentro del turismo (Huibin et al., 2013; Morales-Yago, 2017).

Dentro de la categoría de patrimonio cultural, existen estudios que proponen fortalecer la identidad de las áreas a través del uso y la puesta en valor del patrimonio material o inmaterial para actividades turísticas (Kravanja, 2014; Valdez & Fontecha, 2018). Otros estudios analizan el impacto del patrimonio en el desarrollo local (Duval & Smith, 2014; Nieves et al., 2017; Rogerson & van der Merwe, 2016) o la conservación y reconocimiento del valor patrimonial (Awuah-Nyamekye et al., 2014; Franch et al., 2017; Herrera, 2016; Łach, 2017). Por último, también se recogen estudios sobre la creación de políticas o la planificación del patrimonio cultural (Fredholm, 2016; Popa & Popa, 2016).

En la categoría sociedad encontramos trabajos que abordan la percepción de la población residente en relación con el uso del patrimonio (Deng et al., 2016; Di Lernia, 2005; Gunjić, 2017; Kulcsar et al., 2017; Quyen & Khanjanusthiti, 2015), las relaciones o niveles de participación comunitaria en los procesos de explotación (Draper et al., 2012; Francis-Lindsay, 2010; Frolova et al., 2017), y los beneficios percibidos por la sociedad del uso que obtiene el patrimonio (Chand, 2013; Su et al., 2018).

El desarrollo económico es la última subcategoría. Aquí se incluyen estudios que destacan los logros económicos y territoriales alcanzados (Biville, 2017; Boujrout, 2014; Camelia & Laurențiu Ștefan, 2017; Lloyd & Morgan, 2008), así como estudios que proponen o analizan planes de desarrollo económico basados en el patrimonio (De Montis & De Montis, 2008; Delaplace & Gatelier, 2014). También se recogen estudios relacionados con redes empresariales basadas en el patrimonio que genera desarrollo económico (Ferguene & Idir, 2012).

5.1.9.3. Área de estudio

Esta categoría incluye 51 artículos que abordan áreas rurales para la aplicación de la investigación (Kocaman & Kocaman, 2014; Lenao & Saarinen, 2015; Morosi et al., 2008;

Olya et al., 2018; Salinas Chavez et al., 2018; Xiao & Li, 2004). Un total de 23 estudios consideran el patrimonio ubicado en centros urbanos (Brebba et al., 2015; Rivera & Hernández, 2018; Tur et al., 2012; Wang, 2016; Xu, 2003). Finalmente, 29 documentos cubren países enteros, así como regiones nacionales e internacionales compuestas por varios países (Alonso & O'Neill, 2012; Huibin et al., 2012; Montanari, 2009; Seidl, 2014; Zaiane, 2006) (Figura 5.1.4).

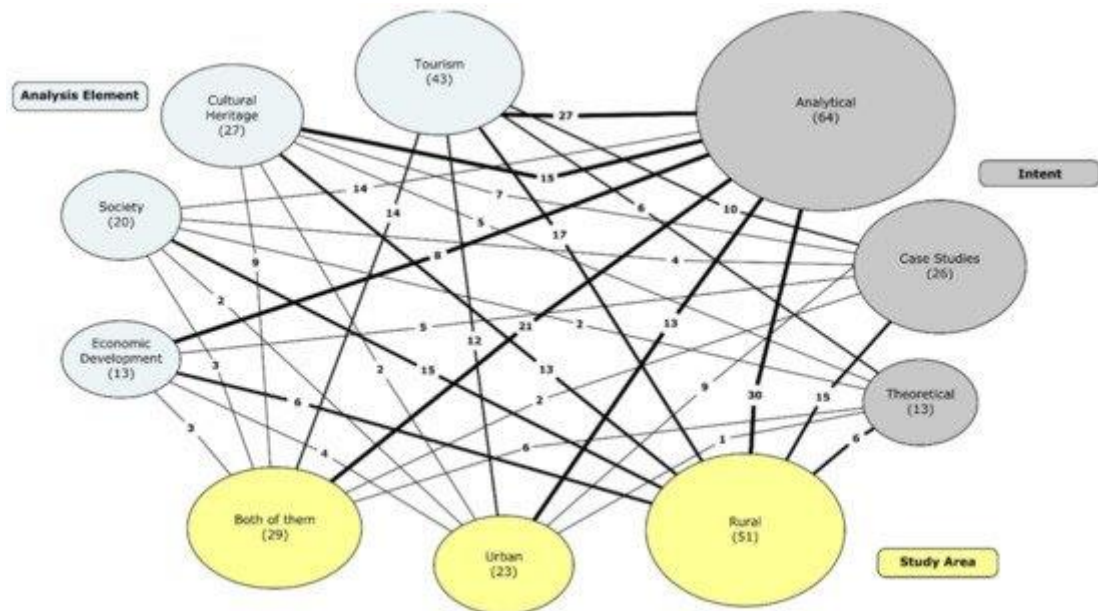


Figura 5.1.4. Mapa conceptual de temas

Fuente: Datos propios de los autores

* Los círculos representan las subcategorías de análisis. El tamaño corresponde a la proporción de artículos que contienen. Las líneas detallan las relaciones cuantitativas que conectan cada subcategoría.

5.2. Resultados artículo 2: “*Cultural and Natural Resources in Tourism Island: Bibliometric Mapping*”

5.2.1. Productividad por años

Desde 1985 se han identificado 185 documentos. El primer trabajo es *Tourism resources and their development in Maldiv Islands* producido por Domres (1985). La producción se concentra en un 92% en los últimos 19 años, apoyando la tesis de la Ley de Price, la duplicación de la producción en el transcurso de 10 a 15 años después de haber comenzado el estudio del enfoque temático (Price, 1956). Los años 2013 y 2017 registran la mayor producción, con una concentración de 18 artículos cada uno.

La evolución de la producción científica se observa en la Figura 5.2.1. Al principio, hay un crecimiento lento (etapa precursora) que se extiende hasta el año 2000; el 80% de los documentos tienen una sola autoría, lo que implica una ratio de 0,94 artículos/año. A partir

de 2001, hay un aumento sustancial en la producción científica (crecimiento acelerado), el 73% de los artículos muestran una participación de dos o más autores por publicación con una proporción de 8,95 artículos / años en este período.

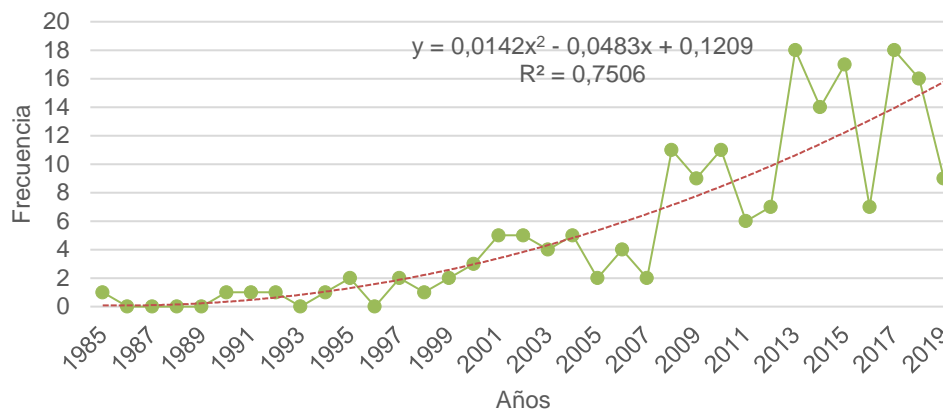


Figura 5.2.1. Tendencia de publicaciones Scopus

Fuente: Datos propios de los autores

5.2.2. Autores

En los 185 documentos se identifican 491 autores, lo que implica un índice de productividad de 0,97 artículos por autor. C. León es el autor más productivo, con 3 artículos, seguido de un grupo de 15 autores, con 2 artículos cada uno. Por otro lado, el autor que más citas acumula es M.C. Uyarra, con 86 citas en dos documentos. La tabla 5.2.1 identifica los autores clave y más productivos dentro del enfoque temático, junto con sus citas.

Tabla 5.2.1. Ranking de los autores más productivos

R	Autor	Universidad	País	f	TC	C/f	h-Index
1	León, C.	Universidad de Las Palmas de Gran Canaria	España	3	15	5,00	16
2	Chen, C.-M.	National Kinmen (Quemoy) University	China	2	10	5,00	7
3	Chung, S.S.	Hong Kong Baptist University	China	2	17	8,50	19
4	González, M.	Universidad de Las Palmas de Gran Canaria	España	2	7	3,50	5
5	Gössling, S.	Lund University	Suecia	2	26	13,00	39
6	Jan, F.-H.	National Yunlin University of Science and Technology	China	2	31	15,50	7
7	Kim, J.-E.	Mokpo National University	Corea del Sur	2	18	9,00	6
8	Lee, T.H.	National Yunlin University of Science and Technology	China	2	31	15,50	13
9	Lenao, M.	University of Botswana	Finlandia	2	8	4,00	4
10	Liu, T.-M.	National Sun Yat-sen University	China	2	8	4,00	4
11	Morrison, C.	Griffith University	Australia	2	18	9,00	12
12	Ramkissoon, H.	Monash University	Australia	2	31	15,50	21

R	Autor	Universidad	País	f	TC	C/f	h-Index
13	Tsai, T.-H.	National Kinmen (Quemoy) University	China	2	10	5,00	3
14	Uyarra, M.C.	University of East Anglia	Reino Unido	2	86	43,00	13
15	Vorlaufer, K.	Universität Düsseldorf	Alemania	2	6	3,00	5
16	Zhang, L.	Hong Kong Baptist University	China	2	17	8,50	3

* R = Ranking; f = frecuencia; TC = número total de citas recibidas por artículos publicados; C/f = promedio de citas recibidas por artículos publicados; h-index = Índice de Hirsch.

La productividad del número total de autores puede ser analizada mediante diferentes tipos de procesos, que permiten clasificar a los autores en función de la cantidad de documentos que se aportan al enfoque temático. Crane (1977) propone la existencia de cuatro grupos de autores; grandes productores (más de 10 documentos), productores moderados (entre 5 y 9 documentos), autores aspirantes y transitorios (Tabla 5.2.2).

Tabla 5.2.2. Clasificación de los autores según el sistema Crane

Nro. de artículos por autor	Grupos según Crane	Cantidad de autores	%	IP
1	Transeúntes	475	96,75	0,000
2	Aspirantes	15	3,05	0,301
3		1	0,20	0,477
Total		491	100,00	

Se identifica la existencia de dos grupos. El primer grupo "aspirante", con 2 a 3 documentos por autor, representa el 3,25% del total de autores. El segundo grupo más grande de "transitorios", con un solo documento, representa el 96,75% de los autores, valor que equivale al Índice de Transitoriedad (TI = [PI = 0]), éste es igual o representa el total de autores ocasionales que solo surgen una vez dentro de la revisión y no hacen más contribuciones al resto de la línea de evolución. Esto demuestra que hay una alta circulación de autores que abordan el enfoque temático.

En cuanto a la tendencia de colaboración en la producción de documentos, el 31,4% son documentos de autoría única y el porcentaje restante, el 68,6% son documentos de colaboración múltiple. Según Berelson (1952) y López López (1996), la presencia de varios autores con diferentes afiliaciones en un documento muestra la madurez del enfoque temático. Este enfoque temático está iniciando su proceso de profesionalización mostrando un índice de autoría de 2,65 autores/artículo, es decir, la producción de colaboración múltiple se desarrolla principalmente a partir de trabajos escritos por pares académicos. Esta tendencia colaborativa acumula 767 del total de citas.

5.2.3. Productividad por tipo de institución y país

Este análisis permite determinar los nodos geográficos de concentración de información, así como las instituciones en las que se registra la producción. En relación con la producción geográfica por continente (Figura 5.2.2), se observa que el líder es Europa (72 documentos), seguido de Asia (46) y América (44), aunque el país más productivo es Estados Unidos. La distribución identificada sobre este tema, como afirman Yoopetch & Nimsai (2019), no es sorprendente, debido al persistente dominio europeo angloamericano tanto en la publicación de artículos como en la publicación de revistas.

En este punto, es necesario indicar que la producción comenzó a intensificarse en los últimos años dentro de Oceanía y África, debido a la aparición de nuevos destinos turísticos, así como debido a los crecientes niveles de preocupación por el aprovechamiento sostenible de los destinos ya trabajados dentro de estos continentes.

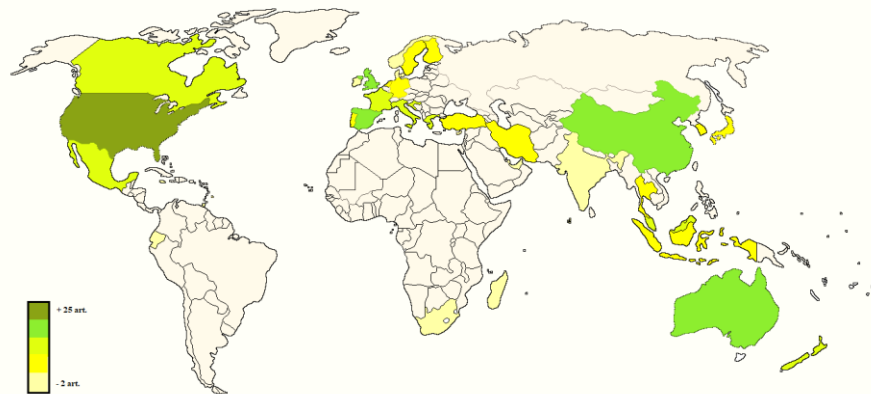


Figura 5.2.2. Distribución geográfica de la producción en Scopus

Fuente: Datos propios de los autores

En cuanto a la productividad por país de afiliación, Estados Unidos es el mayor productor, con 76 autores, 76 autorías y 46 centros, seguido de España con 42 autores, 45 autorías y 18 centros (Tabla 5.2.3). En relación a la acumulación de citas por país, Estados Unidos lidera con 985 citas, seguido de Canadá (748) y España (696).

Tabla 5.2.3. Número de centros, autores y autores por país de afiliación

R	País	C	A	As	hi%	TC	h-Index
1	Estados Unidos	46	76	76	14,8	985	14
2	España	18	42	45	8,8	696	12
3	China	23	35	42	8,2	255	10
4	Australia	16	32	34	6,6	32	10
5	Reino Unido	21	28	29	5,7	536	10
6	México	8	22	22	4,3	113	6
7	Grecia	12	20	20	3,9	158	7
8	Canadá	11	19	19	3,7	748	11
9	Malasia	8	19	19	3,7	94	8
10	Nueva Zelanda	7	19	19	3,7	332	9
11	Portugal	9	15	15	2,9	64	7
12	Países Bajos	6	15	15	2,9	292	10
13	Italia	9	13	13	2,5	99	5
14	Irán	5	12	12	2,3	56	6
15	Tailandia	5	12	12	2,3	62	5
16	Francia	9	11	11	2,9	17	3
17	Japón	8	10	10	2,0	23	3
18	Croacia	5	9	9	1,8	29	4
19	Corea del Sur	4	7	8	1,6	52	4
20	Indonesia	3	6	6	1,2	18	1
21	Maldivas	2	6	6	1,2	18	3
22	Alemania	7	5	6	1,2	51	4
23	Madagascar	2	5	5	1,0	25	5
24	Noruega	2	5	5	1,0	55	5
25	India	1	5	5	1,0	45	5
26	Turquía	2	4	4	0,8	2	1
27	Dinamarca	1	4	4	0,8	41	4

R	País	C	A	As	hi%	TC	h-Index
28	Sudáfrica	2	3	3	0,6	0	0
29	Ecuador	3	2	2	0,4	87	2
30	Bélgica	2	2	2	0,4	0	0
31	Chile	2	2	2	0,4	87	1
32	Malta	1	2	2	0,4	0	0
33	Finlandia	2	1	2	0,4	8	1
34	Suecia	2	1	2	0,4	26	1
35	Antigua and Barbuda	1	1	1	0,2	6	1
36	Argentina	1	1	1	0,2	3	1
37	Barbados	1	1	1	0,2	1	1
38	Brasil	1	1	1	0,2	1	1
39	Colombia	1	1	1	0,2	0	0
40	Cuba	1	1	1	0,2	6	1
41	Chipre	1	1	1	0,2	0	0
42	República Dominicana	1	1	1	0,2	6	1
43	Fiyi	1	1	1	0,2	6	1
44	Islandia	1	1	1	0,2	13	1
45	Irlanda	1	1	1	0,2	0	0
46	Jamaica	1	1	1	0,2	1	1
47	Martinica	1	1	1	0,2	6	1
48	Mónaco	1	1	1	0,2	4	1
49	Catar	1	1	1	0,2	13	1
50	Samoa	1	1	1	0,2	125	1
51	Seychelles	1	1	1	0,2	0	0
52	Singapur	1	1	1	0,2	8	1
53	Sudan	1	1	1	0,2	4	1
54	Surinam	1	1	1	0,2	6	1
55	Trinidad and Tobago	1	1	1	0,2	4	1
56	Emiratos Árabes Unidos	1	1	1	0,2	0	0

* R = ranking; C = centros; A = autores; As = autorías; hi% = frecuencia relativa; TC = número total de citas recibidas por artículos publicados; h-index = índice H.

La productividad por institución de afiliación muestra la presencia de 286 tipos diferentes de centros de afiliación, entre los cuales las universidades concentran el 71,6% (212) de las afiliaciones y los institutos de investigación el 10,8%. Se destaca la presencia de afiliaciones asociadas a unidades del sector público en los diferentes países, así como varios museos de gran renombre internacional.

La Tabla 5.2.4 muestra el ranking de instituciones que concentran un mayor número de afiliaciones: James Cook University (Australia) lidera el ranking con 12 afiliaciones, seguida de la Universidad de Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, con 10 afiliaciones.

Tabla 5.2.4. Instituciones más productivas con autores y autorías

R	Institución	País	A	As
1	James Cook University	Australia	12	12
2	Universidad de Las Palmas de Gran Canaria	España	10	13
3	Universidad de Guadalajara	México	9	9
4	Griffith University	Australia	8	9
5	Universidade dos Açores	Portugal	8	8
6	Islamic Azad University	Irán	7	7
7	University of Groningen	Países Bajos	7	7
8	Nova Southeastern University	Estados Unidos	6	6
9	Universidad de La Laguna	España	6	6
10	Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM)	Malasia	6	6
11	Universiti Putra Malaysia	Malasia	6	6
12	Wadden Academy-KNAW	Países Bajos	6	6

* R = ranking; A = autores; As = autorías.

Las redes de colaboración que se generan dentro de este enfoque temático se construyen bajo dos criterios: por origen geográfico, donde se identifica que el 70,9% de los documentos son realizados por académicos residentes dentro del mismo país y solo el 29,1% en colaboración con académicos de diferentes países. El segundo criterio es por afiliación institucional, el 100% de los documentos producidos en colaboración múltiple a nivel internacional son por académicos que están afiliados en centros ubicados en diferentes países, mientras que el 58% de los documentos producidos a nivel nacional se realizan con académicos afiliados en el mismo centro y el 42% son realizados por académicos de diferentes centros, pero siempre dentro del mismo país.

A través del mapeo científico, se identifica que las redes de coautoría entre académicos son endogamia, es decir, están aisladas entre sí (Figura 5.2.3).

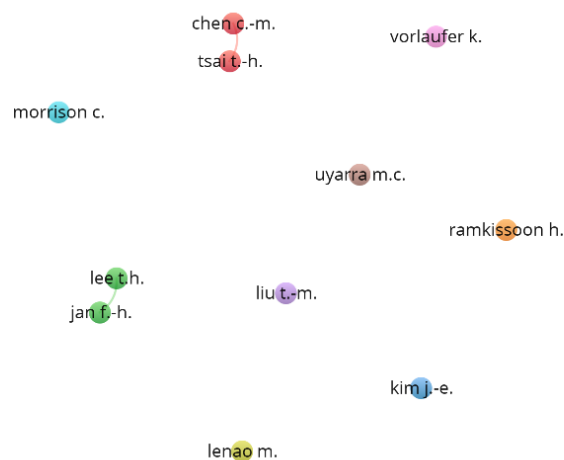


Figura 5.2.3. Redes de coautores en Scopus

Fuente: Datos propios de los autores

5.2.4. Citas

En un análisis inicial de citas, se puede observar que, a lo largo de los 35 años de evolución de la producción, los 185 documentos indexados en Scopus tienen 2091 citas con una proporción de 11,30 citas/artículo. El índice Hirsch es de 22, lo que significa que al menos 22 artículos del total de documentos han recibido 22 o más citas. El 12% de los documentos alcanzan el umbral de citación. 2010 es el año con mayor número de citas, con un 15% del total (317 citas).

La Tabla 5.2.5 muestra los documentos más citados, donde se observa que hay documentos con 10 años o más. La ausencia de artículos de los últimos años se debe a que no han alcanzado la difusión requerida para consolidarse como referencias del tema, hecho que limita la cantidad de citas que pueden recibir (Merigó et al., 2015).

Tabla 5.2.5. Ranking de los artículos más citados

R	Autores	Título	Año	C	C/Y
1	MacDonald & Jolliffe	Cultural rural tourism: Evidence from Canada	2003	141	8,3
2	Twining-Ward & Butler	Implementing std on a small island: Development and use of sustainable tourism development indicators in Samoa	2002	125	6,9
3	Oreja Rodríguez, Parra-López, & Yanes-Estévez	The sustainability of island destinations: Tourism area life cycle and teleological perspectives. The case of Tenerife	2008	106	8,8
4	Farrell & Runyan	Ecology and tourism	1991	88	3,0
5	González, Montes, Rodríguez, & Tapia	Rethinking the Galapagos Islands as a complex social-ecological system: Implications for conservation and management	2008	86	7,6
6	Thur	User fees as sustainable financing mechanisms for marine protected areas: An application to the Bonaire National Marine Park	2010	80	8,0
7	Beharry-Borg & Scarpa	Valuing quality changes in Caribbean coastal waters for heterogeneous beach visitors	2010	78	7,8
8	Dodds, Graci, & Holmes	Does the tourist care? A comparison of tourists in Koh Phi Phi, Thailand and Gili Trawangan, Indonesia	2010	68	6,8
9	Uyarra, Watkinson, & Côté	Managing dive tourism for the sustainable use of coral reefs: Validating diver perceptions of attractive site features	2009	65	5,9
10	Semeniuk & Rothley	Costs of group-living for a normally solitary forager: Effects of provisioning tourism on southern stingrays <i>Dasyatis americana</i>	2008	56	4,7

* R = ranking; C = cantidad de citas recibidas; C/Y= número promedio de citas recibidas por artículo por año.

Los tres artículos más citados son: *Cultural rural tourism: Evidence from Canada* de MacDonald & Jolliffe (2003), con 141 citas, seguido de *Implementing std on a small island: Development and use of sustainable tourism development indicators in Samoa* por Twining-Ward & Butler (2002), con 125 citas y, por último, *The sustainability of island destinations: Tourism area life cycle and teleological perspectives. El caso de Tenerife* de Oreja Rodríguez et al. (2008), con 106 citas. Aunque los dos primeros documentos del ranking acumulan el 13% del total de citas, el trabajo de Oreja Rodríguez et al. (2008) tiene la media de citas/años más alta.

Por otra parte, el análisis de co-citas revela la frecuencia con la que son citados de forma conjunta, los autores de la literatura anterior por los autores de la literatura posterior, estas agrupaciones generan clusters, los cuales poseen un nodo central que se distingue por el tamaño, es decir, el volumen que alcanza la forma que lo representa determina la tendencia de co-citas alcanzadas por cada autor (Figura 5.2.4).

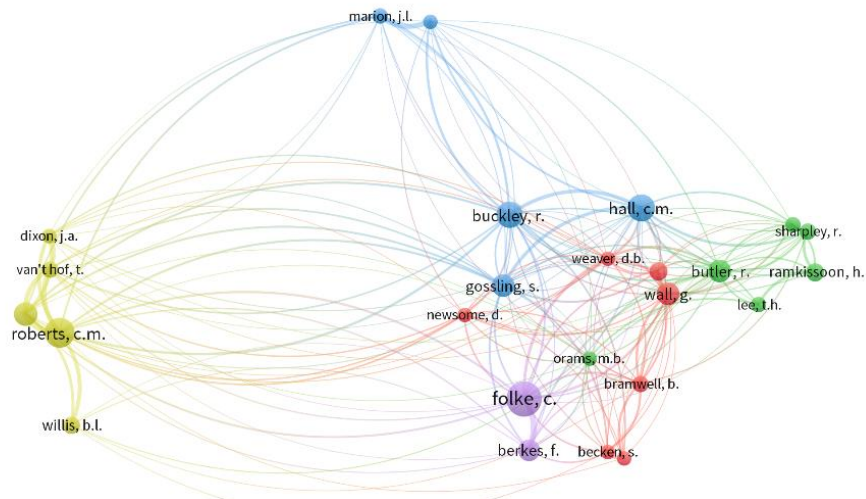


Figura 5.2.4. Autor del análisis de co-citas (ACA) en Scopus

Fuente: Datos propios de los autores

La figura 8 muestra un mapeo científico por ACA. La estructura está formada por 10.205 autores, 27 de los cuales cumplen con el umbral establecido en 15 citas, generando 5 clusters. Los autores más citados fueron: Folke (37 co-citas), Roberts (31), Hall (28), Buckley (27) y Hawking (25). En este punto, es necesario mencionar que el 70% (19) de los autores no están representados dentro de la base de datos bajo revisión. Su presencia dentro del mapeo científico se debe a aportes conceptuales en relación con el desarrollo sostenible, el ecoturismo y el turismo sostenible.

Cada grupo de la Figura 8 forma una "escuela de pensamiento" (McCain, 1990; Yoopetch & Nimsai, 2019; Zupic & Čater, 2015), que nos permite observar los enfoques compartidos entre los autores. El grupo 1, que es violeta, está compuesto por 2 académicos que abordan el conocimiento ecológico tradicional, incluidos Folke (37 cocitas) y Berkes (23). Esta escuela de pensamiento se centra en vincular los mecanismos sociales y ecológicos para construir resiliencia dentro de los grupos humanos (Berkes et al., 2003; Berkes & Folke, 2000) y en el uso del conocimiento ecológico tradicional para la gestión de recursos (Berkes et al., 2000; Folke, 2004; Hughes et al., 2007).

El clúster amarillo 2 está formado por cinco autores, que se centran en el desarrollo del turismo sostenible: Roberts (31), Hawkins (25), Willis (18), Van't hof (17) y Dixon (15). Entre las líneas principales de esta escuela se encuentran el desarrollo de la sostenibilidad turística (Hawkins et al., 2005; Hawkins & Roberts, 1994), los efectos del desarrollo turístico (Hawkins et al., 1999; Lamb et al., 2014) y el análisis económico de los recursos naturales (Dixon, 1993; Dixon et al., 2000).

El clúster azul 3 se centra en el turismo sostenible y está formado por cinco académicos: Hall (28), Buckley, R. (27), Gössling (24), Marion (16) y Cole (15). Los temas analizados incluyen perspectivas geográficas (Hall et al., 2016; Hall & Page, 2009; Place et al., 1998), gestión de recursos (Buckley, 2010; Hall, 2007), percepciones turísticas (Gössling et al., 2006, 2010) e impactos turísticos (Cole, 1983; Farrell & Marion, 2002; Marion & Farrell, 2002). El siguiente grupo verde consta de 6 autores: Butler (24), Ramkissoon (19), Sharpley (17), Cohen (16), Lee (16) y Orams (15) y se abordan cuestiones relacionadas

con los procesos de gestión del área turística (Butler, 2006; Cohen, 2002; Lee, 2011; Nunkoo & Ramkissoon, 2011; Orams, 2002; Sharpley, 2001). Finalmente, el grupo 5, que es rojo, se concentra en 7 investigadores: Wall (24), Butler, R. C. (19), Bramwell (17), Becken (15), Buckley (15), Newsome (15) y Weaver (15). Estos autores abordan la gobernanza y las nuevas tendencias turísticas (Becken, 2005; Belle & Bramwell, 2005; Dowling & Newsome, 2010; D. Weaver, 2001).

5.2.5. Revistas

Se identificaron un total de 118 revistas, las más productivas son *Ocean and Coastal Management* y *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, con nueve artículos cada uno. Esta última tiene el mayor número de citas recibidas al acumular 286 (Tabla 5.2.6).

Tabla 5.2.6. Ranking de las revistas más productivas

R	Título	Área	País	f	hi%	TC	h-Index	Q	Fuerza de enlace total
1	Ocean and Coastal Management	Ciencias Sociales	Reino Unido	9	4,9	120	70	1	37
2	Journal of Sustainable Tourism	Ciencias Agropecuarias y Biológicas	Reino Unido	9	4,9	286	83	1	53
3	Sustainability (Switzerland)	Ciencias Sociales	Suiza	7	3,8	41	53	2	34
4	Environmental Management	Ciencias Medioambientales	Alemania	6	3,2	153	102	1	74
5	WIT Transactions on Ecology and the Environment	Ciencias Medioambientales	Reino Unido	6	3,2	4	19	0	0
6	PLoS ONE	Ciencias Agropecuarias y Biológicas	Estados Unidos	5	2,7	95	268	1	23
7	Marine Policy	Ciencias Sociales	Reino Unido	4	2,2	94	79	1	24
8	Tourism Management	Ciencias Agropecuarias y Biológicas	Reino Unido	4	2,2	140	159	1	15
9	Journal of Environmental Management	Ciencias Sociales	Estados Unidos	4	2,2	18	146	1	28
10	Tourism Geographies	Ciencias Medioambientales	Estados Unidos	4	2,2	76	49	1	18

* R = ranking; f = frecuencia (número de artículos publicados); hi% = frecuencia relativa; TC = número total de citas recibidas por artículos publicados; h-index = índice H; Q = cuartil.

Un total de 94 revistas solo publican un artículo, mientras que las 24 revistas restantes publican dos o más. En relación con el origen geográfico de las revistas, el 32,20% (38) se publicaron principalmente en el Reino Unido, seguido de Estados Unidos, con el 14,41% (17) de los recursos totales.

El análisis por cuartil presenta una evaluación de alta inferencia sobre la calidad de los documentos producidos dentro del enfoque temático, es decir ocho de las 10 revistas más citadas se clasifican en Q₁, una en Q₂ y una no dispone aún del cálculo del cuartil en Scopus. Esta distribución sugiera que el enfoque temático se está publicando en recursos de alto impacto y calidad, lo cual es una variable aproximada para medir la calidad de la investigación (Figura 5.2.6).

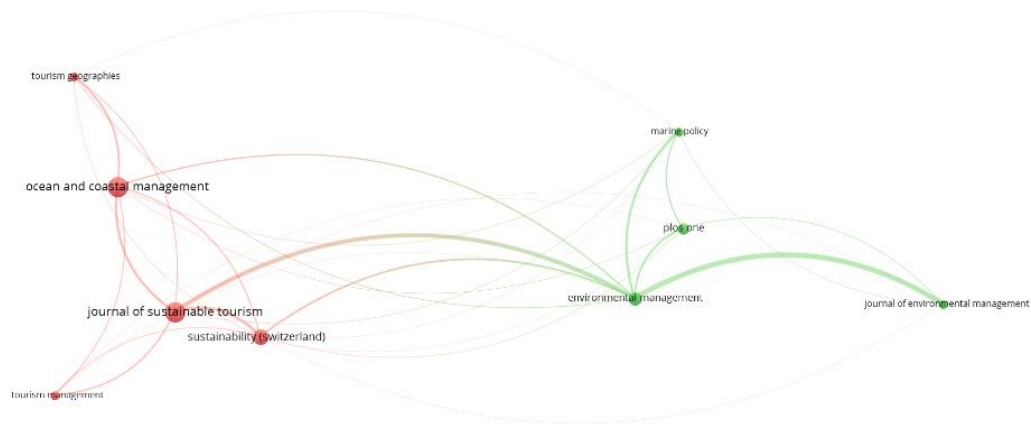


Figura 5.2.6. Acoplamiento bibliográfico de recursos en Scopus

Fuente: Datos propios de los autores

El análisis de co-citación de recursos identifica la existencia de dos clusters (Figura 5.2.7). El primer clúster verde consta de 4 recursos y recoge los recursos con mayor número de citas compartidas (entre 253 y 42 citas), siendo el nodo central *Annals of Tourism Research*, con 253 citas compartidas. El segundo clúster rojo, que consta de 10 recursos, está formado por los recursos con menor cantidad de citas compartidas (entre 58 y 30 citas), siendo el nodo central *Ambio*, con 58 citas compartidas.

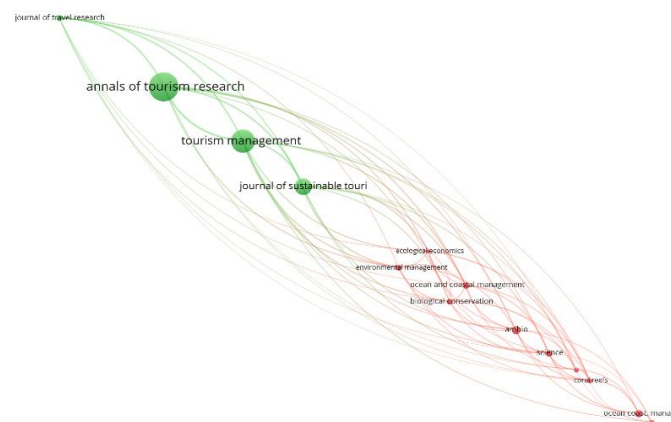


Figura 5.2.76. Análisis de co-citas de revistas en Scopus

Fuente: Datos propios de los autores

La Figura 5.2.8 muestra la necesidad de establecer si la Ley de Bradford (1934) se desarrolla dentro de este enfoque temático, es decir, examinar la producción e identificar si un alto porcentaje de estudios se publican en un pequeño número de revistas. La Zona Mínima de Bradford (MBZ) es 47, que es un valor que ayuda a determinar el núcleo de Bradford al identificar el grupo de revistas que agregan una productividad descendente igual a 47. Se observa que el MBZ está compuesto por 7 revistas. La Figura 11 muestra la desigualdad generada en la tendencia de publicación de los artículos en los recursos identificados dentro de la revisión (curva de Lorenz).

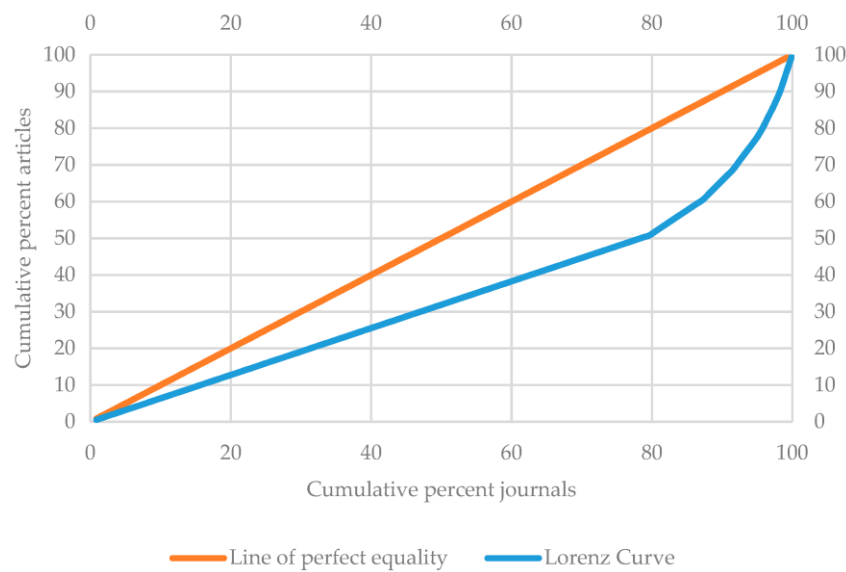


Figura 5.2.8. Curva de Lorenz de las revistas y artículos

Fuente: Datos propios de los autores

5.2.6. Áreas temáticas

Las áreas temáticas en las que se clasifican los recursos se muestran en la Tabla 5.2.7. Se observa que el área de conocimiento de Ciencias Sociales es la primera, con 73 artículos y 39 revistas, seguida de Ciencias Ambientales, con 31 artículos y 17 revistas. Una variada clasificación de recursos como Ciencias Agrícolas y Biológicas, Artes y Humanidades, Negocios, Administración y Contabilidad, Medicina, Informática, Energía, entre otros; determina la naturaleza multidisciplinaria del enfoque.

Tabla 5.2.7. Clasificación de artículos por área temática

R	Área	J	f	TC	C/f
1	Ciencias Sociales	39	73	1012	13,9
2	Ciencias Medioambientales	17	31	345	11,1
3	Ciencias Agropecuarias y Biológicas	16	33	433	13,1
4	Ciencias de la Tierra y Planetarias	14	15	73	4,9
5	Artes y Humanidades	9	9	28	3,1
6	Negocios, Gestión y Contabilidad	9	10	88	8,8
7	Economía, Econometría y Finanzas	5	5	88	17,6
8	Medicina	3	3	9	3,0
9	Ciencias de la Computación	2	2	0	0,0
10	Multidisciplinario	2	2	10	5,0

5.2.7. Palabras clave

A pesar de la relevancia actual sobre el uso de palabras clave dentro de varios análisis, durante la revisión se identifican 29 documentos, que no tienen esta sección. En el resto de los documentos se aplica el análisis de co-ocurrencia de palabras clave. Los términos

con una alta coincidencia son turismo (20), turismo sostenible (20), ecoturismo (16), desarrollo sostenible (10) y sostenibilidad (9) (Tabla 5.2.8).

Tabla 5.2.8. Análisis de co-palabras

R	Palabras clave	f	Fuerza de enlace total
1	Sustainable tourism	20	4
2	Tourism	20	9
3	Ecotourism	16	6
4	Sustainable development	10	8
5	sustainability	9	3
6	Conservation	7	8
7	Management	7	10
8	Caribbean islands	6	4
9	Cultural tourism	6	6
10	Coral reefs	5	5
11	Small island	5	4

La Figura 5.2.9 muestra el mapeo científico del análisis de co-ocurrencia de palabras clave, mostrando nodos temáticos actuales o recientes que se clasifican como temas de interés. Estos se identifican en amarillo, destacando temas como "islas pequeñas", turismo cultural, biodiversidad, desarrollo, sostenibilidad, arrecifes de coral y actividades turísticas como el buceo.

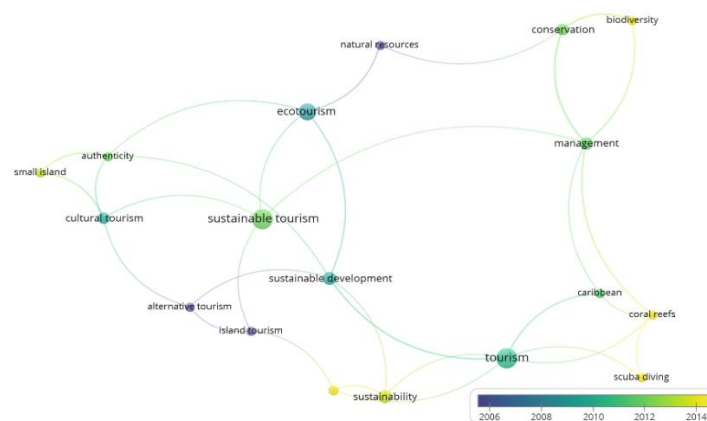


Figura 5.2.97. Mapa de co-palabras en Scopus

Fuente: Datos propios de los autores

5.2.8. Análisis bibliográfico

El análisis bibliográfico sigue la metodología de análisis de Álvarez-García et al. (2018), donde los documentos se organizan en (Tabla 5.2.9):

Tabla 5.2.9. Análisis bibliográfico del enfoque temático

Línea de investigación	A	Recursos analizados			Objetivo			Fuentes empleadas			Descripción	
		N	C / N	C	N y C	AI	D	T	1	2		1 y 2
Capacidad de carga	5	5	-	-	-	4	-	1	3	1	1	Se analiza la capacidad de carga de espacios destinados a actividades turísticas dentro de islas.
Comportamiento ambiental responsable	1 5	13	-	-	2	12	3	-	12	-	3	Se abordan estudios sobre el comportamiento de los turistas para un aprovechamiento responsable de los recursos, a través de las acciones y actitudes que estos demuestran durante sus visitas.
Disponibilidad a pagar	1 2	10	1	1	-	12	-	-	9	1	2	Se estudia la disponibilidad a pagar por la diversidad de servicios sistémicos de las islas, así como de los recursos naturales y culturales propios de dicho espacio geográfico.
Gestión del destino: recursos y nuevos productos	1 2 7	78	1	23	25	105	16	6	47	5 8	22	Se examina los procesos de gestión de destinos turísticos para sobrellevar dificultades latentes; así también, se analiza la gestión puntual de recursos naturales endémicos, saberes y conocimientos tradiciones; además de las propuestas para el desarrollo de nuevos productos turísticos que permitan una gestión sostenible de los destinos en estudio.
Impactos por el desarrollo del turismo	1 9	13	-	2	4	16	2	1	8	6	5	Se analiza como la implementación de productos y actividades turísticas afectan a los recursos tanto naturales y culturales, provocando degradación de su estado como pérdida de los mismos.
Percepciones sobre la economía local	4	2	-	-	2	3	1	-	1	2	1	Se investiga las percepciones sobre la economía a partir del aprovechamiento que se ha dado a los distintos recursos que albergan los espacios insulares.
Predisposición a visitar	3	1	-	2	-	3	-	-	2	1	-	Se estudia la predisposición que muestran los turistas para la visita de espacios turísticos en los cuales se aprovechan recursos puntuales y singulares dentro de los territorios insulares.

5.3. Resultados artículo 3: “*Scientific Mapping on the Impact of Climate Change on Cultural and Natural Heritage: A Systematic Scientometric Analysis*”

5.3.1. Solapamiento en las bases de datos

El coeficiente de correlación lineal entre Scopus y WoS es de 0,97, lo que indica una correlación muy alta y directa. De los 78 artículos (45 en Scopus y 33 en WoS), 31 están indexados en ambas bases de datos, lo que representa el 68,89% de los artículos en Scopus y el 93,94% en WoS. Por lo tanto, 14 artículos en Scopus y 2 en WoS se clasifican como documentos únicos, ya que están presentes en una sola base de datos. Para un análisis más detallado, se desarrolla una base de datos conjunta de 47 artículos (se eliminan los duplicados en ambas bases de datos).

El índice de Meyer (MI), que determina la singularidad de los artículos por base, es de 0,66 para Scopus y 0,53 para WoS. Una distribución similar ocurre en la singularidad por revistas con MI = 0,67 para Scopus y MI = 0,56 en WoS. El tradicional solapamiento (TO) % entre Scopus y WoS establece una similitud del 65,96% entre bases, lo que significa que solo hay un 34,04% de disparidad entre ellas.

$$\%TO = 100 \left(\frac{|Scopus \cap WoS|}{|Scopus \cup WoS|} \right) \Rightarrow \%TO = 100 * \left(\frac{31}{45 + 33 - 31} \right) = 65,96\%$$

Tabla 5.3.1. Distribución de citas por artículos

Distribución	Citas Scopus	%	Citas WoS	%
Less than 1	9	20,00	8	24,00
1 to 25	35	78,00	25	76,00
26 to 50	1	2,00	0	0,00
	45	100,00	33	100,00

Como complemento al cálculo anterior, el porcentaje de cobertura que Scopus tiene en relación con WoS y viceversa (Gluck, 1990) se determina mediante superposición relativa (RO):

$$\%RO_{Scopus} = 100 \left(\frac{|Scopus \cap WoS|}{|Scopus|} \right) \Rightarrow \%RO_{Scopus} = 100 * \left(\frac{31}{45} \right) = 68,89\%$$

$$\%RO_{WoS} = 93,94\%$$

Los porcentajes resultantes establecen que el 68,89% de Scopus está superpuesto por WoS, mientras que el 93,94% de WoS está cubierto por Scopus. Estos datos indican que Scopus tiene una mayor superposición en WoS, lo que puede ser consecuencia de los niveles y periodo de tiempo de indexación de las bases de datos, ya que no todos los recursos que se publican son comunes entre ellos.

5.3.2. Análisis con medidas evaluativas

5.3.2.1. Productividad por años

Los 47 artículos sobre el tema se publicaron en el período 1999-2019, es decir, en los últimos 21 años (Figura 5.3.1). El primer documento indexado es de Rowland (1999), titulado Accelerated climate change and Australia's cultural heritage, indexado solo en

Scopus. Mientras que, *Climate change: How should the world heritage convention respond?* de Terrill (2008) es el primer documento indexado en ambas bases de datos. Además, 2018 fue el año más productivo, ya que concentra una cuarta parte del número total de artículos (Figura 13), lo que demuestra el crecimiento exponencial que ha venido experimentando este enfoque, según lo establecido por la Ley de Price (1956).

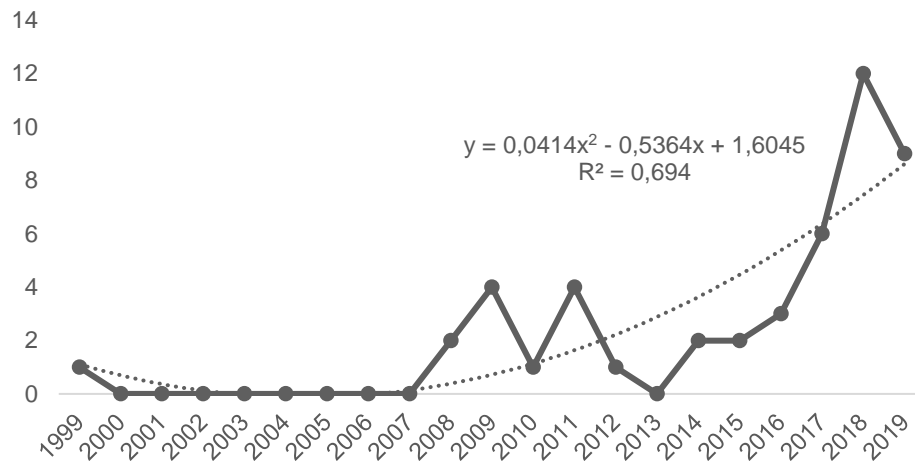


Figura 5.3.1. Tendencia de publicaciones en Scopus u WoS

Fuente: Datos propios de los autores

En los últimos cinco años, se ha producido un aumento significativo de la producción (6,40 artículos/año), periodo en el que el número de autores por documento también ha aumentado hasta los dos o más autores. Este cambio está estrechamente relacionado con la publicación del *Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change* (IPCC) de 2014. El informe concluye que el cambio climático es una realidad y que las actividades antrópicas son sus principales causas, añadiendo que no se limita al derretimiento de los polos, sino que está afectando a diversos elementos del planeta, muchos de los cuales forman parte de diversas declaraciones patrimoniales.

5.3.2.2. Citas

Los documentos identificados tienen un total de 300 citas (45 artículos) en Scopus, con 6,66 citas/artículos y un índice H = 0, mientras que WoS registra 144 citas (33 artículos), 4,36 citas/artículos y un índice h = 7. El año con mayor número de citas en Scopus es 2017, con 69 citas, mientras que en WoS es 2018, con 30 citas. Ninguno de los artículos obtuvo más de 100 citas. La mayoría de los artículos, el 78% de Scopus y el 76% de WoS alcanzaron un máximo de entre 1 y 25 citas. El único documento con 31 citas es de Fatorić & Seekamp (2017) (Tabla 5.3.2). Una tendencia común dentro de este tipo de análisis es el bajo número de citas dentro de las publicaciones de los últimos dos años, condición que se origina en el corto tiempo de difusión que tienen dentro de la comunidad académica (Merigó et al., 2015).

Tabla 5.3.2. Ranking de los artículos más citados

R	Autores	Título	Año	Scopus		WoS		Principales resultados
				C	C/Y	C	C/Y	
1	Fatorić & Seekamp	Are cultural heritage and resources threatened by climate change? A systematic literature review	2017	31	15,50	-	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Alta producción teórica - Limitación de zonas de estudio a nivel mundial - Limitada producción sobre los beneficios de adaptación al CC
2	Phillips	The capacity to adapt to climate change at heritage sites-The development of a conceptual framework	2015	23	5,75	-	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Determina un marco conceptual para comprender la capacidad de adaptación - Existe de una brecha significativa en el conocimiento de la adaptación al cambio climático y la gestión del patrimonio cultural
3	Hambrecht & Rockman	International Approaches to Climate Change and Cultural Heritage	2017	21	10,50	-	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Análisis teórico de experiencias de respuesta frente al CC con respecto al patrimonio cultural y arqueológico - Plantea el desarrollo de esfuerzos conjuntos para enfrentar las amenazas del CC apoyados en el intercambio de experiencias, aumento de la interacción con visitantes y otros públicos, generación de herramientas de gestión local y asignación de recursos de distintas áreas para su estudio.
4	Blankholm	Long-Term Research and Cultural Resource Management Strategies in Light of Climate Change and Human Impact	2009	21	2,10	18	1,80	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deficiencia en la adaptación de las investigaciones arqueológicas al CC - Generación y fortalecimiento de la base legal para la mitigación del CC en zonas polares
5	Perry	World Heritage hot spots: a global model identifies the 16 natural heritage properties on the World Heritage List most at risk from climate change	2011	20	2,50	14	1,75	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Desarrolla el Índice de Vulnerabilidad del Patrimonio Mundial (WHVI), como una herramienta para la toma decisiones informadas sobre el patrimonio natural o mixto. - Identifica estrategias de adaptación y los pasos a seguir para la adaptación proactiva al cambio climático en 16 bienes del patrimonio natural de la Lista del Patrimonio Mundial que se encuentran en mayor riesgo.
6	Terrill	Climate Change: How Should the World Heritage Convention Respond?	2008	14	1,27	10	0,90	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Plantea que el CC no es por sí solo el único elemento causante de la degradación del patrimonio. - Identifica la necesidad de desarrolla planificaciones de adaptación al CC, con acciones a corto plazo.
7	Forino, et al.	A proposed assessment index for climate change-related risk for cultural heritage protection in Newcastle (Australia)	2016	13	4,33	11	3,66	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Desarrolla el Índice de Riesgo del Patrimonio Cultural (CHRI). - Plantea una primera aproximación ara la exploración de las relaciones entre los riesgos vinculados con el cambio climático y el patrimonio cultural.
8	Haugen & Mattsson	Preparations for climate change's influences on cultural	2011	16	2,00	12	1,50	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Desarrollo de una metodología para aborda el problema del CC y el patrimonio cultural a través del uso de medios

R	Autores	Título	Año	Scopus		WoS		Principales resultados
				C	C/Y	C	C/Y	
		heritage						digitales, detalla contenido que aumenta el conocimiento de propietarios y las autoridades responsables para que pueden prepararse para el cambio climático en un nivel práctico.

Los artículos más citados solo están indexados en Scopus, que son: *Are cultural heritage and resources threatened by climate change? A systematic literature review* por Fatorić & Seekamp (2017); *The capacity to adapt to climate change at heritage sites—The development of a conceptual framework* por Phillips (2015) y *International approaches to climate change and cultural heritage* de Hambrecht & Rockman (2017) con 31, 23 y 21 citas, respectivamente. El enfoque utilizado por los dos artículos más citados se centra en el fundamento teórico; mientras que el tercero propone un trabajo aplicativo con la producción de una herramienta para evaluar la CC en sitios patrimoniales, pero de carácter global, siendo el enfoque reducido a patrimonio o recursos locales no declarados.

5.3.2.3. Autores

Un total de 110 autores se identifican con un índice de producción por autor de 1,10 artículos y un índice de transitoriedad del 94%. Los autores con más publicaciones son Seekamp, E. de la *North Carolina State University*, Estados Unidos (producción total de autores: 59; índice h = 12) y Fatorić, S. de la *Universidad de Delft if Technology*, Países Bajos (producción total de autores: 18; índice h = 8) con 3 artículos. Ambos autores tienen un promedio de 12.67 citas/artículos en Scopus y 2.00 en WoS.

Por otro lado, se observa que el 40,4% de los artículos han sido producidos por un solo autor, mientras que el 59,6% están firmados por dos o más autores. En el 62,7% de los documentos, los firmantes están afiliados al mismo país, y en el 53% de los documentos, los miembros pertenecen a diferentes instituciones.

En cuanto a la producción de múltiples colaboraciones, se establece que el 19% (9) se ha desarrollado entre dos autores, seguido del 17% (8) de los artículos realizados por tres autores, el 11% (5) por cuatro autores, mientras que, el 13% (6) han sido desarrollados por cinco o más autores. En base a esto, la distribución de colaboración permite establecer un índice de coautoría de 2,57 autores/artículo, un valor que confirma las preferencias de los autores por colaborar en parejas.

5.3.2.4. Productividad por tipo de instituciones y país

Teniendo en cuenta la producción geográfica por continente, se observa que el líder es Europa, seguido de América y Oceanía. A nivel de país, Estados Unidos se destaca con 17 artículos.

La productividad por país de afiliación (Tabla 5.3.3) confirma que Estados Unidos es el mayor productor, alcanzando 22 autores, 25 autorías y 17 centros, seguido de Australia con 19 autores, 20 autores y 13 centros. En cuanto a la acumulación de citas por país, Estados Unidos continúa como líder con 144 citas, seguido de Noruega (77) en Scopus. Por el contrario, Noruega es el líder en WoS, con 56 citas, seguido de Australia (45).

Tabla 5.3.37. Número de centros, autores y autorías por país de afiliación.

R	Países	Scopus ∪ WoS			Citas Scopus				Citas WoS			
		C	A	As	f	hi%	TC	h-Index	f	hi%	TC	h-Index
1	Estados Unidos	17	22	25	24	18,60	144	6	18	17,14	35	4
2	Australia	13	19	20	22	17,05	13	6	16	15,24	45	4
3	Reino Unido	8	11	12	11	8,53	55	5	6	5,71	23	3
4	Noruega	7	8	8	8	6,20	77	6	8	7,62	56	4
5	Canadá	5	8	11	11	8,53	12	3	11	10,48	12	3
6	Italia	5	10	10	10	7,75	17	3	9	8,57	6	2
7	Nueva Zelanda	3	6	6	6	4,65	18	2	6	5,71	12	2
8	Finlandia	2	3	3	3	2,33	16	2	3	2,86	10	2
9	Francia	2	2	2	2	1,55	10	2	1	0,95	3	1
10	Alemania	2	3	3	3	2,33	9	1	3	2,86	7	1
11	Grecia	2	5	5	5	3,88	0	0	5	4,76	0	0
12	Israel	2	3	3	3	2,33	16	2	1	0,95	8	1
13	Japón	2	2	2	2	1,55	10	2	2	1,90	8	2
14	Portugal	2	4	4	4	3,10	0	0	4	3,81	0	0
15	Sudáfrica	2	2	3	3	2,33	14	1	1	0,95	8	1
16	Austria	1	2	2	2	1,55	0	0	2	1,90	0	0
17	China	1	1	1	1	0,78	1	1	1	0,95	1	1
18	Croacia	1	3	3	3	2,33	7	1	3	2,86	7	1
19	Chipre	1	1	1	1	0,78	0	0	1	0,95	0	0
20	Islandia	1	1	1	1	0,78	3	1	1	0,95	2	1
21	Países Bajos	1	1	3	3	2,33	1	1	2	1,90	4	1
22	Suecia	1	1	1	1	0,78	14	1	1	0,95	8	1

* R = ranking; C = centros; A = autores; As = autorías; hi% = frecuencia relativa; TC = número total de citas recibidas por artículos publicados; h-index = índice H.

El análisis de la productividad por institución permite la identificación de 81 centros de afiliación. Las instituciones universitarias concentran la mayor proporción de afiliaciones, con un 77%. La Tabla 5.3.4 muestra la clasificación de las instituciones más productivas, liderada por el Consejo Nacional de Investigación de Italia, que es una institución del sector público. El resto de las instituciones cotizadas (2 del sector público y 8 universidades) tienen el mismo número de afiliaciones.

Tabla 5.3.48. Instituciones más productivas con autores y autorías

R	Institución	País	Scopus ∪ WoS		Scopus		WoS	
			A	As	A	As	A	As
1	Italian National Research Council	Italia	4	4	4	4	4	4
2	Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment	Australia	3	3	3	3	--	--
3	IMS-FORTH (Institute for Mediterranean Studies-Foundation for Research and Technology)	Grecia	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	The University of Queensland	Australia	3	3	3	3	3	3
5	Universidade NOVA de Lisboa	Portugal	3	3	3	3	3	3
6	University of Camerino	Italia	3	3	3	3	3	3
7	University of Newcastle	Australia	3	3	3	3	3	3
8	University of Otago	Nueva Zelanda	3	3	3	3	3	3
9	University of Ottawa	Canadá	3	4	3	4	3	4
10	University of the West of Scotland	Reino Unido	3	3	3	3	3	3
11	University of Zagreb	Croacia	3	3	3	3	3	3

* R = ranking; A = autores; As = autorías.

5.3.2.5. Revistas

Los documentos fueron publicados en 39 revistas, mostrando una gran dispersión y se

observó que más de la mitad de la producción total (70%) fue publicada en revistas que no habían publicado ningún otro artículo sobre el tema. El núcleo de revistas que publican más de un artículo sobre el tema está formado por 6, mostrando un Índice de Dispersión de 1,21 artículos/revistas. *Geosciences* destaca por la publicación de 4 artículos (indexados en ambas bases de datos), pero acumula solo 18 citas (6%) en Scopus y 14 (10%) en WoS. Sin embargo, en cuanto al número de citas, el *International Journal of Heritage Studies* destaca por acumular el 11% del total de citas en Scopus sobre el tema y el 17% en WoS (Tabla 5.3.5).

Tabla 5.3.5. Ranking de las revistas más productivas

R	Título	País	f	hi%	Scopus					WoS				
					f	TC	h-Index	Q	SRJ	f	TC	h-Index	Q	JCR
1	Geosciences (Switzerland)	Suiza	4	8,51	4	18	14	2	0,39	4	14	16	0	0
2	Land Use Policy	Países bajos	2	4,26	2	7	93	1	1,41	2	4	99	1	3,57
3	Journal of Cultural Heritage	Francia	2	4,26	2	10	53	1	0,61	2	8	56	3	1,95
4	International Journal of Heritage Studies	Reino Unido	2	4,26	2	34	36	1	0,48	2	24	30	2	1,36
5	Australasian Journal of Environmental Management	Reino Unido	2	4,26	2	9	19	2	0,43	1	0	17	4	1,19
6	African Journal of Hospitality, Tourism and Leisure	Sudáfrica	2	4,26	2	0	3	4	0,14	-	--	--	--	--

* R = ranking; f = frecuencia; hi% = frecuencia relativa; TC = número total de citas recibidas por artículos publicados; h-index = índice H; Q = cuartil.

Otra medida de análisis que se aplica a revistas/autores/instituciones es el índice h, que muestra que las revistas que acumulan el mayor número de citas en este estudio no son las que tienen el índice h más alto en Scopus, el Cambio Climático (h = 162) es el líder, seguido por *ICES Journal of Marine Science* (h = 105). En WoS, *ICES Journal of Marine Science* (h = 115) lidera el ranking, seguido de *Land Use Policy* (h = 99).

El Reino Unido es el país que publica el 41% (16) del total de recursos identificados, seguido de Estados Unidos con el 21% y Suiza con el 10%. El análisis del cuartil muestra que el 51,4% de Scopus y el 18,5% de WoS son revistas Q1; aunque es necesario señalar que el 29,6% de las revistas WoS no tienen cuartil.

Finalmente, se identifica el núcleo de concentración generado en relación con la producción científica. Para ello, se aplica la ley de Bradford (1934) y se establece la Zona Mínima (MBZ) de Bradford, que toma un valor de 17. El núcleo de Bradford está compuesto por 9 (23%) revistas (Figura 5.3.2). Se observa la ausencia de un núcleo de concentración, ya que representa el 36% de la producción. La distribución por áreas de conocimiento muestra un predominio de las Ciencias Sociales con un 46%, seguidas de las Ciencias de la Tierra y Planetarias con un 19% en Scopus; sin embargo, en WoS, predominan las Ciencias Ambientales y Ecología con un 22%, seguidas de las Ciencias Sociales con un 19%.

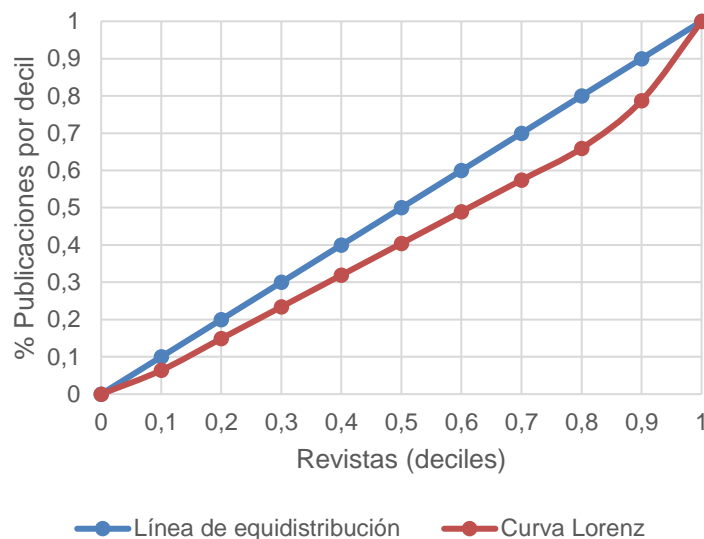


Figura 5.3.2. Curva de Lorenz-Bradford núcleo de las revistas más productivas

Fuente: Datos propios de los autores

5.3.2.6. Palabras clave

Las palabras clave son el mecanismo más utilizado para identificar documentos por la comunidad científica; aunque todavía tienen errores de uso. Se registraron nueve documentos de Scopus y tres de WoS, que no tienen metadatos sobre las palabras clave de los autores. Además, se identifican 128 palabras clave dentro de toda la producción, siendo el cambio climático el descriptor central. Conservación es el término que ha ido surgiendo como descriptor de este enfoque temático en los últimos dos años (Figura 5.3.3).

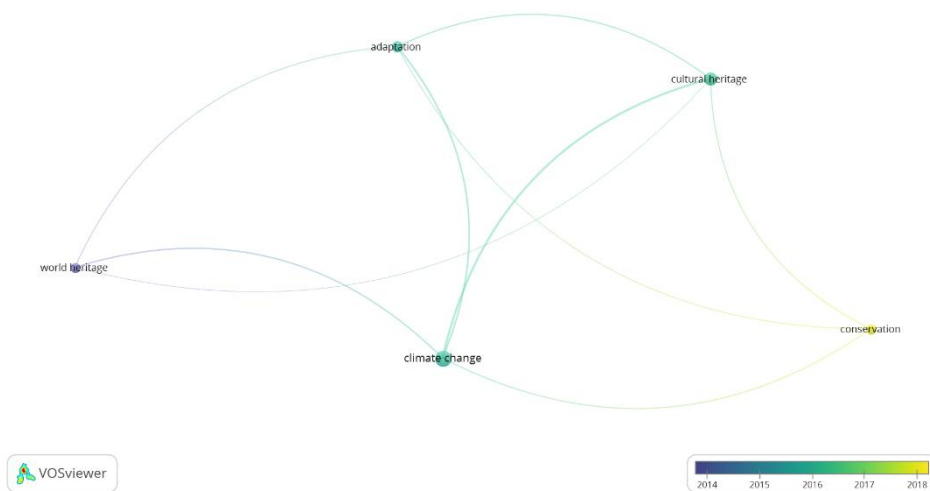


Figura 5.3.3. Curva de Lorenz-Bradford núcleo de las revistas más productivas

Fuente: Datos propios de los autores

5.3.3. Análisis con Medidas Relacionales (de Redes)

El análisis de la red muestra que la mayoría de los académicos no están relacionados entre sí; están aislados, generando 40 redes de endogamia (Figura 5.3.4). Sin embargo, se identifican tres grupos de trabajo de mayor relevancia para la productividad y la extensión (Figura 5.3.5 y 5.3.6). El primer clúster, formado por los dos autores más productivos (azul), en el que no predomina uno sobre el otro y con la fuerza total de enlace (TLS) = 3. El segundo clúster (rojo) está formado por tres aspirantes a autores y tampoco tiene un autor predominante, aunque sí tienen el TLS más alto de los tres grupos, que es 4 (Figura 5.3.5). El tercer clúster está formado por 10 autores, que es la red más grande del estudio, aunque la mayoría de ellos son transitorios (verdes); alcanza dos citas por autor y el TLS se mantiene en 1, como en las otras redes (Figura 5.3.6).

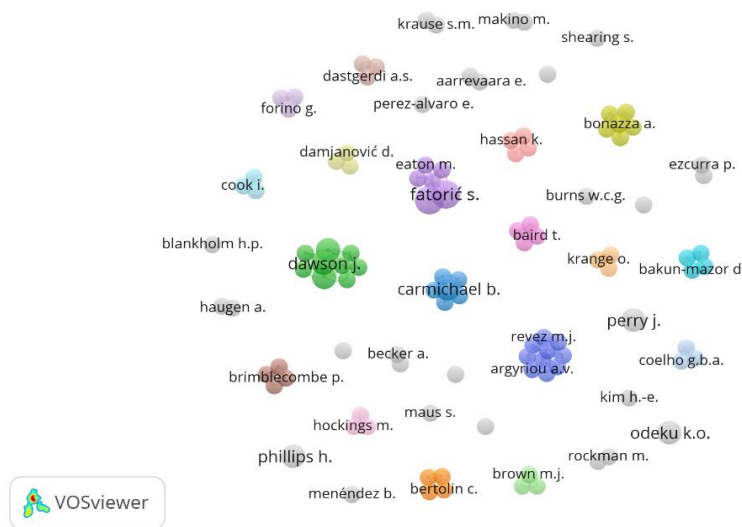


Figura 5.3.48. Redes de coautores

Fuente: Datos propios de los autores

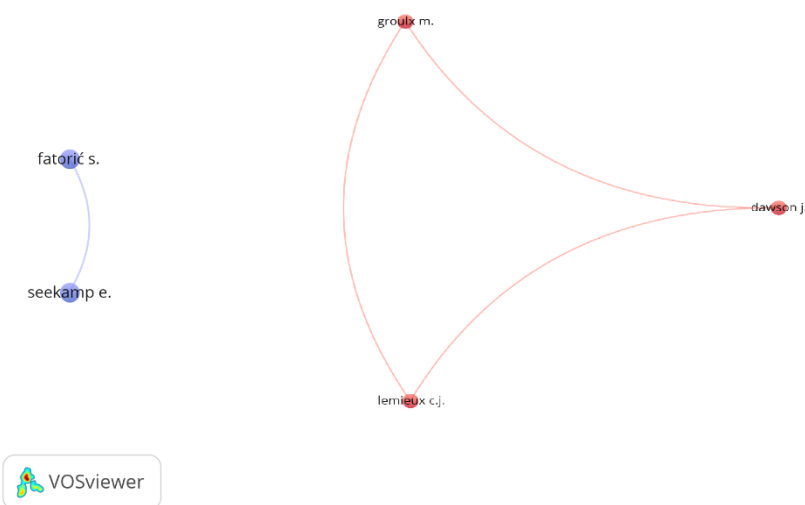


Figura 5.3.59. Red de coautores más productiva

Fuente: Datos propios de los autores

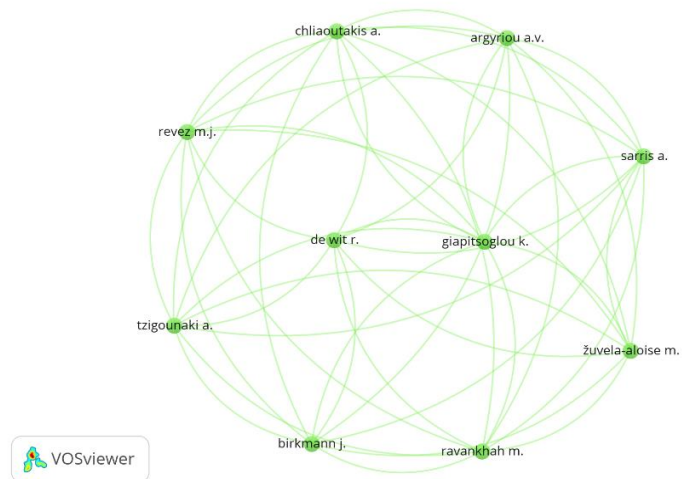


Figura 5.3.6. Red de coautores menos productiva

Fuente: Datos propios de los autores

El análisis de co-citas del autor (ACA) visualiza la frecuencia con la que se citan juntos a autores de diferentes generaciones; cuanto mayor sea el tamaño del nudo, mayor será el número de artículos que se hayan publicado (Figura 5.3.7). Además, cuanto más cerca están los autores, mayor es la frecuencia de citación entre ellos (Seguí-Amortegui et al., 2019). Así, se identificaron 3406 autores, de los cuales 29 alcanzaron un mínimo de 10 citas, agrupadas en 4 clusters. Los nodos centrales de cada cluster son: Brimblecombe, P. (47 co-citas, 26 enlaces y TLS = 1046), Cassar, M. (48 co-citas, 26 enlaces y TLS = 706), Hall, C. M. (24 co-citas, 22 enlaces y TLS = 622) y Jacob, D. (13 co-citas, 23 enlaces y TLS = 270).

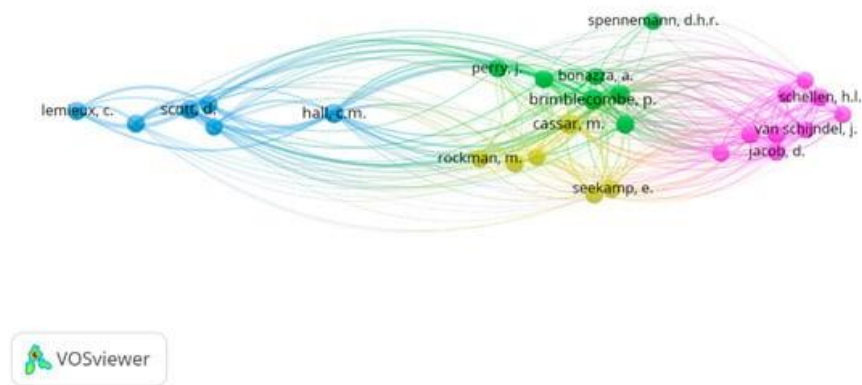


Figura 5.3.7. Análisis de co-citación del autor (ACA)

Fuente: Datos propios de los autores

El clúster 1, que es verde, está formado por siete autores, entre los que se encuentran varios de los más productivos, destacando Brimblecombe, P. (TLS = 1046) y Sabbioni, C. (581). Ambos autores realizaron los primeros estudios que vinculan la ciencia del cambio climático con el daño potencial al patrimonio cultural, no solo sobre bienes tangibles o arqueológicos, sino también desde un enfoque de paisaje cultural, centrado principalmente en Europa. Además, se observan contribuciones mucho más específicas en la identificación de parámetros climáticos que pueden ser cruciales para la conservación de

estructuras arquitectónicas y que no se consideran dentro del modelado climático (Brimblecombe et al., 2011).

En el grupo temático 2 (amarillo), se aborda la planificación de la adaptabilidad y el cambio climático; participan seis autores, de los cuales destacan Cassar, M. (TLS = 706), Seekamp, E. (237), Fatorić, S. (218) y Adger, W.N. (203). Este grupo de autores señala la necesidad de iniciar procesos de planificación para la adaptación al cambio climático de diferentes espacios como: distritos históricos, edificios, espacios costeros y sitios arqueológicos en tierra o bajo el agua (Cassar, 2005; Fatorić & Seekamp, 2017).

En el clúster 3 (azul), que está formado por seis autores, la línea de trabajo es la relación entre turismo y cambio climático; estos autores conceptualizan el turismo como una oportunidad para desarrollar la conciencia dentro de las diferentes partes del sistema turístico (incluye la percepción del turista) (Gössling et al., 2012; Hall, 2016), así como para fortalecer el desarrollo de estrategias y políticas que permitan observar el impacto que el cambio climático produce en la gestión de los espacios turísticos del patrimonio cultural (Hall et al., 2016), así como los naturales (Groulx et al., 2016; Hall et al., 2011). Hall, C. M. (TLS = 622), Scott, D. (573), Gössling, S. (333) y Lemieux, C. (242) se destacan.

El último grupo (púrpura) está formado por nueve autores, y es destacado por Leissner, J. (309), Schellen, H. (308), Kilian, R. (298), Jacob, D. (270) y Huijbregts, Z. (252). El tema principal es el desarrollo de modelos de simulación que permitan predecir los cambios o riesgos de las condiciones climáticas que surgirán (Bertolin et al., 2014; Huijbregts et al., 2012; Jacob et al., 2012; Leissner et al., 2015).

El análisis de cocitación de revistas (JCA) identifica la presencia de 1571 recursos de publicación que se agrupan en 16 grupos. En un análisis más específico, se examinan aquellos recursos que alcanzan al menos 10 citas, generando dos clusters, ambos formados por cuatro recursos cada uno (Figura 5.3.8). La revista más citada en el grupo púrpura es *Global Environmental Change* con 22 co-citas, seguida por *Journal of Sustainable Tourism* con 11 co-citas, ambas con un TLS = 66. Cambio Climático con 14 co-citas y un TLS = 80 es el líder en el clúster verde, seguido de *Current Issues in Tourism* con 11 co-citas y TLS = 107, siendo este último el mayor vínculo de fuerza en el análisis.

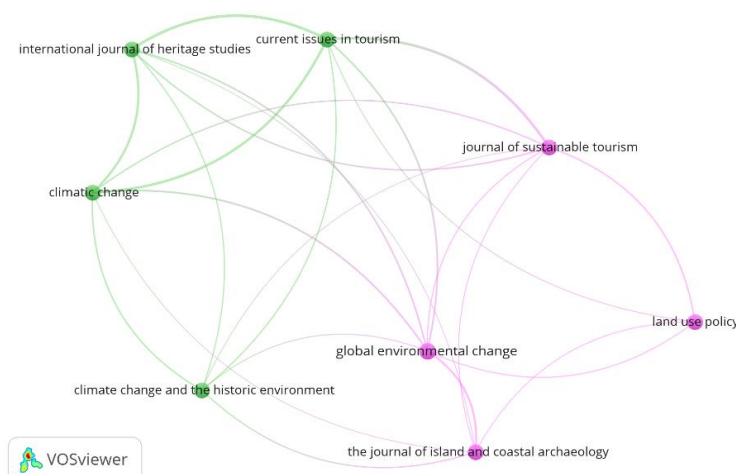


Figura 5.3.8. Análisis de co-citas de revistas (JCA) en Scopus

Fuente: Datos propios de los autores

En cuanto al análisis de acoplamiento bibliográfico, muestra el número de referencias que un grupo de documentos tiene en común. La Figura 5.3.9 muestra que no hay autores destacados, independientemente de los 11 clústeres generados, lo que se basa en el bajo número de documentos en común (máx. 3 dentro de los clústeres). En cuanto al TLS, destacan Dawson, J., Groulx, M., y Lemieux, C., con una fuerza total de 884 cada uno. El grupo principal es el púrpura, que se compone de 18 ítems, destacando Baird, T. con TLS = 462. El segundo grupo, que es verde, tiene 15 elementos y destaca Bonazza, A. (TLS = 433). El último cúmulo más representativo es el azul, compuesto por 14 ítems, siendo Seekamp, E. y Fatorić, S. el más representativo con TLS = 747 cada uno.

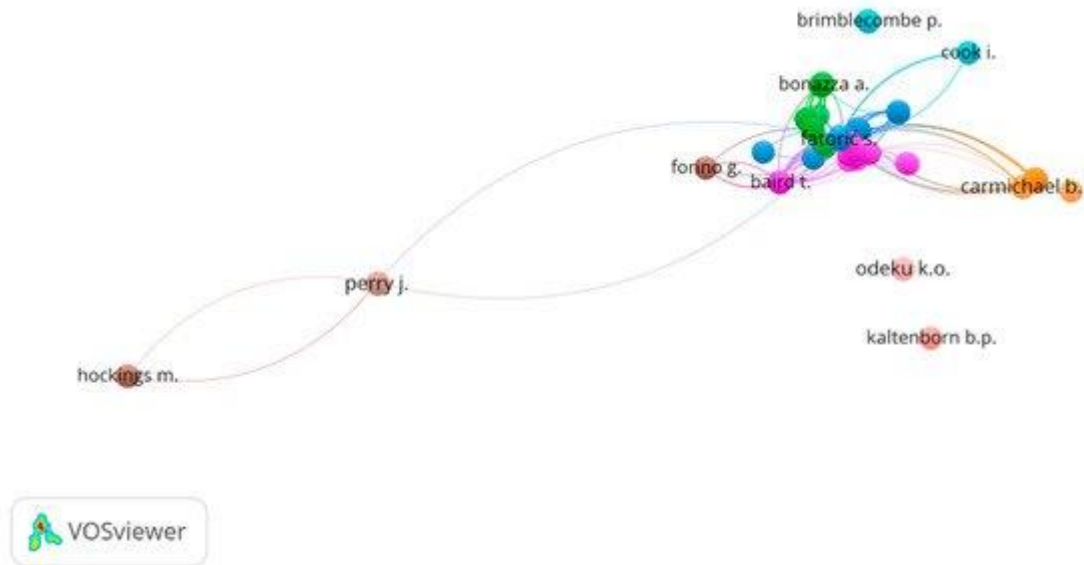


Figura 5.3.9. Acoplamiento bibliográfico de autor

Fuente: Datos propios de los autores

5.4. Resultados artículo 4: Use of Natural and Cultural Resources by Tourism as a Strategy for Regional Development: Bibliometric Analysis

5.4.1. Superposición de bases de datos

El coeficiente de correlación lineal de 0,86 muestra una alta correlación entre Scopus y WoS. La base de datos a analizar está compuesta por 553 artículos, de los cuales 506 son únicos (373 en Scopus, que representan el 87% del total, y 133 en WoS, que representan el 74%) y 47 están presentes en ambas bases de datos. El Índice de Meyer (MI), que determina la singularidad de los artículos por base de datos, es de 0,94 para Scopus, y WoS alcanza un MI de 0,87. Una distribución similar se muestra para la singularidad por revistas con MI = 0.90 para Scopus y MI = 0.79 en WoS (Tabla 5.4.1).

Tabla 5.4.1. Singularidad de las bases de datos

Databases	% Documentos únicos		Índice de Meyer	
	Artículos	Revistas	Artículos	Revistas
Scopus	87,40%	79,09%	0,94	0,90
WoS	73,89%	58,33%	0,87	0,79

A través del % de superposición tradicional (TO) entre Scopus y WoS, se observa una similitud del 9,29% entre las bases, mostrando una disparidad del 90,71% entre ambas. La superposición relativa (RO), que determina el porcentaje de cobertura que Scopus tiene en relación con WoS y viceversa (Gluck, 1990), es del 12,60% (Scopus se superpone con WoS) y del 26,11% (WoS se superpone con Scopus). Los datos indican que Scopus tiene una mayor superposición sobre la otra base de datos, situación que puede ser consecuencia del periodo de indexación de las bases de datos, ya que no todos los recursos que se publican son comunes entre ellas.

5.4.2. Productividad por año

Como ya se ha mencionado, se identifican 506 documentos únicos publicados a lo largo de 39 años y se observan dos fases. La primera fase, que corresponde a los llamados precursores, está compuesta por 86 artículos en 24 años y la segunda fase muestra un crecimiento exponencial, con 421 artículos en 15 años (Figura 5.4.1). Desde 2007 se aprecia un aumento de la producción, a excepción de los años 2011 y 2020, en los que se muestra una ligera reducción. Cabe destacar que el 53% de la producción total se ha desarrollado en los últimos siete años. Esta tendencia se mantiene en ambas bases de datos, el 53% de la producción de Scopus y el 59% de WoS se genera en ese periodo. Esta tendencia pone de manifiesto el crecimiento exponencial (fase 2) que está experimentando este campo académico ($R = 0,93$), tal y como establece la Ley de Price (1956).

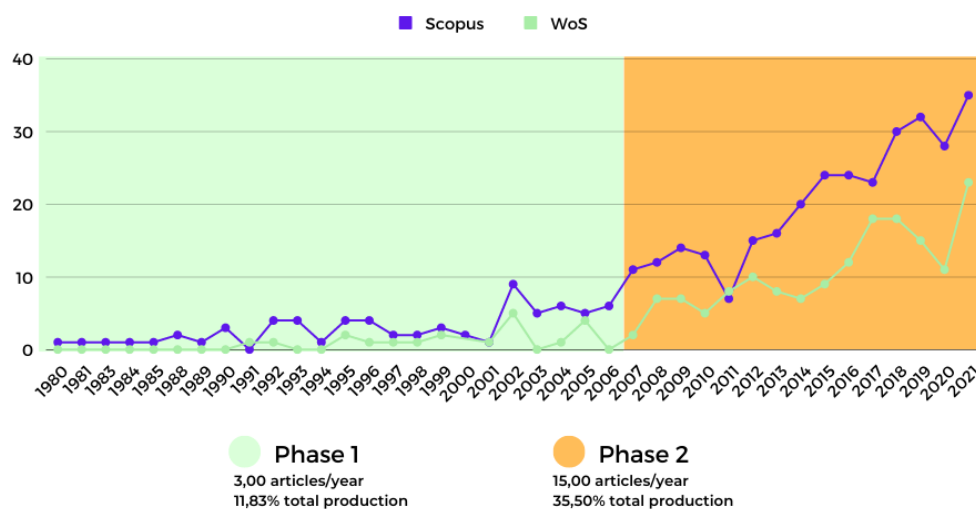


Figura 5.4.1. Tendencia de las publicaciones Scopus y WoS

Fuente: Datos propios de los autores

El primer documento en relación con este campo se titula *Espace rural et domination: le tourisme dans les ardennes belges* de Mormont (1980). El año 2021 fue el más productivo con 49 documentos indexados, 35 en Scopus y 23 en WoS, con 9 duplicados en ambas bases. El aumento de la producción en el último año de estudio demuestra el interés de los investigadores en este campo de estudio (uso de los recursos naturales y culturales por parte del turismo para el desarrollo regional).

5.4.3. Citas

El número de citas identificadas es de 4055 en 373 artículos de Scopus, y 1702 citas en 133 artículos de WoS. Se determinó una relación de 10,87 y 9,46 citas/artículos, respectivamente. El año con mayor producción es 2017, con 299 citas en Scopus y 195 en WoS. Además, la Figura 5.4.2 muestra que el 64% de los artículos de Scopus y el 56% de WoS han alcanzado entre 1 y 25 citas. Entre los factores que pueden afectar esta condición se encuentran la extensión del documento, el número de citas utilizadas, el año de publicación, el factor de impacto de la revista y la colaboración interinstitucional de los autores (Liskiewicz et al., 2021; Onodera & Yoshikane, 2015; Weale et al., 2004)

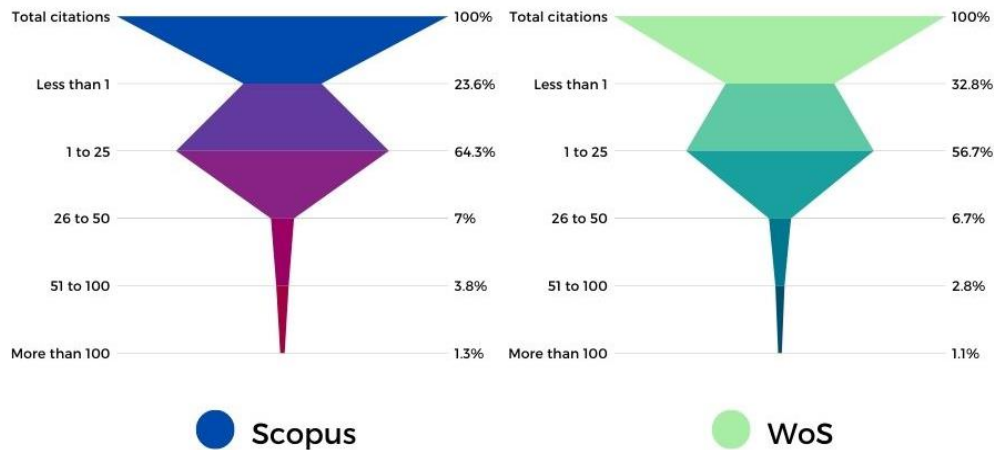


Figura 5.4.2. Distribución de citas por artículos

Fuente: Datos propios de los autores

Entre los artículos más citados (Tabla 5.4.2), se identificaron dos tendencias opuestas. Por un lado, el líder del ranking con 230 citas se refiere a las relaciones que pueden afectar al uso turístico de las ciudades patrimoniales a partir del análisis de un círculo vicioso (Russo, 2002a). El segundo documento, indexado en ambas bases de datos, con 156 citas en WoS y 141 en Scopus, apunta a la conceptualización del turismo rural como estímulo para la generación de nuevas actividades de ocio, recreación y producción de nuevas experiencias turísticas (Saxena et al., 2007).

Tabla 5.4.29. Ranking de los artículos más citados

R	Autores	Título	Año	Scopus		WoS	
				C	C/Y	C	C/Y
1	Russo	The "vicious circle" of tourism development in heritage cities	2002	230	12,11	-	-
2	Saxena et al.	Conceptualizing integrated rural tourism	2007	141	10,07	156	11,14
3	Macbeth et al.	Social capital, tourism and regional development: SPCC as a basis for innovation and sustainability	2004	139	8,18	-	-
4	Oreja Rodríguez et al.	The sustainability of island destinations: Tourism area life cycle and teleological perspectives. The case of Tenerife	2008	136	10,46	-	-
5	Gobster	Visions of nature: conflict and compatibility in urban park restoration	2001	-	-	120	6,00
6	King & Stewart	Ecotourism and commodification: Protecting people and places	1996	116	4,64	-	-

* R = Ranking; C = número de citas recibidas; C/Y= número promedio de citas recibidas por artículo por año.

5.4.4. Autores

La base de datos identificó a 1.268 autores signatarios de países como China (191), Rusia (123), Corea del Sur (82), Portugal (72), Estados Unidos (71), España (68) y México (57). Se observa que esta área del conocimiento despierta interés a nivel mundial; los documentos tenían signatarios de todos los continentes (Figura 5.4.3).

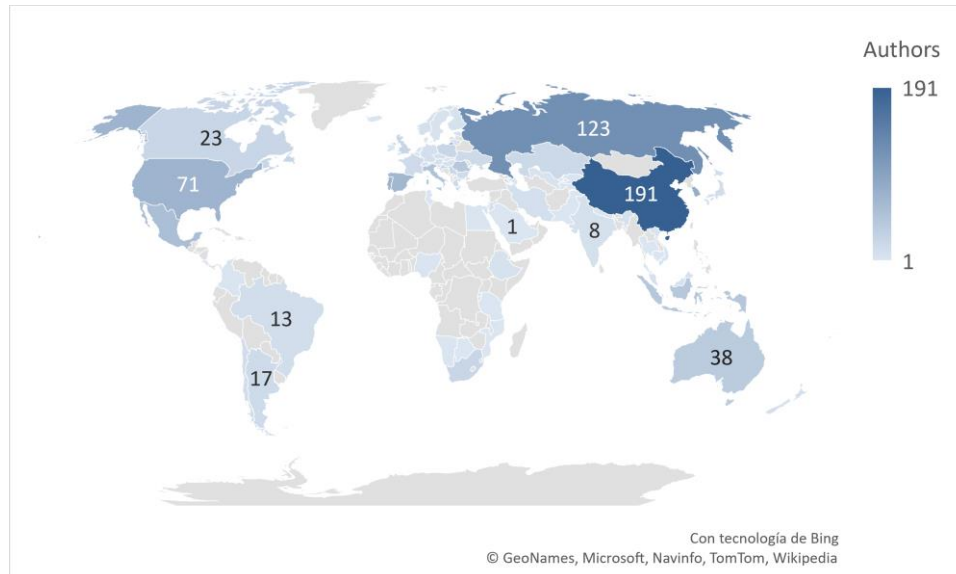


Figura 5.4.3. Distribución de autores por país

Fuente: Datos propios de los autores

Un total de 62 autores son identificados como los más productivos. Las redes de colaboración entre estos autores no generan clusters de trabajo significativos, representando relaciones de trabajo endógenas dentro de esta área de conocimiento. Esto se corrobora con la obtención de un índice de producción por autor de 1,05 artículos. Teniendo en cuenta la productividad total por autor, los autores se pueden clasificar en cuatro grupos siguiendo la clasificación por Crane (1977). En el análisis realizado, solo se identifican dos tipos de autores: aspirantes (producción de 2 a 4 artículos) y transeúntes (producción de un solo artículo) (Figura 5.4.4). La distribución es muy similar en ambas bases de datos.

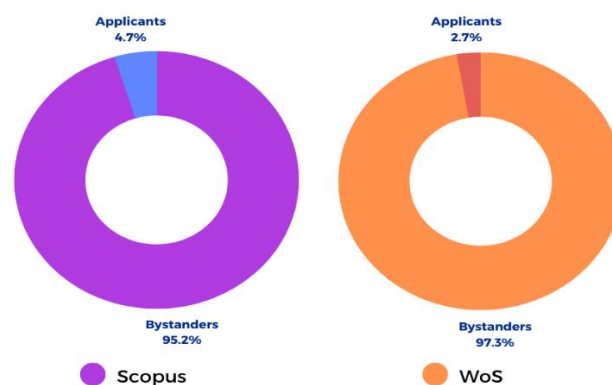


Figura 5.4.4. Clasificación de los autores sistema Crane

Fuente: Datos propios de los autores

Entre las dos bases de datos, solo se pueden ver 3 autores con más de tres artículos, de los cuales Remoaldo y Ruban son recurrentes entre ambas bases (Tabla 5.4.3).

Tabla 5.4.3. Ranking de los autores más productivos.

R	Nombre	País	Universidad	f	Scopus				WoS			
					f	TC	C/f	h-Index	f	TC	C/f	h-Index
1	Romão, J.	University of Algarve	Portugal	4	6	113	18,83	13	2	59	29,50	11,00
2	Remoaldo, P.	University of Minho	Portugal	4	4	11	2,75	11	-	-	-	-
3	Ruban, D. A.	Moscow State University of Technologies and Management	Russia	3	3	17	5,67	22	1	0	0,00	21

* R = Ranking; f = frecuencia; TC = número total de citas recibidas por artículos publicados; C/f = promedio de citas recibidas por artículos publicados; h-index = Índice de Hirsch.

En total, el 73% de los trabajos se realizaron de forma colaborativa, con una distribución del 79% de los autores nacionales y del 21% de los autores internacionales. Esta tendencia apoya lo declarado por Berelson (1952), es decir, el área de conocimiento está alcanzando una mayor madurez. Dentro de los artículos firmados por autores del mismo país, el 60% pertenece a la misma institución y el 40% tiene afiliaciones de diferentes instituciones; los artículos producidos por autores de diferentes países se distribuyen en el 96% de las afiliaciones de diferentes instituciones y el 4% con afiliaciones iguales (Figura 5.4.5).



Figura 5.4.5. Distribución de la colaboración en el área de conocimiento

Fuente: Datos propios de los autores

El índice de autoría es de 2,8 autores por artículo para Scopus y 2,5 para WoS. La Figura 5.4.6 muestra que, entre las dos bases de datos, 149 artículos están firmados por 2 autores, seguidos de 99 artículos firmados por 3 autores.

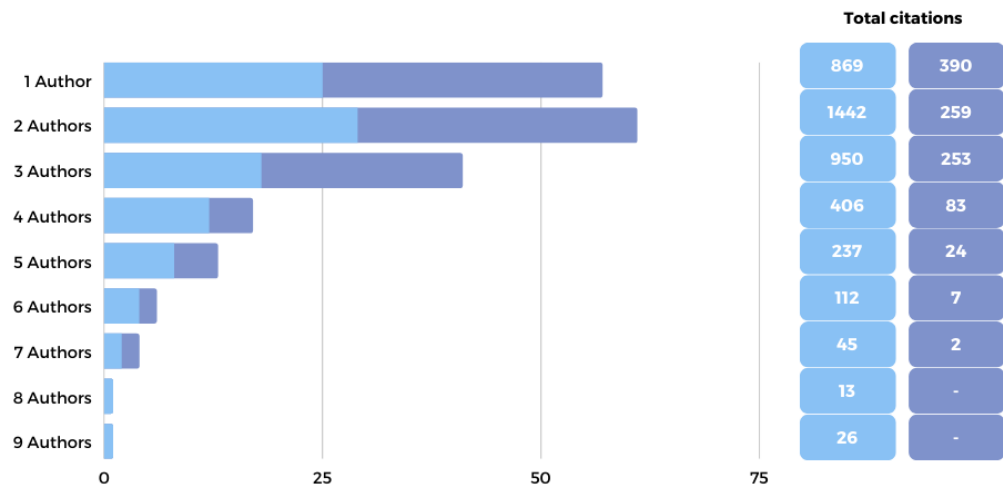
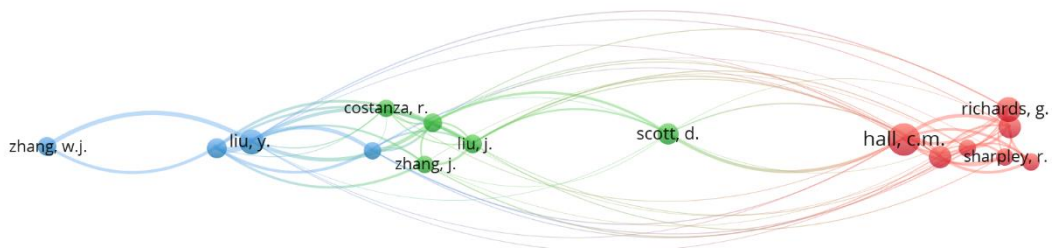


Figura 5.4.6. Distribución de artículos y citas por número de autores en Scopus y WoS

Fuente: Datos propios de los autores

El análisis de co-citación de los autores mostró que 25.847 autores fueron co-citados. Un total de 16 de estos autores alcanzaron el umbral de 30 o más citas, estableciendo cinco grupos de trabajo. El primer grupo fue liderado por Hall, quien desarrolló 12 enlaces con 99 citas, seguido por Liu, líder del grupo azul con 13 enlaces que generaron 61 citas, y finalmente Scott, con 9 enlaces y 42 citas dentro del grupo verde (Figura 5.4.7).



Grupo	Color	Principales autores	Número de autores	Líder
1	Rojo	Branwall, Butler, Getz, Hall, Richards, Sharpley, Wall	7	Hall
2	Verde	Costanza, Liu, Scott, Wang, Zhang	5	Scott
3	Azul	Li, Liu, Zhang, Zhang	4	Liu

Figura 5.4.7. Autor del análisis de co-citas (ACA) en Scopus

Fuente: Datos propios de los autores

5.4.5. Productividad por tipo de instituciones y país

La productividad por país de afiliación (Tabla 5.4.4) identificó a China como el país con mayor producción, con 91 autores, 187 autorías y 79 centros. Le siguió Rusia con 123 autores, 113 autorías y 52 centros. En cuanto a la acumulación de citas por país, el líder en Scopus fue Australia con 1210 citas, seguido de Estados Unidos (1178), y en WoS, Reino Unido lideró con 834 citas, seguido de Estados Unidos (665).

Tabla 5.4.4. Número de centros, autores y autorías por país de afiliación

R	Países	A	A	C	f Scopus	hi%	TC	h-Index	f WoS	hi%	TC	h-Index
1	China	191	187	79	178	16,79	917	15	37	7,92	231	6
2	Rusia	123	113	52	114	10,75	482	14	15	3,21	49	5
3	Corea del sur	82	80	47	10	0,94	12	3	72	15,42	45	2
4	Portugal	72	56	18	67	6,32	602	14	24	5,14	367	0
5	Estados Unidos	71	68	43	54	5,09	1178	20	29	6,21	665	16
6	España	68	63	25	44	4,15	777	11	33	7,07	364	9
7	México	57	50	22	27	2,55	71	4	36	7,71	145	6
8	Italia	50	46	21	41	3,87	435	11	27	5,78	118	6
9	Indonesia	44	43	15	44	4,15	91	7	1	0,21	2	1
10	Rumania	43	38	16	36	3,40	126	6	10	2,14	13	2

* R = ranking; C = centros; A = autores; As = autorías; hi% = frecuencia relativa; TC = número total de citas recibidas por artículos publicados; h-index = índice H.

La Figura 5.4.8 muestra los países con mayor producción de artículos, China (81), Rusia (56), Estados Unidos (44), España (27) y Portugal (21).

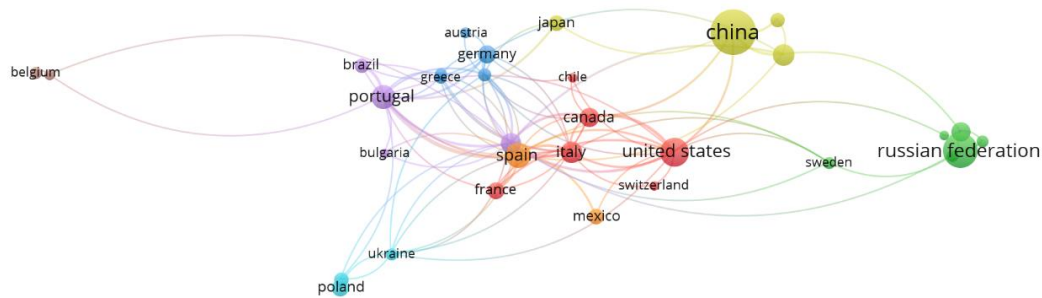


Figura 5.4.8. Distribución de artículos por país en Scopus y WoS

Fuente: Datos propios de los autores

La Tabla 5.4.5 muestra el ranking de las instituciones más productivas. Así lo lidera la *Chinese Academy of Sciences* (China), que acumula 23 autores y 25 afiliaciones en ambas bases de datos, seguida de la *Universidade dos Açores* (Portugal), que registra 13 autores y 13 autorías.

Tabla 5.4.510. Instituciones más productivas con autores y autorías

R	Institución	País	Tipo	Scopus ∪ WoS		Scopus		WoS	
				A	As	A	As	A	As
1	Chinese Academy of Sciences	China	Universidad	23	25	21	23	7	7
2	Universidade dos Açores	Portugal	Universidad	13	13	13	13	9	9
3	University of Extremadura	España	Universidad	12	12	9	9	3	3
4	University of Minho	Portugal	Universidad	9	14	9	14		
5	University of Algarve	Portugal	Universidad	5	12	5	12	3	4

* R = ranking; A = autores; As = autorías

La productividad por institución registra 644 centros de afiliación, siendo las universidades las que concentran la mayor proporción de afiliaciones con un 78% (505), seguidas de los

institutos con un 12% (78).

5.4.6. Revistas

El número total de artículos se han publicado en 340 revistas y, excluyendo duplicados en ambas bases de datos, se identificaron 285. Un total del 39% de las revistas publicaron un solo artículo sobre este tema. El Índice de Dispersión es de 1,90 artículos/revistas. La Figura 5.4.9 muestra las 4 principales áreas temáticas a las que están asociadas las revistas indexadas en WoS, siendo Ciencias Ambientales y Ecología la líder con 35 artículos, así como la Figura 5.4.10, que muestra las áreas de Scopus, siendo el área principal Ciencias Sociales con 125 artículos.

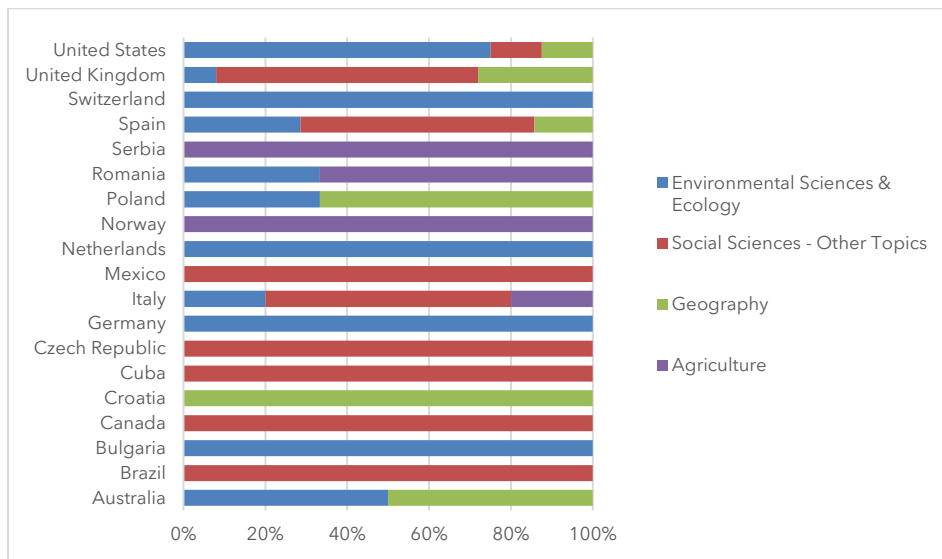


Figura 5.4.10. Distribución de revistas por área y país de publicación en WoS

Fuente: Datos propios de los autores

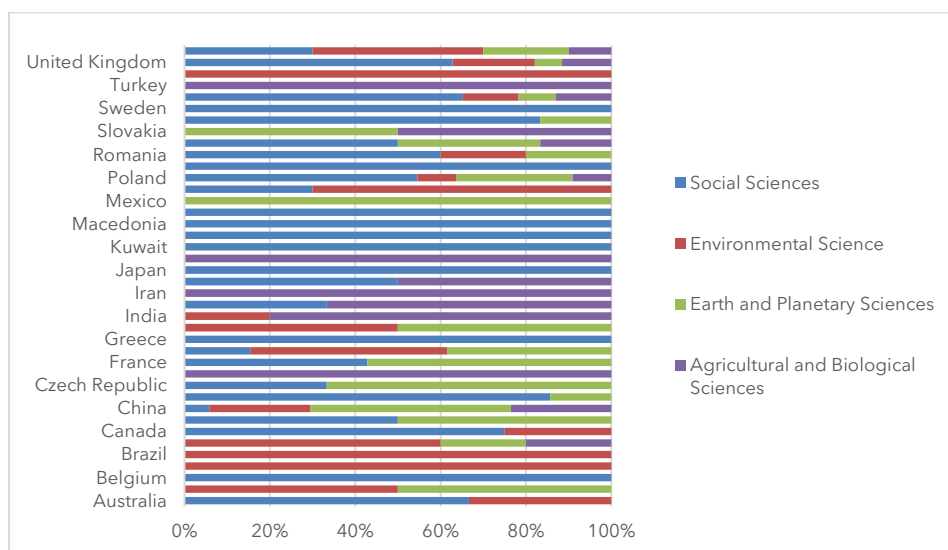


Figura 5.4.9. Distribución de revistas por área y país de publicación en Scopus

Fuente: Datos propios de los autores

Un total de 26% de las revistas fueron indexadas en cuartil 1, 20% en cuartil 2, 21% en cuartil 3 y 15% en cuartil 4. La indexación no estuvo disponible para el 18% de las revistas debido a dos factores: (a) porque la revista abandonó la base de datos, o (b) porque se agregó a la base de datos durante este año.

5.4.7. Palabras clave

En relación con las palabras clave utilizadas en este tipo de estudios (Figura 5.4.10), destacaron el desarrollo sostenible, el desarrollo turístico, la planificación regional, el desarrollo económico y el ecoturismo. Estos términos tuvieron una mayor presencia entre 2010 y 2012. Entre los términos más contemporáneos que surgieron a partir de 2014, se identificaron los recursos naturales, el patrimonio cultural, la sostenibilidad y los grupos de interés, mostrando cómo el proceso de desarrollo sostenible se ha vinculado a la protección, conservación y salvaguardia de los recursos naturales y culturales.

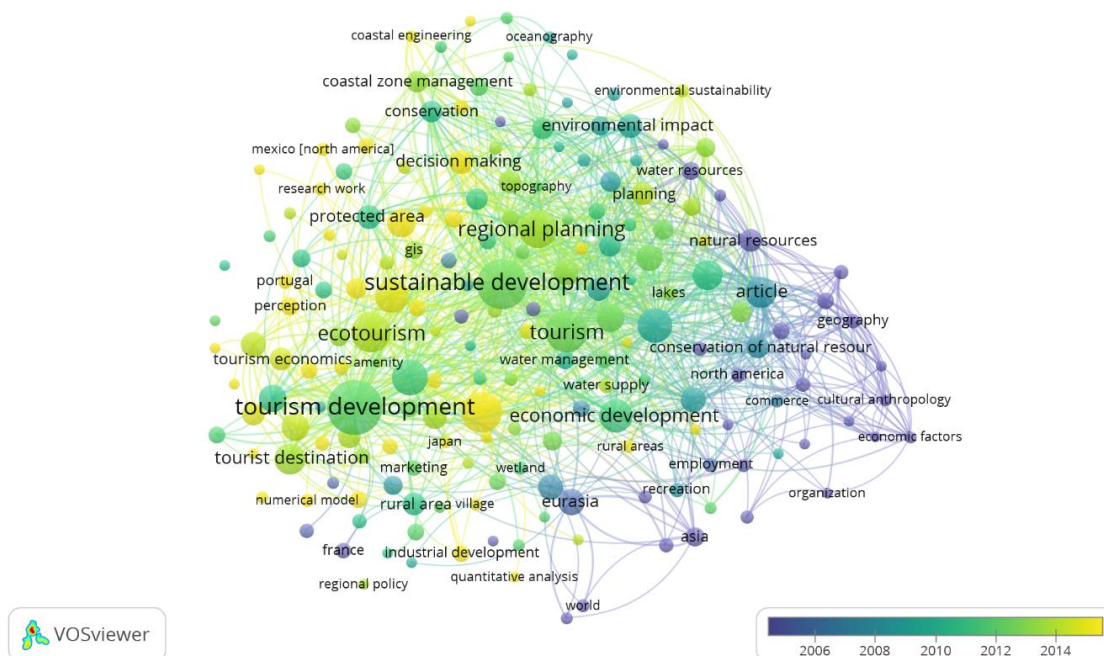


Figura 5.4.10. Palabras clave

Fuente: Datos propios de los autores

5.5. Resultados artículo 5: Community-Based Tourism in Ecuador: Community Ventures of the Provincial and Cantonal Networks

5.5.1. Emprendimientos comunitarios que conforman la Asamblea Nacional de la FEPTCE

La FEPTCE nace a partir de los postulados planteados en el evento "Gestión del Turismo Sostenible y Competitivo: Alianzas entre Estado" realizado en la ciudad de Otavalo, Ecuador, del 12 al 14 de septiembre de 2001 (Declaración de Otavalo, 2001). Donde destacan las propuestas de "promover en cada uno de los países y a nivel regional la institucionalización de una "red de turismo comunitario" que promueva los destinos

turísticos comunitarios, asegurando su autenticidad y sostenibilidad"; además de "institucionalizar y apoyar la ejecución del turismo comunitario en el marco de los derechos colectivos de los pueblos indígenas" (Maldonado, 2006, p. 71).

A partir de esto, en 2002, el Comité de Ecoturismo Comunitario Manduriacos, la Agencia Operadora Runa Tupari Cía, Ltd., el Instituto Ingapirca del Pueblo Cañari (IIPC), la Red Indígena de Comunidades del Alto Napo para la Convivencia Intercultural y el Ecoturismo (RICANCIE) y la Organización de los Pueblos Indígenas de Pastaza (OPIP) se organizan para el proceso fundacional de la FEPTCE, las cuales para ese momento desarrollan actividades turísticas registradas por el MINTUR, pero no bajo una denominación de turismo comunitario (Cabanilla & Garrido, 2018), de esta manera la FEPTCE inicia con cinco iniciativas participantes.

En los años siguientes, se propone un proceso participativo dentro del Ecuador, del cual la FEPTCE formó parte, con el propósito de construir PLANDETUR para el año 2020, dentro del cual se sustente que los actores involucrados directamente con el turismo son los sectores privado, comunitario y público (Ministerio de Turismo del Ecuador, 2007), registrando un total de 30 iniciativas bajo el formulario CTC (Bohórquez, 2017; Ministerio de Turismo del Ecuador, 2007)

El turismo comunitario continúa su posicionamiento a nivel país y para el 2010, Yuctor (2011) presenta un análisis de la oferta de turismo comunitario de la FEPTCE de las cinco organizaciones regionales, detallando un total de 117 iniciativas, sin especificar aquellas que son reconocidas como CTC.

Finalmente, en un análisis de fuentes secundarias tanto físicas como digitales, se obtiene una lista refinada para 2020 de 121 iniciativas de turismo comunitario (Tabla 5.5.1), de las cuales solo 83 están activas, las cuales fueron contrastadas con datos oficiales del CTC del Ministerio de Turismo del Ecuador (2020). La Figura 5.5.1 muestra la distribución de las iniciativas dentro del territorio continental.

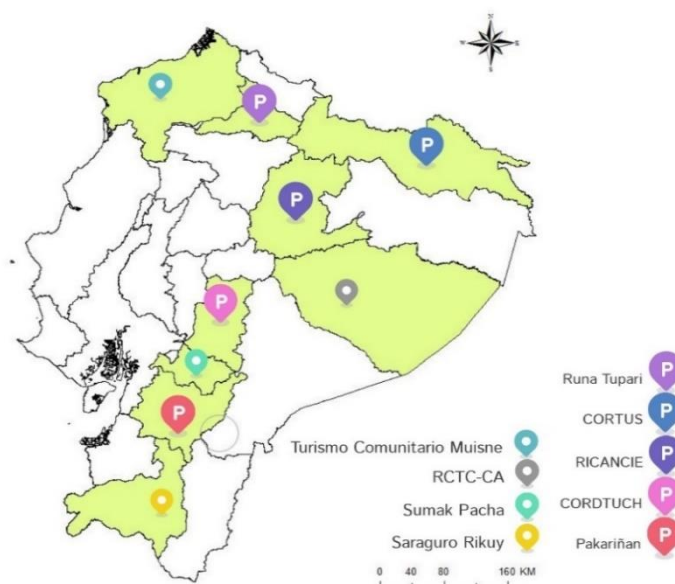


Figura 5.5.1. Distribución geográfica de las redes provinciales/cantoniales de la FEPTCE

Fuente: Datos propios de los autores

Tabla 5.5.1. Empresas comunitarias reconocidas por la FEPTCE en el año 2020

Red Regional	Red Provincial o Cantonal	Provincia	Nombre del emprendimiento	Oferta turística	Estado	Registro CTC
Red de Turismo Comunitario del Litoral "Spondylus"	SA	Esmeraldas	1. San Miguel	AAG	Activo	Si
	Turismo Comunitario Muisne	Esmeraldas	2. Asociación de Turismo Bellavista	AAG	Activo	
			3. Asociación de Mujeres Usuarias del Manglar "La Florida"	AAG	Activo	
			4. Guerreras de Galera	AAG	Activo	
			5. Asociación Caimito Sustentable	AAG	Activo	
			6. Asociación de Mujeres "Estero de Plátano"	AAG	Activo	
			7. Asociación de Mujeres del Recinto Bunche	N/A	Inactivo	
			8. Grupo Comunitario Mompiche	N/A	Inactivo	
			9. Organización Las Manchas	N/A	Inactivo	
			10. Organización Bilsa el Uñate	N/A	Inactivo	
			11. Centro Martín Pescador	AL	Activo	
			SA	Manabí	12. Agua Blanca	AAG
	13. El sombrero	N/A			Inactivo	
	14. Las Tunas	N/A			Inactivo	
	15. Salango	AAGT			Activo	
	16. Isla Corazón	AG			Activo	
	SA	Santa Elena	17. Comuna San Pedro	AL	Activo	Si
			18. Valdivia	AL	Activo	Si
			19. Dos Mangas	AG	Activo	Si
			20. Sacachun	AL	Activo	Si
			21. Manglar Alto	N/A	Inactivo	
			22. Olón	AL	Activo	
Red de Turismo Comunitario Sierra Norte "Wiñay Pacha"	SA	Imbabura	23. San Clemente	AAG	Activo	
			24. Manduriacos	AAG	Activo	
	Runa Tupari	Imbabura	25. Junín	N/A	Inactivo	
			26. Comunidad Morochos	AJ	Activo	
			27. Comunidad Chilcapamba	AJ	Activo	

Red Regional	Red Provincial o Cantonal	Provincia	Nombre del emprendimiento	Oferta turística	Estado	Registro CTC	
			28. Comunidad La Calera	AJ	Activo		
			29. Comunidad Tunibamba	AJ	Activo		
			30. Comunidad Santa Barbara	AJ	Activo		
			31. Comunidad Nangulvi	AT	Activo		
			32. Comunidad Carabuela	AT	Activo		
			33. Comunidad El Rosal	AT	Activo		
			34. Comunidad Sacha pamba	AT	Activo		
			35. Comunidad Cuellaje	AT	Activo		
			36. Comunidad Magdalena Alto	AT	Activo		
			37. Comunidad Turuco	AT	Activo		
			38. comunidad Urcusiqui	AT	Activo		
			39. Comunidad La Victoria	AT	Activo		
			40. Comunidad Chontal	AT	Activo		
			41. Comunidad Mascarilla	AT	Activo		
	SA	Pichincha	42. Yunguilla	AAG	Activo	Si	
Red de Turismo Comunitario Sierra Centro "Kawsaymanta"	SA	Cotopaxi	43. Pastocalle	N/A	Inactivo		
			44. Org. Comunitaria de Desarrollo Turístico Lago Verde Quilotoa	AAG	Activo	Si	
			45. Pondoa	AA	Activo	Si	
		SA	Bolívar	46. Salinas	AAG	Activo	
		SA	Tungurahua	47. Pondoa	AAG	Activo	Si
	CORDTUCH	Chimborazo	48. Casa Cóndor	AAG	Activo		
			49. Razu Ñan	AAG	Activo		
			50. Calshi	AAG	Activo		
			51. Chuquipogio	AAG	Activo		
			52. Centro de Desarrollo Indígena (CEDEIN)	AG	Activo		
			53. Centro de Desarrollo Integral de Balda Lupaxi (CEDIBAL)	AG	Activo		
54. Quilla Pacari			AAG	Activo	Si		
55. Centro agroartesanal Nizag			AG	Activo			

Red Regional	Red Provincial o Cantonal	Provincia	Nombre del emprendimiento	Oferta turística	Estado	Registro CTC	
			56. Unión de campesinos indígenas San Juan (UCASAJ)	AAG	Activo		
			57. Sangay Lodge - Guarguallá	AAG	Activo		
			58. Sumak Kawsay - Palacio Real	AAG	Activo	Si	
Red de Turismo Comunitario Sierra Sur "Pakariñan"	Pakariñan	Cañar	59. Sisid e Ingapirca	AAG	Activo		
	Sumak Pacha		60. Kullayacta	AAG	Activo		
			61. Ventura	AA	Activo		
			62. Charón Ventanas	AA	Activo		
			63. Shayacrumi/La Carbonería	AA	Activo		
			64. Chuchucán	AAG	Activo		
			65. Zhuya	AG	Activo		
	Pakariñan	Azuay	66. Kushiwaira	AAG	Activo		
	SA		67. Principal	N/A	Inactivo		
	Saraguro Rikuy		Loja	68. Ilincho - Inty Wasi	AA	Activo	
				69. Ñamarin	AA	Activo	
				70. Gera – Taski Wasi	AL	Activo	
				71. Las Lagunas – Inka Wasi	AA	Activo	
				72. Oñakapak – Virgen de Agua Santa	AL	Activo	
73. Sabadel				N/A	Inactivo		
74. Chamental-La papaya				N/A	Inactivo		
Red de Turismo Comunitario Amazonía	SA	Napó	75. Oyacachi	AAG	Activo	Si	
	SA		76. Pacto Sumaco	AAG	Activo	Si	
	RICANCIE		77. Salazar Aitaka	N/A	Inactivo		
			78. Capirona	N/A	Inactivo		
			79. Waysa Yaku de Alukus	AAG	Activo		
			80. Takik Sacha	N/A	Inactivo		
			81. Chuva Urku	N/A	Inactivo		
			82. Limoncocha	AA	Activo		
			83. Machakuyaku	AAG	Activo		
			84. Galeras	N/A	Inactivo		
			85. Runa Wasi	AAG	Activo		
			86. Río Blanco	AAG	Activo		
			87. Wasila Talag	AAG	Activo		
			88. Sinchipura	AA	Activo	Si	

Red Regional	Red Provincial o Cantonal	Provincia	Nombre del emprendimiento	Oferta turística	Estado	Registro CTC	
	SA		89. Shiripuno	AA	Activo	Si	
	SA		90. Sinchi warmi	AAG	Activo	Si	
	SA	Pastaza	91. Valle Hermoso	N/A	Inactivo		
	SA		92. Pavacachi	N/A	Inactivo		
	Red de Centros Turísticos Comunitarios del cantón Arajuno			93. Akamkaw de San Virgilio	AA	Activo	
				94. Shuar Ikiam	N/A	Inactivo	
				95. Chunda Pakcha	N/A	Inactivo	
				96. Awsak Rumi	N/A	Inactivo	
				97. Ceploa	AA	Activo	
				98. Shiwa Kucha	N/A	Inactivo	
				99. Shikulín	N/A	Inactivo	
				100. San Vicente	N/A	Inactivo	
				101. Elena Andi de Oglan	N/A	Inactivo	
				102. Pituk Yacu	N/A	Inactivo	
	103. Suyu Pakcha		N/A	Inactivo			
	104. Santa Cecilia de Villano		N/A	Inactivo			
	105. Pantiin Shiram		N/A	Inactivo			
	SA		Orellana	106. Comuna Kichwa Sani Isla	AL	Activo	
				107. Ishpingo Pakcha	AAG	Activo	
				108. Sacha Ñampi	AAG	Activo	Si
				109. Tambo Caspi Lodge	AAG	Activo	
110. Yaku Warmi				N/A	Inactivo		
SA	Zamora Chinchipe		111. Tutupali	N/A	Inactivo		
Pakariñan			112. Shaime	N/A	Inactivo		
SA			113. Comunidad Intercultural San Vicente de Caney	AL	Activo		
CORTUS		Sucumbíos	114. Aguas negras	N/A	Inactivo		
			115. Atari	N/A	Inactivo		
			116. El Cedro	N/A	Inactivo		
			117. Limoncocha	N/A	Inactivo		
			118. San Pablo de Katetsiyá	N/A	Inactivo		
			119. Siekoya Remolino	AA	Activo		
			120. Shayari	AA	Activo	Si	
SA			121. Sacha Warmi	AG	Activo		

De las 83 iniciativas identificadas como activas, sólo el 22% (18) se clasifican como iniciativas consolidadas, ya que están legalmente constituidas y cuentan con todos los requisitos y permisos correspondientes para ser registradas CTC (Tabla 26); el resto de las iniciativas se establecen en el proceso de consolidación o como nuevas iniciativas según los tipos de emprendimientos turísticos creados por (Ochoa, 2009).

En este punto, es necesario aclarar que según cifras del Catastro Turístico Nacional de Establecimiento del MINTUR (2020), a nivel país, existen un total de 39 CTC, distribuidos en 14 de las 23 provincias del territorio continental, de las cuales el 28% están vinculadas a la FEPTCE.

5.5.2. Organizaciones provinciales/cantonaes de turismo comunitario que conforman la FEPTCE

Según Cabanilla & Garrido (2018) existen 16 redes y operadores de turismo comunitario en el país, de los cuales nueve (56,25%) forman parte de la FEPTCE, mientras que siete (43,75%) se establecen como independientes (Figura 33).

5.5.3. Redes Provinciales/Cantonaes de la FEPTCE

5.5.3.1. Turismo Comunitario Muisne

La Fundación de Defensa Ecológica (FUNDECOL) está ubicada en el sur de la provincia de Esmeraldas, en el cantón Muisne. Se constituye con el propósito de generar medidas para la protección de los manglares de la provincia (FUNDECOL, s. f.), que presentan constantes amenazas de deforestación indiscriminada por actividades extractivas como la industria camaronera (Federación Plurinacional de Turismo Comunitario del Ecuador, 2020), así como por el turismo de sol y playa que ha modificado gradualmente los perfiles costeros para ampliar la extensión de playas para turistas (Cabanilla, 2016). Estas acciones amenazaron los territorios ancestrales de grupos humanos conformados por miembros del pueblo chachi, afroecuatoriano y mestizo (Federación Plurinacional de Turismo Comunitario del Ecuador, 2020).

De esta manera, FUNDECOL junto con la acción de organizaciones como C-CONDEM, FUEMBOTH-M (Cabanilla, 2016) y los usuarios tradicionales de manglar han comenzado con el desarrollo del turismo comunitario como una actividad capaz de contribuir a sensibilizar a la población en general sobre la defensa de los manglares (FUNDECOL, s. f.).

Este tipo de turismo comenzó en 1989 y se estableció en 1992 (FEPTCE, 2007), con la participación de familias de las localidades de Bilsa, Las Manchas, Mompiche, Daule y Bolívar, que se organizan en diversas iniciativas comunitarias enfocadas en el uso sostenible de sus territorios (Barreto, 2016; Cabanilla, 2016). Cabe señalar que, después de una revisión exhaustiva de la documentación, se observó que esta red surgió con el nombre de FUNDECOL y algún tiempo después pasó a llamarse *Muisne Community Tourism*—FUNDECOL, para ser conocida actualmente solo como *Muisne Community Tourism*.

La Reserva Ecológica Mache Chindul y el Refugio de Vida Silvestre Muisne del Estuario Manglares se encuentran dentro del área de influencia de los emprendimientos asociados a la red, espacios dominados por actividades ecoturísticas. Estos emprendimientos han

recibido el apoyo de varias ONG a nivel internacional desde la década de 1990, pero como indica Cabanilla (2016) los emprendimientos asociados a lo que originalmente fue FUNDECOL muestran una ausencia de servicios básicos adecuados, problemas de seguridad e instalaciones precarias que impiden la consolidación de esta oferta turística, razón por la cual no han podido formar parte del Catastro Nacional de Establecimiento Turístico del MINTUR.

Actualmente, esta red puso en marcha un proceso de fortalecimiento organizacional con el fin de fortalecer las bases comunitarias en la zona y así asegurar que el viajero pueda disfrutar de una experiencia única, que no puede ser superada por ningún operador turístico (Muisne Turismo, 2020). En 2009, se creó en la ciudad de Quito la empresa Martín Pescador: Centro de Comercialización de Productos y Revalorización de la Cultura del Ecosistema manglar, con el propósito de acercar productos de manglar que se extraen con medidas de protección y calidad a otras personas, mediante el cual es posible transmitir "la lucha por la recuperación, conservación y defensa del ecosistema de manglar que es patrimonio de todos los ecuatorianos" (Cabanilla, 2016; Martín Pescador, s. f.).

5.5.3.2. Runa Tupari

La articulación de las comunidades de la provincia de Imbabura surgió como una forma de reivindicación de derechos y como respuesta contra los abusos y la sobreexplotación del trabajo que la población mestiza realizaba sobre la población indígena (Cárdenas & Chachalo, 2009). Una de las primeras acciones que marcó el cambio fue la constitución de la Unión de Organizaciones Campesinas e Indígenas de Cotacachi (UNORCAC) en 1980, una organización de segundo grado que agrupa a 46 comunidades y varias organizaciones campesinas e indígenas, sin fines de lucro (Vizcaino, 2009).

En los años siguientes, UNORCAC trabajó en diferentes áreas para el desarrollo de las comunidades, entre ellas la actividad turística, para lo cual se formuló un proyecto turístico que recibió el apoyo técnico y financiero de la ONG holandesa Agritierra; además de la formación y promoción del proyecto por parte del INIAP, CODESARROLLO y la ONG italiana CODEP (Salas, 2012).

Con base en estos antecedentes para 2001, la decisión fue crear el Operador de Turismo Comunitario Runa Tupari, bajo la alianza de cinco socios: UNORCAC y cuatro comunidades indígenas del cantón Cotacachi (Morochos y Chilcapamba, que fueron los primeros en participar, seguidos por Tunibamba y La Calera) (Cárdenas & Chachalo, 2009); concebida como una sociedad de responsabilidad limitada capaz de gestionar el proyecto turístico que UNORCAC había iniciado, además de ofrecer y promover paquetes turísticos que incluyen emprendimientos turísticos comunitarios de proveedores locales (Cárdenas & Chachalo, 2009; Vizcaino, 2009).

El nombre de este operador traducido del kichwa significa "Encuentro de pueblos indígenas", que se constituye como una organización subsidiaria de la FEPTCE. El operador basa su gestión empresarial en elementos comunitarios, con reglas de participación claras que minimizan los riesgos y contribuyen a la equidad en la distribución del ingreso (Cárdenas & Chachalo, 2009). Cabe señalar que, todas las ganancias del operador se reinvierten en las comunidades participantes a través de la gestión de consejos o UNORCAC (Runa Tupari, 2019). Todo ello convierte la actividad turística local en una acción mucho más humana, que refuerza el proceso de encuentro cultural bidireccional,

hecho que, por un lado, permite a los huéspedes vivir en interculturalidad, y por otro, conocer otras formas de entender el mundo (FEPTCE, 2007; Runa Tupari, 2019)

La operadora ha sido reconocida con varios premios, entre ellos el Reconocimiento al Mérito por parte del Ministerio de Turismo del Ecuador (2008) y el Sello de Calidad PACHAMAMA (2012) (Runa Tupari, 2019). En cuanto a la gama de productos, es amplia y variada, lo que permite a los turistas conocer la zona de Imbabura, así como conectarla con diferentes zonas del altiplano norteño, además de las otras regiones del país.

La oferta de los emprendimientos también incluye programas de voluntariado enfocados en áreas de educación, conservación, microempresas, comercio justo, entre otros. Se ofrecen dos opciones de estancias: larga estancia (mínimo de 15 a 45 días) dirigida a grupos reducidos o particulares, las cuales están diseñadas de acuerdo a la experiencia profesional, interés y demanda de las organizaciones que conforman la parte contraria; o estancias cortas (mínimo de dos días) para grupos más grandes, que se centran en el trabajo comunitario junto con toda la comunidad, por ejemplo, se aprovecha una minga o las capacidades profesionales del grupo para resolver un problema que enfrentan las comunidades (Runa Tupari, 2019).

La oferta turística de los paquetes promovidos por Runa Tupari es desarrollada por la mayoría de las comunidades a través de un sistema de rotación para la recepción de visitantes. Dependiendo de la temporada, puede ser ofrecido por cualquier comunidad, ya que la prestación de servicios se enfoca en brindar una visión auténtica de la vida cotidiana de las familias indígenas, para evitar ofrecer un espectáculo de culturas escenificadas y estereotipadas.

5.5.3.3. CORDTUCH

Con una historia de 13 años, comenzó en 1998 bajo el nombre de Organización de Turismo Comunitario de Chimborazo (ORTUCH). En 2012 cambió a Chimborazo Organización de Desarrollo Comunitario y Turismo, y finalmente, en 2016 se consolidó bajo el nombre de Corporación para el Desarrollo Turístico Comunitario de Chimborazo (CORDTUCH). Además de esto, el operador turístico Puruha Razurku Cia., Ltd. fue creado en 2006 (CORDTUCH, 2019).

Esta red se destaca por mantener una gama de productos vinculados a la Reserva de Producción de Fauna Chimborazo, que alberga la montaña nevada más alta del Ecuador y el punto de la tierra más cercano al sol. De ella surgen once iniciativas tanto de organizaciones campesinas como indígenas, distribuidas en cinco cantones de la provincia de Chimborazo: Riobamba (4), Guano (3), Colta (2), Guamote (1) y Alausí (1).

El trabajo generado por la organización y emprendimientos comunitarios beneficia a aproximadamente 1700 familias, al contribuir al mejoramiento de las condiciones de vida; Al mismo tiempo, trabaja para reivindicar a los kichwa como nacionalidad y a los puruhá como pueblo, para lo cual han incorporado estrategias para la recuperación de elementos del patrimonio cultural y la vida cotidiana de las comunidades (CORDTUCH, 2018, 2019; Sagba, 2017). La organización agrupa sus productos turísticos en cinco líneas, de las cuales se derivan alrededor de 22 actividades turísticas.

La variada oferta turística de los emprendimientos de la organización se comercializa a través de Puruha Razurku Cia., Ltd., a través de tres paquetes turísticos locales (Puruha

living, Puruha biking, Puruha trekking) y uno interprovincial que pertenece al Sierra Centro Tour, que une los emprendimientos de las provincias de Chimborazo con los emprendimientos de Salinas de Guaranda, ubicada en la provincia de Bolívar.

Además, se pueden realizar actividades de voluntariado dentro de las comunidades Sumak Kawsay, Nizag y Casa Cóndor. Dentro de estas experiencias se logran beneficios duales, por un lado, los beneficios académicos y sociales del desarrollo de la investigación sobre temas culturales y agrícolas y forestales; por otro lado, beneficios económicos y laborales gracias a la obtención de asistencia para operaciones turísticas y microempresas comunitarias (Sagba, 2017).

5.5.3.4. Pakariñan

La Red de Turismo Comunitario Austro Pakariñan, que traducido de kichwa significa Camino del Amanecer, surgió en septiembre de 2005. Esta red a su vez agrupa dos redes de segundo grado: Red de Turismo Comunitario del Pueblo Kañari Sumak Pacha y la Red Saraguro Ricuy, además de agrupar otras 32 organizaciones comunitarias y emprendimientos de economía solidaria relacionados con actividades de turismo comunitario dentro de las provincias de Cañar, Azuay, Zamora Chinchipe y Loja (Diario La Nación, 2018; Sarmiento, 2012). Esta red se centra en promover un uso responsable y sostenible de los recursos, evitando atentar contra la vida y el equilibrio del medio ambiente (Pakariñan, 2016).

Con el fin de facilitar el proceso de intercambio y minimizar la presencia de intermediarios dentro de la cadena de comercialización de sus organizaciones subsidiarias, se crean dos empresas de marketing: el operador de turismo experiencial *Pakariñan Expeditions* y *Maki Fairtrade*. El primero comercializa experiencias enfocadas a la transmisión de la esencia de los cuatro grupos vinculados para el turismo comunitario, junto con una amplia gama de conocimientos ancestrales. En esta última, se facilita el intercambio de productos elaborados con diferente artesanía tradicional del patrimonio cultural inmaterial y material de diversos pueblos del Ecuador

5.5.3.5. Sumak Pacha

La Red de Turismo Comunitario del pueblo Kañari Sumak Pacha, ubicada en el cantón Cañar, se constituyó en 2011 con seis comunidades del pueblo Kañari (Arévalo & Romero, 2018; Discover Ecuador, 2018; Pomavilla, 2016). La oferta turística se basa en la riqueza natural y cultural de la provincia, motivando principalmente la descentralización del Complejo Arqueológico de Ingapirca, hacia los diferentes cantones que lo rodean con el fin de apreciar los diferentes atractivos, costumbres, paisajes y tradiciones que tiene cada espacio (Diario El Comercio, 2010; Discover Ecuador, 2018), y en base a esto, cada comunidad organiza sus productos turísticos con diferentes enfoques, para atraer visitantes locales, nacionales e internacionales. Para 2018, todas las comunidades de esta red estaban registradas como CTCs, pero actualmente ninguna de ellas ha renovado su registro dentro del Catastro Turístico Nacional de Establecimiento del MINTUR (2020).

5.5.3.6. Saraguro Rikuy

Es una filial de la FEPTCE en el sur del país, que se encarga de promover la perspectiva de sostenibilidad en el turismo comunitario en el cantón Saraguro, provincia de Loja. Esta

organización toma esos elementos de la identidad y territorio del pueblo Saraguro como elementos de trabajo, para desarrollar paquetes turísticos de corta y larga estadía dentro de las comunidades con emprendimientos asociados a la red (Saraurku, 2020). El operador turístico Saraurku se constituye dentro de la red, promueve los emprendimientos de las comunidades Ñamarín, Oñakapak, Gera, Ilincho y Lagunas (GAD Municipal Intercultural de Saraguro, 2020; Saraurku, 2020), que se distribuyen en un radio de 25 km desde la cabecera cantonal de Saraguro (FEPTCE, 2020).

La organización ofrece servicios de comida, guía y alojamiento dentro del *Achik Wasi Community Hostel*. En cuanto a los paquetes turísticos, el operador proporciona una interfaz de reserva que permite diseñar el paquete turístico a la medida de cada cliente, destacando que la empresa basa todas sus experiencias en la responsabilidad social corporativa, bajo los criterios de convivencia e intercambio cultural.

5.5.3.7. RICANCIE

Nació en 1993, con el propósito de mejorar las condiciones de vida de alrededor de 200 familias kichwa asentadas en la zona de Alto Napo, apostando por el ecoturismo. Por un lado, eliminar el turismo agresivo que provoca erosión cultural en las comunidades de la zona, mientras que, por otro lado, busca restringir el avance devastador de las industrias minera, maderera y petrolera presentes en el territorio (Falconí & Ponce, 2004). Esta organización está conformada por diez comunidades: Capirona, Río Blanco, Runa Wasi, Chuva Urku, Wasila Talag, Machakuyaku, Pacto Sumaco, Sinchipura, Alukus y Limoncocha (RICANCIE, 2019); de esta manera, todo el trabajo que realiza la organización se centra en la defensa del territorio ancestral (recursos naturales y culturales) en el que se asientan.

Esta organización promueve tours dentro de la Amazonía, que salen de la ciudad de Quito y están enfocados en conocer la diversidad natural y cultural de la zona, a través de diferentes enfoques de comercialización y líneas de productos. Los tours tienen una duración mínima de 2 días y una duración máxima de 4 días en una sola comunidad e incluyen alojamiento, comidas e instalaciones y servicios de guía, así como numerosas actividades por la línea de productos. Hay que precisar que en caso de requerir visitas a varias comunidades durante la experiencia, esto dependerá de la organización de diferentes tipos de tours a los tradicionalmente comercializados.

Todas las comunidades ofrecen la oportunidad de realizar experiencias de turismo voluntario, mediante las cuales el visitante puede aprender sobre la vida indígena en una comunidad kichwa en la Amazonía ecuatoriana. Durante la visita, los voluntarios pueden colaborar en actividades familiares, proyectos de producción local, salud, educación, etc.; así como aportar sus conocimientos para fortalecer el turismo comunitario. Esta línea de productos se ofrece a grupos de todas las edades, que pueden ser estudiantes de secundaria o universitarios, grupos religiosos, clubes de servicio comunitario e individuos.

5.5.3.8. CORTUS

La Corporación de Turismo Comunitario Sucumbíos, agrupa a las comunidades de Shayari, Limoncocha, Siekoya Remolino, San Pablo de Katetsiyayá, Aguas Negras y Atari (Fondo para el logro de los Objetivos de Desarrollo del Milenio, s. f.). La organización busca lograr las condiciones socioeconómicas requeridas para una vida equitativa para las

comunidades; además de trabajar por la valoración y conservación del patrimonio ambiental y cultural de las diferentes nacionalidades indígenas existentes en las comunidades (Fondo Ítalo-Ecuatoriano para el Desarrollo Sostenible, 2017). Debe especificarse que la población asociada a los emprendimientos se identifica como parte del 60% de la Nacionalidad Kichwa, el 34% de la Nacionalidad Secoya (Siekopaii) y el 0,5% como miembros de la Nacionalidad Shuar; mientras que el 6% se define como mestizo y el 3,5% como parte de otras nacionalidades o pueblos [145].

Actualmente, de los siete emprendimientos asociados a CORTUS, solo dos de ellos están activos, que son Siekoya Remolino y Shayari. Este último está clasificado como emprendimiento consolidado debido a contar con el registro CTC por parte del MINTUR para el año 2020.

5.5.3.9. Red de Centros Turísticos Comunitarios del Cantón Arajuno (RCTC-CA)

Comienza en 2007, con seis iniciativas identificadas como Operaciones de Turismo Comunitario (OTC), a las que se sumarán siete comunidades más en el año siguiente. Todos estos emprendimientos han sido clasificados en el proceso de desarrollo y consolidación de la oferta turística comunitaria, dando un total aproximado de 3660 beneficiarios directos (Reyes & Ortega, 2013). Así, la red está conformada por dos iniciativas de comunidades de la nacionalidad Shuar y 11 de la nacionalidad Kichwa, de las cuales seis fueron reconocidas como legales de sus centros de turismo comunitario por la FEPTCE para 2010 (PROCASUR, 2013).

Cabe destacar que el 40% del Parque Nacional Yasuní se encuentra dentro del cantón Arajuno, ecosistema que ha dotado a este espacio de innumerables atractivos naturales y culturales, convirtiéndolo en un paraíso en su máxima expresión. Los emprendimientos asociados a esta red muestran la convivencia con las nacionalidades Kichwa y Shuar (GAD Municipal Intercultural y Plurinacional cantón Arajuno, 2012), que buscan mejorar el nivel de vida cultural, económico y espiritual de la población a través del intercambio de cosmovisiones de estas nacionalidades (Yáñez, 2013).

Entre las estrategias utilizadas por el RCTC-CA para difundir los emprendimientos, existe un vínculo con la Ruta Turística de Yachak, aunque los efectos logrados no han sido los esperados por la red (Yáñez, 2013).

Luego de analizar todas las redes provinciales y cantonales vinculadas a la FEPTCE, se procede a examinar la oferta turística de los emprendimientos: el 16% de estos se enfocan en brindar un solo servicio, estableciendo que el 10% se dedican a comidas principalmente dentro de la región costera; mientras que el 6% solo se dedica a alojamientos, que corresponden a emprendimientos asociados a Runa Tupari.

Por otro lado, el 71% de las empresas presta diversos servicios dentro de su oferta, el 45% ofrece una combinación de comidas, alojamiento y un servicio de guía; seguido por el 17% que ofrece comidas y alojamiento; El 8% proporciona comidas y un servicio de guía y solo una empresa ofrece todos los servicios, incluidas comidas, alojamiento, servicios de guía y transporte. Finalmente, 11 (13%) empresas que ofrecen exclusivamente actividades turísticas están incluidas en los paquetes organizados por el operador Runa Tupari (GAD Municipal Intercultural y Plurinacional cantón Arajuno, 2012; PROCASUR, 2013; Reyes & Ortega, 2013; Yáñez, 2013)

5.6. Resultados artículo 6: Strengthening of Community Tourism Enterprises as a Means of Sustainable Development in Rural Areas: A Case Study of Community Tourism Development in Chimborazo

5.6.1. Visión general del turismo comunitario vinculado a CORDTUCH

5.6.1.1. Dimensión social

La estructura organizativa mantiene a las asambleas comunitarias como máxima autoridad de toma de decisiones, consolidando así una relación horizontal de carácter participativo y consensuado y no jerárquico, en la que el consenso es esencial para la toma de decisiones que generen el mayor beneficio común (Miranda-Salazar et al., 2021; Piray et al., 2009). La Figura 5.6.1 muestra la representación del tiempo (espiral) y los elementos que componen la vida comunitaria, así como la relación entre ellos. Esta visión y gráfico se construyó en base a las contribuciones de los líderes de la comunidad.

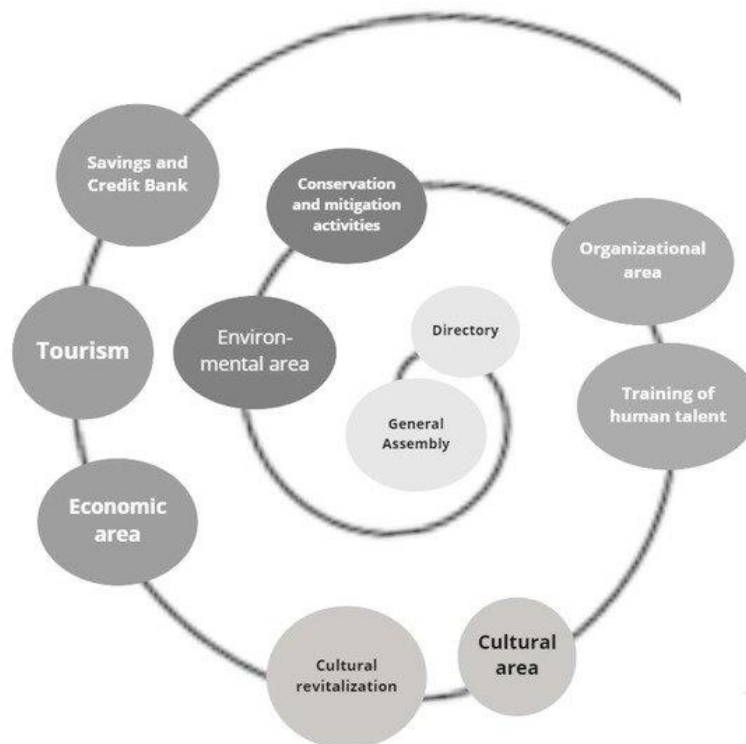


Figura 5.6.1. Representación de la vida comunitaria (espacio-tiempo)

Fuente: Datos propios de los autores

Es necesario precisar que los líderes comunitarios afirman que el tiempo dentro de la cosmovisión andina no es algo lineal; corresponde a una espiral en la que se acumulan elementos (memoria y raíz), que son la dinámica de la comunidad. A partir de esta lógica de movimiento, las comunidades organizan el trabajo dentro de los territorios. De esta manera, todo en la dimensión social gira en torno a las decisiones de la asamblea general (integrando a todos los miembros de la comunidad), que es la máxima autoridad, y las decisiones tomadas por este órgano son ejecutadas por la junta directiva de cada CTO, expresando una participación colectiva. El aspecto ambiental se toma como la máxima expresión de la relación hombre-naturaleza de respeto mutuo. En la dimensión

organizacional, se respeta la forma de trabajo colectivo en cada CTO. En el ámbito cultural, la memoria colectiva se refleja transversalmente desde la conservación del patrimonio cultural material y la salvaguarda del patrimonio inmaterial para finalmente articular las tres dimensiones anteriores en el uso económico que los espacios pueden lograr a través del producto CT comercializado por CTOs.

Cabe destacar que dentro de la organización se fomenta la participación de mujeres y jóvenes, con el propósito de consolidar una relación de género y generacional (Piray et al., 2009) que se ha ido consolidando a lo largo de los 15 años de existencia de la organización. Las mujeres han asumido un papel más destacado, logrando integrar espacios importantes de las diversas juntas directivas de la organización, fomentando así la integración de estos grupos, que han sido descuidados en los procesos productivos de la actividad turística. Actualmente, los destinos muestran procesos de equidad social con una clara participación de las mujeres, donde al menos el 25% de los servicios son ejecutados por mujeres, además de contar con al menos una mujer dentro de las directivas comunitarias. También hay evidencia de un aumento del 10% en los procesos de formación académica para estudios superiores y del 50% en los procesos de certificación para guías locales, en la medida de la accesibilidad de las nuevas tecnologías que han proporcionado.

5.6.1.2. Dimensión medioambiental

El CORDTUCH, como se mencionó anteriormente, fue creado con el objetivo de proteger los espacios naturales de la Reserva de Producción de Fauna Chimborazo (RPFCH), luego de varios procesos de insurgencia para la reivindicación de los derechos colectivos sobre sus espacios ancestrales. Esta organización se incorporó como un agente activo dentro de los programas de manejo de RPFCH vinculados al manejo de la vida silvestre, la protección de los recursos naturales y el turismo (Equator Initiative, 2020).

A partir de esta conexión, se ha trabajado para reducir y prevenir los problemas identificados en la Tabla 5.6.1, que se construyó a partir de la explicación general de los principales problemas del territorio identificados por el Ministerio de Medio Ambiente, Agua y Transición Ecológica. Después de eso, estos fueron priorizados por los grupos en función de la experiencia y el conocimiento de las áreas.

Tabla 5.6.1. Análisis inicial de los problemas ambientales de las Organizaciones de Turismo Comunitario (OTC) en el año 2010.

Componente	Problemática	Centro agroartesanal Nizag	CEDEIN	CEDIBAL	Sangay Lodge - Guaraguallá	Calshi	Chuquipogio	Razu Ñan	Casa Cóndor	UCASAJ	Sumak Kawsay - Palacio Real	Quilla Pacari
Suelo	Erosión suelo			x		x	x	x	x			
	Erosión por sobrepastoreo	x										
	Avance de la frontera agrícola	x					x	x	x			
	Contaminación de suelos por basura		x							x		
	Perdida de la cobertura vegetal en los páramos		x									
	Contaminación de páramos					x	x	x	x			
	Contaminación de terrenos familiares					x	x	x	x	x	x	
	Explotación minera									x		
	Degradación de los terrenos cultivados											x
Agua	Contaminación del río	x										
	Ojos de agua desprotegidos				x							
	Microcuencas desprotegidas				x	x		x				
Aire	Polución generada por la descomposición de basura	x									x	x
	Polución por emanación de gases por el tránsito de transporte terrestres y pesado			x						x		
Flora	Perdida de la vegetación nativa	x		x								
	Monocultivo de eucaliptos	x				x		x		x		
	Monocultivo de pino		x		x	x		x		x		
	Perdida de la vegetación nativa											
	Tala de bosque nativos					x					x	x
	Quema de pajonal						x					
	Perdida de pajonales								x			
Reforestación con pinos y eucalipto										x	x	
Fauna	Desplazamiento de fauna silvestre a zonas aledañas	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x
	Proliferación de animales domésticos y enfermos									x		
	Disminución de la avifauna									x		

Si guiendo el proceso de identificación de los problemas ambientales en los OTCs, se ha trabajado para implementar medidas de mitigación y prevención, entre las que destacan las siguientes:

- Forestación y reforestación: acción implementada en los 11 OTCs. Corresponde a la implementación de pequeños viveros forestales de especies nativas, trasplantados a áreas erosionadas y deforestadas e incluso a parcelas familiares para ser utilizadas como cercas vivas para la protección de cultivos. Esta actividad también ha generado ingresos extra por la comercialización de especies.
- Manejo de páramo, áreas naturales y microcuencas: implementación de estrategias para el manejo del páramo como fuente de agua y reducción de la carga ganadera correspondiente al ganado bovino y ovino, que fue reemplazado por camélidos (llama y alpaca). También es responsable de formular regulaciones para controlar la quema de pastizales y el cercado de las fuentes de agua. Estas acciones se implementaron en Guarguallá, UCASAJ, Casa Cóndor, CEDEIN y Chuquipogio, que son todas áreas de influencia del Parque Nacional Sangay y RPFCH.
- Recuperación de fuentes de agua: Esto está vinculado a la recuperación de hectáreas de ecosistemas de páramo de cojín y pastizal, que se establecen como fuentes de reservas de agua, para lo cual se ha trabajado con la inserción de camélidos y la declaración de áreas comunales de conservación.
- Producción orgánica: incorporación de prácticas ancestrales para fortalecer la agricultura, permitiendo la generación de huertos agroecológicos, principalmente en UCASAJ, CEDEIN, Balda Lupaxi, Casa Cóndor y Razu Ñan, actividad que actualmente está vinculada a la oferta turística de las comunidades.
- Gestión de residuos: implementación de procesos de reciclaje y compostaje para la obtención de fertilizante orgánico, en los que se ha involucrado a la población local, especialmente a los niños de Razu Ñan y Balda Lupaxi. Esta acción ha permitido mejorar el estado del paisaje cultural.

Los procesos de identificación de impactos ambientales han permitido la articulación de procesos de educación ambiental, pero en el futuro, despiertan la necesidad de estudiar la relación entre cambio climático y CT, principalmente en las comunidades que aparecen como protectoras de zonas ancestrales.

5.6.1.3. Dimensión organizativa

En relación con el sistema administrativo, CORDTUCH establece una junta directiva compuesta por cinco miembros, que son presidente y vicepresidente, junto con los secretarios de marketing, finanzas y comunicaciones (Gómez, 2021) (Figura 5.6.2).

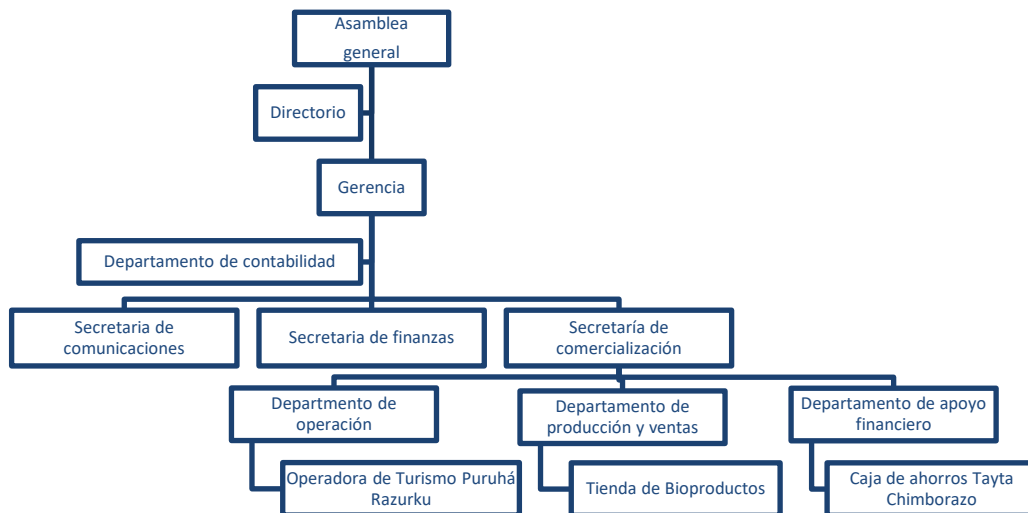


Figura 5.6.2. Organigrama estructural CORDTUCH

Fuente: Miranda-Salazar et al. (2021)

El área más grande es la secretaría de marketing, compuesta por:

- Operadora de Turismo Puruhá Razurku: Creada en 2006, el propósito de esta empresa es la comercialización de productos turísticos generados por los 11 OTC (Gómez, 2021). El primer paquete que se vendió tuvo un costo de USD 70 y dejó una utilidad neta de USD 15; el resto fue entregado a la comunidad que acogió al turista (CORDTUCH, 2019). Dentro de la estructura de trabajo, está compuesta por cuatro empleados (Miranda-Salazar et al., 2021).
- Caja de Ahorros Tayta Chimborazo: Inició sus actividades en 2018, constituyéndose como entidad comunitaria sin fines de lucro (Gómez, 2021) que se encarga de contribuir a la gestión financiera de los fondos, subsidiarias y futuros emprendimientos de la organización. Está compuesto por dos empleados (Miranda-Salazar et al., 2021).
- Tienda de bioproductos: Creada en 2010, su propósito es contribuir a la cadena de comercialización de productos orgánicos y artesanales generados por las comunidades vinculadas a la organización (Alvarado, 2018; Gómez, 2021). Está adscrito al turoperador, aunque la actividad comercial está paralizada, ya que no está en funcionamiento.

La identificación de su estructura organizacional se ve fortalecida por las conexiones interinstitucionales. En este aspecto, se logró identificar la reactivación del Comité de Gestión Turística de la Provincia de Chimborazo en 2019. En esta etapa, solo participaron representantes del sector turístico público y privado en su reciente activación, la misma que fue creada en 2015 por la Ordenanza N° 13-2015-GADPCH, creando las condiciones adecuadas para integrar al sector turístico comunitario en la provincia en la figura organizativa de CORDTUCH.

Dentro de esta dimensión, también contribuimos a fortalecer las capacidades del talento humano vinculado a la organización, el cual se desarrolló durante el año 2020. Este proceso comenzó con una evaluación del desempeño laboral de todo el personal,

alcanzando los 119/215 puntos. Esta calificación muestra un nivel de desempeño que no es muy eficiente, debido a que hay puestos que asumen muchas funciones, o por el contrario, puestos con una sola función porque contribuyen voluntariamente a la gestión de la organización (Gómez, 2021).

A partir de esta evaluación ex ante, se consolidó un programa de capacitación para los 11 OTCs, conformado por 7 programas académicos organizados en 28 módulos. Cubren temas de turismo y bioseguridad, legislación turística, contabilidad, auditoría, impuestos, diseño, administración, operación y comercialización de productos turísticos. El programa aún no pudo implementarse debido a la Emergencia Sanitaria Nacional, elemento que impide los procesos de aglomeración, así como al hecho de que no se puede desarrollar virtualmente debido a la limitada cobertura digital de los territorios. Sin embargo, se definió toda la planificación de la ejecución, además de establecer un sistema de evaluación ex post enfocado en indicadores cualitativos y cuantitativos para cada programa académico, que retroalimentará a la corporación una vez que se implemente (Miranda-Salazar et al., 2021), pues la principal limitación para la implementación actual de este proceso de capacitación ha sido la falta de cobertura digital en todas las comunidades, una condición que perjudicaría a ciertas organizaciones.

5.6.1.4. Dimensión cultural

Dentro del componente cultural, la organización estableció un fuerte proceso de conservación y salvaguardia del patrimonio cultural basado en procesos de revitalización, en el que se logró la recreación de conocimientos ancestrales y know-how vinculados al idioma, la vestimenta, las técnicas artesanales y la tradición oral (Piray et al., 2009), permitiendo mantener vivo este patrimonio.

Otra acción fue la capacitación de 39 guías locales durante 2019 a través del curso Guía Local, apoyado por el Ministerio de Turismo de Ecuador e impartido por 12 profesores de la Facultad de Recursos Naturales y un profesor de la Facultad de Administración de Empresas vinculado a la Escuela Politécnica Superior de Chimborazo (ESPOCH). Recibieron capacitación vinculada a componentes de cultura, medio ambiente y gestión. Como parte de la formación cultural, recibieron elementos para fortalecer su identidad a partir de procesos de trabajo antropológico, además de construir conocimientos basados en la historia y el patrimonio cultural de la zona.

Posteriormente, se articuló un proceso para el registro de bienes corporales, tanto muebles como inmuebles, de cinco de los directores técnicos de la organización. Este proceso solo se consolidó con este pequeño grupo, ya que se llevó a cabo durante el proceso de Emergencia Sanitaria Nacional por COVID-19, evitando un desplazamiento total al territorio y limitándolo a los procesos de conexión digital disponibles. Durante esta actividad, se fortalecieron los lazos de pertenencia al patrimonio cultural material (MCH) de los territorios a través del trabajo presencial y virtual. Se llevaron a cabo talleres participativos en los que participaron líderes comunitarios, quienes proporcionaron sus hogares como punto de encuentro para las conexiones de Zoom. Se identificaron los bienes muebles e inmuebles, y posteriormente, mediante trabajo de campo, se recogieron datos físicos o etnográficos para rellenar los formularios de registro. Un año después, el proceso se complementó con la documentación audiovisual de elementos patrimoniales. Todo este proceso se basó en el consentimiento previo, libre e informado, que cumple con las disposiciones del Convenio

Nº 169 de la OIT, el Protocolo de Nagoya y el Código Ingenios del Ecuador, estableciendo así todo un sistema de protección de los derechos colectivos.

Además, dentro del patrimonio cultural inmaterial (ICH), las siguientes OTC tienen un plan de salvaguardia: Razu Ñan, UCASAJ, Chuquipogio, Nizag, Calshi, Quilla Pacari y Sumak kawsay. Como mencionan Piray et al. (2009) los procesos de salvaguardia han permitido la revitalización de diversas manifestaciones a consecuencia de la práctica turística.

El proceso de recreación de la memoria permitió un trabajo coordinado, con énfasis en la oralidad del imaginario comunitario, como herencia para las generaciones más jóvenes, permitiendo en 2016 la creación participativa, documentada e ilustrada del libro *Cuentos Andinos*. Este libro recoge 11 historias de las organizaciones afiliadas de CORDTUCH. Esta actividad generó un profundo proceso de valoración de las historias de adultos mayores, así como un proceso de retorno creativo a las organizaciones a través de la puesta en escena de 11 obras de teatro en los territorios comunitarios, lo que ha permitido la generación de varias iniciativas como ventas y la creación de audiolibros y contenidos para su distribución en redes sociales, generando ingresos económicos ocasionales para la organización y recreando momentos o charlas de reflexión en diferentes visitas a los territorios.

Los OTCs aún continúan observando un proceso de erosión cultural vinculado a procesos migratorios, por educación superior o por trabajo, este último en gran medida exacerbado por la Emergencia Sanitaria Nacional, condición que lleva a la futura generación de investigación que permite fortalecer los procesos de transmisión generacional a través de otros mecanismos, incluidos los digitales.

5.6.1.5. Dimensión económica

Durante el proceso de fortalecimiento de CORDTUCH, se logró un beneficio directo de 1772 miembros de los 11 OTCs y de la Asociación de Guías Turísticos de Chimborazo (AGUITUCH), así como alrededor de 5700 beneficiarios indirectos, entre ellos habitantes de las comunidades donde se ubican organizaciones de turismo comunitario y turistas especializados en este tipo de turismo sustentable.

Para establecer la oferta turística de los OTCs, se realizó un análisis del sistema turístico, identificando inicialmente un total de 78 atractivos turísticos, así como la presencia de una planta turística vinculada a la alimentación, alojamiento y orientación, que se han integrado en cinco productos comercializados a través del Operador Turístico Puruhá Razurku. De acuerdo con información proporcionada por CORDTUCH en las entrevistas realizadas a través de plataformas digitales, a través de las cuales se obtuvo un ingreso total por un valor de USD 37,459.26 para el año 2019 como últimos datos consolidados, de los cuales el 80% se han entregado en forma de pagos directos a las comunidades.

Además, es necesario agregar que del proceso de capacitación para guías locales, un total de 22 participantes eran miembros de los OTCs, 14 estaban vinculados a AGUITUCH y 3 estaban asociados a iniciativas comunitarias no vinculadas a CORDTUCH. Veinticuatro participantes del total lograron una licencia de guía local de la Autoridad Nacional de Turismo, con 15 aún pendientes.

Finalmente, este proceso fortalece la inserción de nuevos guías en las organizaciones, respondiendo a la necesidad de relevo generacional, reconociendo que algunos líderes

actuales de las organizaciones fueron capacitados en 1998 como guías nativos por la Escuela Superior Politécnica de Chimborazo, y que en 2019, esto forjó oportunidades laborales en los territorios comunitarios, que iniciaron actividades turísticas en la provincia.

5.7. Resultados artículo 7: Safeguarding Intangible Cultural Heritage: The Amazonian Kichwa People

5.7.1. Expresiones orales

Corresponden al cuerpo de conocimiento y sabiduría expresado en mitos, leyendas, cuentos y otras formas de transmisión oral que tienen un valor simbólico para la comunidad y se transmiten de generación en generación. Entre los que destacan los siguientes (Tabla 5.6.2):

Tabla 5.6.2. Expresiones orales de los Kichwas amazónicos.


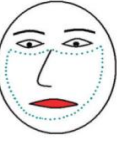






Manifestación	Descripción
<p>Leyenda de Kulluur y Lucero</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Uso simbólico: Explica la divinidad de los seres que ellos consideran protectores y benevolentes. - Detalle de la periodicidad: Transmisión ocasional 	<p>Los pobladores le pidieron al dios <i>Killa</i> que los ayude a protegerse del puma y de los peligros que acechan la selva, entonces el dios le dio a una bella y joven mujer indígena la oportunidad de llevar en su vientre dos niños.</p> <p>Un día esta joven ya en sus últimos días de gestación fue a buscar agua al río para preparar la chicha pero un puma la atacó y la mató, el puma satisfecho por comerse a la mujer, ignoró a los dos niños que estaban en su vientre y los puso en una <i>ashanga</i> (canasta) para comérselos después, pero lo que el puma no sabía era que los niños tenían origen divino y al ser enviados por el dios <i>Killa</i>, es decir la Luna, poseían ciertos poderes. Para la mañana siguiente los niños ya se habían convertido en jóvenes fuertes que lograron escapar fácilmente del puma, huyeron con la intención de volver para castigar al puma, librar a la gente de su miedo y vengar la muerte de su madre terrenal, así que idearon un plan, construir un puente sobre el río Napo con el centro flojo para que así los pumas que lo cruzaran cayeran al agua y se ahogaran, pero los pumas se dieron cuenta y persiguieron a los hermanos, estos más astutos los guiaron hacia una cueva, <i>Dužiru</i> (Lucero) entro primero y los pumas lo siguieron, pero él fue más rápido y salió de la cueva tapando la salida trasera con una gran piedra, mientras su hermano <i>Kuyllur</i> hacia lo mismo con la entrada de la cueva, de tal forma que los pumas quedaron encerrados y hambrientos dentro de la cueva, luego por la noche, <i>Killa</i> envió un rayo de luz para que sus hijos se unieran con él en el cielo y desde ese día se puede escuchar, en noches de Luna, a los pumas rugir hambrientos desde las entrañas de la cordillera del Napo.</p>
<p>Leyenda del Sacha Runa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Uso simbólico: Detalla el poder de los espíritus y poderes protectores y espectrales a seres antropomorfos. - Detalle de la periodicidad: Transmisión continua 	<p>Es una creencia muy popular en la selva amazónica y sus estribaciones, habla de un ser que a veces toma la forma de un hombre viejo y cuya misión es espantar a cazadores y personas que quieran destruir la selva, es por eso que si las intenciones de quien entra a la selva no son buenas el <i>Sacha Runa</i> hará todo para espantarlo e incluso lo enfermará con fiebre, mareos y vómitos, así también, cuando algunas personas entran sin ningún respeto serán espantados por este mítico ser, que imita sonidos espectrales para sacarlo de la selva.</p>
<p>Leyenda de la Yaku Warmi</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Uso simbólico: Detalla los elementos de la naturaleza y les atribuye poderes espectrales a seres zoo-antropomorfos - Detalle de la periodicidad: Transmisión ocasional 	<p>Hace referencia a una mujer que suele ser vista en las orillas de los ríos y que con su grito atrae a pescadores y los ahoga, dicen también, que es capaz de convertirse en boa, además que con sus encantos atrae a los hombres para convertirlos en sus parejas.</p>


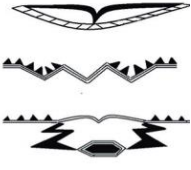


Manifestación	Descripción
<p>Leyenda lagarto sin lengua</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Uso simbólico: Mezcla de hechos históricos propios de la zona con aspectos míticos y divinos para darle nuevos significados a elementos de la naturaleza - Detalle de la periodicidad: Transmisión en la memoria colectiva de la comunidad, muy pocos miembros la conocen 	<p>El lagarto era uno de los animales que más cantaba y que además era violinista, dotado de su hermosa voz hacía que los animales sean atraídos por la música, entonces el lagarto aprovechaba para comérselos, al ver que los animales pequeños iban desapareciendo de a poco dentro de la selva dos hermanos de origen místico llamados <i>Killiur</i> y Lucero deciden poner un alto al lagarto e ingenian un plan para callarlo y que deje de comerse a los animales. Entonces deciden llevar mucho trago (licor) para hacerse amigos del lagarto y ejecutar su plan, entonces una vez que estos dos hermanos se hacen amigos del lagarto le comienzan a dar de beber mucho trago mientras el cantaba, luego de un rato de confianza y mucho alcohol, el lagarto se emborracho y los hermanos aprovecharon para cortarle la lengua y que ya no pueda cantar más, y así deje de comerse a los animales de la selva, es desde entonces que, el lagarto ya no tiene lengua.</p>
<p>Mito de la Culebra ciega</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Uso simbólico: Explica la muerte con aspectos míticos y dar nuevos significados a elementos de la naturaleza - Detalle de la periodicidad: Transmisión continua, principalmente entre las personas que van a trabajar al monte o camina en selva. 	<p>Si caminando en el monte o selva se encuentran con una culebra ciega específicamente con la <i>Amphisbaena bassleri</i>, conocida comúnmente como culebra ciega o culebra de mal agüero, significa que una persona cercana o conocida de quien ve la culebra va a morir.</p>
<p>Mito del agua de guadua</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Uso simbólico: Detalla el aprovechamiento etnobotánico de los elementos de la naturaleza y dar nuevos significados a sus actividades cotidianas. - Detalle de la periodicidad: Transmisión continua 	<p>Tiene dos partes: la primera dice que, si estas caminando en la selva y estás perdido, tomar el agua de guadua te ayudará a encontrar el camino. La segunda parte, es una creencia que apela a la vanidad de la mujer, si se lava el cabello con agua de guadua les crecerá sano y brillante, es por eso que la mayoría de las mujeres tienen cabello largo en la Amazonía.</p>
<p>Mito del <i>Illa Yura</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Uso simbólico: Explica la muerte con aspectos míticos y dar nuevos significados a elementos de la naturaleza - Detalle de la periodicidad: Se cuenta cada vez que la gente sale a caminar por selva virgen, especialmente por la tarde 	<p>El mito del <i>Illa Yura</i> o mata palo menciona que, si las personas que caminaban por el monte o la selva se encuentran con este tipo de árbol que parece formado solo de bejucos, es porque ellos o alguien cercano va a morir así que, como contramedida quemaban al árbol. En la actualidad se debe caminar por selva virgen para encontrar dicho árbol.</p>

5.7.2. Pinturas faciales

Los kichwas amazónicos expresan los elementos vinculados a su visión del mundo, a través de una serie de diseños faciales que representan elementos de la naturaleza, las habilidades animales y las energías que rodean el territorio (Tabla 5.6.3 y 5.6.4).

Tabla 5.6.311. Diseños de símbolos y significados faciales

Diseño	Características
	<p>Nombre: Reflejo del sol. Representación: Reflejo luminoso del sol, en las montañas, ríos y caminos Quién lo usa: Es de uso exclusivo de la mujer en eventos culturales de la comunidad Significado/ parte del cuerpo en la que se utiliza/ ocasiones de uso: La mujer se pinta este diseño para obtener la energía de las montañas y la luminosidad del sol. Entre los <i>kichwas</i> de la Amazonía, el sol controla el tiempo y provee la luz. Por esta razón las mujeres llevan este diseño en la parte frontal del rostro, porque justamente allí está la inteligencia de la persona Colores: Negro oscuro /azul producto del fruto <i>Wituk</i></p>
	<p>Nombre: Las semillas. Representación: Las semillas que la mujer siembra en su huerta, a la vez manifiesta la buena cosecha Quién lo usa: Mujeres Significado/ parte del cuerpo en la que se utiliza/ ocasiones de uso: Este diseño está relacionado con el <i>Kay Pacha</i> y el <i>Uku Pacha</i>. Por esta razón la figura se diseña desde las mejillas hasta el mentón. Se usa en el matrimonio Colores: Violeta oscuro obtenido de la semilla del <i>Shiwangu muyu</i>. En la actualidad también se usa en color rojizo/amarillo porque se elabora con la semilla del achiote</p>
	<p>Nombre: La anaconda. Representación: Energía vital de la creación. Quién lo usa: <i>Yachak</i> en eventos ceremoniales y culturales Hombres y guerreros Mujeres y vientre de mujeres embarazadas para proteger al niño Significado/ parte del cuerpo en la que se utiliza/ ocasiones de uso: La anaconda es el nexo entre el mundo del <i>Kay Pacha</i> y las otras dimensiones energéticas Colores: Negro oscuro /azul producto del fruto <i>Wituk</i></p>
	<p>Nombre: <i>Lumu tarpuna</i> Representación: Siembra de la yuca Quién lo usa: Uso exclusivo de la mujer Significado/ parte del cuerpo en la que se utiliza/ ocasiones de uso: Protección de las plantas de yuca. Se lo utiliza en el rostro Colores: Rojizo/amarillo se elabora con la semilla del achiote</p>
	<p>Nombre: El Kuraka Representación: Relación de equilibrio del hombre y la naturaleza Quién lo usa: Hombres <i>Yachak</i> Significado/ parte del cuerpo en la que se utiliza/ ocasiones de uso: En caminatas para visitar a la familia acompañados de instrumentos musicales como el tambor, pingullo y turumpa Colores: Negro oscuro /azul producto del fruto <i>Wituk</i></p>
	<p>Nombre: El rayu Representación: Recalca el papel de líder que posee una persona al controlar un grupo Quién lo usa: Mujeres y hombres Significado/ parte del cuerpo en la que se utiliza/ ocasiones de uso: Destaca que quien lo porta tiene una mente entrenada y actúa con eficiencia Colores: Negro oscuro /azul producto del fruto <i>Wituk</i></p>
	<p>Nombre: <i>Kuyllur y Dužiru</i> Representación: Fuerza, poder, valentía y sabiduría Quién lo usa: Hombres y mujeres Significado/ parte del cuerpo en la que se utiliza/ ocasiones de uso: Lo utilizan guerreros, cazadores o, en rituales y ceremonias Colores: Negro oscuro /azul producto del fruto <i>Wituk</i></p>
	<p>Nombre: <i>Amazanka</i> Representación: Lo utilizan para recibir el poder del conocimiento Quién lo usa: Niños Significado/ parte del cuerpo en la que se utiliza/ ocasiones de uso: Caminatas en la selva Colores: Negro oscuro /azul producto del fruto <i>Wituk</i></p>

Diseño	Características
	<p>Nombre: Búho</p> <p>Representación: Recibir el poder del conocimiento inteligencia del búho</p> <p>Quién lo usa: Niños</p> <p>Significado/ parte del cuerpo en la que se utiliza/ ocasiones de uso: Caminatas en la selva</p> <p>Colores: Negro oscuro /azul producto del fruto <i>Wituk</i></p>
	<p>Nombre: <i>Anka, ñanpi, yawati</i></p> <p>Representación: Adquirir poderes de destreza</p> <p>Quién lo usa: Hombres y mujeres</p> <p>Significado/ parte del cuerpo en la que se utiliza/ ocasiones de uso: El diseño contiene tres motivos: la figura del águila que en la frente de una mujer simboliza el liderazgo; la figura de la nariz significa caminos o montañas por las que hay que atravesar y enfrentar los obstáculos de la vida; el diseño ubicado en la quijada simboliza a la tortuga que tiene larga vida</p> <p>Colores: Negro oscuro /azul producto del fruto <i>Wituk</i></p>
	<p>Nombre: Charapa</p> <p>Representación: Para representar importancia comunitaria dirigida a la solución de problemas</p> <p>Quién lo usa: Uso exclusivo del hombre</p> <p>Significado/ parte del cuerpo en la que se utiliza/ ocasiones de uso: Consideran que la charapa (tortuga) es un animal paciente y consigue una larga vida, quienes se pintan este diseño son los de carácter fuerte</p> <p>Colores: Negro oscuro /azul producto del fruto <i>Wituk</i></p>
	<p>Nombre: <i>Nunkulli</i></p> <p>Representación: Fertilidad femenina</p> <p>Quién lo usa: Mujeres</p> <p>Significado/ parte del cuerpo en la que se utiliza/ ocasiones de uso: La mujer que tiene paju de la siembra, se pinta tres líneas con achiote en las mejillas y una línea en el mentón, en representación de las estacas de la yuca. Se pinta así cuando va a la siembra. Se usa en el matrimonio</p> <p>Colores: Rojizo/amarillo se elabora con la semilla del achiote</p>

Durante el proceso de diseño, se utilizan los siguientes materiales:

Tabla 5.6.412. Materiales para diseños faciales

<i>Kichwa</i>	Materiales
<i>Inayu</i>	Astilla de una especie de palma
<i>Wamak tullu</i>	Astilla de Guadua
<i>Kallana</i>	Plato de barro
<i>Shiva panka tullu</i>	Astilla de la hoja de Unguragua
<i>Chili panka tullu</i>	Astilla de la hoja de fibra
<i>Wituk muyu</i>	Fruto de <i>Wituk</i>
<i>Pilchi</i>	Tazón de pilchi
<i>Shikita</i>	Rallador natural
Cuchillo	Cuchillo
<i>Sacha muyukuna</i>	Frutas silvestres
<i>Chunta kaspí</i>	Astilla de chonta
<i>Nina</i>	Candela
<i>Putu</i>	Algodón
<i>Yaku</i>	Agua
<i>Panka</i>	Hojas

5.7.3. Técnicas artesanales tradicionales

Se refiere a los procesos, habilidades, conocimientos, técnicas y usos simbólicos que intervienen en el proceso de elaboración de tejidos, que están llenos de valor cultural y contribuyen al desarrollo de las actividades cotidianas (Tabla 5.6.5).

Tabla 5.6.613. Técnicas artesanales de los Kiwchas amazónicos

Manifestación	Descripción
Tejido de Lisan <i>ashanga</i>	La <i>ashanga</i> es una canasta hecha generalmente de la fibra que se extrae del tallo de la paja toquilla conocida comúnmente en la zona como lisan. Se empieza a tejer desde la base y subiéndolo en cruces de manera que se vayan formando rombos. Al final los bordes restantes de las fibras se anudan entre los rombos. Si se desea se trenza una cargadera y se amarra de los bordes para dar forma de cartera. Las <i>ashangas</i> se usan para transportar productos o para almacenar cosas. Material: Paja toquilla
Tejido de la <i>shikra</i>	La <i>shikra</i> es útil para transportar cosas. Es un tejido a diferentes tamaños según la conveniencia de las <i>personas</i> , debido a que es utilizado para diferentes actividades, como cargar objetos personales al salir de caza, llevar comida o herramientas de campo. Material: Fibra del árbol de pita
Elaboración de la vasija de barro	La vasija de barro es un artefacto que en la comunidad se utiliza con diferentes fines, como: cocinar, fermentar la chicha y almacenar alimentos. La vasija tiene una base en forma redondeada y achatada para mantenerse en pie, boca circular, cuello circular, de color naranja y sin grabados en la misma. Material: Elaborada únicamente a base de barro y la técnica trabajada es el modelado
Tejido de la <i>lika</i>	La <i>lika</i> es una herramienta que la gente de la comunidad utiliza para pescar. Es una red elaborada de material sintético, que se realiza cuando se va a pescar, aunque a diferencia de otras herramientas elaboradas con otros materiales, esta tiene más vida útil. Tiene forma circular y se la teje sin mucha separación en forma romboidal. Para su uso, se lanza la red abierta en un cuerpo de agua en el cual se desea pescar, inmediatamente después, se recoge la misma jalando de una sogá que se encuentra atada en la mitad de esta. Se retiran los peces de la red en caso de haber atrapado alguno y se la guarda para ser utilizada en otra ocasión. Material: Nylon
Tejido de la <i>Wami</i>	<i>Wami</i> es una herramienta que la gente de la comunidad utiliza para pescar. Se fabrica cada vez que se va a realizar pesca, para lo cual se corta la corteza de la paja toquilla en tiras largas y delgadas. Tiene forma cónica y se la teje sin mucha separación desde la punta hacia la base, tiene forma de una boca redonda. Para su uso, se pone la parte abierta y redondeada en sentido contrario a la corriente de un riachuelo para que los peces ingresen en esta hasta el fondo y debido al agua este no pueda salir de ahí hasta que llegue una persona de nuevo a revisar si ha conseguido pescar algo. Material: Paja toquilla
Artesanías como collares, pulseras, manillas, trajes típicos e instrumentos	La elaboración de esta bisutería de semillas es utilizada y elaborada en toda la región amazónica por las diferentes nacionalidades y pueblos existentes. Material: Para bisutería se usan semillas de Calmito, <i>Ishpa muyu</i> , <i>Anamora</i> , <i>Pishkuma</i> y <i>Achira muyu</i> . Para flautas se usa el tallo de <i>Pingullo</i> . Para la vestimenta se usa las hojas de <i>Piton</i> , <i>Marpindu</i> y <i>Killu sisa</i>

5.7.4. Guayusa-Etnobotánica

Waysa, cuyo nombre científico es *Ilex guayusa* y pertenece a la familia *Aquifoliaceae*, es una planta comúnmente utilizada por las nueve nacionalidades de la Amazonía. Esta planta tiene una serie de usos medicinales a través del consumo de agua de sus hojas (Tabla 5.6.7), que van desde ser una bebida energizante hasta aliviar dolencias generales del cuerpo. Además de esto, en la visión ancestral permite a los cazadores adquirir habilidades

forestales, pero al mismo tiempo, neutraliza los malos augurios que pueden adquirir durante su día, para lo cual se bañan en el agua hervida de las hojas de esta planta, lo que restaura el equilibrio con la naturaleza (Dueñas et al., 2016).

Tabla 5.6.7. Guayusa y su relación con la energía

Tipo de energía	Obtención	Aprovechamiento
Energía física	A través de la ingesta de Guayusa	La energía obtenida por la Guayusa se la descarga a través de actividades que provoquen un desgaste físico
Energía espiritual	La Guayusa como símbolo que provee buena energía	Limpias
Energía mental	La Guayusa como instrumento para la relajación	Esencias y aceites de guayusa para la relajación

Guayusa proporciona una energía diferente a la que proporciona el café o cualquier otro tipo de té con cafeína. Se considera una planta antigua, por lo que se clasifica como una planta sagrada. El consumo de su bebida constituye uno de los rituales más importantes para muchos pueblos amazónicos, especialmente para los kichwa amazónicos (Dueñas et al., 2016), ya que tienen su propia ceremonia con esta planta, que es la Guayusaupina.

La Guayusaupina es una ceremonia que se lleva a cabo en las comunidades indígenas Kichwa de la Amazonía. Se lleva a cabo con el fin de revitalizar los valores ancestrales de las personas, permitiendo a las personas compartir sus experiencias, costumbres y tradiciones, además de interpretar sueños, para tomar decisiones que son importantes en sus vidas. Durante el ritual, Guayusa y yuca chicha se beben constantemente. Finalmente, la comida se comparte con todos los presentes.

Esta planta se caracteriza por tener, en primer lugar, cafeína natural, que se libera gradualmente en el torrente sanguíneo, una característica que reduce la posibilidad de producir una crisis nerviosa o un shock repentino de cafeína como se produce con otras bebidas con cafeína o energizantes (Molestina Alvarez, 2014) (Tabla 5.6.8).

Tabla 5.6.8. Usos de la guayusa.

Tipo de uso	Parte del cuerpo / producto	Descripción
Medicinal	Sistema nervioso central	Logra aumentar los niveles extracelulares de los neurotransmisores de noradrenalina y dopamina, los que ayudan a que la persona que lo ingiere alcance una buena concentración y atención. También, disminuye el sueño y cansancio, aumentando la energía del cuerpo
	Sistema cardiovascular	Desarrolla un efecto inótrupo positivo y aumento del gasto cardíaco, por lo que se lo utiliza con fines terapéuticos como cardiotónico, diurético y estimulante de los centros nerviosos
	Músculos esqueléticos	Aumenta el rendimiento en relación con la resistencia y capacidad de ejercicio
	Sistema respiratorio	Se constituye en un broncodilatador en enfermedades respiratorias
	Sistema digestivo	Disminuye el riesgo de cáncer colorrectal y de colon, así como de síntomas y el desarrollo de litiasis biliares. También, sirve como purgante
	Glándulas endócrinas	Aumenta la sensibilidad a la insulina y reduce el riesgo de padecer diabetes, por sus propiedades antioxidantes
Cosmético	Anticelulítico	Evita la acumulación excesiva de grasa en las células
	Filtro solar	Propiedades antioxidantes que ayudan a proteger las células de la piel contra la radiación UV y retrasa el envejecimiento de la piel
	Alopecia	Estimula el crecimiento del cabello.

6. CONCLUSIONES

Entre las principales conclusiones se aprecia que:

- La articulación de un análisis sistémico, que consiste en un estudio bibliométrico y bibliográfico, permite que esta investigación sea una herramienta de consulta para los investigadores al proporcionar un mapeo exhaustivo de la literatura relacionada con los distintos tópicos en análisis.
- Se identifican dentro de los estudios bibliométricos que la mayoría de las temáticas son áreas de estudio nuevas, con una alta presencia de autores transeúntes, lo que evidencia una situación de crecimiento exponencial para los últimos tres años.
- Se aprecia que la línea de tendencia de producción indica que la investigación sobre estas áreas crecerá en los próximos años, por lo que deben seguir siendo abordados ya que son líneas de investigación incipientes.
- El mapeo científico se establece como una de las herramientas más adecuadas para establecer las relaciones entre la producción científica, dentro de este estudio su aplicación ha permitido identificar que existe poca literatura sobre la relación entre el uso de los recursos naturales y culturales por parte del turismo y el desarrollo regional del territorio, tanto desde el punto de vista económico como social.
- En relación al turismo comunitario se observa que Ecuador está comprometido con el desarrollo sostenible, tendiendo al turismo comunitario como medio para el desarrollo social, la gestión sostenible de sus territorios, la revitalización de sus culturas y la revitalización de la economía comunitaria, con el fin de contribuir al logro de los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible de la Agenda 2030 de la ONU. Este tipo de turismo tiene la capacidad de contribuir al logro del objetivo (1) erradicar la pobreza, objetivo (3) mejorar la calidad de vida de sus comunidades más vulnerables; los objetivos 5) y 10) contribuir a la igualdad entre los géneros y a la reducción de las desigualdades entre la población; los objetivos (6) y (12) asumen el uso de sistemas de producción que conserven los recursos y permitan el consumo responsable a través de la aplicación de los conocimientos ancestrales; así como la consecución de los objetivos (13), (14) y (15) debido a las actuaciones de protección del patrimonio cultural y natural de los territorios, hecho que ha permitido ampliar las zonas de protección y fortalecer su conservación.
- El turismo comunitario en Ecuador ha pasado por varios procesos de definición, donde la clave fundamental para una correcta conceptualización de esta forma de turismo es la perspectiva comunitaria y un enfoque de red para su desarrollo y gobernanza. Visión en la que la comunidad produce la actividad turística como encuentro cultural y se niega a ser objeto de atracción folclórica. FEPTCE es la organización formada por los centros de turismo comunitario para defender y proteger los intereses de la comunidad y ha sido un elemento clave para la consolidación de esta perspectiva dentro del sector turístico del Ecuador. FEPTCE tiene presencia en todas las regiones del Ecuador continental, encontrándose día a día en un exigente proceso de reactivación de los territorios que habían suspendido sus actividades debido a numerosas situaciones sociales, ambientales o económicas; el elemento neurálgico de su trabajo no es la generación de beneficios económicos, sino ir más allá, hacia la generación de impactos positivos en los

entornos naturales y culturales, y con ello influir en el buen vivir de todas las comunidades.

- La FEPTCE permitió la integración de una amplia diversidad de pueblos y nacionalidades, dando como resultado la existencia de 121 emprendimientos comunitarios dentro del territorio continental, de 2002 a 2020, con 83 actualmente activos, de los cuales 18 iniciativas están consolidadas y registradas como Centros Turísticos Comunitarios-CTC tal y como están legalmente constituidas. Estos CTC forman parte de los 39 existentes en el país. Las iniciativas comunitarias cubiertas por la FEPTCE se han creado siguiendo un enfoque de red; a nivel regional (5 redes) y provincial o cantonal (9 redes); Turismo Comunitario Muisne, Sumak Pacha, Saraguru Rikuy, Runa Tupari, CORTUS, RICANCIE, CORDTUCH, Pakariñan y RCTC-CA.
- La consolidación de estos emprendimientos a lo largo del tiempo ha sido muy difícil debido a que los estándares de calidad aplicados por el MINTUR, junto con la deficiencia de una infraestructura básica que el Ecuador tiene dentro de las zonas rurales, ha llevado a que muchos de estos emprendimientos no sean reconocidos como CTC. En este contexto, surge la pregunta, ¿qué beneficios obtienen estas empresas al ser reconocidas como CTC? La respuesta hasta ahora es que el único beneficio del reconocimiento percibido es ser parte de la oferta turística oficial del país, una acción que no contribuye a una solución a las necesidades de estos territorios, ya que no afecta a un aumento de los flujos turísticos.
- Con respecto a las actividades turísticas que ofrecen las iniciativas CBT, el análisis realizado nos permite observar que en conjunto en cada una de las redes creadas un número significativo de actividades relacionadas con el turismo cultural y creativo, el ecoturismo, el turismo de salud, la arqueología de aventura, el etnoturismo, el turismo experiencial y el turismo voluntario. Entre las principales líneas de comercialización con las que están trabajando estos emprendimientos se encuentran el ecoturismo para el aprovechamiento de los recursos naturales y el aumento de la conciencia ambiental del visitante, así como el etnoturismo para el aprovechamiento de la riqueza cultural y la convivencia de las culturas de los territorios.
- En América Latina, apostó por el desarrollo de la TCC a través del enfoque de red y actualmente cuenta con la oferta más amplia y desarrollada de este tipo de turismo en comparación con las otras dos áreas donde se concentra la TCC, el sudeste asiático (Laos, Camboya y Tailandia) y África (está muy poco desarrollada). Así, surgen numerosas redes tanto a nivel nacional como regional, como la Red de Turismo Comunitario en América Latina, REDTURS (Costa Rica), TUSOCO (Bolivia), TUCUM (Brasil), entre otras. Estas redes se están convirtiendo en un apoyo esencial para el desarrollo y la comercialización del CTB. Este estudio de caso muestra que en Ecuador el enfoque de red como primer paso en el desarrollo de la TCC funcionó teniendo en cuenta el número de redes creadas e iniciativas lanzadas. En este punto es necesario mencionar que Ecuador es uno de los países más desarrollados y reconocidos en el ejercicio del turismo comunitario.
- Este modelo de organización y gestión ha permitido a la FEPTCE distinguirse de las otras siete federaciones nacionales de América Latina (Red de Turismo

Indígena de México, Federación Nacional de Turismo Comunitario de Guatemala, Red Nicaragüense de Turismo Rural Comunitario, Asociación Costarricense de Turismo Rural Comunitario, Red de Turismo Rural Comunitario de Costa Rica, Red Boliviana de Turismo Comunitario Solidario y Red Brasileña de Turismo Comunitario Solidario), debido a que sus postulados de (a) gestión y defensa de los territorios habitados por los pueblos; b) generación de beneficios más allá de lo económico; 3) revitalización de la cultura; y (4) fortalecimiento socio-organizacional, lo han convertido en el representante nacional del sector comunitario, dándole voz y voto como miembro del Consejo Asesor del Ministerio de Turismo. De esta manera, el sector comunitario se ha convertido en el tercer actor clave en la política pública de turismo del país, siendo reconocido dentro de la ley de turismo del Ecuador.

- Por lo tanto, el desarrollo de la TCC debe abordarse desde un enfoque de red en el que participen comunidades rurales, campesinos e indígenas (indígenas, mestizos, afrodescendientes, etc.), administraciones, sector privado, sociedad civil, ONG y destinos turísticos, a los que deben unirse instituciones académicas que aporten datos sólidos obtenidos a través de investigaciones que ayuden al desarrollo turístico. Sin embargo, para su continuidad, es necesario implementar acciones que permitan a las comunidades adquirir las habilidades necesarias para la gestión de sus actividades/negocios, tales como habilidades gerenciales, empresariales y de marketing, así como mejorar las infraestructuras, las condiciones de bioseguridad, la conectividad y la comunicación terrestre y aérea, promoviendo así la demanda internacional. Mientras las comunidades no adquieran estas habilidades, su continuidad pasa por la contratación de administradores externos especializados.

7. INFORME DE LOS DIRECTORES



Cáceres

Asunto: INFORME DE LOS DIRECTORES

Destinatario: Don JOSÉ JUAN SÁN JOSÉ BLASCO.

Coordinador Programa Doctorado

“DESARROLLO TERRITORIAL SOSTENIBLE” (R015)

Universidad de Extremadura

Los Dr./Dres. JOSÉ ÁLVAREZ GARCÍA Y MARÍA DE LA CRUZ DEL RÍO RAMA y de acuerdo con la Normativa de los estudios de Doctorado, en relación con la tesis “**El Patrimonio Cultural como Recurso Turístico para el Desarrollo Local y Regional Sostenible. El Turismo Comunitario en Ecuador**”, realizada por D./D^a. CLAUDIA PATRICIA MALDONADO ERAZO, emitimos el siguiente informe sobre el factor impacto y categorización de los artículos incluidos en esta tesis.

Artículo 1º. “Cultural Heritage and Tourism Basis for Regional Development: mapping of Scientific Coverage” (año: 2019). *Sustainability. Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI)*. ISSN: 2071-1050. Categoría: Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI): Environmental Studies. JIF Quartile: 2.576 (JIF), Q2 (JIF rank: 53/123).

Síntesis y planteamiento:

El objetivo de esta investigación es realizar un estudio bibliométrico-bibliográfico de la producción científica indexada en la base de datos internacional Scopus y Web of Science (WoS) sobre el aprovechamiento del patrimonio cultural por el turismo como alternativa para el desarrollo regional. Esta investigación permitirá observar cómo se encuentra en la actualidad esta área de estudio y elaborar una hoja de ruta de la investigación sobre esta temática. La metodología empleada se centra en la aplicación de indicadores de productividad, dispersión, colaboración y citación a un conjunto de 103 artículos identificados a través de una búsqueda avanzada de términos, además de la aplicación de un análisis iterativo para el estudio bibliográfico. Los principales hallazgos de este estudio muestran que los documentos son en su mayoría analíticos, mayoritariamente firmados por un único autor y el índice de productividad por autor es de 1.04. El índice de Coautoría en la temática es de 2.34 y la temática se encuentra en una fase de crecimiento exponencial que comenzó en el año 2004 con una relación de 6,53 artículos/año, manteniéndose la producción mayoritaria de un único autor por artículo. El país con mayor producción es China con 28 artículos, 26 autores, 28 autorías y 15 centros, seguido por Russian Federation con 21 artículos. Universiti Sains Malaysia (Malaysia) es la institución más productiva con 15 autorías, y se observa un grupo de autores aspirantes (entre 2 y 4 artículos) con afiliación geográfica Malaysia, grupo que representa el 3% del total de autores y concentra 17 artículos.

Relevancia de la revista:

Sustainability es una revista internacional, interdisciplinaria, académica, revisada por pares y de acceso abierto sobre la sostenibilidad ambiental, cultural, económica y social de los seres humanos. Proporciona un foro avanzado para estudios relacionados con la sostenibilidad y el desarrollo sostenible, y MDPI lo publica quincenalmente en línea. El Consorcio Canadiense de Investigación e Innovación de Tránsito Urbano (CUTRIC) y el Consejo Internacional para la Investigación e Innovación en Edificación y Construcción (CIB) están afiliados a Sustainability. Esta revista está indexada en Scopus, SCIE y SSCI (Web of Science), GEOBASE, GeoRef, Inspec, AGRIS, RePEc, CAPlus/SciFinder y otras bases de datos. Clasificación de la revista: JCR - Q2 (Ciencias ambientales) / CiteScore - Q1 (Geografía, planificación y desarrollo).

Artículo 2º. “Cultural and Natural Resources in Tourism Island: Bibliometric Mapping” (año: 2020). *Sustainability. Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI)*. ISSN: 2071-1050. Categoría: Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI): Environmental Studies. JIF Quartile: 3.251 (JIF), Q2 (JIF rank: 59/125).

Síntesis y planteamiento:

Los ecosistemas insulares presentan características físicas, económicas y socioculturales muy específicas compartidas por la mayoría de estos ecosistemas independientemente del ámbito geográfico. Características como límites geográficos bien definidos que llevan a un mayor grado de aislamiento, carencia de recursos explotables económicamente, gran dependencia del exterior para el consumo, patrimonio cultural y natural con un alto grado de singularidad, alta concentración de especies vegetales y animales endémicas. Todas ellas son responsables del alto grado de dependencia del desarrollo vinculado a la actividad turística de estos ecosistemas. Así, el turismo de islas es en la actualidad un importante destino a nivel internacional en el que se concentra una gran diversidad de recursos naturales y culturales muy atractivos y de gran valor patrimonial, hecho que posibilita el desarrollo de actividades turísticas de gran heterogeneidad entre los países o regiones del mundo que albergan estos ecosistemas insulares. Por todo ello, el aprovechamiento sostenible de estos recursos se convierte en prioritario. El objetivo de esta investigación es identificar y analizar a través del análisis bibliométrico y bibliográfico la producción científica indexada en la base de datos internacional Scopus que aborda la temática del aprovechamiento de los recursos culturales y naturales por el “Turismo de Islas”. Este mapeo científico permite observar la evolución en la generación de conocimiento. Los resultados muestran que es una temática joven (gran cantidad de autores transitorios), predominando la afiliación a Estados Unidos y España. Las líneas de investigación más seguida hasta la actualidad es la gestión del destino seguida muy de lejos por el comportamiento ambiental responsable y los impactos del desarrollo sostenible. Sin embargo, las palabras clave de mayor co-ocurrencia muestran que los temas calientes son el aprovechamiento turístico en el ámbito del ecoturismo y el desarrollo turístico sostenible. Esta investigación se plantea como el primer estudio bibliométrico realizado en relación a este enfoque temático, brindando una radiografía clara para los investigadores y con ello facilitando el enfoque de los futuros trabajos de investigación.

Relevancia de la revista:

Sustainability es una revista internacional, interdisciplinaria, académica, revisada por pares y de acceso abierto sobre la sostenibilidad ambiental, cultural, económica y social de los seres humanos. Proporciona un foro avanzado para estudios relacionados con la sostenibilidad y el desarrollo sostenible, y MDPI lo publica quincenalmente en línea. El Consorcio Canadiense de Investigación e Innovación de Tránsito Urbano (CUTRIC) y el Consejo Internacional para la Investigación e Innovación en Edificación y Construcción (CIB) están afiliados a Sustainability. Esta revista está indexada en Scopus, SCIE y SSCI (Web of Science), GEOBASE, GeoRef, Inspec, AGRIS, RePEc, CAPlus/SciFinder y otras bases de datos. Clasificación de la revista: JCR - Q2 (Ciencias ambientales) / CiteScore - Q1 (Geografía, planificación y desarrollo).

Artículo 3º. “Scientific Mapping of Climate Change in Cultural and Natural Heritage: A Systematic Scientometric Analysis” (año 2021). *Land*. Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI). ISSN: 2073-445X. Categoría: Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI): Environmental Studies. JIF Quartile: 3.905 (JIF), Q2 (JIF rank: 56/127).

Síntesis y planteamiento:

El patrimonio cultural y natural del mundo se ha visto afectado paulatinamente por el cambio climático, aunque las agendas de investigación de muchos países han incluido esta realidad desde 2003, aun se observa un incipiente abordaje del mismo, siendo limitadas las técnicas de análisis empleadas y pocos los casos de estudio que detallan procesos de adaptación de los espacios a estas nuevas condiciones. El objetivo de este trabajo de investigación es identificar la producción científica relativa al impacto del cambio climático en el patrimonio cultural y natural indexada en las bases de datos internacionales Scopus y WoS, lo que permitirá establecer la madurez de la investigación en la temática. La metodología empleada para el análisis de los datos obtenidos es el análisis bibliométrico; se aplican medidas de evaluativas y relacionales a un conjunto de 78 artículos (45 en Scopus y 33 en WoS) y a una base conjunta de 47 artículos una vez eliminados los que se solapan en ambas bases de datos. El resultado es la obtención de un mapeo científico que permite observar la evolución en la generación del conocimiento en este campo de estudio. Los principales hallazgos muestran que la investigación es incipiente con una gran presencia de autores transitorios con una única publicación, la investigación se limita al ámbito geográfico de Europa y Norte América, desatendiendo muchas otras zonas, el impacto medido este por la citación de los artículos es muy bajo, las medidas relacionales, corroboran la juventud del enfoque temático, al identificar una alta presencia de relaciones aisladas entre los autores. Los resultados obtenidos serán de gran utilidad para los investigadores que trabajan en esta área científica, al encontrar en este documento una síntesis de la producción científica permitiendo a estos investigadores sacar sus propias conclusiones acerca de las brechas existentes en la investigación; constituyendo el punto de partida de su investigación con el objetivo de cubrir dichas brechas.

Relevancia de la revista:

Land es una revista internacional e interdisciplinaria, revisada por pares, de acceso abierto sobre ciencia del sistema terrestre, paisaje, suelo-sedimento-sistemas de agua, estudio urbano, interacciones tierra-clima, nexos agua-energía-tierra-alimento (WELF), investigación de biodiversidad y nexos de salud, modelado de tierras y procesamiento de datos, servicios ecosistémicos, multifuncionalidad y sostenibilidad, etc., publicado mensualmente en línea por MDPI. La Asociación Internacional para la Ecología del Paisaje (IALE), el Instituto Europeo de Uso del Suelo (ELI), el Instituto del Paisaje (LI), y el Instituto del Suelo Urbano (ULI) están afiliados a *Land*. Indexada en Scopus, SSCI (Web of Science), PubAg, AGRIS, GeoRef, RePEc y otras bases de datos. Clasificación de la revista: JCR - Q2 (*Estudios ambientales*) / CiteScore - Q2 (*Conservación de la naturaleza y el paisaje*).

Artículo 4º. “Use of Natural and Cultural Resources by Tourism as a Strategy for Regional Development: Bibliometric Analysis” (año 2022). *Land*. Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI). ISSN: 2073-445X. Categoría: Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI): Environmental Studies. JIF Quartile: 3.905 (JIF), Q2 (JIF rank: 56/127).

Síntesis y planteamiento:

Los territorios a lo largo de los diferentes continentes cuentan con una amplia variedad de recursos naturales y culturales, definidos por las dinámicas de espacialidad, temporalidad y funcionalidad que han generado los grupos humanos asentados en estos espacios. Estos recursos se han convertido en objeto de estudio de gran interés ya que constituyen las fuentes iniciales para la definición del potencial turístico de los destinos, además de contribuir a la generación de nuevas actividades y modalidades turísticas para las ya consolidadas. Si bien estos recursos inicialmente fueron utilizados como objetos de aprovechamiento, con el paso del tiempo se han modificado las dinámicas de aprovechamiento de estos recursos, centrándose en la fundamentación de los pilares de la sustentabilidad, condición que implica prácticas de valoración ambiental in situ, el reconocimiento del patrimonio cultural de los territorios y la valoración de la interacción cultura-naturaleza-seres humanos. En este sentido, el presente estudio busca examinar los procesos de explotación de los recursos naturales y culturales vinculados al turismo actual, relativamente más consciente e integrado, con capacidad de generar beneficios económicos y sociales para el desarrollo regional. Para ello, se estudiará la producción científica existente en relación con la explotación turística de los recursos y el desarrollo regional mediante un análisis bibliométrico basado en las directrices del método PRISMA y complementado con un análisis de superposición para establecer la relación de información entre las Bases de datos WoS y Scopus. Los resultados muestran cómo los enfoques de desarrollo turístico se inclinan hacia el turismo cultural, el ecoturismo y el turismo sostenible, ya que estos se establecen como nuevas alternativas para el desarrollo de los territorios como respuesta a las formas de turismo de masas que están afectando a otros territorios. Finalmente, en este estudio se han identificado un total de 262 búsquedas avanzadas de WoS y 593 de Scopus, lo que proporciona una radiografía preliminar que permitirá centrar futuros trabajos de investigación en esta línea de investigación.

Relevancia de la revista:

Land es una revista internacional e interdisciplinaria, revisada por pares, de acceso abierto sobre ciencia del sistema terrestre, paisaje, suelo-sedimento-sistemas de agua, estudio urbano, interacciones tierra-clima, nexo agua-energía-tierra-alimento (WELF), investigación de biodiversidad y nexo de salud, modelado de tierras y procesamiento de datos, servicios ecosistémicos, multifuncionalidad y sostenibilidad, etc., publicado mensualmente en línea por MDPI. La Asociación Internacional para la Ecología del Paisaje (IALE), el Instituto Europeo de Uso del Suelo (ELI), el Instituto del Paisaje (LI), y el Instituto del Suelo Urbano (ULI) están afiliados a *Land*. indexado en Scopus, SSCI (Web of Science), PubAg, AGRIS, GeoRef, RePEc y otras bases de datos. Clasificación de la revista: JCR - Q2 (*Estudios ambientales*) / CiteScore - Q2 (*Conservación de la naturaleza y el paisaje*).

Artículo 5º. “Community-Based Tourism in Ecuador: Community Ventures of the Provincial and Cantonal Networks” (año 2020). *Sustainability*. Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI). ISSN: 2071-1050. Categoría: Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI): Environmental Studies. JIF Quartile: 2.576 (JIF), Q2 (JIF rank: 53/123).

Síntesis y planteamiento:

El objetivo de este trabajo es analizar los emprendimientos comunitarios anclados al Turismo Comunitario a partir de las redes de turismo a nivel cantonal y provincial, socias de la Federación Plurinacional de Turismo Comunitario del Ecuador (FEPTCE). La FEPTCE reúne comunidades indígenas, afroecuatorianas, montubias y mestizas, que dependen de su territorio y que han identificado a la actividad turística como un mecanismo para continuar viviendo con dignidad dentro de dichos territorios, debido a la opción de diversificación económica que genera. Dentro de las comunidades pertenecientes a la FEPTCE, el vivir con dignidad implica alcanzar una calidad de vida, que no se centra en la satisfacción de una serie de necesidades básicas, sino implica ir más allá, conseguir esa idea de “Buen Vivir”, es decir alcanzar la valoración del bienestar, a partir de la concepción del conjunto total de lo que es su cultura, para con ello generar una sostenibilidad integral de sus espacios. La metodología empleada, se fundamenta en un análisis descriptivo a partir de la revisión de una serie de fuentes secundarias, que plasman la realidad de las distintas iniciativas turísticas relacionadas con la FEPTCE a nivel de Ecuador continental. Entre los principales resultados, se muestra la distribución y cobertura que la FEPTCE presenta dentro del Ecuador continental en relación al turismo comunitario. Además de, presentarse una actualización de las iniciativas activas dentro del territorio por medio de una breve síntesis de cada uno de ellas, así como detallar la oferta turística que brindan, acciones que se enfocan en la mejora de los niveles de competitividad de los mismos para con ello conseguir captar una mayor cuota de mercado dentro del país. Este estudio proporciona una visión panorámica sobre la actual realidad del turismo comunitario en el país, además de dar a conocer las líneas de producto en desarrollo dentro de los emprendimientos comunitarios.

Relevancia de la revista:

Sustainability es una revista internacional, interdisciplinaria, académica, revisada por pares y de acceso abierto sobre la sostenibilidad ambiental, cultural, económica y social de los seres humanos. Proporciona un foro avanzado para estudios relacionados con la sostenibilidad y el desarrollo sostenible, y MDPI lo publica quincenalmente en línea. El Consorcio Canadiense de Investigación e Innovación de Tránsito Urbano (CUTRIC) y el Consejo Internacional para la Investigación e Innovación en Edificación y Construcción (CIB) están afiliados a Sustainability. Esta revista está indexada en Scopus, SCIE y SSCI (Web of Science), GEOBASE, GeoRef, Inspec, AGRIS, RePEc, CAPlus/SciFinder y otras bases de datos. Clasificación de la revista: JCR - Q2 (Ciencias ambientales) / CiteScore - Q1 (Geografía, planificación y desarrollo).

Artículo 6º. “Strengthening of Community Tourism Enterprises as a Means of Sustainable Development in Rural Areas: A Case Study of Community Tourism Development in Chimborazo” (año: 2020). *Sustainability*. Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI). ISSN: 2071-1050. Categoría: Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI): Environmental Studies. JIF Quartile: 2.576 (JIF), Q2 (JIF rank: 53/123).

Síntesis y planteamiento:

El Turismo Comunitario (TC) se constituye en un modelo de gestión para la práctica turística dentro de las comunidades, el cual se ha consolidado dentro del país a partir de la Federación Plurinacional de Turismo Comunitario del Ecuador (FEPTCE), siendo la Corporación para el Desarrollo del Turismo Comunitario de Chimborazo (CORDTUCH) la red central en la provincia de Chimborazo. Esta red con 14 años de trayectoria ha apostado por el turismo como un mecanismo para la diversificación de la matriz productiva de las comunidades campesinas e indígenas que la integran, estableciendo 1.772 beneficiarios directos, articulados en 10 organizaciones de TC. De esta manera se han conseguido apoyar la gestión del territorio, la distribución equitativa de beneficios, la valoración del patrimonio natural y cultural, y fortalecimiento organizativo de las comunidades, lo que ha permitido alcanzar el “Buen Vivir” de estos grupos humanos, generando una sostenibilidad integral de sus espacios, además de contribuir en el cumplimiento de los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible (ODS) desde esta otra mirada de lo Andino. Este estudio proporciona una visión panorámica sobre la actual realidad del TC dentro de la CORDTUCH, además de dar a conocer el fortalecimiento alcanzado en los emprendimientos comunitarios que la conforman. Entre los principales resultados alcanzados, se destaca que el TC se ha convertido, para estas comunidades, en una herramienta de insurgencia frente las actividades extractivas y avance de la frontera agrícola que asechan estos espacios, mostrando que los territorios pueden ser aprovechados bajo otros enfoques y por medio de propuestas innovadoras.

Relevancia de la revista:

Sustainability es una revista internacional, interdisciplinaria, académica, revisada por pares y de acceso abierto sobre la sostenibilidad ambiental, cultural, económica y social de los

seres humanos. Proporciona un foro avanzado para estudios relacionados con la sostenibilidad y el desarrollo sostenible, y MDPI lo publica quincenalmente en línea. El Consorcio Canadiense de Investigación e Innovación de Tránsito Urbano (CUTRIC) y el Consejo Internacional para la Investigación e Innovación en Edificación y Construcción (CIB) están afiliados a Sustainability. Esta revista está indexada en Scopus, SCIE y SSCI (Web of Science), GEOBASE, GeoRef, Inspec, AGRIS, RePEc, CAPlus/SciFinder y otras bases de datos. Clasificación de la revista: JCR - Q2 (Ciencias ambientales) / CiteScore - Q1 (Geografía, planificación y desarrollo).

Artículo 7º. “Safeguarding Intangible Cultural Heritage: The Amazonian Kichwa People” (año: 2022). *Land. Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI)*. ISSN: 2073-445X. Categoría: Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI): Environmental Studies. JIF Quartile: 3.905 (JIF), Q2 (JIF rank: 56/127).

Síntesis y planteamiento:

Las comunidades indígenas manifiestan su preocupación por el desgaste y la poca valorización de las manifestaciones y conocimientos milenarios y ancestrales que estas poseen, debido a la acelerada globalización de la sociedad, hecho que ha provocado que la transmisión intergeneracional sea mínima, derivando en una paulatina erosión cultural y pérdida de la memoria colectiva de los grupos humanos. El propósito del presente estudio es la revitalización del Patrimonio Cultural Inmaterial (PCI) de la nacionalidad Kichwa amazónico a partir de la identificación y registro de las manifestaciones culturales. El análisis corresponde a un proceso descriptivo de toda la información recolectada la cual se construyó a partir del desarrollo de múltiples procesos de revitalización cultural que corresponden a entrevistas a profundidad a líderes comunales y talleres participativos con todos los miembros de la comunidad. Durante el proceso se observó un aumento del intercambio de saberes, además de apreciarse la constante insurgencia cultural en la que se mantienen los pueblos para la salvaguardia de sus culturas.

Relevancia de la revista:

Land es una revista internacional e interdisciplinaria, revisada por pares, de acceso abierto sobre ciencia del sistema terrestre, paisaje, suelo-sedimento-sistemas de agua, estudio urbano, interacciones tierra-clima, nexo agua-energía-tierra-alimento (WELF), investigación de biodiversidad y nexo de salud, modelado de tierras y procesamiento de datos, servicios ecosistémicos, multifuncionalidad y sostenibilidad, etc., publicado mensualmente en línea por MDPI. La Asociación Internacional para la Ecología del Paisaje (IALE), el Instituto Europeo de Uso del Suelo (ELI), el Instituto del Paisaje (LI), y el Instituto del Suelo Urbano (ULI) están afiliados a *Land*. indexado en Scopus, SSCI (Web of Science), PubAg, AGRIS, GeoRef, RePEc y otras bases de datos. Clasificación de la revista: JCR - Q2 (*Estudios ambientales*) / CiteScore - Q2 (*Conservación de la naturaleza y el paisaje*).

* Los autores, diferentes de la Doctoranda y de los Directores de esta tesis que participan en la autoría de alguno de los siete artículos que conforman esta Tesis Doctoral por Compendio, han participado en la investigación y preparación del artículo en calidad de expertos en la temática.

Cáceres a 20 de septiembre de 2021

Fd. JOSÉ ÁLVAREZ GARCÍA Y MARÍA DE LA CRUZ DEL RÍO RAMA

"La conformidad del director/es de la tesis consta en el original en papel de esta Tesis Doctoral"

Fdo. JOSÉ ÁLVAREZ GARCÍA

Fdo. MARÍA DE LA CRUZ DEL RÍO RAMA

8. BIBLIOGRAFÍA

- Alinejad, M. E., & Razaghi, Z. (2012). Culture and its role in tourism development. *Life Science Journal*, 9(3), 1593-1597. <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84874884707&partnerID=40&md5=d5e31b6978e92dd7288de407a606ad97>
- Alonso, A. D., & O'Neill, M. A. (2012). Muscadine Grapes, Food Heritage and Consumer Images: Implications for the Development of a Tourism Product in Southern USA. *Tourism Planning and Development*, 9(3), 213-229. <https://doi.org/10.1080/21568316.2012.672451>
- Altimira, R., & Muñoz, X. (2007). El turismo como motor de crecimiento económico. *Anuario jurídico y económico escurialense*, 40, 677-710.
- Alvarado, E. (2018). *Evaluación para el fortalecimiento de la corporación para el desarrollo del turismo comunitario (CORDTUCH) en el ámbito gerencial y de marketing, provincia de Chimborazo* [Escuela Superior Politécnica de Chimborazo]. <http://dspace.esPOCH.edu.ec/handle/123456789/8400>
- Álvarez-García, J., Maldonado-Erazo, C. P., del Río-Rama, M. C., & Sánchez-Fernández, M. D. (2018). Analysis of the studies regarding the impacts of creative tourism indexed in the Scopus and WoS Base. *Revista Portuguesa de Estudos Regionais*, 48, 17-32. <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85054026026&partnerID=40&md5=071c87250ea1502eb4f6aa5ff9b4f4c0>
- Andrés, A. (2009). *Measuring academic research: How to undertake a bibliometric study*. Elsevier.
- Angelkova, T., Koteski, C., Jakovlev, Z., & Mitrevska, E. (2012). Sustainability and Competitiveness of Tourism. *Procedia - Social and Behavioral Sciences*, 44, 221-227. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sbspro.2012.05.023>
- Arévalo, C., & Romero, R. (2018). *Turismo Comunitario en Azuay y Cañar: una revisión situacional* [Universidad del Azuay]. <http://dspace.uazuay.edu.ec/bitstream/datos/7972/1/13710.pdf>
- Armaitiene, A., Boldyrev, V. L., Povilanskas, R., & Taminskas, J. (2007). Integrated shoreline management and tourism development on the cross-border World Heritage Site: A case study from the Curonian spit (Lithuania/Russia). *Journal of Coastal Conservation*, 11(1), 13-22. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11852-007-0001-8>
- Arthur, S. N., & Mensah, J. V. (2006). Urban management and heritage tourism for sustainable development: The case of Elmina cultural heritage and management programme in Ghana. *Management of Environmental Quality: An International Journal*, 17(3), 299-312. <https://doi.org/10.1108/14777830610658719>
- Código Ingenios, (2016). <https://www.asle.ec/wp-content/uploads/2016/12/ingenios-09-12-2016.pdf>
- Australian Government – Department of the Environment. (2007). *The Economics of Heritage: Integrating Costs and Benefits into Government Decision-Making*. Australian Government. <http://www.environment.gov.au/system/files/resources/da10a766-2ef7-4989-b202-edac0f5d6f3e/files/economics-background.pdf>
- Awuah-Nyamekye, S., Sarfo-Mensah, P., Amisah, S., & Owusu-Bi, A. (2014). Environmental conservation and preservation of cultural heritage: Assets for tourism

- development in the Akyem Abuakwa traditional area of Ghana. *Worldviews: Environment, Culture, Religion*, 18(1), 30-53. <https://doi.org/10.1163/15685357-01801003>
- Barreto, D. (2016). *Diseño de un circuito turístico en el Refugio de Vida Silvestre Manglares Estuario del Río Muisne, cantón Muisne, provincia de Esmeraldas* [Escuela Superior Politécnica de Chimborazo]. <http://dspace.esPOCH.edu.ec/bitstream/123456789/4703/1/23T0502.pdf>
- Bauman, Z. (2013). *Community: Seeking safety in an insecure world*. John Wiley & Sons.
- Becken, S. (2005). Harmonising climate change adaptation and mitigation: The case of tourist resorts in Fiji. *Global Environmental Change*, 15(4), 381-393. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.gloenvcha.2005.08.001>
- Belle, N., & Bramwell, B. (2005). Climate Change and Small Island Tourism: Policy Maker and Industry Perspectives in Barbados. *Journal of Travel Research*, 44(1), 32-41. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0047287505276589>
- Beloborodova, D. G., Unagaeva, N. A., & Kukina, I. V. (2017). Spatial and Architectural Heritage of Yeniseysk Town Fringe Belts in the context of the development of cultural tourism. *Vestnik Tomskogo Gosudarstvennogo Universiteta-Kulturologiya I Iskusstvovedenie-Tomsk State University Journal of Cultural Studies and Art History*, 27, 220-228. <https://doi.org/10.17223/22220836/27/20>
- Belsky, J. M. (1999). Misrepresenting Communities: The Politics of Community-Based Rural Ecotourism in Gales Point Manatee, Belize1. *Rural Sociology*, 64(4), 641-666. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1549-0831.1999.tb00382.x>
- Belter, C. W. (2015). Bibliometric indicators: opportunities and limits. *Journal of the Medical Library Association: JMLA*, 103(4), 219-221. <https://doi.org/10.3163/1536-5050.103.4.014>
- Benckendorff, P., & Zehrer, A. (2013). A network analysis of tourism research. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 43, 121-149.
- Berelson, B. (1952). *Content Analysis in Communication Researches*. Free Press.
- Berkes, F., Colding, J., & Folke, C. (2000). Rediscovery of traditional ecological knowledge as adaptive management. *Ecological applications*, 10(5), 1251-1262.
- Berkes, F., Colding, J., & Folke, C. (2003). *Navigating social-ecological systems: building resilience for complexity and change*. Cambridge University Press.
- Berkes, F., & Folke, C. (2000). *Linking social and ecological systems: management practices and social mechanisms for building resilience*. Cambridge University Press.
- Bertolin, C., Camuffo, D., Leissner, J., Antretter, F., Winkler, M., van Schijndel, A. W. M., Schellen, H. L., Kotova, L., Mikolajewicz, U., Brostrom, T., Leijonhufvud, G., & Ashley-Smith, J. (2014). Results of the EU project Climate for Culture : future climate-induced risks to historic buildings and their interiors. *SISC Conference*, 923-943.
- Bessiere, J. (1998). Local development and heritage: traditional food and cuisine as tourist attractions in rural areas. *Sociologia Ruralis*, 38(1), 21-34. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1467-9523.00061>

- Bessiere, J. (2013). 'heritagisation', a challenge for tourism promotion and regional development: An example of food heritage. *Journal of Heritage Tourism*, 8(4), 275-291. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1743873X.2013.770861>
- Biville, Q. (2017). Enhancing the heritage value of small cities in the western region of sichuan province: The dynamics of development in dujiangyan and qingchengshan. *Espace Geographique*, 46(4), 364-379. <https://doi.org/10.3917/eg.464.0364>
- Blankholm, H. P. (2009). Long-Term Research and Cultural Resource Management Strategies in Light of Climate Change and Human Impact. *Arctic Anthropology*, 46(1/2), 17-24. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/40645460>
- Bohórquez, J. V. (2017). Modelo de desarrollo de turismo comunitario del sector costero de la Provincia del Guayas (Primera Parte). *Espirales Revista Multidisciplinaria de investigación*, 1(9), 14-30. <https://doi.org/10.31876/RE.V1I9.113>
- Booth, A. ., Sutton, A. ., & Papaioannou, D. (2016). *Systematic Approaches to a Successful Literature Review* (1st ed.). SAGE Publications Ltd.
- Boujrouf, S. (2014). Heritage resources and the development of tourist areas in the High Atlas and southern regions of Morocco. *Revue de Geographie Alpine*, 102(1). <https://doi.org/10.4000/rga.2259>
- Bradford, S. C. (1934). Sources of information on specific subjects. *Engineering*, 137, 85-86. <https://ci.nii.ac.jp/naid/10016754267/en/>
- Bravo, F. G. Z. (2014). The territorial changes of totonacapan veracruzano, Mexico and their heritage cultural based on the touristic activity as a regional development strategy. *Cuadernos de Turismo*, 34, 351-372. <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84905234150&partnerID=40&md5=13d4d17531a06100f51293944b1e40c6>
- Brebbia, C. A., Doganer, S., Dupont, W., Doganer, S., & Dupont, W. (2015). Accelerating cultural heritage tourism in San Antonio: A community-based tourism development proposal for the missions historic district. *International Journal of Sustainable Development and Planning*, 10(1), 1-19. <https://doi.org/10.2495/SDP-V10-N1-1-19>
- Brimblecombe, P., Grossi, C., & Harris, I. (2011). Climate Change Critical to Cultural Heritage. En *Proceedings of the International Conference on Heritage, Weathering and Conservation, HWC 2006* (Vol. 1, pp. 195-205). https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-540-95991-5_20
- Bringas Rábago, N. L., & Ojeda Revah, L. (2000). El ecoturismo: ¿una nueva modalidad del turismo de masas? *Economía Sociedad y Territorio, SE-Artículos*. <https://doi.org/10.22136/est002000436>
- Brundtland, G. H. (2012). Bringing sustainable development to the mainstream. En W. Puschra & S. Burke (Eds.), *Sustainable Development in an Unequal World* (pp. 15–16). Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung.
- Buckley, R. (2010). *Conservation tourism*. CABI.
- Butler, R. (2006). *The tourism area life cycle* (Vol. 1). Channel view publications.
- Cabanilla, E. (2016). *Configuración socio-espacial del turismo comunitario. Caso República*

- del Ecuador [Universidad Nacional del Sur].
https://www.researchgate.net/publication/317381708_Configuracion_socio-espacial_del_turismo_comunitario_caso_Republica_del_Ecuador%0D
- Cabanilla, E., & Garrido, C. (2018). *El Turismo Comunitario en el Ecuador: evolución, problemática y desafíos*. UIDE.
- Camelia, T., & Laurențiu Ștefan, S. (2017). The ethno-creativity in the pilot centers in Romania and their role in the development of cultural tourism and the educational process. *Forum Geografic*, 16(1), 88-97. <https://doi.org/10.5775/fg.2017.007.i>
- Cárdenas, C., & Chachalo, A. (2009). *Sistematización de la experiencia «Runa Tupari Native Travel - Encuentro con Indígenas»*. Centro Ecuatoriano de Derecho Ambiental. www.ceda.org.ec
- Cassar, M. (2005). *Climate Change and the Historic Environment*.
- Chakravarty, S., & Irazábal, C. (2011). Golden geese or white elephants? The paradoxes of world heritage sites and community-based tourism development in Agra, India. *Community Development*, 42(3), 359-376. <https://doi.org/10.1080/15575330.2010.519042>
- Chand, M. (2013). Residents' perceived benefits of heritage and support for tourism development in Pragpur, India. *Tourism*, 61(4), 379-394. <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84892599233&partnerID=40&md5=4cec4ea3dad8cfce648e06e3fa286075>
- Chen, C. F., & Chen, P. C. (2010). Resident attitudes toward heritage tourism development. *Tourism Geographies*, 12(4), 525-545. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14616688.2010.516398>
- Choi, H.-S. C., & Sirakaya, E. (2005). Measuring Residents' Attitude toward Sustainable Tourism: Development of Sustainable Tourism Attitude Scale. *Journal of Travel Research*, 43(4), 380-394. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0047287505274651>
- Cohen, E. (2002). Authenticity, equity and sustainability in tourism. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, 10(4), 267-276.
- Cole, D. N. (1983). *Monitoring the condition of wilderness campsites*. US Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station.
- Condesso, F. (2011). Rural development, cultural heritage and tourism. *Cuadernos De Desarrollo Rural*, 8(66), 197-222.
- Protocolo de Nagoya, (2011). <https://www.cbd.int/abs/doc/protocol/nagoya-protocol-es.pdf>
- Ćopić, S., Dordević, J., Lukić, T., Stojanović, V., Dukičin, S., Besermenji, S., Stamenković, I., & Tumarić, A. (2014). Transformation of industrial heritage -an example of tourism industry development in the Ruhr area (Germany). *Geographica Pannonica*, 18(2), 43-50. <https://doi.org/10.5937/GeoPan1402043C>
- CORDTUCH. (2018). *Turismo Comunitario en el Ecuador*. <https://www.cordtuch.org/acerca-de-2>
- CORDTUCH. (2019, diciembre). *Chimborazo desde adentro*.

- Crane, D. (1977). Social structure in a group of scientists: a test of the «invisible college» hypothesis. En S. Leinhardt (Ed.), *Social Networks* (pp. 161-178). Academic Press. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-12-442450-0.50017-1>
- Damir, D. (2012). The importance of the Danube strategy for tourism and culture development of the Croatian Danube region. *Geographica Pannonica*, 16(3), 112-125. <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84869815111&partnerID=40&md5=b4e60f0122ca09374024be8cb34e3032>
- De Montis, A., & De Montis, V. (2008). Planners in the face of mining cultural heritage: Tourism development at L'Argentiera, Italy. *International Journal of Services, Technology and Management*, 10(1), 128-146. <https://doi.org/10.1504/IJSTM.2008.020352>
- Delaplace, M., & Gatelier, E. (2014). Individual and collective heritage strategies and development of the wine tourism in Burgundy. *Territoire en Mouvement*, 21, 40-53. <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84894420066&partnerID=40&md5=cea59ecd8a3147746e0b789ae7b4eb41>
- Deng, J. Y., McGill, D., Arbogast, D., & Maumbe, K. (2016). Stakeholders' perceptions of tourism development in Apalachian Forest Heritage Area. *Tourism Review International*, 20(4), 235-253. <https://doi.org/10.3727/154427216x14791579617579>
- Di Lernia, S. (2005). Incoming tourism, outgoing culture: Tourism, development and cultural heritage in the Libyan Sahara. *Journal of North African Studies*, 10(3-4), 441-457. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13629380500350285>
- Diario El Comercio. (2010, septiembre 24). *3 cantones de Cañar se unen por obras*. <https://www.elcomercio.com/actualidad/ecuador/cantones-canar-unen-obras.html>
- Diario La Nación. (2018). *Tours de Pakariñan dominan el Austro del país*. <https://lanacion.com.ec/tours-de-pakarinan-dominan-el-austro-del-pais/>
- Ding, Y., Rousseau, R., & Wolfram, D. (2014). *Measuring Scholarly Impact. Methods and Practice*. Springer. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-10377-8>
- Discover Ecuador. (2018). *Red de Turismo Comunitario del pueblo Cañari Sumak Pacha*. <https://discoverecuadorandmore.com/ecuador/regions-of-ecuador/sierra-regiones-de-ecuador/red-de-turismo-comunitario-del-pueblo-canari-sumak-pacha.html>
- Dixon, J. A. (1993). Economic benefits of marine protected areas. *Oceanus*, 36(3), 35-41.
- Dixon, J. A., Scura, L., & van't Hof, T. (2000). An economic and ecological analysis of the Bonaire Marine Park. *Collected Essays on the Economics of Coral Reefs. CORDIO*, 40-54.
- Domroes, M. (1985). Tourism resources and their development in Maldiv Islands. *GeoJournal*, 10(1), 119-126. <https://doi.org/10.1007/BF00174674>
- Dowling, R. K., & Newsome, D. (2010). *Global geotourism perspectives*. Goodfellow Publishers Limited.
- Draper, J., Oh, C. O., & Harrill, R. (2012). Preferences for heritage tourism development using a choice modeling approach. *Tourism Analysis*, 17(6), 747-759. <https://doi.org/10.3727/108354212X13531051127267>

- Dueñas, J., Jarrett, C., Cummins, I., & Logan–Hines, E. (2016). Amazonian Guayusa (*Ilex guayusa* Loes.): A Historical and Ethnobotanical Overview. *Economic Botany*, 70. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12231-016-9334-2>
- Durieux, V., & Gevenois, P. A. (2010). Bibliometric Indicators: Quality Measurements of Scientific Publication. *Radiology*, 255(2), 342–351. <https://doi.org/10.1148/radiol.09090626>
- Duval, M., & Smith, B. W. (2014). UNESCO world Heritage list inscription and tourist development: The uKhahlamba-Drakensberg Park world Heritage site (South Africa). *Annales de Geographie*, 697, 912-934. <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84907221148&partnerID=40&md5=700ae1ba01cb808d67dbf5d43acb82d0>
- Elkington, J. (1998). *Cannibals with Forks: Triple Bottom Line of 21st Century Business*. New Society Publishers.
- Equator Initiative. (2020). *Corporación para el Desarrollo de Turismo Comunitario de Chimborazo – Iniciativa Ecuatorial*. <https://www.equatorinitiative.org/2020/04/24/solution11244/>
- Ertz, M., & Leblanc-Proulx, S. (2018). Sustainability in the collaborative economy: A bibliometric analysis reveals emerging interest. *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 196, 1073-1085. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2018.06.095>
- Escorcía-Otálora, T. A., & Poutou-Piñales, R. A. (2008). Análisis bibliométrico de los artículos originales publicados en la revista *Universitas Scientiarum* (1987-2007). *Universitas Scientiarum*, 13(3), 236-244.
- Falconí, F., & Ponce, J. (2004). *Desarrollo social y económico de la Amazonía Ecuatoriana basado en el ecoturismo: emprendimientos populares como alternativa a un desarrollo excluyente*. Fundació Càtedra Iberoamericana. <https://fci.uib.es/Servicios/libros/investigacion/falconi/El-proyecto-RICANCIE.cid216609>
- Farrell, T. A., & Marion, J. L. (2002). Identifying and assessing ecotourism visitor impacts at eight protected areas in Costa Rica and Belize. *Environmental Conservation*, 28(3), 215-225. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0376892901000224>
- Fatorić, S., & Seekamp, E. (2017). Are cultural heritage and resources threatened by climate change? A systematic literature review. *Climatic Change*, 142(1), 227-254. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10584-017-1929-9>
- Federación Plurinacional de Turismo Comunitario del Ecuador. (2020). *Turismo Comunitario – Información*. https://www.facebook.com/pg/TurismoComunitarioEc/about/?ref=page_internal
- FEPTCE. (2006). *Memoria e historia del turismo comunitario en el Ecuador*. Mimeo.
- FEPTCE. (2007). *Guía de Turismo Comunitario del Ecuador*. Imprenta Mariscal.
- FEPTCE. (2020). *Federación Plurinacional de Turismo Comunitario del Ecuador*. <https://www.facebook.com/TurismoComunitarioEc/>
- Ferguene, A., & Idir, S. (2012). Heritage, tourism and sustainable territorial development in

- the Algerian Sahara: The case of Tassili N'Ajjer. *Geo-Regards*, 5, 95-109.
<https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84890503655&partnerID=40&md5=ebcd44478abc2f68ebe7b561cf0b127e>
- Fernández, M. T. (2011). Turismo comunitario y empresas de base comunitaria turísticas: ¿estamos hablando de lo mismo? *El Periplo Sustentable*, 20, 31-74.
- Folke, C. (2004). Traditional knowledge in social-ecological systems. *Ecology and Society*, 9(3), 7.
- Fondo Ítalo-Ecuatoriano para el Desarrollo Sostenible. (2017). *Turismo comunitario, artesanía y diversificación agrícola productiva, comunidades indígenas de Sucumbíos*.
<https://fieds.org/historia-fie/convocatoria/turismo-comunitario-artesania-y-diversificacion-agricola-productiva-comunidades-indigenas-de-sucumbios/>
- Fondo para el logro de los Objetivos de Desarrollo del Milenio. (s. f.). *Turismo comunitario*. Recuperado 9 de marzo de 2020, de <http://www.mdgfund.org/es/node/3319>
- Fonseca, F. P., & Ramos, R. A. R. (2012). Heritage Tourism in Peripheral Areas: Development Strategies and Constraints. *Tourism Geographies*, 14(3), 467-493.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/14616688.2011.610147>
- Forino, G., MacKee, J., & von Meding, J. (2016). A proposed assessment index for climate change-related risk for cultural heritage protection in Newcastle (Australia). *International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction*, 19, 235-248.
<https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijdr.2016.09.003>
- Fournier, L. S. (2011). Local fêtes as cultural heritage in provence: New means for local development policies and tourism. *Nottingham French Studies*, 50(1), 31-43.
<https://doi.org/10.3366/nfs.2011.004>
- Franch, M., Irimias, A., & Buffa, F. (2017). Place identity and war heritage: Managerial challenges in tourism development in Trentino and Alto Adige/Südtirol. *Place Branding and Public Diplomacy*, 13(2), 119-135. <https://doi.org/10.1057/s41254-016-0019-5>
- Francis-Lindsay, J. (2010). From fashion to «tangible-intangible» action: Local communities «culturizing» new tourism development. *WIT Transactions on Ecology and the Environment*, 139, 489-500. <https://doi.org/10.2495/ST100421>
- Fredholm, S. (2016). Assets in the age of tourism: the development of heritage planning in Ghanaian policy. *Journal of Contemporary African Studies*, 34(4), 498-518.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/02589001.2017.1285011>
- Frolova, E. V, Rogach, O. V, Medvedeva, N. V, Kabanova, E. E., & Ryabova, T. M. (2017). Volunteer activity as a factor in the development of cultural tourism in the Russian Federation. *Academy of Strategic Management Journal*, 16(Special issue 2).
<https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85040579056&partnerID=40&md5=5312aab09d02d281943ec64e58924c04>
- Fundación CODESPA. (2013). *Programa RUTAS: La apuesta por un turismo inclusivo en Latinoamérica*. CAF, CODESPA.
- FUNDECOL. (s. f.). *FUNDECOL*. Recuperado 9 de mayo de 2020, de <http://www.ecuanex.net.ec/fundecol/>

- Gabrielli, C. (2015). «Fundacao Casa Grande» and the touristic development of Nova Olinda/CE: New chances for the dialogue between the local cultura and tourism. *Turismo-Estudos E Praticas*, 4(2), 74-95.
- GAD Municipal Intercultural de Saraguro. (2020). *Guía de Turismo Saraguro*. GAD Municipal Intercultural de Saraguro. <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1PPPVK9Chaq7mzVynAMC1BgqVbyiAPaj-/view>
- GAD Municipal Intercultural y Plurinacional cantón Arajuno. (2012). *Turismo*. <https://www.arajuno.gob.ec/arajuno/index.php/turismo>
- García-Villar, C., & García-Santos, J. M. (2021). Bibliometric indicators to evaluate scientific activity. *Radiology*, 63(3), 228–235. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rxeng.2021.01.002>
- Gluck, M. (1990). A review of journal coverage overlap with an extension to the definition of overlap. *Journal of the American Society for Information Science*, 41(1), 43-60.
- Gobster, P. H. (2001). Visions of nature: conflict and compatibility in urban park restoration. *Landscape and Urban Planning*, 56(1), 35-51. [https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/S0169-2046\(01\)00164-5](https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/S0169-2046(01)00164-5)
- Gómez, C. F. R. C., Gutiérrez, C. V. R., & Pinzón, C. E. R. C. (2005). Indicadores bibliométricos: origen, aplicación, contradicción y nuevas propuestas. *MedUNAB*, 8(1), 29-36.
- Gómez, T. (2021). *Elaboración del plan de capacitación para el fortalecimiento organizativo de la corporación para el desarrollo del turismo comunitario de Chimborazo (CORDTUCH)*. Escuela Superior Politécnica de Chimborazo.
- Gössling, S., Bredberg, M., Randow, A., Sandström, E., & Svensson, P. (2006). Tourist Perceptions of Climate Change: A Study of International Tourists in Zanzibar. *Current Issues in Tourism*, 9(4-5), 419-435. <https://doi.org/10.2167/cit265.0>
- Gössling, S., Hall, C. M., Peeters, P., & Scott, D. (2010). The Future of Tourism: Can Tourism Growth and Climate Policy be Reconciled? A Mitigation Perspective. *Tourism Recreation Research*, 35(2), 119-130. <https://doi.org/10.1080/02508281.2010.11081628>
- Gössling, S., Scott, D., Hall, C. M., Ceron, J.-P., & Dubois, G. (2012). Consumer behaviour and demand response of tourists to climate change. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 39(1), 36-58. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.annals.2011.11.002>
- Groulx, M., Lemieux, C., Lewis, J., & Brown, S. (2016). Understanding consumer behaviour and adaptation planning responses to climate-driven environmental change in Canada's parks and protected areas: a climate futurescapes approach. *Journal of Environmental Planning and Management*, 60, 1-20. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09640568.2016.1192024>
- Guerrero, P. (2002). *Guía Etnográfica*. Abya Yala.
- Gunjić, L. (2017). Local perceptions of cultural heritage and tourism development - case study Bač, Serbia. *Ge-Conservacion*, 1(11), 57-62. <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85022071418&partnerID=40&md5=5b0ba6d8875bc8b9e36129695bc5da3f>

- Hall, C. M. (2007). Response to Yeoman et al: The fakery of 'The authentic tourist'. *Tourism Management*, 28(4), 1139-1140. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tourman.2006.09.008>
- Hall, C. M. (2011). Publish and perish? Bibliometric analysis, journal ranking and the assessment of research quality in tourism. *Tourism Management*, 32(1), 16-27. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tourman.2010.07.001>
- Hall, C. M. (2016). Heritage, heritage tourism and climate change. *Journal of Heritage Tourism*, 11(1), 1-9. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1743873X.2015.1082576>
- Hall, C. M., Baird, T., James, M., & Ram, Y. (2016). Climate change and cultural heritage: Conservation and heritage tourism in the anthropocene. *Journal of Heritage Tourism*, 11(1), 10-24. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1743873X.2015.1082573>
- Hall, C. M., James, M., & Baird, T. (2011). Forests and trees as charismatic mega-flora: Implications for heritage tourism and conservation. *Journal of Heritage Tourism*, 6, 309-323. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1743873X.2011.620116>
- Hall, C. M., & Page, S. J. (2009). Progress in tourism management: From the geography of tourism to geographies of tourism—A review. *Tourism Management*, 30(1), 3-16.
- Hambrecht, G., & Rockman, M. (2017). International approaches to climate change and cultural heritage. *American Antiquity*, 82(4), 627-641. <https://doi.org/DOL:10.1017/aaq.2017.30>
- Haugen, A., & Mattsson, J. (2011). Preparations for climate change's influences on cultural heritage. *International Journal of Climate Change Strategies and Management*, 3(4), 386-401. <https://doi.org/10.1108/175686911111175678>
- Hawkins, J. P., & Roberts, C. M. (1994). The growth of coastal tourism in the Red Sea: present and future effects on coral reefs. *Ambio*, 23(8), 503-508.
- Hawkins, J. P., Roberts, C. M., Kooistra, D., Buchan, K., & White, S. (2005). Sustainability of Scuba Diving Tourism on Coral Reefs of Saba. *Coastal Management*, 33(4), 373-387. <https://doi.org/10.1080/08920750500217518>
- Hawkins, J. P., Roberts, C. M., Van'T Hof, T., De Meyer, K., Tratalos, J., & Aldam, C. (1999). Effects of Recreational Scuba Diving on Caribbean Coral and Fish Communities. *Conservation Biology*, 13(4), 888-897. <https://doi.org/10.1046/j.1523-1739.1999.97447.x>
- Herrera, O. J. M. (2016). Cultural heritage and tourism, a development alternative: case Viota, Cundinamarca. *Anuario Turismo Y Sociedad*, 18, 99-116. <https://doi.org/10.18601/01207555.n18.06>
- Hubert, J. J. (1981). *General bibliometric models*. Libr Trends.
- Hughes, T. P., Gunderson, L. H., Folke, C., Baird, A. H., Bellwood, D., Berkes, F., Crona, B., Helfgott, A., Leslie, H., & Norberg, J. (2007). Adaptive management of the great barrier reef and the Grand Canyon world heritage areas. *AMBIO: A Journal of the Human Environment*, 36(7), 586-593.
- Huubin, X., Marzuki, A., & Razak, A. A. (2012). Protective development of cultural heritage tourism: The case of Lijiang, China. *Theoretical and Empirical Researches in Urban*

- Management*, 7(1), 39-54. <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84856528080&partnerID=40&md5=5046edbc6626cde4712bc61836ebb22e>
- Huibin, X., Marzuki, A., & Razak, A. A. (2013). Conceptualizing a sustainable development model for cultural heritage tourism in Asia. *Theoretical and Empirical Researches in Urban Management*, 8(1), 51-66. <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84874200263&partnerID=40&md5=61c3e3da7ed1c0ccc7d4e17136b49f7a>
- Huijbregts, Z., Kramer, R. P., Martens, M. H. J., van Schijndel, A. W. M., & Schellen, H. L. (2012). A proposed method to assess the damage risk of future climate change to museum objects in historic buildings. *Building and Environment*, 55, 43-56. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.buildenv.2012.01.008>
- Iliopoulou-Georgudaki, J., Theodoropoulos, C., Konstantinopoulos, P., & Georgoudaki, E. (2017). Sustainable tourism development including the enhancement of cultural heritage in the city of Nafpaktos–Western Greece. *International Journal of Sustainable Development and World Ecology*, 24(3), 224-235. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13504509.2016.1201021>
- Jacob, D., Elizalde, A., Haensler, A., Hagemann, S., Kumar, P., Podzun, R., Rechid, D., Remedio, A. R., Saeed, F., Sieck, K., Teichmann, C., & Wilhelm, C. (2012). Assessing the Transferability of the Regional Climate Model REMO to Different COordinated Regional Climate Downscaling EXperiment (CORDEX) Regions. En *Atmosphere* (Vol. 3, Número 1). <https://doi.org/10.3390/atmos3010181>
- Jha, S. (2005). Can Natural World Heritage Sites promote development and social harmony? *Biodiversity & Conservation*, 14(4), 981-991. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10531-004-7837-0>
- Jonsen-Verbeke, M. (1999). Industrial heritage: A nexus for sustainable tourism development. *Tourism Geographies*, 1(1), 70-85. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14616689908721295>
- Joshi, M. A. (2014). Bibliometric indicators for evaluating the quality of scientific publications. *The journal of contemporary dental practice*, 15(2), 258.
- King, D. A., & Stewart, W. P. (1996). Ecotourism and commodification: protecting people and places. *Biodiversity & Conservation*, 5(3), 293-305. <https://doi.org/10.1007/BF00051775>
- Kisiel, R., Zielinska-Szczepkowska, J., & Taradejna, D. (2018). NATURAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES OF GREEN KURPIE AS DRIVERS OF TOURISM DEVELOPMENT. *Ekonomia I Srodowisko-Economics and Environment*, 2(65), 231-245.
- Kocaman, M., & Kocaman, E. M. (2014). The importance of cultural and gastronomic tourism in local economic development: Zile sample. *International Journal of Economics and Financial Issues*, 4(4), 735-744. <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84979797017&partnerID=40&md5=e0b512543b048047bf5f1d2ea54c2635>
- Kodir, A. (2018). Tourism and development: Land acquisition, achievement of investment and cultural change (case study tourism industry development in Batu City, Indonesia). *Geojournal of Tourism and Geosites*, 21(2), 253-265.

<https://doi.org/10.30892/gtg.21120-285>

- Kranjčević, J., Marković, I., & Božić, N. (2016). Lički Osik-Urban and Architectural Heritage as Tourism Development Potential. *Sociologija i prostor: časopis za istraživanje prostornoga i sociokulturnog razvoja*, 54(205), 103-126. <https://doi.org/10.5673/sip.55.2.1>
- Kravanja, B. (2014). Selling and sharing culture: On relations between cultural heritage, nature conservation and tourism development institutions in the Upper Soča Valley, Slovenia. *Narodna Umjetnost*, 51(1), 89-112. <https://doi.org/10.15176/vol51no105>
- Kulcsar, L., Bodrogai, L. A., & Vizi, I. G. (2017). Tourism development and cultural heritage: the stakeholders' opinion on the role of the restored Esterhazy Palace in western Hungary. *Ekonomika Misao I Praksa-Economic Thought and Practice*, 26(2), 813-827.
- Łach, J. (2017). Using the geographical space of the Little Beskid Mts. for the development of cultural tourism with the aim of protection of the landscape heritage. *Annales Universitatis Mariae Curie-Skłodowska. Sectio B*, 72(1), 103-119. <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85047166477&partnerID=40&md5=ed654903fd52e821e11cfb4304667b52>
- Lamb, J. B., True, J. D., Piromvaragorn, S., & Willis, B. L. (2014). Scuba diving damage and intensity of tourist activities increases coral disease prevalence. *Biological Conservation*, 178, 88-96. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.biocon.2014.06.027>
- Ledo, A. P., Bonín, A. R., & Iglesias, A. M. (2007). The cultural tourism as strategic factor of development: The Santiago route. *Estudios Geográficos*, 68(262), 205-234. <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-35748951627&partnerID=40&md5=3a299106ff842bb7878e9fe4ccdc66fc>
- Lee, T. H. (2011). How recreation involvement, place attachment and conservation commitment affect environmentally responsible behavior. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, 19(7), 895-915.
- Leissner, J., Kilian, R., Kotova, L., Jacob, D., Mikolajewicz, U., Broström, T., Ashley-Smith, J., Schellen, H. L., Martens, M., van Schijndel, J., Antretter, F., Winkler, M., Bertolin, C., Camuffo, D., Simeunovic, G., & Vyhliđal, T. (2015). Climate for Culture: assessing the impact of climate change on the future indoor climate in historic buildings using simulations. *Heritage Science*, 3(1), 38. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s40494-015-0067-9>
- Lemmi, E., & Tangheroni, M. S. (2013). Cultural and religious heritage and place names in Tuscan areas crossed by Via Francigena. for a sustainable tourist development. *Rivista Geografica Italiana*, 120(2), 155-169. <https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-84894199876&partnerID=40&md5=27ecbdf819111deae801143a03550b112>
- Lenao, M., & Saarinen, J. (2015). Integrated rural tourism as a tool for community tourism development: Exploring culture and heritage projects in the North-East District of Botswana. *South African Geographical Journal*, 97(2), 203-216. <https://doi.org/10.1080/03736245.2015.1028985>
- Li, M., Wu, B., & Cai, L. (2008). Tourism development of World Heritage Sites in China: A geographic perspective. *Tourism Management*, 29(2), 308-319.

- <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tourman.2007.03.013>
- Light, D., & Prentice, R. (1994). Market-based product development in heritage tourism. *Tourism Management*, 15(1), 27-36. [https://doi.org/10.1016/0261-5177\(94\)90024-8](https://doi.org/10.1016/0261-5177(94)90024-8)
- Lin, M.-P., Marine-Roig, E., & Llonch-Molina, N. (2021). Gastronomy as a Sign of the Identity and Cultural Heritage of Tourist Destinations: A Bibliometric Analysis 2001–2020. En *Sustainability* (Vol. 13, Número 22). <https://doi.org/10.3390/su132212531>
- Liskiewicz, T., Liskiewicz, G., & Paczesny, J. (2021). Factors affecting the citations of papers in tribology journals. *Scientometrics*, 126(4), 3321-3336. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11192-021-03870-w>
- Lloyd, K., & Morgan, C. (2008). Murky Waters: Tourism, Heritage and the Development of the Ecomuseum in Ha Long Bay, Vietnam. *Journal of Heritage Tourism*, 3(1), 1-17. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1743873X.2008.9701247>
- Londono, M. L., & Medina, F. X. (2017). Effects of Cultural and Tourism Policies on Local Development: the Case of Food Trails in Medellín, Colombia. *Almatourism-Journal of Tourism Culture and Territorial Development*, 8(7), 89-106. <https://doi.org/10.6092/issn.2036-5195/6757>
- López López, P. (1996). *Introducción a la bibliometría*. Promolibro.
- Macbeth, J., Carson, D., & Northcote, J. (2004). Social Capital, Tourism and Regional Development: SPCC as a Basis for Innovation and Sustainability. *Current Issues in Tourism*, 7(6), 502-522. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1368350050408668200>
- MacDonald, R., & Jolliffe, L. (2003). Cultural rural tourism: Evidence from Canada. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 30(2), 307-322. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0160-7383\(02\)00061-0](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0160-7383(02)00061-0)
- Madden, M., & Shipley, R. (2012). An analysis of the literature at the nexus of heritage, tourism, and local economic development. *Journal of Heritage Tourism*, 7(2), 103–112. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1743873X.2011.632483>
- Maldonado-Erazo, C. P., del Río-Rama, M. de la C., Noboa-Viñan, P., & Álvarez-García, J. (2020). Community-Based Tourism in Ecuador: Community Ventures of the Provincial and Cantonal Networks. *Sustainability*, 12(15), 6256. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su12156256>
- Maldonado, C. (2006). *Turismo y comunidades indígenas: Impactos, pautas para autoevaluación y códigos de conducta*. http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/@ed_emp/@emp_ent/@ifp_seed/document/s/publication/wcms_117521.pdf Fecha de consulta: 18/03/2015.
- Marion, J. L., & Farrell, T. A. (2002). Management practices that concentrate visitor activities: camping impact management at Isle Royale National Park, USA. *Journal of Environmental Management*, 66(2), 201-212.
- Martín Pescador. (s. f.). *Centro Martín Pescador*. Recuperado 9 de mayo de 2020, de <https://1880-ec.all.biz/goods>
- McCain, K. W. (1990). Mapping authors in intellectual space: A technical overview. *Journal of the American Society for Information Science*, 41(6), 433-443.

- [https://doi.org/10.1002/\(SICI\)1097-4571\(199009\)41:6<433::AID-ASI11>3.0.CO;2-Q](https://doi.org/10.1002/(SICI)1097-4571(199009)41:6<433::AID-ASI11>3.0.CO;2-Q)
- Meng, L., Wen, K.-H., Brewin, R., & Wu, Q. (2020). Knowledge Atlas on the Relationship between Urban Street Space and Residents' Health—A Bibliometric Analysis Based on VOSviewer and CiteSpace. En *Sustainability* (Vol. 12, Número 6). <https://doi.org/10.3390/su12062384>
- Merigó, J. M., Rocafort, A., & Aznar-Alarcón, J. P. (2016). Bibliometric overview of business & economics research. *Journal of Business Economics and Management*, 17(3), 397-413.
- Merigó, José M, Mas-Tur, A., Roig-Tierno, N., & Ribeiro-Soriano, D. (2015). A bibliometric overview of the Journal of Business Research between 1973 and 2014. *Journal of Business Research*, 68(12), 2645-2653. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbusres.2015.04.006>
- Miguel, S., Tannuri de Oliveira, E. F., & Cabrini Grácio, M. C. (2016). Scientific Production on Open Access: A Worldwide Bibliometric Analysis in the Academic and Scientific Context. En *Publications* (Vol. 4, Número 1). <https://doi.org/10.3390/publications4010001>
- Ministerio de Turismo del Ecuador. (2007). *PLANDETUR 2020*.
- Reglamento para los Centros Turísticos Comunitarios, (2010). <https://www.turismo.gob.ec/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/REGLAMENTO-PARA-LOS-CENTROS-TURISTICOS.pdf>
- Ministerio de Turismo del Ecuador. (2020). *Catastro Turístico Nacional de Establecimientos*. <https://servicios.turismo.gob.ec/index.php/turismo-cifras/2018-09-18-21-11-17/establecimientos-registrados>
- Miranda-Salazar, S., Tierra-Tierra, N., Lozano-Rodríguez, P., & Tayupanda-Pagalo, M. (2021). Turismo comunitario en los andes ecuatorianos. Estudio de caso: Legalización de las organizaciones filiales de la Corporación para el Desarrollo de Turismo Comunitario de Chimborazo, provincia de Chimborazo, Ecuador. *Polo del Conocimiento*, 6(6), 81-107. <https://dialnet.unirioja.es/servlet/articulo?codigo=8016966>
- Molestina Alvarez, R. D. (2014). *Factibilidad para la creación de una empresa comercializadora de la bebida energizante a base de Guayusa «Runa» en el mercado de Guayaquil*. [Universidad Católica de Santiago de Guayaquil]. <http://repositorio.ucsg.edu.ec/handle/3317/2227>
- Montanari, A. (2009). Geography of taste and local development in abruzzo (Italy): Project to establish a training and research centre for the promotion of enogastronomic culture and tourism. *Journal of Heritage Tourism*, 4(2), 91-103. <https://doi.org/10.1080/17438730802366482>
- Morales-Yago, F. J. (2017). Landscape and Heritage: Key Elements for Tourism Development in an Interior Space: The Case of Yecla (Murcia). *Revista De Estudios Andaluces*, 34(1), 399-428. <https://doi.org/10.12795/rea.2017.i34.14>
- Mormont, M. (1980). Esp ace rural et domination: le tourisme dans les ardennes belges. *Sociologia Ruralis*, 20(4), 272-286. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-9523.1980.tb00715.x>

- Morosi, J., Amarilla, B., Conti, A., & Contin, M. (2008). Estancias of buenos aires province, Argentina: Rural heritage, sustainable development and tourism. *International Journal of Heritage Studies*, 14(6), 589-594. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13527250802503316>
- Muisne Turismo. (2020). *Turismo Comunitario en Muisne*. <http://www.muisneturismo.com/index.php/construction/turismo-comunitario>
- Nieves, A. E., Vargas, M. B., & Quesada, E. B. (2017). The potential of cultural assets associated to tourism activity as a local factor development at the Getsemani neighborhood, Cartagena de Indias. *Anuario Turismo Y Sociedad*, 21, 107-143. <https://doi.org/10.18601/01207555.n21.06>
- Nunkoo, R., & Ramkissoon, H. (2011). Developing a community support model for tourism. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 38(3), 964-988.
- Nzeda Tagowa, W. (2010). Rural tourism as a factor of sustainable development: A case study of Sukur World Heritage Site in Adamawa State, Northeastern Nigeria. *WIT Transactions on Ecology and the Environment*, 142, 675-688. <https://doi.org/10.2495/SW100611>
- Ochoa, W. (2009). *Guía básica de estudio de turismo comunitario y solidario*. FEPTCE.
- Convenio No. 169 de la OIT, (1989). https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---americas/---ro-lima/documents/publication/wcms_445528.pdf
- Declaración de Otavalo, (2001). <https://www.eluniverso.com/2010/06/26/1/1355/documento-declaracion-otavalo.html>
- Olya, H. G., Alipour, H., & Gavilyan, Y. (2018). Different voices from community groups to support sustainable tourism development at Iranian World Heritage Sites: evidence from Bisotun. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, 26(10), 1728-1748. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09669582.2018.1511718>
- Onodera, N., & Yoshikane, F. (2015). Factors affecting citation rates of research articles. *Journal of the Association for Information Science and Technology*, 66(4), 739-764. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1002/asi.23209>
- Orams, M. B. (2002). Marine ecotourism as a potential agent for sustainable development in Kaikoura, New Zealand. *International Journal of Sustainable Development*, 5, 338-352. <https://doi.org/10.1504/IJSD.2002.003757>
- Oreja Rodríguez, J. R., Parra-López, E., & Yanes-Estévez, V. (2008). The sustainability of island destinations: Tourism area life cycle and teleological perspectives. The case of Tenerife. *Tourism Management*, 29(1), 53-65. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tourman.2007.04.007>
- Page, M. J., McKenzie, J. E., Bossuyt, P. M., Boutron, I., Hoffmann, T. C., Mulrow, C. D., Shamseer, L., Tetzlaff, J. M., Akl, E. A., Brennan, S. E., Chou, R., Glanville, J., Grimshaw, J. M., Hróbjartsson, A., Lalu, M. M., Li, T., Loder, E. W., Mayo-Wilson, E., McDonald, S., ... Moher, D. (2021). The PRISMA 2020 statement: an updated guideline for reporting systematic reviews. *Systematic Reviews*, 10(1), 89. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s13643-021-01626-4>
- Pakariñan. (2016). *Pakariñan - Principios de 2016*. Pakariñan: Red de Turismo

- Comunitario. https://issuu.com/pakarinan/docs/brochure_pakarin__an_2016
- Pastor-Alfonso, M. J., & Espeso-Moliner, P. (2015). Capacitación turística en comunidades indígenas. Un caso de Investigación Acción Participativa (IAP). *El Periplo Sustentable: revista de turismo, desarrollo y competitividad*, 29, 171.
- Pastor, V., Casa, C., & Soler, A. (2011). Desarrollo rural a través del turismo comunitario. Análisis del valle y cañón de Colca. *Gestión Turística*, 15, 1-20.
- Pellegrini, M. M., Rialti, R., Marzi, G., & Caputo, A. (2020). Sport entrepreneurship: A synthesis of existing literature and future perspectives. *International Entrepreneurship and Management Journal*, 16(3), 795-826. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11365-020-00650-5>
- Perry, J. (2011). World Heritage hot spots: a global model identifies the 16 natural heritage properties on the World Heritage List most at risk from climate change. *International Journal of Heritage Studies*, 17(5), 426-441. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13527258.2011.568064>
- Phillips, H. (2015). The capacity to adapt to climate change at heritage sites—The development of a conceptual framework. *Environmental Science & Policy*, 47, 118-125. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envsci.2014.11.003>
- Piray, M., Tierra-Tierra, N., Bautista, M., Lasluisa, M., Guamán, M., Aymacaña, C., Noboa, P., & Tenemasa, A. (2009). *Sistematización de las experiencias de Turismo Comunitario de la provincia de Chimborazo*.
- Place, S., Hall, C. M., & Lew, A. A. (1998). *Sustainable tourism: A geographical perspective*. Harlow, Addison Wesley Longman Ltd.
- Pomavilla, N. (2016). *Propuesta de señalética turística para el Centro de Turismo Comunitario La Carbonería, del cantón Cañar* [Universidad de Cuenca]. <http://dspace.ucuenca.edu.ec/handle/123456789/23579>
- Popa, D., & Popa, A. (2016). Development of the cultural heritage tourism by rehabilitating the Sanraia Castle, Alba County. *Journal of Environmental Protection and Ecology*, 17(4), 1443-1451.
- Pretty, J. (1995). The many interpretations of participation. *Focus*, 16(4), 4-5.
- Price, D. J. (1956). The exponential curve of science. *Discovery*, 17(6), 240-243.
- PROCASUR. (2013). *La experiencia de la Red de Centros Turísticos Comunitarios del cantón Arajuno*. <http://juventudruralemprendedora.procasur.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/05/Sistematización-Canton-Arajuno-Final.pdf>
- PROCASUR. (2015). *Manejo del Turismo Comunitario - Ecuador*. PROCASUR, FIDA.
- Quyen, L., & Khanjanusthiti, P. (2015). The cultural impact of tourism development in a dong hoa hiep local community, Cai Be District, Vietnam. *Asian Social Science*, 11(18), 203-214. <https://doi.org/10.5539/ass.v11n18p203>
- Rajčić, V., Skender, A., & Damjanović, D. (2018). An innovative methodology of assessing the climate change impact on cultural heritage. *International Journal of Architectural Heritage*, 12(1), 21-35. <https://doi.org/10.1080/15583058.2017.1354094>

- Rasoolimanesh, S. M., & Jaafar, M. (2016). Community Participation toward Tourism Development and Conservation Program in Rural World Heritage Sites. En L. Butowski (Ed.), *Tourism - from Empirical Research Towards Practical Application*. <https://doi.org/10.5772/62293>
- Reyes, M. V., & Ortega, Á. F. (2013). *Turismo comunitario, realidad en Pastaza*. Universidad Estatal Amazónica.
- RICANCIE. (2019). *RICANCIE*. Nosotros. <http://ricancie.nativeweb.org/es/nosotros2>
- Rivera, M., & Hernández, R. (2018). MSMEs craft, tourism and local development strategies: challenges and opportunities in a historical-heritage city (Cordoba, Spain). *Estudios Geograficos*, 79(285), 529-553. <https://doi.org/10.3989/estgeogr.201820>
- Rodríguez-López, N., Diéguez-Castrillón, M. I., & Gueimonde-Canto, A. (2019). Sustainability and Tourism Competitiveness in Protected Areas: State of Art and Future Lines of Research. *Sustainability*, 11(22). <https://doi.org/10.3390/su11226296>
- Rogerson, C. M., & van der Merwe, C. D. (2016). Heritage tourism in the global South: Development impacts of the Cradle of Humankind World Heritage Site, South Africa. *Local Economy*, 31(1-2), 234-248. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0269094215614270>
- Roux, F. (2013). *Turismo comunitario ecuatoriano, conservación ambiental y defensa de los territorios*. Federación Plurinacional de Turismo Comunitario del Ecuador (FEPTCE).
- Rowland, M. J. (1999). Accelerated Climate Change and Australia's Cultural Heritage. *Australian Journal of Environmental Management*, 6(2), 109-118. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14486563.1999.10648457>
- Ruiz, E., Hernández, M., Coca, A., Cantero, P., & Del Campo, A. (2008). Turismo comunitario en Ecuador. Comprendiendo el community-based tourism desde la comunidad. *Pasos. Revista de turismo y patrimonio cultural*, 6(3), 399-418.
- Runa Tupari. (2019). *Nuestra Empresa*. Operadora de Turismo Comunitario. <https://www.runatupari.com/index.php/home/nuestra-empresa.html>
- Russo, A. P. (2002a). The «vicious circle» of tourism development in heritage cities. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 29(1), 165-182. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0160-7383\(01\)00029-9](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0160-7383(01)00029-9)
- Russo, A. P. (2002b). The «vicious circle» of tourism development in heritage cities. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 29(1), 165-182. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0160-7383\(01\)00029-9](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0160-7383(01)00029-9)
- Sagba, N. M. (2017). *Análisis de la situación actual del turismo comunitario vinculado a la ruta del tren patrimonial y ruta subtropical en la provincia de Chimborazo* [Escuela Superior Politécnica de Chimborazo]. <http://dspace.esPOCH.edu.ec/handle/123456789/8392>
- Saiken, A., Zhaoping, Y., Mazbayev, O., Duissembayev, A., Izenbaev, B., & Nassanbekova, S. (2017). Ethnic cultural tourism resources evaluation and development: Kazakh cultural tourism resources analysis. *Journal of Environmental Management and Tourism*, 8(2), 467-475. [https://doi.org/10.14505/jemt.v8.2\(18\).20](https://doi.org/10.14505/jemt.v8.2(18).20)

- Salas, A. (2012). Runa Tupari: entre el turismo comunitario y la utopía. *Kalpana*, 7, 19-27-
file:///C:/Users/USUARIO/Downloads/Dialnet-RunaTupariEntreElTurismoComunitarioYLaUtopia-3930130.pdf
- Salinas Chavez, E., Delgado Mesa, F. A., Henthorne, T. L., & Miller, M. M. (2018). The Hershey sugar mill in Cuba: from global industrial heritage to local sustainable tourism development. *Journal of Heritage Tourism*, 13(5), 426-439. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1743873X.2017.1391270>
- Saraurku. (2020). *Red de Turismo Comunitario*. <https://www.saraurku.com/red-saraguro-rikuy/>
- Sarmiento, C. (2012). *Propuesta de innovación de la cocina indígena del pueblo cañari asociada a la red de turismo comunitario Sumak Pacha* [Universidad de Cuenca]. <http://dspace.ucuenca.edu.ec/handle/123456789/1568>
- Saxena, G., Clark, G., Oliver, T., & Ilbery, B. (2007). Conceptualizing Integrated Rural Tourism. *Tourism Geographies*, 9(4), 347-370. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14616680701647527>
- Seguí-Amortegui, L., Clemente-Almendros, J. A., Medina, R., & Grueso Gala, M. (2019). Sustainability and Competitiveness in the Tourism Industry and Tourist Destinations: A Bibliometric Study. En *Sustainability* (Vol. 11, Número 22). <https://doi.org/10.3390/su11226351>
- Seidl, A. (2014). Cultural ecosystem services and economic development: World Heritage and early efforts at tourism in Albania. *Ecosystem Services*, 10, 164-171. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecoser.2014.08.006>
- Sharpley, R. (2001). Tourism in Cyprus: Challenges and opportunities. *Tourism Geographies*, 3(1), 64-86.
- Shearing, S. (2008). Here today, gone tomorrow? Climate change and world heritage. *Australasian Journal of Natural Resources Law and Policy*, 12(2), 161-200.
- Skewes, J. C., & Guerra, D. E. (2004). The Defense of Maiquillahue Bay: Knowledge, Faith, and Identity in an Environmental Conflict. *Ethnology*, 43, 217-332. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.2307/3774063>
- SNV, Rainforest Alliance, & Alianza para el Turismo Comunitario Counterpart International. (s. f.). *Guía de Buenas Prácticas de Turismo Sostenible para Comunidades de Latinoamérica*. USAID.
- Spinak, E. (1996). *Diccionario enciclopédico de bibliometría, ciencias e informetría*. UNESCO CII/II.
- Su, M., Sun, Y., Min, Q., & Jiao, W. (2018). A Community livelihood approach to agricultural heritage system conservation and tourism development: Xuanhua Grape Garden Urban Agricultural Heritage Site, Hebei Province of China. *Sustainability (Switzerland)*, 10(2). <https://doi.org/10.3390/su10020361>
- Sun, Y. H., Min, Q. W., Zhong, L. S., Cheng, S. K., Zhang, D., & Long, D. Y. (2009). Agricultural heritage tourism development in minority areas: Taking congjian county in guizhou province as a case. *Zhongguo Renkou Ziyuan Yu Huan Jing/ China*

- Population Resources and Environment*, 19(1), 120-124.
<https://www.scopus.com/inward/record.uri?eid=2-s2.0-77951030833&partnerID=40&md5=05b3156d8fc977ed8875122988c3ea4>
- Temple, D. (2003). *Las estructuras elementales de la reciprocidad: jalones para una economía cualitativa en el tercer milenio*. Plural editores.
- Terrill, G. (2008). Climate Change: How Should the World Heritage Convention Respond? *International Journal of Heritage Studies*, 14(5), 388-404.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/13527250802284388>
- The Charter of Krakow. (2000). *Principles for Conservation and Restoration of Built Heritage*. <http://smartheritage.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/KRAKOV-CHARTER-%0A2000.pdf>
- Thomé Ortiz, H. (2008). Turismo rural y campesinado, una aproximación social desde la ecología, la cultura y la economía. *Convergencia*, 15(47), 237-261.
http://www.scielo.org.mx/scielo.php?script=sci_arttext&pid=S1405-14352008000200009&lng=es&tlng=es.
- Timothy, D. J., & Boyd, S. W. (2003). *Heritage Tourism*. Prentice Hall.
- Torres, V. H. (1994). *Manual de Revitalización Cultural Comunitario*.
- Tur, J. N., Martínez, A. F., & Spiegelhalder, M. R. (2012). From complement to motor: The changing role of leisure and tourism in local development strategies. The case of the recovery and valorisation of cultural heritage. *Arbor*, 188(754), 379-393.
<https://doi.org/10.3989/arbor.2012.754n2010>
- Twining-Ward, L., & Butler, R. (2002). Implementing std on a small island: Development and use of sustainable tourism development indicators in samoa. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, 10(5), 363-387. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09669580208667174>
- UNESCO. (1972). *Convención sobre la protección del patrimonio mundial, cultural y natural*. UNESCO. <https://whc.unesco.org/archive/convention-es.pdf>
- UNESCO. (1982). *Mexico City Declaration on Cultural Policies World Conference on Cultural Policies Mexico City*. https://culturalrights.net/descargas/drets_culturals401.pdf
- UNESCO. (2003). *Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage*.
- UNESCO. (2014). *UNESCO Culture for Development Indicators: Methodology Manual*. Unesco.
- UNESCO. (2015). *Adaptación al cambio climático en sitios naturales del patrimonio mundial: Guía práctica* (Vol. 37). UNESCO.
https://unesdoc.unesco.org/in/documentViewer.xhtml?v=2.1.196&id=p::usmarcdef_000231868&file=/in/rest/annotationSVC/DownloadWatermarkedAttachment/attach_import_143ac9b0-edf9-401d-8ae8-9f16325c5ae9%3F_%3D231868spa.pdf&locale=es&multi=true&ark=/ark:/48223/p
- UNESCO. (2022). *Salvaguardia del Patrimonio Cultural Inmaterial*. <https://ich.unesco.org/es/salvaguardia-00012>
- United Nations. (2015). *Transforming our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable*

- Development | Department of Economic and Social Affairs*. United Nations. <https://sdgs.un.org/publications/transforming-our-world-2030-agenda-sustainable-development-17981>
- Valdez, L. M. C., & Fontecha, J. F. (2018). Gastronomy: a source for the development of tourism and the strengthening of the cultural identity in Santander. *Anuario Turismo Y Sociedad*, 22, 167-193. <https://doi.org/10.18601/01207555.n22.09>
- van Eck, N. J., & Waltman, L. (2009). Vosviewer: A Computer Program for Bibliometric Mapping . *ERIM Report Series Reference No. ERS-2009-005-LIS*. <https://ssrn.com/abstract=1346848>
- van Eck, N. J., & Waltman, L. (2010). Software survey: VOSviewer, a computer program for bibliometric mapping. *Scientometrics*, 84(2), 523-538. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11192-009-0146-3>
- van Eck, N. J., Waltman, L., Dekker, R., & van den Berg, J. (2010). A comparison of two techniques for bibliometric mapping: Multidimensional scaling and VOS. *Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology*, 61(12), 2405-2416. <https://doi.org/10.1002/asi.21421>
- Vistad, O. I., Wold, L. C., Daugstad, K., & Haukeland, J. V. (2016). Mimisbrunnr Climate Park – A network for heritage learning, tourism development, and climate consciousness. *Journal of Heritage Tourism*, 11(1), 43-57. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1743873X.2015.1082570>
- Vizcaino, I. (2009). *La participación política de las mujeres indígenas al interior de las organizaciones comunitarias desde la perspectiva de Desarrollo Humano. El caso de la Unión de Organizaciones Campesinas e Indígenas de Cotacachi (UNORCAC), Ecuador (2009-2014)* [FLACSO Argentina]. <https://repositorio.flacsoandes.edu.ec/bitstream/10469/15642/2/TFLACSO-2019IAVI.pdf>
- Wachter, S. (1987). *Etat, décentralisation et territoires*. L'Harmattan.
- Wang, Y. P. (2016). A study on Kinmen resident's perception of tourism development and culture heritage impact. *Eurasia Journal of Mathematics, Science and Technology Education*, 12(12), 2909-2920. <https://doi.org/10.12973/eurasia.2016.02312a>
- Weale, A. R., Bailey, M., & Lear, P. A. (2004). The level of non-citation of articles within a journal as a measure of quality: a comparison to the impact factor. *BMC Medical Research Methodology*, 4(1), 14. <https://doi.org/10.1186/1471-2288-4-14>
- Weaver, D. (2001). Mass tourism and alternative tourism in the Caribbean. En D. Harrison (Ed.), *Tourism and the less developed world: Issues and case studies* (pp. 161-174). CABI.
- Weaver, D. B., & Lawton, L. J. (2007). Twenty years on: The state of contemporary ecotourism research. *Tourism Management*, 28(5), 1168-1179. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tourman.2007.03.004>
- World Tourism Organization. (2018). *Tourism and Culture Synergies*. World Tourism Organization (UNWTO).

- Xiao, H., & Li, L. (2004). Villagers' Perceptions of Traditions: Some Observations on the Development of Rural Cultural Tourism in China. *Tourism Recreation Research*, 29(2), 69-80. <https://doi.org/10.1080/02508281.2004.11081445>
- Xu, H. (2003). Managing side effects of cultural tourism development - The case of Zhouzhuang. *Systems Analysis Modelling Simulation*, 43(2), 175-188. <https://doi.org/10.1080/02329290290008202>
- Xu, X. (2020). El impacto de la pandemia del COVID-19 en la investigación mundial. *REvista Internacional Higher Education*, 104, 18-20. <http://ceppe.uc.cl/images/stories/recursos/ihe/Numeros/104/revista-ihe104-9.pdf>
- Yáñez, G. (2013). *Evaluación del potencial de turismo rural del cantón Arajuno, provincia de Pastaza, para el diseño de un producto turístico* [Universidad Estatal Amazónica]. <https://repositorio.uea.edu.ec/xmlui/bitstream/handle/123456789/208/T.TUR.B.UEA.4047?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>
- Yoopetch, C., & Nimsai, S. (2019). Science Mapping the Knowledge Base on Sustainable Tourism Development, 1990–2018. *Sustainability*, 11(13), 3631. <https://www.mdpi.com/2071-1050/11/13/3631>
- Yuctor, M. E. (2011). *Análisis de la oferta de turismo comunitario en la provincia del Azuay*. Universidad de Cuenca.
- Zaiane, S. (2006). Heritage tourism in Tunisia: Development one-way choice. *Tourism Review*, 61(3), 26-31. <https://doi.org/10.1108/eb058477>
- Zhang, Y., Xu, J., Yao, Y., Yan, Z., Teng, M., & Wang, P. (2022). What Is the Relationship between Natural Protected Areas and Stakeholders? Based on Literature Analysis from 2000–2021. En *Forests* (Vol. 13, Número 5). <https://doi.org/10.3390/f13050734>
- Zhao, X. (2021). Study on the protection path of rural tourism characteristic villages under the background of regional ecological culture. *FRESENIUS ENVIRONMENTAL BULLETIN*, 30(3), 3070-3076.
- Zupic, I., & Čater, T. (2015). Bibliometric Methods in Management and Organization. *Organizational Research Methods*, 18(3), 429-472. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1094428114562629>

ANEXOS: ARTÍCULOS PUBLICADOS

Article

Cultural Heritage and Tourism Basis for Regional Development: Mapping of Scientific Coverage

José Álvarez-García ¹, Claudia Patricia Maldonado-Erazo ²,
María de la Cruz Del Río-Rama ^{3,*} and Francisco Javier Castellano-Álvarez ⁴

¹ Financial Economy and Accounting Department, Faculty of Business, Finance and Tourism, University of Extremadura, 10071 Cáceres, Spain; pepealvarez@unex.es

² Facultad de Recursos Naturales, Escuela de Ecoturismo de la Superior Politécnica de Chimborazo—ESPOCH, Riobamba 060155, Ecuador; claudia.maldonado@epoch.edu.ec

³ Department of Business Organization and Marketing, Faculty of Business Sciences and Tourism, University of Vigo, 32004 Ourense, Spain

⁴ Economy Department, Faculty of Business, Finance and Tourism, University of Extremadura, 10071 Cáceres, Spain; fcocastellano@unex.es

* Correspondence: delrio@uvigo.es; Tel.: +34-988-368-727

Received: 23 September 2019; Accepted: 25 October 2019; Published: 30 October 2019



Abstract: The aim of this research is to carry out a bibliometric and bibliographic study of the scientific production indexed in the international databases Scopus and Web of Science (WoS) on the use of cultural heritage by tourism as an alternative for regional development. This research allows us to observe the current situation of this area of study and to develop a research roadmap on this subject. The methodology used focuses on applying productivity, dispersion, collaboration, and citation indicators to a set of 103 articles identified through an advanced search of terms, in addition to applying an iterative analysis for the bibliographic study. The main findings of this study show that the documents are mostly analytical, mainly signed by a single author, and the productivity rate per author is 1.04. The co-author index in the subject is 2.34, and the subject is in an exponential growth phase that began in 2004, with a ratio of 6.53 articles/year, with the majority of the production being by a single author per article. The country with the highest production is China, with 28 articles, 26 authors, 28 authorships, and 15 centers, followed by the Russian Federation, with 21 articles. Universiti Sains Malaysia (Malaysia) is the most productive institution, with 15 authorships, and there is a group of aspiring authors (between 2 and 4 articles) whose geographical affiliation is Malaysia, a group that represents 3% of the total of authors and concentrates 17 articles.

Keywords: cultural heritage; cultural tourism; regional development; rural areas; bibliometric analysis; bibliographic analysis

1. Introduction

The concept of cultural heritage is subjective and evolves over the years. It is subjective in the sense that cultural heritage is made up of those goods that the values that prevail in each society at a given time establish must be susceptible of being protected and preserved as a legacy of the past for future generations. This approach is reflected in the definition of cultural heritage proposed in The Charter of Krakow [1] (p. 5): “heritage is that complex of man’s works in which a community recognizes its particular and specific values and with which it identifies. Identification and specification of heritage is therefore a process related to the choice of values”. Smith [2] defines the concept of cultural heritage as the footprint of memory and oblivion, as a cultural practice involved in the construction and regulation of a spectrum of values and ways of understanding. This footprint is composed of the set of products of

human activity, and its remains, intentional and unintentional, tangible intangibles, represent historical and social processes.

Therefore, in the first place it is important to establish the concept of “cultural heritage” and the elements that make it up. First, it is important to refer to the work done by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization—UNESCO. UNESCO aims to encourage “the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and transmission to future generations of the cultural and natural heritage” throughout the world that is considered of great value to humanity [3]. The work was shown in the international treaty adopted in 1972, the “Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage” [3], which lays the foundation for the first definition of the term “cultural heritage”.

In this sense, one of the first definitions is the one proposed by UNESCO in the Declaration of Mexico on Cultural Policies [4] (p. 3): “The cultural heritage of a people includes the works of its artists, architects, musicians, writers and scientists and also the work of anonymous artists, expressions of the people’s spirituality, and the body of values which give meaning to life. It includes both tangible and intangible works through which the creativity of that people finds expression: languages, rites, beliefs, historic places and monuments, literature, works of art, archives and libraries”.

Subsequently, UNESCO approved The Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage [5] (p. 4) in 2003, which specifically defines what is meant by intangible cultural heritage: “the ‘intangible cultural heritage’ means the practices, representations, expressions, knowledge, skills—as well as the instruments, objects, artefacts and cultural spaces associated therewith—that communities, groups and, in some cases, individuals recognize as part of their cultural heritage. This intangible cultural heritage, transmitted from generation to generation, is constantly recreated by communities and groups in response to their environment, their interaction with nature and their history, and provides them with a sense of identity and continuity, thus promoting respect for cultural diversity and human creativity ...”. According to Timothy and Boyd [6] (p. 94), the conservation of cultural heritage can be carried out in different ways: by the preservation, restoration, renovation of goods, and urban regeneration.

According to UNESCO, cultural heritage is subdivided into the tangible (movable and immovable property), which can be preserved and restored by some kind of intervention [4], and intangible, which “is manifested inter alia in the following domains: (a) oral traditions and expressions, including language as a vehicle of the intangible cultural heritage; (b) performing arts; (c) social practices, rituals, and festive events; (d) knowledge and practices concerning nature and the universe; (e) traditional craftsmanship” [5] (p. 4).

Continuing with the contextualization of this research work, the next step is to relate cultural heritage and tourism. Thus, cultural heritage, composed of a wide variety of tangible and intangible assets, can be enhanced in order to articulate new development alternatives by the tourism activity. Tourism management of cultural heritage enables it to be transformed into tourist resources.

Thus arises the concept of heritage tourism and cultural tourism. Timothy [7] (pp. 4–5) points out that both terms are often used in the literature as distinct but related concepts. For Timothy and Boyd [6] (p. 14), the terms cultural and heritage tourism overlap and, in their opinion, are interchangeable (see the overlapping of the concepts cultural and heritage tourism in Timothy and Boyd [6] (p. 9)). Along the same lines, Timothy [7] suggests that heritage tourism is based on “old things” and usually occurs in rural areas and in more specific places, while cultural tourism predominates in urban areas and less determined places (see the exhaustive classification of the different attractions offered by heritage tourism in Timothy [7] (p. 49)). For Timothy [7], all definitions of heritage tourism include elements of the human past as a resource, and all collect a variety of reasons why tourists move (tourists move for reasons that may stem from the desire to improve their own personal culture, learn something new, spend time with friends or family, satisfy a curiosity, or simply spend the free time available).

In this sense, there are several studies that show that knowledge of the culture of other spaces is one of the main motivations that drive tourists [8–11]. Therefore, exploiting cultural heritage, being

either tangible or intangible, through tourism activity becomes a fundamental means throughout the world for the development of spaces where this heritage is located. According to the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), it was identified that within the practice of tourism activities related to culture, those related to intangible heritage are the most important, closely followed by tangible ones [12]. In short, tourism becomes an attractive option to take advantage of the local resources available, including heritage [13].

Focusing on cultural wealth as attractions of tourist interest allows for the creation of several hubs through which the cultural heritage and tourism relationship is developed, including: (1) the recovery or conservation of heritage, (2) economic growth focused on the commercialization of goods, (3) the increase of tourist facilities from internal or external investment and an improved image for the community, and (4) social benefit for communities in order to improve living conditions [14–17]. In this way, cultural heritage becomes an element capable of generating benefits for the development of societies, the relationship with tourism being the most often used to achieve this goal. Thus, cultural tourism becomes an essential strategic feasibility for tourism development. This type of tourism may reduce the seasonality of the sector and favor the opening to new markets.

Developing tourism around cultural heritage is considered an action that is not focused on mass culture that homogenizes, imposing one culture over another, or that mythologizes or fragments the value of heritage. In this sense, it is proposed by the popular culture in which its vital particularities are created and preserved, and it is not based on selling but on participating with the purpose that this is produced and consumed by the human group itself. This approach allows for an increase in the quality of life, which, at the same time, enables the strengthening of the transmission and revitalization networks of elements contained in the collective memory of groups [14,15]. With this, it is argued that each community has something unique to offer that manages to generate considerable tourist flows based on the interests that they arouse for the existence of a vibrant culture.

The participation of the community is essential, and it should not be left out; the empowerment of processes leads to a more efficient development of heritage [18]. This must be the pillar in the process of tourism development and heritage management [19], always supported by local identity, that is, heritage [20,21].

In this context, this research aims to analyze and examine the scientific production developed in relation to exploiting cultural heritage by tourism activities for regional development. To achieve the objective, a bibliometric analysis is first performed, which is complemented by a bibliographic analysis, allowing for a systematic and structured analysis of production. The novelty of the study is based on the fact that there is no research of similar characteristics that provides a complete view of the research carried out in this field of study. The findings will be very useful for researchers as they provide a better understanding of current research and serve as a guide for future research.

This article is structured into five sections. The topic is contextualized, the literature is reviewed, and the objective is presented in the introduction. In the second section, the methodology is introduced. The results are shown in the third section and in the fourth section, the bibliographic analysis. Finally, to conclude, the conclusions and limitations of the investigation are discussed.

2. Methodology

The methodology used in this research is an exploratory quantitative bibliometric and bibliographic analysis, focused on identifying and analyzing scientific production on cultural heritage and its use by the tourism activity for regional development. This methodology is the most adequate to organize scientific information; on the one hand, it enables the identification and analysis of bibliographical sources of interest, while on the other hand, it provides an evaluation structure for this scientific production [22].

In the bibliometric analysis, indicators are applied [23] that arise from different mathematical models that are based on the relationship of two or more variables [24], which enables the measurement of the bibliographic material in quantitative terms. The indicators that will be used in this research

are classified according to two criteria: activity indicators that provide information on quantity, productivity, dispersion, and collaboration, among others, and impact indicators, which provide information on the citation level of the documents through the impact factor or immediacy index, the H index, among others [25].

2.1. Databases

As in most research, the chances of covering a complete universe of study are small (the number of databases is very large). Therefore, three conditions should be complied with to choose the database. These are set out by Rueda et al. [26]: availability, relevance, and reliability of information.

Thus, the selection of databases was based on three criteria: (a) application of rigorous quality standards through Relative Quality Indexes, SJR (Scimago Journal Rank) for Scopus and JCR (InCites Journal Citation Report) for WoS (Web of Science); (b) extensive coverage over time compared to other databases; and (c) they allow for simultaneous downloading of a considerable number of references stored in detail as metadata. According to Harzing and Alakangas [27], the presence of these characteristics validates the information indexed in the database and are sufficient to justify its use.

2.2. Tracking Methodology

To construct the data matrix with which to work, it is necessary to establish the search criteria of the bibliographic production. Firstly, the coverage time was determined; in this study, this was set as equal to or less than the year 2018, with the purpose of considering the information published in full years. Secondly, the scientific article published in journals was determined as the documentary unit of analysis. This choice was based on the consideration of six criteria: (1) speed within publication processes, (2) rigorous arbitration process, (3) visibility and impact at different levels (local, national, and international), (4) specific outline for presenting the information, (5) acceleration in the positioning of the authors within the scientific community, and (6) increase of the feedback [28,29]. The articles from conferences, books and chapters, editorials, notes, letters or errata contained in WoS or Scopus were excluded from the search. Finally, the keywords and search equation were determined for the advanced search (Table 1).

Table 1. Search strategy.

Search Word	Cultur*, heritage*, touris*, development*, local*, regional*, municipal*, provinc*	
Category Title	Scopus:	Article title, Abstract, Keywords
	WoS:	Title and Topic
Subject Area	ALL	
Document Type	Journal article	
Period Time	Year of publication ≤ 2018	
Language	ALL	
Query String	Scopus:	(TITLE ((cultur* OR heritag*) AND touris*) AND TITLE (development*) AND TITLE-ABS-KEY ((local* OR regional* OR municipal* OR provinc*))) AND DOCTYPE (ar OR re) AND PUBYEAR < 2019
	WoS:	TITLE: ((Cultur* OR Heritag*) AND (Touris*)) AND TITLE:(Development*) AND TOPIC: ((local* OR Regional* OR Municipal* OR Provinc*)) Refined by: DOCUMENT TYPE: (ARTICLE) AND [excluding] YEARS OF PUBLICATION: (2019)
Search Date	March 2019	

Source: own elaboration.

2.3. Methodology of Calculations

When working with two databases (WoS and Scopus), it is essential to determine the overlap level between both databases in relation to the identified articles and their degree of coverage. For this purpose, Meyer's index, traditional overlapping (TO), and relative overlapping (RO), which are the appropriate tools to identify the overlap level of indexed articles [30,31], were applied (Table 2). Although the overlap phenomenon has been known for more than 50 years, it is only in the last decade that there has been a greater interest in its study and application [30].

Table 2. Formulas to determine the level of overlap and degree of coverage between databases.

Index	Calculation Formula	Objective and Observations
Meyer index	$\text{Meyer's index (MI)} = \frac{\sum \text{sources} \cdot \text{weight}}{\text{Total sources}}$ (A weight must be assigned to each documentary unit based on the number of repetitions that are recorded between the databases. Weight = 1; single character units within each base. As repetitions increase depending on the number of databases used for comparison, the weight will gradually be reduced; duplicates (weight = 0.5), triplicates (weight = 0.3), and so on.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To determine the degree of coverage that each database has on the scientific production of a specific subject or specialty [31,32]. - It is established based on the number of repetitions that are recorded for each document among the chosen databases [33,34]. - The result of Meyer's index is interpreted as the singularity level for each base, with the understanding that the higher the value, the greater the originality of the database [34].
Traditional overlapping (TO)	$\%TO = 100 * \left(\frac{ A \cap B }{ A \cup B } \right)$	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To determine the percentage of overlap or the degree of similarity between two databases (the similarity that database A has within database B is established). - The higher the resulting percentage, the greater the similarity [35].
Relative overlapping (RO)	$\% RO \text{ in A} = 100 * \left(\frac{ A \cap B }{ A } \right)$	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Weight of repeated documents between the bases compared with those that are single [26]. - The result is the percentage of overlap of database A with database B [36].

Note: calculations complementary to Meyer's index. The creation algorithms used allow us to consider all the possible existing unions between the databases selected for the analysis [35], covering with them all the necessary edges to determine the overlapping of current information. Source: own elaboration.

2.4. Systematization of Information

To finish the construction of the study matrix (final ad hoc database) through the review of the identified bibliographic sources, the data collected was refined and normalized. This process led to the elimination of duplicate documents or those lacking any relationship with the subject of study, the latter situation generated by an inappropriate use of keywords by the authors during their indexation. As a result, the joint study matrix built in Microsoft Office Excel software was made up of 103 articles, and for the individual analysis of each of the databases, the original matrices constituted by 84 articles published in Scopus and 51 in WoS were maintained. The bibliographic references were managed with EndNote.

The methodological process of the study is shown in Figure 1.

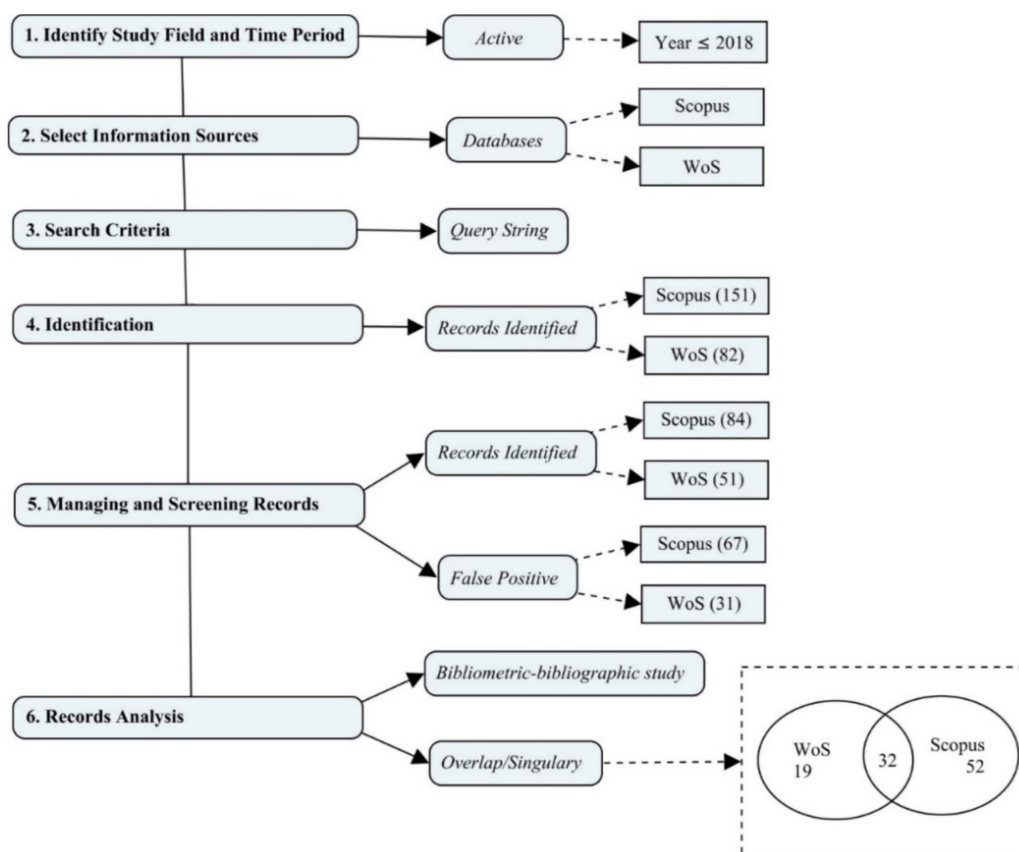


Figure 1. Bibliometric methodological procedure. Source: own elaboration.

3. Results

3.1. Overlap of Databases

The linear correlation coefficient is 0.73, which indicates a strong and direct correlation between Scopus and WoS. Of the 135 articles (84 Scopus and 51 WoS), it was observed that 32 articles were indexed in both databases, which represents 38% of the articles from Scopus and 63% of those from WoS. Consequently, the remaining 52 articles from Scopus and 19 from WoS were classified as single documents as they are present in only one of the two bases. Table 3 shows the results related to the singularity of the databases, measured through the Meyer index (MI), with Scopus being the database with the highest singularity index with a MI = 0.81, while in WoS it reaches MI = 0.69.

Table 3. Singularity of the databases.

Databases	% Single Documents		Meyer Index	
	Articles	Journals	Articles	Journals
Scopus	61.90%	56.25%	0.81	0.78
WoS	37.25%	34.88%	0.69	0.67

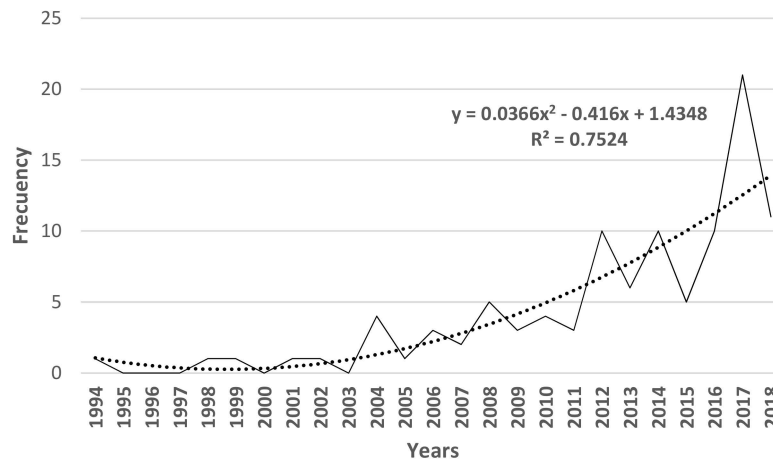
Source: own elaboration.

The traditional overlapping (TO) percentage between Scopus and WoS determined a similarity of 31.07% between the databases, which is also understood as the existence of a 68.93% disparity between them. Likewise, in addition to the previous calculations, it is necessary to determine the percentage of coverage that Scopus shows in relation to WoS and vice versa [35], for which relative overlapping (RO) was applied. The percentages obtained show that 38.10% of Scopus was covered by WoS, while the RO

of WoS shows that 62.75% of this database was covered by Scopus. As a result, Scopus has a lower overlap than WoS.

3.2. Productivity Per Years

The joint database consists of 103 articles (32 duplicated articles were eliminated). Figure 2 shows that scientific production covers 25 years (1994–2018), the first indexed study being Market-Based Product Development in Heritage Tourism, by Light and Prentice [37]. During this period, 2017 is consolidated as the year of greatest productivity, with 21 published articles.



Source: own elaboration.

Figure 2. Trend of publications Scopus ∪ WoS.

Considering the four stages of Price [38] in the evolution of scientific production, precursors, exponential growth, linear growth, and collapse of the scientific field, the presence of two of them in the growth process are observed here. The first part or stage of precursors lasts from 1994 to 2003 and corresponds to 0.50 articles/year (60% with a single signature), with slow growth being evident. The second stage goes from 2004 to 2018, with a ratio of 6.53 articles/year, and most of the production involving a single author per article. It is observed that the Price law is fulfilled: between 10 and 15 years after the first publication, the information developed on the subject at a global level is duplicated [38].

Finally, Figure 3 shows an average correlation between Scopus and WoS regarding articles that have been indexed, with $R^2 = 0.5364$.

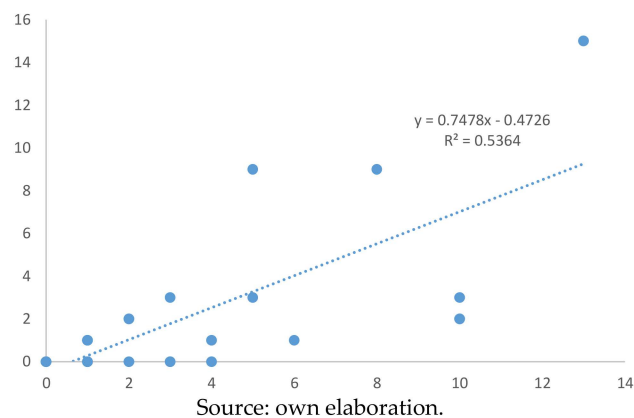


Figure 3. Correlation between the numbers of articles published in Scopus and WoS.

3.3. Citations

During the 25 years of study, a cumulative total of 1135 citations (13.51 citations/article) are identified regarding the 84 Scopus articles indexed in Scopus. In WoS, 687 citations (51 articles), 13.47 citations/article, are recorded. Scopus has an $h = 14$, which means that at least 14 of the total articles identified have obtained 14 citations or more, and WoS an $h = 8$. The year that reaches the highest number of citations in both databases is 1998, with 378 citations in Scopus and 317 in WoS, concentrating 33% and 47% of the total citations, respectively.

Of the Scopus and WoS articles, 65% and 51%, respectively, obtained between 24 and 1 citations, while 27% and 43% of the articles, respectively, do not have any citations recorded during the analysis period. On the other hand, more than 100 citations were recorded in 3 articles. It was observed that documents published in recent years have not received a significant number of citations; surely because these studies did not achieve the necessary dissemination to be consolidated as referents of the subject, a fact that limits the amount of citations they can receive [39].

The most-cited articles on the subject were Local Development and Heritage: Traditional Food and Cuisine as Tourist Attractions in Rural Areas, by Bessiere [20], with 378 citations in Scopus (18.0 citations per year) and 314 in WoS (15.1 citations per year), Tourism Development of World Heritage Sites in China: A Geographic Perspective, by Li et al. [40] with 156 citations (14.2) in Scopus and 138 in WoS (12.5), and The “Vicious Circle” of Tourism Development in Heritage Cities, by Russo [41], with 130 in Scopus (7.6) and 106 in WoS (6.2). In addition, three articles that have received a considerable number of citations were identified, but these are only indexed within Scopus: Industrial Heritage: A Nexus for Sustainable Tourism Development, by Jonsen-Verbeke [42], Resident Attitudes towards Heritage Tourism Development, by Chen and Chen [43], and “Heritagisation”, a Challenge for Tourism Promotion and Regional Development: An example of Food Heritage, by Bessiere [44].

3.4. Authors

A total of 231 authors were identified in the scientific productions analyzed in the joint analysis matrix (103 articles), which corresponds to a productivity index per author of 1.04 articles. The most productive authors in the subject were Rasoolimanesh and Jaafar, with four articles belonging to the Universiti Sains Malaysia (Malaysia). Both authors have an average citations/article of 15.33 in Scopus and 8.25 in WoS. The second most productive author was Bessiere, of the University of Toulouse II (France), with 2 articles; however, he has a better citation average of 202.5 in Scopus and 317 in WoS. Authors such as Huibin, Marzuki, Razak, Min, and Sun are also in this second position, with 2 articles, but they are indexed only in the Scopus database and the number of citations is very small.

Total author productivity can be analyzed by means of different types of processes, which enables them to be classified according to the contribution that each author provides within the subject of study. The classification of Crane [45] is used to fulfill this purpose in this study, in which the production by authors can be explained by four groups of authors: (1) large producers—those who have a production greater than 10 articles, (2) moderate producers—authors who have produced between 5 and 9 documents, (3) aspiring authors—authors who have between 2 and 4 studies, and (4) transition authors—authors who have only produced one work. There are no large or moderate producers in this area; 223 are transition and 8 are aspiring.

The total transience index ($TI = [PI (\text{productivity index}) = 0]$) of the total set of documents under study is 96.5%; that is, this index is the same or represents the total of occasional authors who only arise once within the subject and who do not continue making contributions throughout the rest of the line of evolution, a figure which is based on the classification of Crane [45].

Another important element of analysis is the collaboration trend in scientific production, which makes it possible to analyze current relationships. In this sense, Berelson [46] determines that the more varied and the greater the collaboration shown within the development of documents, the greater the maturity of the subject of study [47]. This study revealed that 35% (36) of the articles are of a single authorship, and the remaining 65% (67) are the product of collaboration. In the case of collaboration,

29% (30) are signed by two authors, 17% (18) of papers are signed by three authors, 12% (12) by four authors, and 7% (7) are signed by five or more authors. With these data, the co-authorship index is 2.34 authors/article.

3.5. Productivity by Type of Institution and Country

Establishing productivity based on the affiliation registered by the authors allows the evaluation and understanding of the information nodes that are being developed based on the geographical and institutional affiliations registered during the study period. In this sense, geographical affiliation is established by country, with China being the country with the highest productivity, with 28 articles, 26 authors, 28 authorships, and 15 centers. The second most productive country is the Russian Federation, with 21 articles, 21 authors, 21 authorships, and 9 centers. In relation to the number of citations, France is the country that concentrates the largest number of citations, with 410 in Scopus and 317 in WoS, with 9 and 2 articles identified in each database, respectively (Table 4).

Table 4. Number of centers, authors, and authorships by their country of affiliation.

R	Country	Scopus ∪ WoS				Cites Scopus				Cites WoS			
		f	C	A	As	f	hi%	TC	h-Index	f	hi%	TC	h-Index
1	China	28	15	26	28	28	13.8	206	4	13	10.7	151	2
2	Russian Federation	21	9	21	21	16	7.9	78	4	11	9.1	7	1
3	United States	19	11	19	19	15	7.4	350	5	9	7.4	291	3
4	Malaysia	15	1	8	15	15	7.4	157	6	11	9.1	100	5
5	Serbia	13	4	13	13	9	4.4	32	4	5	4.1	4	1
6	Spain	13	8	13	13	8	3.9	51	4	10	8.3	13	1
7	France	9	7	8	9	9	4.4	410	2	2	1.7	317	1
8	Italy	9	8	9	9	9	4.4	38	4	2	1.7	6	1
9	United Kingdom	8	7	8	8	8	3.9	86	6	4	3.3	31	3
10	Australia	7	7	7	7	7	3.4	56	6	2	1.7	26	2
11	Colombia	7	4	7	7	1	0.5	8	1	7	5.8	7	1
12	Portugal	7	5	7	7	4	2.0	14	1	5	4.1	13	2
13	Poland	6	3	6	6	3	1.5	6	2	5	4.1	0	0
14	Ghana	5	3	5	5	5	2.5	40	2	–	0.0	–	–
15	Kazakhstan	5	1	5	5	5	2.5	0	0	–	0.0	–	–
16	Thailand	5	2	5	5	5	2.5	2	1	–	0.0	–	–
17	Argentina	4	1	4	4	4	2.0	12	3	4	3.3	12	3
18	Croatia	4	3	4	4	4	2.0	0	0	–	0.0	–	–
19	Greece	4	2	4	4	4	2.0	8	2	4	3.3	8	2
20	Hungary	4	4	4	4	1	0.5	2	1	4	3.3	3	1
21	Norway	4	3	4	4	4	2.0	8	2	4	3.3	4	1
22	Romania	4	3	4	4	2	1.0	0	0	2	1.7	0	0
23	Turkey	4	3	4	4	4	2.0	3	1	1	0.8	0	0
24	Iran	3	2	3	3	3	1.5	1	1	3	2.5	0	0
25	Japan	3	2	3	3	3	1.5	12	1	–	0.0	–	–
26	Lithuania	3	2	3	3	3	1.5	42	3	–	0.0	–	–
27	Cuba	2	2	2	2	2	1.0	2	1	2	1.7	2	1
28	Finland	2	1	2	2	2	1.0	12	2	2	1.7	6	1
29	Germany	2	2	2	2	2	1.0	8	2	1	0.8	3	1
30	South Africa	2	2	2	2	2	1.0	16	2	2	1.7	10	1
31	South Korea	2	1	2	2	2	1.0	0	0	–	0.0	–	–
32	Taiwan	2	1	2	2	2	1.0	76	1	–	0.0	–	–
33	Belgium	1	1	1	1	1	0.5	45	1	0	0.0	0	0
34	Brazil	1	1	1	1	–	0.0	–	0	1	0.8	0	0
35	Canada	1	1	1	1	1	0.5	5	1	–	0.0	–	–

Table 4. Cont.

R	Country	Scopus \cup WoS				Cites Scopus				Cites WoS			
		f	C	A	As	f	hi%	TC	h-Index	f	hi%	TC	h-Index
36	Ecuador	1	1	1	1	–	0.0	–	0	1	0.8	0	0
37	India	1	1	1	1	1	0.5	2	1	–	0.0	–	–
38	Indonesia	1	1	1	1	1	0.5	0	0	–	0.0	–	–
39	Mexico	1	1	1	1	1	0.5	0	0	–	0.0	–	–
40	Morocco	1	1	1	1	1	0.5	2	1	1	0.8	0	0
41	Netherlands	1	1	1	1	1	0.5	130	1	1	0.8	106	1
42	Nigeria	1	1	1	1	1	0.5	0	0	–	0.0	–	–
43	Senegal	1	1	1	1	–	0.0	–	0	1	0.8	1	1
44	Slovenia	1	1	1	1	1	0.5	5	1	–	0.0	–	–
45	Sweden	1	1	1	1	1	0.5	1	1	1	0.8	0	0
46	Tunisia	1	1	1	1	1	0.5	2	1	–	0.0	–	–
47	United Arab Emirates	1	1	1	1	1	0.5	8	1	–	0.0	–	–

* R = ranking; f = frequency; C = centers; A = authors; As = authorships; hi% = relative frequency; TC total number of citations received for published articles; h-index = Hirsch's index (a quantitative method to evaluate the total effective output of a researcher [48]). Source: own elaboration.

With regard to productivity by institution, the presence of 47 different types of affiliation centers was registered (universities, institutes, private companies, public institutions, international organizations, etc.). However, universities are the ones that concentrate the highest number of affiliations, with 70.2% (33).

Table 5 shows the ranking of the most productive institutions, considering the number of authors. Universiti Sains Malaysia (Malaysia) occupies the first position followed by the University of Novi Sad (Serbia) and the Institute Of Geographic Sciences and Natural Resources Research (China), with 8 authors, respectively.

Table 5. Most productive institutions measured by authors and authorships.

R	Institution	Country	Scopus \cup WoS		Scopus		WoS	
			A	As	A	As	A	As
1	Universiti Sains Malaysia	Malaysia	8	15	8	15	5	11
2	University of Novi Sad	Serbia	8	8	8	8	–	–
3	Inst. of Geographic Sciences and Natural Resources Research	China	6	8	6	8	2	2
4	Anhui Normal University	China	6	6	6	6	6	6
5	L.N. Gumilyev Eurasian National University	Kazakhstan	5	5	5	5	–	–
6	Russian State Social University	Russia	5	5	5	5	–	–
7	University of Texas at San Antonio	United States	5	5	5	5	–	–
8	Scientific Research Commission of the Prov. of Buenos Aires	Argentina	4	4	4	4	4	4
9	Xiangnan University	China	4	4	4	4	–	–
10	West Virginia University	United States	4	4	–	–	4	4

* R = ranking; A = authors; As = authorships. Source: own elaboration.

In relation to collaboration networks, collaboration at the institutional and geographical level is considered in the analysis. In 79% (53) of the 67 articles signed by several authors, the authors are affiliated to the same country, and the remaining 21% (14) are articles written by authors from different countries. In the first case, affiliated to the same country, 64% (34) of the articles are signed by authors from the same center and 36% (19) by authors from different centers.

3.6. Journals

The total set of articles (103) was published in 80 journals, 64 of which only published one article and the remaining 16 journals publishing two or more. Therefore, the index of dispersion is 1.29 articles/journal. The most productive journal is the *Journal of Heritage Tourism*, with five published articles (Table 6). However, in relation to the total number of citations received, *Sociologia Ruralis* leads with 378 citations accumulated within the only published study. Regarding the geographical origin of the journals, it can be seen that these are published mainly in the United Kingdom, with 39.1% (25) of Scopus journals and 32.6% (14) of WoS, followed by the United States with 9.4% of Scopus and 16.3% of WoS articles.

Table 6. Ranking of the most productive journals.

R	Title	Country	f	hi%	Scopus (SJR)				WoS (JCR)			
					f	TC	h-Index	Q	f	TC	h-Index	Q
1	<i>Journal of Heritage Tourism</i>	United Kingdom	5	4.85	5	44	19	1	2	2	7	0
2	<i>Tourism Management</i>	United Kingdom	3	2.91	3	194	143	1	3	164	157	1
3	<i>Tourism Geographies</i>	United Kingdom	3	2.91	3	90	45	1	1	5	36	2
4	<i>WIT Transactions on Ecology and the Environment</i>	United Kingdom	3	2.91	3	6	17	–				
5	<i>Anuario Turismo y Sociedad</i>	Colombia	3	2.91	–	–	–	–	3	0	2	0
6	<i>Current Issues in Tourism</i>	United Kingdom	2	1.94	2	34	50	1	–	–	–	–
7	<i>Asia Pacific Journal of Tourism Research</i>	United Kingdom	2	1.94	2	28	24	1	1	6	22	3
8	<i>Life Science Journal</i>	China	2	1.94	2	19	19	4	1	0	15	4
9	<i>Tourism</i>	Croatia	2	1.94	2	14	16	4	1	5	2	0
10	<i>Estudios Geográficos</i>	Spain	2	1.94	1	10	7	3	1	0	3	0
11	<i>Journal of Sustainable Tourism</i>	United Kingdom	2	1.94	2	8	76	1	2	3	60	1
12	<i>Sustainability</i>	Switzerland	2	1.94	2	6	42	2	2	1	42	2
13	<i>Theoretical and Empirical Researches in Urban Management</i>	Romania	2	1.94	2	5	9	2	–	–	–	–
14	<i>Geographica Pannonica</i>	Serbia	2	1.94	2	4	6	3	–	–	–	–
15	<i>International Journal of Heritage Studies</i>	United Kingdom	2	1.94	2	3	33	1	2	3	25	2
16	<i>Chinese Geographical Science</i>	China	2	1.94	2	1	23	2	1	0	30	4

* R = ranking; f = frequency (number of articles published); hi% = relative frequency; TC = total number of citations received for published articles; h-index = Hirsch's index; Q = quartile. Source: own elaboration.

To conclude with the analysis of productivity by type of institution and country, the concentration cores generated in relation to the scientific production of this subject can be identified, for which the law of Bradford [49] is applied, making it possible to identify a high percentage of studies concentrated in a small number of journals when analyzing the scientific production of a specific subject. First, the minimum Bradford zone (MBZ), which takes the value of 32, is calculated. The ranking of journals is arranged in descending order according to their productivity. Thus, the Bradford core corresponds to the group of journals whose summed productivity is equal to 32. In this area, the Bradford core consists of 41 journals (Figure 4).

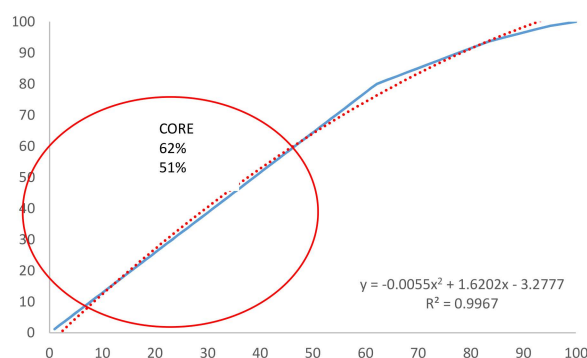


Figure 4. Lorenz curve—Bradford core of the most productive journals. Source: own elaboration.

3.7. Thematic Areas

Next, the thematic areas by which the resources within Scopus and WoS are classified are analyzed. In relation to the area of knowledge, the social sciences is the area that predominates, with 39 articles (46%) and a total of 932 citations accumulated in Scopus; in WoS it accounts for 19 (37%) articles and 327 citations (Table 7).

Table 7. Classification of articles by subject area.

Scopus					WoS				
Area	J	f	TC	C/f	Area	J	f	TC	C/f
Social Sciences	30	39	932	23.9	Social Sciences	14	19	327	17.2
Earth and Planetary Sciences	10	12	27	2.3	Environmental Sciences & Ecology	6	6	8	1.3
Arts and Humanities	6	11	56	5.0	Arts & Humanities	5	6	4	0.7
Business, Management, and Accounting	6	7	27	3.9	Geography	5	5	321	64.2
Environmental Science	6	8	32	4.0	Area Studies	2	2	0	0.0
Biochemistry, Genetics, and Molecular Biology	2	3	39	13.0	Business & Economics	2	2	5	2.5
Economics, Econometrics, and Finance	2	2	9	4.5	Science & Technology	2	4	4	1.0
Agricultural and Biological Sciences	1	1	9	9.0	Agriculture	1	1	1	1.0
Computer Science	1	1	4	4.0	Archaeology	1	1	7	7.0

* R = ranking; J = journals; f = frequency (number of articles published); TC = total number of citations received for published articles; C/f = average of citations received for published articles. Source: own elaboration.

3.8. Keywords

In recent years, keywords have been the most used mechanism for the identification of documents by the scientific community. Despite their relevance, today it is possible to observe articles that lack keywords, on the one hand, because the dissemination structure does not include this criterion, which makes it difficult to place them within the metadata of the different bases. In this study, 45 Scopus and 14 WoS documents do not have metadata in relation to the authors' keywords. The rest of the documents show that the term "tourism development" is the central descriptor, with a frequency of 31 in Scopus and 19 in WoS (Table 8).

Table 8. Classification of articles by keywords.

Scopus			WoS		
R	Keywords	f	R	Keywords	f
1	Tourism Development	31	1	Tourism Development	19
2	Heritage Tourism	22	2	Cultural Heritage	10
3	Sustainable Development	15	3	Sustainable Development	10
4	Cultural Heritage	13	4	Heritage Tourism	9
5	World Heritage Site	12	5	Perception	8
6	Ecotourism	10	6	World Heritage Site	8

* R = ranking; f = frequency. Source: own elaboration.

4. Bibliographic Analysis

The bibliographic analysis is based on the methodology of iterative analysis by Madden and Shipley [13], which proposes a documentary organization based on categories and subcategories, which are then reflected in an easy-to-understand relational concept map. The categories of analysis are established in: (a) intention, type of process applied; (b) study area, geographical perspective of study; and (c) analysis element, central theme of study. Within these three categories, a series of subcategories are generated that allow them to deepen their analysis. In relation to the intention, they are determined as subcategories: analytical, theoretical, and application; the study area is divided into urban, rural, or both (urban-rural); and the analysis element is classified into heritage, tourism, society, and economic development.

4.1. Intention

The distribution in this category was 64 analytical works, 26 case studies, and 13 theoretical studies. The analytical works show a greater concentration in rural areas, with 30 documents [50–52]. This data is of interest because these areas tend to be of less interest for the development of research due to the absence of regulation or planning. On the other hand, 13 documents refer to urban areas, highlighting the works of Kodir [53], which show an analysis of economic development from tourism experienced by the city of Batu, Indonesia; as well as the work of Kranjčević et al. [54], whose aim is to determine the potential for the development of cultural heritage, and in particular, the urban and architectural heritage of Lički (Croatia). Finally, 21 documents with considerably large areas of study are identified, covering both urban and rural areas. This is the case of the work by Ledo et al. [55], whose aim is to contribute to territorial development from both rural (the path) and urban development (the city of Santiago de Compostela, Spain) of the Camino de Santiago. In addition, the work by Lemmi and Tangheroni [56] is included in this category. These authors propose to take advantage of cultural heritage in general, and religion in particular, in the different areas that make up the region of Tuscany in order to start new tourism market segments.

The case studies (26) are very diverse, and most models or applications were developed for the different study areas they address. This is the case of Arthur and Mensah [57], who formulate and implement the plan called “Estrategia Elimina 2015” in Ghana. On the other hand, Armaitiene et al. [58] develop a discriminant analysis model on the conditions of erosion, entry, and accumulation of sediments in order to propose a model of tourism development for the transboundary Curonian Spit World Heritage site, which is based on the results.

Finally, the 13 theoretical studies address the conceptualization of culture and heritage within tourism development [20,59], relationships with society and key actors [60], as well as the conceptualization of the relationships between rural development, cultural heritage, and tourism [61].

Due to the geographical scope that can be covered, 5 works can be seen in urban-rural contexts, 6 in rural contexts, and only 1 in an urban context.

4.2. Element of Analysis

This category includes 43 documents on tourism, 27 on cultural heritage, 20 on society, and 13 on economic development. Tourism includes works whose general objective is to address tourism as a tool for local development [62–65], the development of products or tourist uses of heritage [66–70], and the formulation of strategic planning or development plans [71–73], in addition to sustainable strategies for the enhancement of heritage within tourism [74,75].

Within the cultural heritage category, there are studies that propose strengthening the identity of the areas through the use and enhancement of material or intangible heritage for tourism activities [76,77]. Other studies analyze the impact of heritage on local development [78–80] or the conservation and recognition of the heritage value [81–84]. Finally, studies on creating policies or cultural heritage planning are also collected [85,86].

In the society category, we find works that address the perception of the resident population in relation to the use of heritage [87–91], the relationships or levels of community participation in exploitation processes [92–94], and the benefits perceived by society from the use that heritage gets [95,96].

Economic development is the last subcategory. Included here are studies that highlight the economic and territorial achievements reached [97–100], as well as studies that propose or analyze economic development plans based on heritage [101,102]. Studies that are related to business networks based on heritage that generates economic development are also collected [103].

4.3. Study Area

This category includes 51 papers that address rural areas for the application of research [104–109]. A total of 23 studies consider heritage located in urban centers [110–114]. Finally, 29 documents cover entire countries, as well as national and international regions composed of several countries [115–119] (Figure 5).

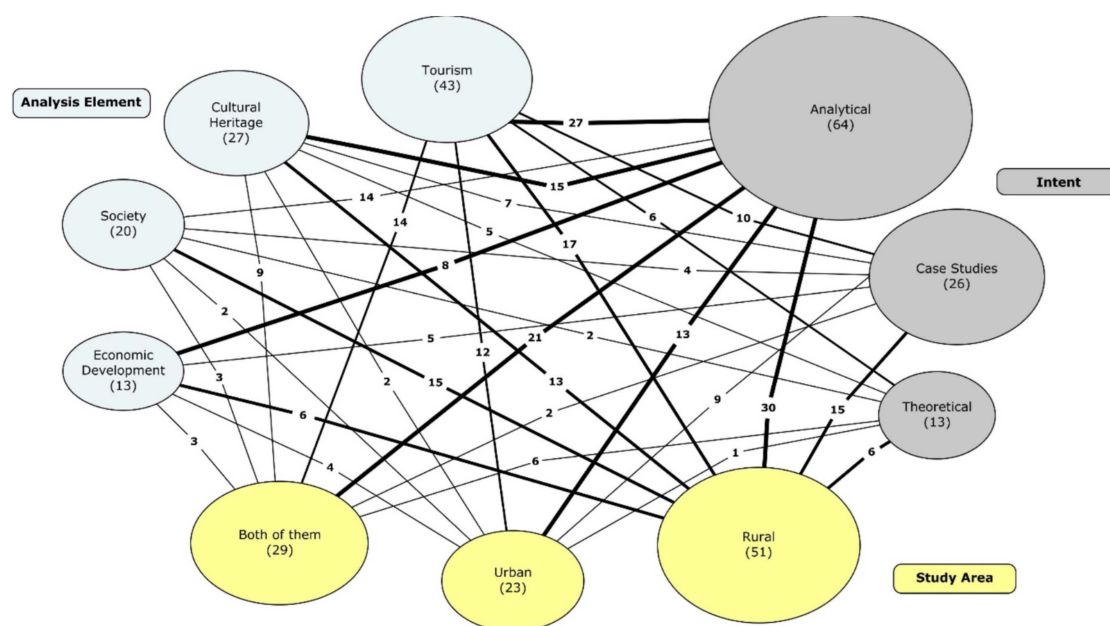


Figure 5. Concept map of themes. Source: own elaboration. * The circles represent the subcategories of analysis. The size corresponds to the proportion of items they contain. The lines detail the quantity relationships that connect each subcategory.

5. Conclusions

These types of studies have, in recent years, constituted a highly valuable consultation tool for new researchers, as this analysis shows a detailed overview of the evolution and current state of the subject under study. In this way, there is information available on the following: the most productive authors based on citations and documents produced, the main journals whose interest is in the publication of topics related to the subject, and countries and institutions focused on the development of related research, among others.

The bibliometric analysis shows that the study of cultural heritage and regional development in tourism began in 1994. Currently, 25 years of scientific literature are consolidated in 103 articles, of which 50 in Scopus and 19 in WoS are unique to each database, recording an overlap of 32 articles between the databases.

The highest production year is 2017, during which no collaboration networks were developed due to the fact that of the 21 published documents, 6 of them were developed individually; while the year with the highest number of citations is 1998, with 378 citations. The line of evolution of the subject determines that it is in an exponential growth stage, and due to its distribution, it is far from reaching a linear adjustment growth, which shows that the subject is still very new, mainly due to the presence of a greater number of qualitative exploratory studies.

In relation to the production by authors, there is a predominance of transient researchers, and an absence of large producers is clear, which confirms that the subject is new. On the other hand, depending on the growth presented by the subject, the emergence of a small group of aspiring authors is shown, each presenting between 2 and 4 studies, of which 63% have Malaysia as their geographical affiliation. This group represents 3% of the total of authors and is responsible for 17% of the articles. The co-authorship index in this subject is 2.34 authors/article.

As for affiliations, a wide variety of latitudes can be seen regarding both geographical and institutional affiliation. In the latter case, universities are the type of center with the highest number of researchers (70.2% of the total), with the Universiti Sains Malaysia (Malaysia) leading the ranking. In relation to geographical affiliation, China is the leading country, comprising 26 authors, 28 authorships, and 15 centers; its collaboration networks are nationwide.

The Bradford core is 64 and is made up of 62% of the articles in 51% of the journals, which determines the absence of a concentration core. The journal with the highest concentration of articles is the *Journal of Heritage Tourism*, with 4.85% of articles. The predominant classification area in the journals identified is social science, in both databases. It was also observed that 31% of the total of Scopus resources are indexed in the third quartile of their respective areas, while 53% of WoS resources lack the quartile calculation due to having recently been re-entered or removed from their indexation.

On the other hand, the correct use of keywords in studies can become a complex task to achieve, and in many cases is poorly recognized. It can be seen that the authors tend to use simple terms that allow them to achieve the greatest coincidence of their studies in the general searches that are developed in the scientific community. Unfortunately, this does not ensure that the terms fully express the objective achieved by the document, which is why should be highlighted that in order to obtain quality results in advanced searches, it is necessary to develop a greater effort so that these terms become correct descriptors of the investigation.

Regarding the limitations presented by the research, several points can be mentioned: (1) other databases are not taken into account, although their inclusion presents challenges to overcome, these could offer a more complete view of the subject (EBSCOhost, REBID, GoogleScholar, ProQuest, etc.); (2) the problem of homogenizing the names of the authors (different authors with the same name); (3) the bias of using a certain search equation. Finally, this study has contributed to describing the current situation of this subject in a descriptive and quantitative way, ruling out the intention of assessing the quality of the articles.

Author Contributions: All authors contributed equally to this work. All authors wrote, reviewed, and commented on the manuscript. All authors have read and approved the final manuscript.

Funding: The dissemination of this work was possible thanks to the funding granted by the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) and by the Junta de Extremadura to the DESOSTE research group through the aid with reference GR18052.

Conflicts of Interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest.

References

1. The Charter of Krakow. Principles for Conservation and Restoration of Built Heritage. 2000. Available online: <http://smartheritage.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/KRAKOV-CHARTER-2000.pdf> (accessed on 9 September 2019).
2. Smith, L. *Uses of Heritage*; Routledge: Abingdon, UK, 2006.
3. UNESCO. Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage. Adopted by the General Conference at its Seventeenth Session Paris, 16 November 1972. Available online: <http://whc.unesco.org/archive/convention-en.pdf> (accessed on 9 September 2019).
4. UNESCO. Mexico City Declaration on Cultural Policies World Conference on Cultural Policies Mexico City, 26 July–6 August 1982. Available online: https://culturalrights.net/descargas/drets_culturals401.pdf (accessed on 9 September 2019).
5. UNESCO. The Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage. 2003. Available online: <https://ich.unesco.org/doc/src/01852-EN.pdf> (accessed on 9 September 2019).
6. Timothy, D.J.; Boyd, S.W. *Heritage Tourism*; Prentice Hall: Harlow, UK, 2003.
7. Timothy, D.F. *Cultural Heritage and Tourism: An Introduction*; Chanel View Publications: Bristol, UK, 2011.
8. Chhabra, D.; Healy, R.; Sills, E. Staged authenticity and heritage tourism. *Ann. Tour. Res.* **2003**, *30*, 702–719. [[CrossRef](#)]
9. Pearce, P.L.; Lee, U.I. Developing the travel career approach to tourist motivation. *J. Travel Res.* **2005**, *43*, 226–237. [[CrossRef](#)]
10. Tan, S.K.; Luh, D.B.; Kung, S.F. A taxonomy of creative tourists in creative tourism. *Tour. Manag.* **2014**, *42*, 248–259. [[CrossRef](#)]
11. Pereira, G.A.; de Sevilha Gosling, M. Los viajeros y sus motivaciones. Un estudio exploratorio sobre quienes aman viajar. *Estudios y Perspectivas en Turismo* **2017**, *26*, 62–85.
12. World Tourism Organization. *Tourism and Culture Synergies*; World Tourism Organization (UNWTO): Madrid, Spain, 2018.
13. Madden, M.; Shipley, R. An analysis of the literature at the nexus of heritage, tourism, and local economic development. *J. Herit. Tour.* **2012**, *7*, 103–112. [[CrossRef](#)]
14. Clements, C.J.; Schultz, J.H.; Lime, D.W. Recreation, tourism, and the local residents: Partnership or co-existence? *J. Park Recreat. Adm.* **1993**, *11*, 78–91.
15. Weikert, B.; Kertstetter, D. Resident's Attitudes toward Tourism: An Applied Study in a Historic Community. In Proceedings of the 1995 Northeastern Recreation Research Symposium, Radnor, PA, USA, 9–11 April 1995; USFS: Washington, DC, USA, 1996; pp. 218–227.
16. Tuan, T.H.; Navrud, S. Capturing the benefits of preserving cultural heritage. *J. Cult. Herit.* **2008**, *9*, 326–337. [[CrossRef](#)]
17. Cano, M.; Garzón, E.; Sánchez-Soto, P.J. Preservation and conservation of rural buildings as a subject of cultural tourism: A review concerning the application of new technologies and methodologies. *J. Tour. Hosp.* **2013**, *2*, 1–23.
18. Elkington, J. *Cannibals with Forks: Triple Bottom Line of 21st Century Business*; New Society Publishers: Gabriola Island, BC, Canada, 1998.
19. Choi, H.S.C.; Sirakaya, E. Measuring Residents' Attitude toward Sustainable Tourism: Development of Sustainable Tourism Attitude Scale. *J. Travel Res.* **2005**, *43*, 380–394. [[CrossRef](#)]
20. Bessiere, J. Local development and heritage: Traditional food and cuisine as tourist attractions in rural areas. *Sociol. Rural.* **1998**, *38*, 21–34. [[CrossRef](#)]
21. Wachter, S. *Etat, Décentralisation et Territoires*; L'Harmattan: Paris, France, 1987.

22. Andrés, A. *Measuring Academic Research: How to Undertake a Bibliometric Study*; Elsevier: Amsterdam, The Netherlands, 2009.
23. Spinak, E. *Diccionario Enciclopédico de Bibliometría, Cienciometría e Informática*; Unesco: Paris, France, 1996.
24. Hubert, J.J. General Bibliometric Models. *Libr. Trends* **1981**, *30*, 65–81.
25. Escorcia-Otálora, T.A.; Poutou-Piñales, R.A. Análisis bibliométrico de los artículos originales publicados en la revista *Universitas Scientiarum* (1987–2007). *Univ. Sci.* **2008**, *13*, 236–244.
26. Rueda, G.; Gerdri, P.; Kocaoglu, D. Bibliometrics and Social Network Analysis of the Nanotechnology Field. Paper Presented at the Portland International Conference on Management of Engineering & Technology (PICMET), Portland, OR, USA, 6–9 August 2007.
27. Harzing, A.W.; Alakangas, S. Google Scholar, Scopus and the Web of Science: A longitudinal and cross-disciplinary comparison. *Scientometrics* **2016**, *106*, 787–804. [[CrossRef](#)]
28. Rojas-Sola, J.I.; Navarrete-Cortes, J.; Fernandez-Lopez, J.A.; Chaichio-Moreno, J.A. Scientific production in the graphic expression in engineering area at the Spanish universities: An approach to ISI database. *Revista Española de Documentación Científica* **2008**, *31*, 190–204. [[CrossRef](#)]
29. Goldschmidt, P.G. Information synthesis: A practical guide. *Health Serv. Res.* **1986**, *21*, 215.
30. Gavel, Y.; Iselid, L. Web of Science and Scopus: A journal title overlap study. *Online Inf. Rev.* **2008**, *32*, 8–21. [[CrossRef](#)]
31. Pulgarín, A.; Escalona, M. Medidas del solapamiento en tres bases de datos con información sobre ingeniería. *Anales de Documentación* **2008**, *10*, 335–344.
32. Costas, R.; Moreno, L.; Bordons, M. Solapamiento y singularidad de MEDLINE, WoS e IME para el análisis de la actividad científica de una región en Ciencias de la Salud. *Revista Española de Documentación Científica* **2008**, *31*, 327–343.
33. Cañedo, R. Estudios de solapamiento en la selección de las publicaciones seriadas y las bases de datos. *ACIMED* **1999**, *7*, 164–170.
34. Meyer, D.E.; Mehlman, D.W.; Reeves, E.S.; Origoni, R.B.; Evans, D.; Sellers, D.W. Comparison study of overlap among 21 scientific databases in searching pesticide information. *Online Rev.* **1983**, *7*, 33–43. [[CrossRef](#)]
35. Gluck, M. A review of journal coverage overlap with an extension to the definition of overlap. *J. Am. Soc. Inf. Sci.* **1990**, *41*, 43–60. [[CrossRef](#)]
36. Bearman, T.; Kunberger, W. *A Study of Coverage Overlap among Fourteen Major Science and Technology Abstracting and Indexing Services*; National Federation of Abstracting and Indexing Services: Philadelphia, PA, USA, 1977.
37. Light, D.; Prentice, R. Market-based product development in heritage tourism. *Tour. Manag.* **1994**, *15*, 27–36. [[CrossRef](#)]
38. Price, D.J. The exponential curve of science. *Discovery* **1956**, *17*, 240–243.
39. Merigó, J.M.; Mas-Tur, A.; Roig-Tierno, N.; Ribeiro-Soriano, D. A bibliometric overview of the Journal of Business Research between 1973 and 2014. *J. Bus. Res.* **2015**, *68*, 2645–2653. [[CrossRef](#)]
40. Li, M.; Wu, B.; Cai, L. Tourism development of World Heritage Sites in China: A geographic perspective. *Tour. Manag.* **2008**, *29*, 308–319. [[CrossRef](#)]
41. Russo, A.P. The “vicious circle” of tourism development in heritage cities. *Ann. Tour. Res.* **2002**, *29*, 165–182. [[CrossRef](#)]
42. Jonsen-Verbeke, M. Industrial heritage: A nexus for sustainable tourism development. *Tour. Geogr.* **1999**, *1*, 70–85. [[CrossRef](#)]
43. Chen, C.F.; Chen, P.C. Resident attitudes toward heritage tourism development. *Tour. Geogr.* **2010**, *12*, 525–545. [[CrossRef](#)]
44. Bessiere, J. ‘Heritagisation’, a challenge for tourism promotion and regional development: An example of food heritage. *J. Herit. Tour.* **2013**, *8*, 275–291. [[CrossRef](#)]
45. Crane, D. Social Structure in a Group of Scientists: A Test of the “Invisible College” Hypothesis. *American Sociological Rev.* **1969**, *34*, 335–352. [[CrossRef](#)]
46. Berelson, B. *Content Analysis in Communication Research*; Free Press: New York, NY, USA, 1952.
47. López López, P. *Introducción a la Bibliometría*; Promolibro: Valencia, Spain, 1996.
48. Hirsch, J.E. An index to quantify an individual’s scientific research output. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* **2005**, *102*, 16569–16572. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
49. Bradford, S.C. Sources of information on specific subjects. *Engineering* **1934**, *137*, 85–86.

50. Zúñiga, B. The territorial changes of Totonacapan Veracruzano, Mexico and their heritage cultural based on the touristic activity as a regional development strategy. *Cuadernos de Turismo* **2014**, *34*, 351–442.
51. Čopić, S.; Đorđević, J.; Lukić, T.; Stojanović, V.; Đukićin, S.; Besermenji, S.; Tumarić, A. Transformation of industrial heritage: An example of tourism industry development in the Ruhr area (Germany). *Geogr. Pannonica* **2014**, *18*, 43–50. [[CrossRef](#)]
52. Kisiel, R.; Zielińska-Szczepkowska, J.; Tradejna, D. Natural and Cultural Resources of Green Kurpie as Drivers of Tourism Development. *Ekonomia i Środowisko* **2018**, *2*, 231–245.
53. Kodir, A. Tourism and development: Land acquisition, achievement of investment and cultural change (case study tourism industry development in Batu City, Indonesia). *Geoj. Tour. Geosites* **2018**, *21*, 253–265. [[CrossRef](#)]
54. Kranjčević, J.; Marković, I.; Božić, N. Lički Osik-Urban and Architectural Heritage as Tourism Development Potential. *Sociologija i Prostor Časopis za Istraživanje Prostornoga i Sociokulturnog Razvoja* **2016**, *54*, 103–126. [[CrossRef](#)]
55. Ledo, A.P.; Bonín, A.R.; Iglesias, A.M. The cultural tourism as strategic factor of development: The Santiago route. *Estudios Geográficos* **2007**, *68*, 205–234.
56. Lemmi, E.; Tangheroni, M.S. Cultural and religious heritage and place names in Tuscan areas crossed by Via Francigena for a sustainable tourist development. *Riv. Geogr. Ital.* **2013**, *120*, 155–169.
57. Arthur, S.N.; Mensah, J.V. Urban management and heritage tourism for sustainable development: The case of Elmina cultural heritage and management programme in Ghana. *Manag. Environ. Qual. Int. J.* **2006**, *17*, 299–312. [[CrossRef](#)]
58. Armaitiene, A.; Boldyrev, V.L.; Povilanskas, R.; Taminskas, J. Integrated shoreline management and tourism development on the cross-border World Heritage Site: A case study from the Curonian spit (Lithuania/Russia). *J. Coast. Conserv.* **2007**, *11*, 13–22. [[CrossRef](#)]
59. Alinejad, M.E.; Razaghi, Z. Culture and its role in tourism development. *Life Sci. J.* **2012**, *9*, 1593–1597.
60. Rasoolimanesh, S.M.; Jaafar, M. Community Participation toward Tourism Development and Conservation Program in Rural World Heritage Sites. In *Tourism-From Empirical Research Towards Practical Application*; IntechOpen: London, UK, 2016.
61. Condesso, F. Rural development, cultural heritage and tourism. *Cuadernos de Desarrollo Rural* **2011**, *8*, 197–222.
62. Chakravarty, S.; Irazábal, C. Golden geese or white elephants? The paradoxes of world heritage sites and community-based tourism development in Agra, India. *Community Dev.* **2011**, *42*, 359–376. [[CrossRef](#)]
63. Damir, D. The importance of the Danube strategy for tourism and culture development of the Croatian Danube region. *Geogr. Pannonica* **2012**, *16*, 112–125.
64. Fonseca, F.P.; Ramos, R.A.R. Heritage Tourism in Peripheral Areas: Development Strategies and Constraints. *Tour. Geogr.* **2012**, *14*, 467–493. [[CrossRef](#)]
65. Fournier, L.S. Local fêtes as cultural heritage in provence: New means for local development policies and tourism. *Nottm. Fr. Stud.* **2011**, *50*, 31–43. [[CrossRef](#)]
66. Gabrielli, C. “Fundacao Casa Grande” and the touristic development of Nova Olinda/CE: New chances for the dialogue between the local cultura and tourism. *Turismo Estudos e Praticas* **2015**, *4*, 74–95.
67. Londono, M.L.; Medina, F.X. Effects of Cultural and Tourism Policies on Local Development: The Case of Food Trails in Medellin, Colombia. *Almatour. J. Tour. Cult. Territ. Dev.* **2017**, *8*, 89–106. [[CrossRef](#)]
68. Nzeda Tagowa, W. Rural tourism as a factor of sustainable development: A case study of Sukur World Heritage Site in Adamawa State, Northeastern Nigeria. *WIT Trans. Ecol. Environ.* **2010**, *142*, 675–688. [[CrossRef](#)]
69. Saiken, A.; Zhaoping, Y.; Mazbayev, O.; Duissebayev, A.; Izenbaev, B.; Nassanbekova, S. Ethnic cultural tourism resources evaluation and development: Kazakh cultural tourism resources analysis. *J. Environ. Manag. Tour.* **2017**, *8*, 467–475. [[CrossRef](#)]
70. Vistad, O.I.; Wold, L.C.; Daugstad, K.; Haukeland, J.V. Mimisbrunnr Climate Park—A network for heritage learning, tourism development, and climate consciousness. *J. Herit. Tour.* **2016**, *11*, 43–57. [[CrossRef](#)]
71. Beloborodova, D.G.; Unagaeva, N.A.; Kukina, I.V. Spatial and Architectural Heritage of Yeniseysk Town Fringe Belts in the context of the development of cultural tourism. *Vestn. Tomsk State Univ. J. Cult. Stud. Art Hist.* **2017**, *27*, 220–228. [[CrossRef](#)]

72. Iliopoulou-Georgudaki, J.; Theodoropoulos, C.; Konstantinopoulos, P.; Georgoudaki, E. Sustainable tourism development including the enhancement of cultural heritage in the city of Nafpaktos–Western Greece. *Int. J. Sustain. Dev. World Ecol.* **2017**, *24*, 224–235. [[CrossRef](#)]
73. Sun, Y.H.; Min, Q.W.; Zhong, L.S.; Cheng, S.K.; Zhang, D.; Long, D.Y. Agricultural heritage tourism development in minority areas: Taking congjian county in guizhou province as a case. *China Popul. Resour. Environ.* **2009**, *19*, 120–124.
74. Huibin, X.; Marzuki, A.; Razak, A.A. Conceptualizing a sustainable development model for cultural heritage tourism in Asia. *Theor. Empir. Res. Urban. Manag.* **2013**, *8*, 51–66.
75. Morales-Yago, F.J. Landscape and Heritage: Key Elements for Tourism Development in an Interior Space: The Case of Yecla (Murcia). *Revista de Estudios Andaluces* **2017**, *34*, 399–428. [[CrossRef](#)]
76. Kravanja, B. Selling and sharing culture: On relations between cultural heritage, nature conservation and tourism development institutions in the Upper Soča Valley, Slovenia. *Narodna Umjetnost* **2014**, *51*, 89–112. [[CrossRef](#)]
77. Valdez, L.M.C.; Fontecha, J.F. Gastronomy: A source for the development of tourism and the strengthening of the cultural identity in Santander. *Anuario Turismo y Sociedad* **2018**, *22*, 167–193. [[CrossRef](#)]
78. Duval, M.; Smith, B.W. UNESCO world Heritage list inscription and tourist development: The Ukhahlamba-Drakensberg Park world Heritage site (South Africa). *Ann. De Geogr.* **2014**, *697*, 912–934. [[CrossRef](#)]
79. Nieves, A.E.; Vargas, M.B.; Quesada, E.B. The potential of cultural assets associated to tourism activity as a local factor development at the Getsemani neighborhood, Cartagena de Indias. *Anuario Turismo y Sociedad* **2017**, *21*, 107–143. [[CrossRef](#)]
80. Rogerson, C.M.; van der Merwe, C.D. Heritage tourism in the global South: Development impacts of the Cradle of Humankind World Heritage Site, South Africa. *Local Econ.* **2016**, *31*, 234–248. [[CrossRef](#)]
81. Awuah-Nyamekye, S.; Sarfo-Mensah, P.; Amisah, S.; Owusu-Bi, A. Environmental conservation and preservation of cultural heritage: Assets for tourism development in the Akyem Abuakwa traditional area of Ghana. *Worldviews Environ. Cult. Relig.* **2014**, *18*, 30–53. [[CrossRef](#)]
82. Franch, M.; Irimias, A.; Buffa, F. Place identity and war heritage: Managerial challenges in tourism development in Trentino and Alto Adige/Südtirol. *Place Branding Public Dipl.* **2017**, *13*, 119–135. [[CrossRef](#)]
83. Herrera, O.J.M. Cultural heritage and tourism, a development alternative: Case Viota, Cundinamarca. *Anuario Turismo y Sociedad* **2016**, *18*, 99–116. [[CrossRef](#)]
84. Łach, J. Using the geographical space of the Little Beskid Mts. for the development of cultural tourism with the aim of protection of the landscape heritage. *Annales Universitatis Mariae Curie-Skłodowska* **2017**, *72*, 103–119.
85. Fredholm, S. Assets in the age of tourism: The development of heritage planning in Ghanaian policy. *J. Contemp. Afr. Stud.* **2016**, *34*, 498–518. [[CrossRef](#)]
86. Popa, D.; Popa, A. Development of the cultural heritage tourism by rehabilitating the Sanraia Castle, Alba County. *J. Environ. Prot. Ecol.* **2016**, *17*, 1443–1451.
87. Deng, J.Y.; McGill, D.; Arbogast, D.; Maumbe, K. Stakeholders' perceptions of tourism development in Apalachian Forest Heritage Area. *Tour. Rev. Int.* **2016**, *20*, 235–253. [[CrossRef](#)]
88. Di Lernia, S. Incoming tourism, outgoing culture: Tourism, development and cultural heritage in the Libyan Sahara. *J. North. Afr. Stud.* **2005**, *10*, 441–457. [[CrossRef](#)]
89. Gunjić, L. Local perceptions of cultural heritage and tourism development—Case study Bač, Serbia. *Ge-Conserv.* **2017**, *1*, 57–62.
90. Kulcsar, L.; Bodrogai, L.A.; Vizi, I.G. Tourism development and cultural heritage: The stakeholders' opinion on the role of the restored Esterhazy Palace in western Hungary. *Econ. Thought Pract.* **2017**, *26*, 813–827.
91. Quyen, L.; Khanjanusthiti, P. The cultural impact of tourism development in a dong hoa hiep local community, Cai Be District, Vietnam. *Asian Soc. Sci.* **2015**, *11*, 203–214. [[CrossRef](#)]
92. Draper, J.; Oh, C.O.; Harrill, R. Preferences for heritage tourism development using a choice modeling approach. *Tour. Anal.* **2012**, *17*, 747–759. [[CrossRef](#)]
93. Francis-Lindsay, J. From fashion to 'tangible-intangible' action: Local communities 'culturizing' new tourism development. *WIT Trans. Ecol. Environ.* **2010**, *139*, 489–500. [[CrossRef](#)]
94. Frolova, E.V.; Rogach, O.V.; Medvedeva, N.V.; Kabanova, E.E.; Ryabova, T.M. Volunteer activity as a factor in the development of cultural tourism in the Russian Federation. *Acad. Strateg. Manag. J.* **2017**, *16*, 1–12.

95. Chand, M. Residents' perceived benefits of heritage and support for tourism development in Pragpur, India. *Tourism* **2013**, *61*, 379–394.
96. Su, M.; Sun, Y.; Min, Q.; Jiao, W. A Community livelihood approach to agricultural heritage system conservation and tourism development: Xuanhua Grape Garden Urban Agricultural Heritage Site, Hebei Province of China. *Sustainability* **2018**, *10*, 361. [[CrossRef](#)]
97. Biville, Q. Enhancing the heritage value of small cities in the western region of sichuan province: The dynamics of development in dujiangyan and qingchengshan. *Espace Geogr.* **2017**, *46*, 364–379. [[CrossRef](#)]
98. Boujrouf, S. Heritage resources and the development of tourist areas in the High Atlas and southern regions of Morocco. *Revue de Géographie Alpine* **2014**, *2*, 102–112. [[CrossRef](#)]
99. Camelia, T.; Laurențiu Ștefan, S. The ethno-creativity in the pilot centers in Romania and their role in the development of cultural tourism and the educational process. *Forum Geogr.* **2017**, *16*, 88–97. [[CrossRef](#)]
100. Lloyd, K.; Morgan, C. Murky Waters: Tourism, Heritage and the Development of the Ecomuseum in Ha Long Bay, Vietnam. *J. Herit. Tour.* **2008**, *3*, 1–17. [[CrossRef](#)]
101. De Montis, A.; De Montis, V. Planners in the face of mining cultural heritage: Tourism development at L'Argentiera, Italy. *Int. J. Serv. Technol. Manag.* **2008**, *10*, 128–146. [[CrossRef](#)]
102. Delaplace, M.; Gatelier, E. Individual and collective heritage strategies and development of the wine tourism in Burgundy. *Territoire en Mouvement* **2014**, *21*, 40–53. [[CrossRef](#)]
103. Ferguene, A.; Idir, S. Heritage, tourism and sustainable territorial development in the Algerian Sahara: The case of Tassili N'Ajjer. *Geo Regards* **2012**, *5*, 95–109.
104. Kocaman, M.; Kocaman, E.M. The importance of cultural and gastronomic tourism in local economic development: Zile sample. *Int. J. Econ. Financ. Issues* **2014**, *4*, 735–744.
105. Lenao, M.; Saarinen, J. Integrated rural tourism as a tool for community tourism development: Exploring culture and heritage projects in the North-East District of Botswana. *South. Afr. Geogr. J.* **2015**, *97*, 203–216. [[CrossRef](#)]
106. Morosi, J.; Amarilla, B.; Conti, A.; Contin, M. Estancias of buenos aires province, Argentina: Rural heritage, sustainable development and tourism. *Int. J. Herit. Stud.* **2008**, *14*, 589–594. [[CrossRef](#)]
107. Olya, H.G.; Alipour, H.; Gavilyan, Y. Different voices from community groups to support sustainable tourism development at Iranian World Heritage Sites: Evidence from Bisotun. *J. Sustain. Tour.* **2018**, *26*, 1728–1748. [[CrossRef](#)]
108. Salinas Chavez, E.; Delgado Mesa, F.A.; Henthorne, T.L.; Miller, M.M. The Hershey sugar mill in Cuba: From global industrial heritage to local sustainable tourism development. *J. Herit. Tour.* **2018**, *13*, 426–439. [[CrossRef](#)]
109. Xiao, H.; Li, L. Villagers' Perceptions of Traditions: Some Observations on the Development of Rural Cultural Tourism in China. *Tour. Recreat. Res.* **2004**, *29*, 69–80. [[CrossRef](#)]
110. Brebbia, C.A.; Doganer, S.; Dupont, W.; Doganer, S.; Dupont, W. Accelerating cultural heritage tourism in San Antonio: A community-based tourism development proposal for the missions historic district. *Int. J. Sustain. Dev. Plan.* **2015**, *10*, 1–19. [[CrossRef](#)]
111. Rivera, M.; Hernández, R. MSMEs craft, tourism and local development strategies: Challenges and opportunities in a historical-heritage city (Cordoba, Spain). *Estudios Geográficos* **2018**, *79*, 529–553. [[CrossRef](#)]
112. Tur, J.N.; Martínez, A.F.; Spiegelhalder, M.R. From complement to motor: The changing role of leisure and tourism in local development strategies. The case of the recovery and valorisation of cultural heritage. *Arbor* **2012**, *188*, 379–393. [[CrossRef](#)]
113. Wang, Y.P. A study on Kinmen resident's perception of tourism development and culture heritage impact. *Eurasia J. Math. Sci. Technol. Educ.* **2016**, *12*, 2909–2920. [[CrossRef](#)]
114. Xu, H. Managing side effects of cultural tourism development—The case of Zhouzhuang. *Syst. Anal. Model. Simul.* **2003**, *43*, 175–188. [[CrossRef](#)]
115. Alonso, A.D.; O'Neill, M.A. Muscadine Grapes, Food Heritage and Consumer Images: Implications for the Development of a Tourism Product in Southern USA. *Tour. Plan. Dev.* **2012**, *9*, 213–229. [[CrossRef](#)]
116. Huibin, X.; Marzuki, A.; Razak, A.A. Protective development of cultural heritage tourism: The case of Lijiang, China. *Theor. Empir. Res. Urban. Manag.* **2012**, *7*, 39–54.
117. Montanari, A. Geography of taste and local development in abruzzo (Italy): Project to establish a training and research centre for the promotion of enogastronomic culture and tourism. *J. Herit. Tour.* **2009**, *4*, 91–103. [[CrossRef](#)]

118. Seidl, A. Cultural ecosystem services and economic development: World Heritage and early efforts at tourism in Albania. *Ecosyst. Serv.* **2014**, *10*, 164–171. [[CrossRef](#)]
119. Zaiane, S. Heritage tourism in Tunisia: Development one-way choice. *Tour. Rev.* **2006**, *61*, 26–31. [[CrossRef](#)]



© 2019 by the authors. Licensee MDPI, Basel, Switzerland. This article is an open access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).

Article

Cultural and Natural Resources in Tourism Island: Bibliometric Mapping

María de la Cruz del Río-Rama ¹, Claudia Patricia Maldonado-Erazo ²,
José Álvarez-García ^{3,*} and Amador Durán-Sánchez ⁴

¹ Business Management and Marketing Department, Faculty of Business Sciences and Tourism, University of Vigo, 32004 Ourense, Spain; delrio@uvigo.es

² Facultad de Recursos Naturales, Escuela de Ecoturismo de la Superior Politécnica de Chimborazo—ESPOCH, Riobamba 060155, Ecuador; claudia.maldonado@epoch.edu.ec

³ Financial Economy and Accounting Department, Faculty of Business, Finance and Tourism, University of Extremadura, 10071 Cáceres, Spain

⁴ Economy Department, Faculty of Economics and Business, University of Extremadura, 06071 Badajoz, Spain; amduransan@unex.es

* Correspondence: pepealvarez@unex.es

Received: 24 December 2019; Accepted: 14 January 2020; Published: 19 January 2020



Abstract: Island ecosystems have very specific physical, economic and socio-cultural characteristics, which are shared by most of these ecosystems regardless of their geographical area. These characteristics include well defined geographical boundaries that lead to a greater degree of isolation, lack of economically exploitable resources, great external dependence for consumption, cultural and natural heritage with a high uniqueness level and a high concentration of endemic plant and animal species. All of them are responsible for the high development dependence level linked to the tourism activity of these ecosystems. Thus, island ecosystems are currently an important international tourism destination, where a great diversity of very attractive natural and cultural resources and of great heritage value are concentrated. This fact allows for the development of tourism activities of great heterogeneity among countries or regions of the world that host these island ecosystems. The aim of this research was to identify and analyze, through a bibliometric and bibliographic analysis, the scientific production indexed in the international Scopus database, which addresses the subject of use of cultural and natural resources by tourism in island ecosystems. This scientific mapping allows us to observe the evolution of scientific production in this field of study. The results show that this is a new subject (a large number of transient authors), predominantly affiliated with the United States and Spain. The most followed research lines to date are destination management followed very far by responsible environmental behavior and the impacts of sustainable development. However, the keywords with the highest co-occurrence show that the hot topics are tourism exploitation in the ecotourism field and sustainable tourism development. This research is considered the first bibliometric study carried out which is related to this thematic approach, providing a clear in-depth analysis for researchers and thereby facilitating the approach of future research work.

Keywords: island ecosystems; island tourism; cultural heritage; natural heritage; bibliometric analysis; bibliographic analysis

1. Introduction

1.1. Cultural and Natural Heritage

Constant debates on the relevance of the cultural and natural heritage of territories established that such assets are an irreplaceable source of identity and inspiration, which can be used as key

elements to promote sustainable development [1,2]. Following this approach, governments promoted a regulatory and institutional framework that allows for the regulation of these spaces in order to achieve their conservation. UNESCO elaborated international instruments to strengthen the protection of cultural heritage [3–6], among others.

In this regard, UNESCO set a significant precedent with the campaign it launched in 1960 for the preservation of Nubia's monuments in Egypt so that they would not remain under the waters of the Aswan Dam. Thanks to this, today these treasures of humanity can be admired and visited by tourists, researchers and scientists from around the world [7]. This action is the symbolic step that enabled the Convention Concerning the Protection of World, Cultural and Natural Heritage to be established at a UNESCO meeting in 1972 [3].

In the beginning, the creation of two conventions was considered, one that addressed natural heritage and another that addressed cultural heritage. After several debates, it was considered that the bidirectional human–nature relationship developed has an extraordinary value, so heritage cannot be divided, which is a fact that supports the creation of a single convention that raises the existence of natural and cultural goods. Years later, cultural-natural goods, also known as mixed goods, emerged. Based on the latter, heritage was resized by accepting “other thoughts” from Latin America, where the link between human beings and their environment is a permanent expression [8].

Therefore, UNESCO proposed a heritage classification that serves as the basis for heritage classification within territories, although this may vary (by subdividing) depending on the reality of each state. Thus, it defines natural heritage as a set of natural and environmental assets and wealth, which society has inherited from its predecessors [9]. Cultural-natural heritage is made up of the elements of nature, which are maintained in their original context, but intervened in some way by human beings [9]. Finally, it defines cultural heritage as the set of tangible and intangible assets which are made up of elements that reinforce the sense of community with a self-identity and that are perceived by others as characteristic of the human group. They come from human creativity that is transmitted, modified and accumulated from generation to generation [9].

1.2. Tourism as a Means of Conservation of Natural and Cultural Heritage

One of the ways of preserving heritage assets is by exploiting the assets linked to the tourism activity. Exploitation of these resources by tourism together with obtaining the declaration of heritage at different levels (local, national, regional, global) can produce significant socio-economic impacts [10,11]. Obtaining a declaration of assets as World Heritage recognition granted by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) enables the achievement of a change in the visitor's profile, that is, by attracting tourists who spend more and take a greater interest in cultural aspects [12]. For example, the report developed by the National Commission of the United Kingdom for UNESCO in 2016 [13], determines that from April 2014 to March 2015, £10.8 million was generated in Scotland from the visits made to the six heritage assets registered on the World Heritage List [13]. Ecuador receives on average USD 147 per day from foreign tourists who visit protected areas of the natural heritage, while national tourist spends on average USD 110 per day. Thus, a USD 11 relationship of economic return for every dollar that is invested in the continental National System of Protected Areas is established. A greater influx of international visits is reached based on the recognition by the Ecuadorian government that the country does not have a natural working capital, but a natural heritage that belongs to everybody, which results in 68% of foreign tourists expressing that their main motivation to travel to Ecuador is to visit the protected areas of the country [14].

Despite the encouraging data, there are also trends which reveal that those interested in reaching a declaration of heritage are not aware of the disadvantages that result from such acknowledgments [15]. It is confirmed that there is no direct or generalized link that supports the idea that socio-economic development is an effect to be achieved with a declaration of heritage, and by no means can this be applicable when the World Heritage Site (WHS) status is achieved [16,17].

According to Yuksel et al. [18], the residents of the areas declared as heritage, in some cases, perceive that tourism development is generated at the expense of the sustainability of these spaces. This is due to the fact that from a natural heritage perspective, the tourist does not have a robust environmentally responsible behavior. Thus, the intensity of environmental and ecological impacts is inevitable for these spaces, although these may vary in intensity according to the attitude, motivation and behavior of tourists [19,20].

In the case of cultural heritage, Alraouf [21] reveals an emergence of “false authenticity” because the efforts to conserve cultural property in many spaces are concentrated in the preservation of isolated monuments, which does not enable to make the daily life and identity of human groups that settled down in these spaces known in an authentic way, succumbing many times to the incorporation of contemporary needs (commercial spaces, exclusive accommodations, etc.), which reinforces the loss of social sense and meaning that these assets have for the community.

Finally, the realities that arise from exploiting resources will be varied, so the challenge for including these resources in tourism practices must be aimed at sustainability objectives in order to benefit all the actors linked to them.

1.3. Research Objective

In the literature review, it is observed that the scientific production on use of both natural and cultural resources by tourism activity is concentrated in large geographical areas, ignoring the reality of tourism in small geographical spaces such as Islands. There are few studies in this geographical area; Jolliffe and Baum [22], small islands of the North Atlantic or Sdrali and Chazapi [23] of the Mediterranean. A topic of great relevance which is dealt with is the saturation of carrying capacity, a condition that has led destinations to generate management strategies focused on sustainability models [24,25]. The main reason why many destinations reach the carrying threshold is mainly due to the absence of resource management tools, an appropriate implementation of basic infrastructure, as well as a decrease in the attractiveness of the destination [26,27].

However, island tourism is very relevant. According to the World Tourism Organization [28], there is an economic upturn in the demand for travel in the main source markets towards island destinations. Thus, for the year 2017, 1326 million international tourist arrivals were registered worldwide, representing 1.34 trillion dollars in revenue. Of the total arrivals worldwide, the regions with the highest concentration of Island States, such as the Caribbean and Oceania, hosted 26 and 16.6 million international tourist arrivals, respectively.

According to the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries—Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States [29], island territories are characterized by a high social, economic and environmental vulnerability, which is specific to their geographical characteristics, partly due to the lack of resources for extractive industries and the high transportation costs. This has often led to the development of a strong dependence on tourism, as it is considered the main source of income, causing limited opportunities for the private sector and an inversely proportional (large) dependence on their public sector economies [29,30].

The strong relationship of these geographical spaces with tourism has led to a very diverse and in many cases, aggressive exploitation of the fragile natural and cultural environments they host. Regarding tourism activities, Akadiri et al. [31] mentioned that their level within islands shows a great heterogeneity among the states or regions of the world. On the one hand, tourism activity is seen as an opportunity for diversification and generation of foreign exchange [32–36] but at the same time, the presence of limitations is unavoidable due to the difficulties of the carrying capacity, the area of exploitation that can be used for tourism purposes and the state of conservation that can be achieved. It is necessary to point out that the resources available within islands are elements that are part of the cultural heritage of territories, which, due to their relevance, are aimed at being capitalized and being used as mechanisms to achieve economic development [37,38]. At times, their destruction for

implementing spaces that can generate other capitalization methods has also become a constant choice alternative [39,40].

In this context, this research aims to analyze and examine the scientific production developed in relation to use of cultural and natural resources by tourism in a geographical environment such as island ecosystems, in order to observe its evolution. The methodology used is a bibliometric analysis that allows for scientific mapping based on the scientific documents identified in the international Scopus database (185 documents). The novelty of this research is that there is no compilation work of the scientific production of these characteristics on the subject under study. The results and information obtained are of great value for researchers who work on the subject or begin their first steps, as well as contributing to the literature by performing a scientific mapping on the scientific production published until 2019.

This article is structured into four sections. A brief introduction in which the subject is contextualized, the novelty of the work is presented and the objective is raised. Then, the work methodology (materials and methods) is presented and the results obtained are shown in the third section. In the last section, the conclusions and limitations of the investigation are discussed.

2. Materials and Methods

The methodology focuses on a bibliometric analysis. This analysis applies techniques and tools that enable to identify, document and synthesize different characteristics of the field of knowledge [41,42]. Based on the data obtained, scientific mapping is carried out, outlining the networks based on their structure and definition of their relationships between the elements of the structure [43]. An appropriate articulation of these networks will identify future lines of strengthening the scientific production of this field [42].

2.1. Search Criteria and Source Identification

Firstly, the scope of the review was defined. The Scopus database was selected with the purpose of identifying high-quality scientific material based on three characteristics: (a) application of rigorous quality standards through the Relative Quality Index, Scimago Journal Rank (SJR) [44]; (b) wide coverage in time compared to other databases, being more suitable for a citation analysis because Scopus provides about 20% more coverage than its main competitor, WoS [45]; and (c) access to simultaneous downloads of a considerable number of references stored in detail as metadata [46]. The requirement and fulfilment of these characteristics allows for the validation of indexed information and therefore, its use is justified [47].

Several criteria are established for searching and monitoring information were established for developing the review. First, coverage time is determined to be equal to or less than 2019, with the purpose of identifying information published during full years. Then, the documentary unit of analysis is established, which, in this case, is the article; the choice is made based on joining the six criteria: (1) speed within publication processes, (2) rigorous arbitration process, (3) visibility and impact at different levels (local, national and international), (4) specific outline of presentation of information, (5) acceleration in positioning of authors within the scientific community, and (6) increase in feedback [48–50]. Conference articles, books and chapters, editorials, notes, letters or errors contained in the selected base are excluded from the process.

Tracking the selected documentary units was based on the guidelines of the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) method, detailed in Figure 1 [51,52]. This methodology is composed of an evidence-based minimum set of items for reporting in systematic reviews and meta-analyses. Specifically, it consists of a 27-item checklist and a 4-phase flow diagram. The first step is to identify scientific production records through a search equation. These records contain a set of metadata that describes their attributes [53] and are the main source of information for scientometric and bibliometric studies [54]. The process begins by structuring an advanced search equation, because within Scopus, this option manages to combine the basic search options without the

author limits and search, and more operators and codes are enabled [45]. The equation is constructed as follows: (TITLE-ABS-KEY (island AND touris *) AND TITLE-ABS-KEY (cultural AND resources) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY (natural AND resources)) AND DOCTYPE (ar OR re) AND PUBYEAR < 2019. This equation resulted in 482 documents for analysis.

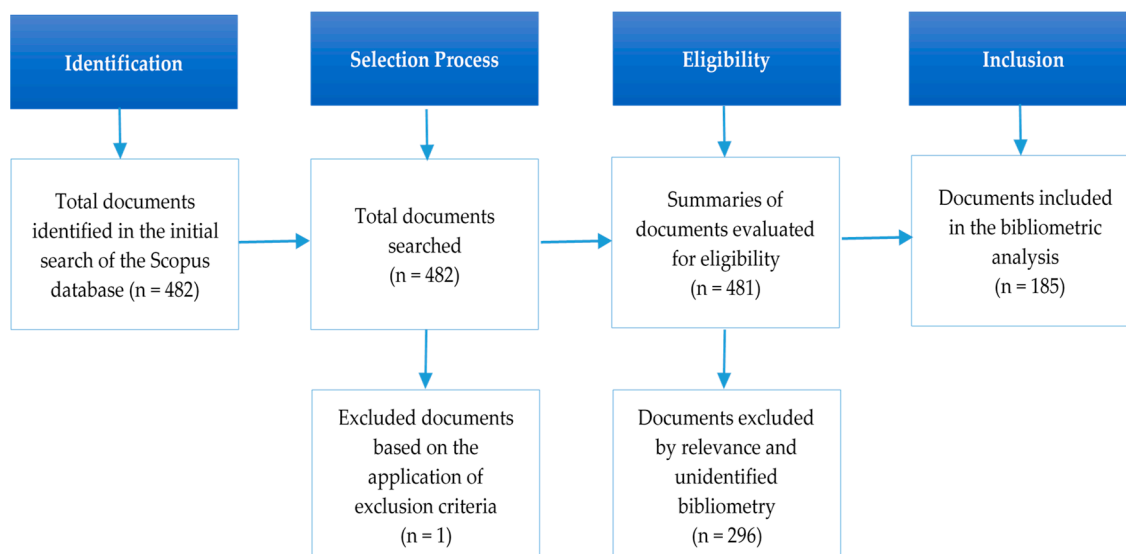


Figure 1. PRISMA [51] method procedure detailing the steps in the identification and selection of documentary units. Source: Own elaboration.

2.2. Data Extraction

Once the documents were identified, the exclusion criteria were applied to refine and standardize the metadata by eliminating duplicate documents, those with unidentified bibliometrics and those unrelated to the subject of study. After the final selection and verification of eligibility, 185 documents were consolidated within Scopus for use in the review.

To prepare the Scopus sources for bibliometric analysis, the records of the 185 documents included in csv format (comma separated values) were downloaded. Metadata on citation information, bibliographic information, summary, keywords, among other information were included in the download. The downloaded information was worked with in the Microsoft-Office Excel software based on the analysis variables required for each selected bibliometric indicator. In addition, VOSviewer bibliometric analysis software was used for developing scientific mapping (build and visualize bibliometric networks) [55–62]. Finally, EndNote was used to manage bibliographic references.

2.3. Data Analysis

Data analysis is structured in two parts. In the first one, a descriptive analysis is developed, which details the basic characteristics of the scientific production of the field of knowledge. For this, a series of indicators that arise from different mathematical models, which are based on the relationship of two or more variables were applied to the total set of identified metadata. These are classified into activity indicators that provide information on quantity, productivity, dispersion, collaboration and networks, among others; and into impact indicators, which provide information on the citation level of the documents, impact factor or immediacy index, H-index (measure both the productivity and citation impact of the scientific publications of a researcher; takes into account the most cited articles of the researcher and the number of citations received in other publications), among others [63].

In the second part of the analysis, VOSviewer software was used, which enabled to build different representations of the scientific mapping, thus identifying the different relationships that are built in the field of study knowledge. In this section, the co-citation or citation analysis was also included, which is established according to Klavans and Boyack [64] as “the most effective way to index the

literature” (p. 2). This analysis enables to determine the frequency with which other authors jointly cite two authors or documents in the reference list of the database under review [42,43,65,66]. It also counts the aforementioned citations, a value that enables to build similarity measures through bibliometric mapping [64,67].

The analysis of co-occurrence of keywords or co-keywords was also included. The aim of this analysis is to determine the frequency with which certain keywords “occur together” in three possible sections of the reviewed documents; title, abstract or keywords. Chen et al. [68] propose to observe the relationship generated from the presence of two or more keywords within the same research topic, so the more frequent the coincidence of these combinations is, the closer the relationship is. This analysis is carried out based on the study of the metadata of the documents registered and is classified as a method of great value for researchers who begin in new research fields, since an overview of the analyzed knowledge field can be available from a relational structure [69,70], in addition to allowing to track emerging concepts as they occur within the analyzed literature [64].

3. Results

3.1. Productivity by Years

185 documents have been identified since 1985. The first work is Tourism resources and their development in Maldives Islands [71]. The production is concentrated in 92% within the last 19 years, supporting the thesis of Price’s Law, the duplication of production in the course of 10 to 15 years after having begun the study of the thematic approach [72]. 2013 and 2017 are the years with the greatest production, with a concentration of 18 items each.

The evolution of scientific production is observed in Figure 2. At first, there is a slow growth (precursor stage) that extends until the year 2000; 80% of documents have a single authorship, which implies a ratio of 0.94 articles/year. As of 2001, there is a substantial increase in scientific production (accelerated growth), 73% of the articles show a participation of two or more authors per publication with a ratio of 8.95 articles/years in this period.

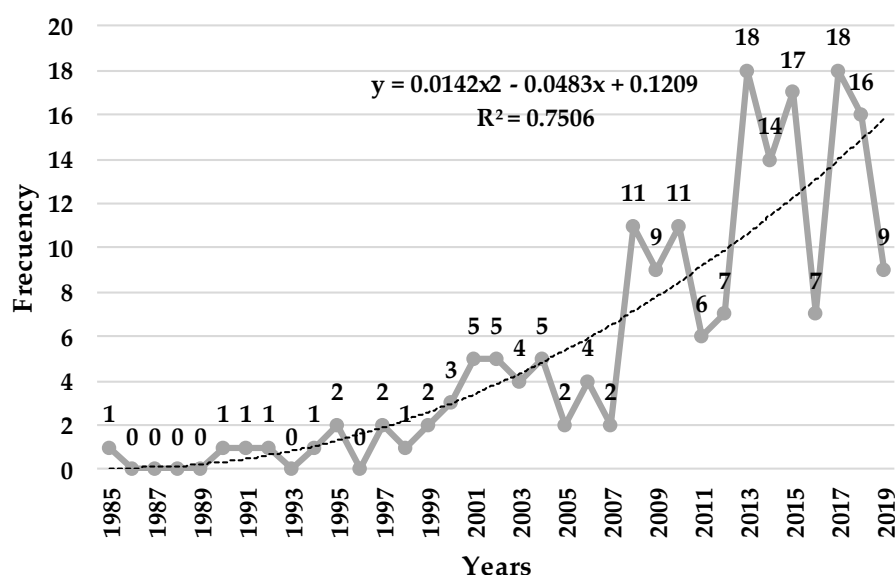


Figure 2. Trend of publications Scopus. Source: Own elaboration.

3.2. Authors

491 authors are identified in the 185 documents, which implies a productivity index of 0.97 articles per author. C. León is the most productive author, with 3 articles, followed by a group of 15 authors,

with 2 articles each. On the other hand, the author that accumulates the most citations is M.C. Uyarra, with 86 citations in two documents.

Table 1 identifies the key and most productive authors within the thematic approach, together with their citations.

Table 1. Ranking of the most productive authors.

R	Author	University	Country	f	TC	C/f	H-Index
1	León, C.	University of Las Palmas de Gran Canaria	Spain	3	15	5.00	16
2	Chen, C.M.	National Kinmen (Quemoy) University	China	2	10	5.00	7
3	Chung, S.S.	Hong Kong Baptist University	China	2	17	8.50	19
4	González, M.	University of Las Palmas de Gran Canaria	Spain	2	7	3.50	5
5	Gössling, S.	Lund University	Sweden	2	26	13.00	39
6	Jan, F.H.	National Yunlin University of Science and Technology	China	2	31	15.50	7
7	Kim, J.E.	Mokpo National University	South Korea	2	18	9.00	6
8	Lee, T.H.	National Yunlin University of Science and Technology	China	2	31	15.50	13
9	Lenao, M.	University of Botswana and University of Oulu, Finland	Botswana and Finland	2	8	4.00	4
10	Liu, T.M.	National Sun Yat-sen University	China	2	8	4.00	4
11	Morrison, C.	Griffith University	Australia	2	18	9.00	12
12	Ramkissoon, H.	Monash University	Australia	2	31	15.50	21
13	Tsai, T.H.	National Kinmen (Quemoy) University	China	2	10	5.00	3
14	Uyarra, M.C.	University of East Anglia	United Kingdom	2	86	43.00	13
15	Vorlaufer, K.	Universität Düsseldorf	Germany	2	6	3.00	5
16	Zhang, L.	Hong Kong Baptist University	China	2	17	8.50	3

Note: R = ranking; f = frequency; TC = total number of citations received for published articles; C/f = average of citations received for published articles; h-index = Hirsch's index (the maximum value of h such that the given author has published h papers that have each been cited at least h times [73]). Source: Own elaboration.

The productivity of the total number of authors can be analyzed by means of different types of processes, which enable to classify the authors based on the quantity of documents that are contributed to the thematic approach. Crane [74] proposes the existence of four groups of authors; large producers (more than 10 documents), moderate producers (between 5 and 9 documents), aspiring and transient authors (Table 2).

Table 2. Classification of the authors according to the Crane system.

No. of Articles Per Author	Groups According to Crane	Number of Authors	%	PI
1	Transients (a single document)	475	96.75	0.000
2	Aspiring (between 2 and 4 documents)	15	3.05	0.301
3		1	0.20	0.477
Total		491	100.00	

Note: PI = Productivity Index; % = relative frequency. Source: Own elaboration.

The existence of two groups is identified. The first group “aspiring”, with 2-3 documents per author, represents 3.25% of the total authors. The second largest group of “transients”, with a single document, represents 96.75% of the authors, with a Transience Index (TI = [PI = 0]). It is equal to or represents the total of occasional authors that only arise once within the review and do not make any more contributions to the rest of the line of evolution. This shows that there is a high circulation of authors addressing the thematic approach.

With regard to the collaboration trend in the production of documents, 31.4% are single authorship documents and the remaining percentage, 68.6% are multiple collaboration documents. According to Berelson [75] and López López [76], the presence of several authors with different affiliations in a document shows the maturity of the thematic approach. This thematic approach is beginning its professionalization process by showing an authorship index of 2.65 authors/article, that is, the production of multiple collaboration is mainly developed from papers written by academic peers. This collaborative trend accumulates 767 of the total number of citations.

3.3. Productivity by Type of Institution and Country

This analysis enables to determine the geographical nodes of information concentration, as well as the institutions in which the production is registered. In relation to geographical production by continent (Figure 3), it is observed that the leader is Europe (72 documents), followed by Asia (46) and America (44), although the most productive country is the United States. The distribution identified on this subject, as Yoopetch and Nimsai [42] state, is not surprising, due to the persistent Anglo-American European dominance both in the publication of articles as in the publication of journals. At this point, it is necessary to indicate that production started to intensify in the last years within Oceania and Africa, due to the emergence of new tourist destinations, as well as due to increasing levels of concern for sustainable exploitation of destinations already worked within these continents.

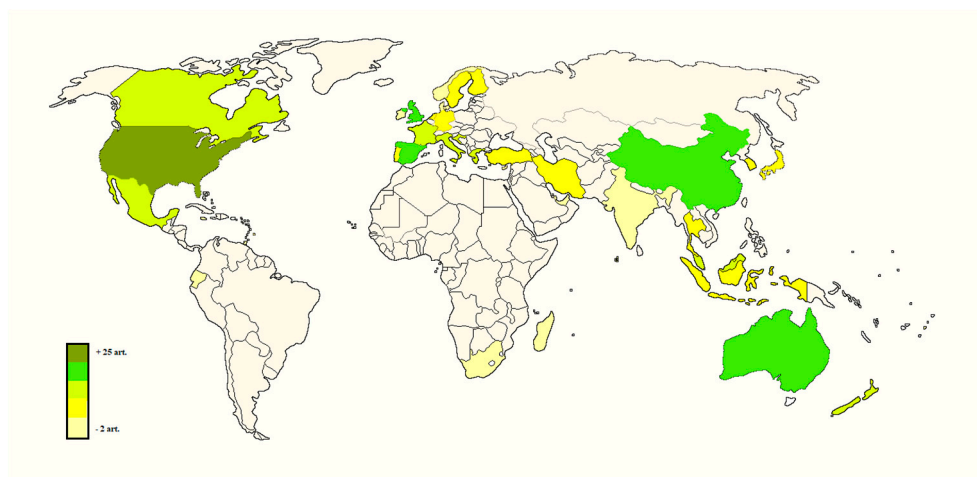


Figure 3. Geographical distribution of production in Scopus. Source: Own elaboration.

With regard to productivity by country of affiliation, the United States is the largest producer, with 76 authors, 76 authorships and 46 centers, followed by Spain with 42 authors, 45 authorships and 18 centers (Table 3). In relation to citation accumulation by country, the United States is the leader with 985 citations, followed by Canada (748) and Spain (696).

Table 3. Number of centers, authors and authors by country of affiliation.

R	Country	C	A	As	hi%	TC	h-Index
1	United States	46	76	76	14.8	985	14
2	Spain	18	42	45	8.8	696	12
3	China	23	35	42	8.2	255	10
4	Australia	16	32	34	6.6	32	10
5	United Kingdom	21	28	29	5.7	536	10
6	Mexico	8	22	22	4.3	113	6
7	Greece	12	20	20	3.9	158	7
8	Canada	11	19	19	3.7	748	11

Table 3. Cont.

R	Country	C	A	As	hi%	TC	h-Index
9	Malaysia	8	19	19	3.7	94	8
10	New Zealand	7	19	19	3.7	332	9
11	Portugal	9	15	15	2.9	64	7
12	Netherlands	6	15	15	2.9	292	10
13	Italy	9	13	13	2.5	99	5
14	Iran	5	12	12	2.3	56	6
15	Thailand	5	12	12	2.3	62	5
16	France	9	11	11	2.9	17	3
17	Japan	8	10	10	2.0	23	3
18	Croatia	5	9	9	1.8	29	4
19	South Korea	4	7	8	1.6	52	4
20	Indonesia	3	6	6	1.2	18	1
21	Maldives	2	6	6	1.2	18	3
22	Germany	7	5	6	1.2	51	4
23	Madagascar	2	5	5	1.0	25	5
24	Norway	2	5	5	1.0	55	5
25	India	1	5	5	1.0	45	5
26	Turkey	2	4	4	0.8	2	1
27	Denmark	1	4	4	0.8	41	4
28	South Africa	2	3	3	0.6	0	0
29	Ecuador	3	2	2	0.4	87	2
30	Belgium	2	2	2	0.4	0	0
31	Chile	2	2	2	0.4	87	1
32	Malta	1	2	2	0.4	0	0
33	Finland	2	1	2	0.4	8	1
34	Sweden	2	1	2	0.4	26	1
35	Antigua and Barbuda	1	1	1	0.2	6	1
36	Argentina	1	1	1	0.2	3	1
37	Barbados	1	1	1	0.2	1	1
38	Brazil	1	1	1	0.2	1	1
39	Colombia	1	1	1	0.2	0	0
40	Cuba	1	1	1	0.2	6	1
41	Cyprus	1	1	1	0.2	0	0
42	Dominican Republic	1	1	1	0.2	6	1
43	Fiji	1	1	1	0.2	6	1
44	Iceland	1	1	1	0.2	13	1
45	Ireland	1	1	1	0.2	0	0
46	Jamaica	1	1	1	0.2	1	1
47	Martinique	1	1	1	0.2	6	1
48	Monaco	1	1	1	0.2	4	1
49	Qatar	1	1	1	0.2	13	1
50	Samoa	1	1	1	0.2	125	1
51	Seychelles	1	1	1	0.2	0	0
52	Singapore	1	1	1	0.2	8	1
53	Sudan	1	1	1	0.2	4	1
54	Surinam	1	1	1	0.2	6	1
55	Trinidad and Tobago	1	1	1	0.2	4	1
56	United Arab Emirates	1	1	1	0.2	0	0

Note: R = ranking; C = centers; A = authors; As = authorships; hi% = relative frequency; TC = total number of citations received for published articles; h-index = Hirsch's index. Source: Own elaboration.

The productivity by affiliation institution shows the presence of 286 different types of affiliation centres, among which universities concentrate 71.6% (212) of affiliations and research institutes 10.8%. The presence of affiliations associated with public sector units in the different countries is highlighted, as well as several museums of great international renown.

Table 4 shows the ranking of institutions that concentrate a greater number of affiliations. James Cook University (Australia) leads the ranking with 12 affiliations, followed by the University of Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, with 10 affiliations.

Table 4. More productive institutions with authors and authorships.

R	Institution	Country	A	As
1	James Cook University	Australia	12	12
2	University Las Palmas de Gran Canaria	Spain	10	13
3	University of Guadalajara	México	9	9
4	Griffith University	Australia	8	9
5	Universidade dos Açores	Portugal	8	8
6	Islamic Azad University	Iran	7	7
7	University of Groningen	Netherlands	7	7
8	Nova Southeastern University	United States	6	6
9	Universidad de La Laguna	Spain	6	6
10	Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM)	Malaysia	6	6
11	Universiti Putra Malaysia	Malaysia	6	6
12	Wadden Academy-KNAW	Netherlands	6	6

Note: R = ranking; A = authors; As = authorships. Source: Own elaboration.

The collaboration networks that are generated within this thematic approach are built under two criteria: by geographical origin, where it is identified that 70.9% of the documents are carried out by academics residing within the same country and only 29.1% in collaboration with academics from different countries. The second criterion is by institutional affiliation, 100% of the documents produced in multiple collaboration at international level are by academics who are affiliated in centers located in different countries, whereas 58% of the documents produced nationwide are carried out with affiliated academics in the same center and 42% are carried out by academics from different centers, but always within the same country.

Through scientific mapping, it is identified that co-authorship networks among academics are endogamy, that is, they are isolated from each other (Figure 4).

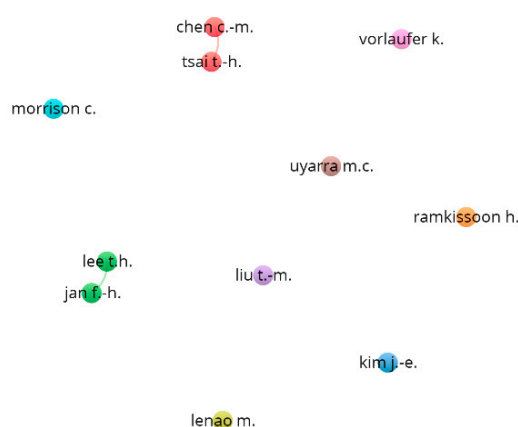


Figure 4. Co-author networks in Scopus. Source: Own elaboration.

3.4. Citations

In an initial citation analysis, it can be seen that throughout the 35 years of production evolution, the 185 documents indexed in Scopus have 2091 citations with a ratio of 11.30 citations/article. The Hirsch Index is 22, which means that at least 22 articles of the total documents have received 22 or more citations. 12% of the documents reach the citation threshold. 2010 is the year with the highest number of citations, with 15% of the total (317 citations).

Table 5 shows the most cited documents and it is observed that there are documents of 10 years or more. The absence of articles from recent years is due to the fact that they have not reached the required dissemination to be consolidated as references of the subject, a fact that limits the amount of citations they can receive [77].

The three most cited articles are: Cultural rural tourism: Evidence from Canada by MacDonald and Jolliffe [78], with 141 citations, followed by Implementing std on a small island: Development and use of sustainable tourism development indicators in Samoa by Twining-Ward and Butler [79], with 125 citations and finally, The sustainability of island destinations: Tourism area life cycle and teleological perspectives. The case of Tenerife by Oreja Rodríguez et al. [25], with 106 citations. Although the first two documents in the ranking accumulate 13% of the total citations, the paper by Oreja Rodríguez et al. [25] has the highest average citations/years.

On the other hand, the co-citation analysis reveals the frequency with which the authors of the previous literature are cited jointly by authors of subsequent literature. These groups generate clusters, which have a central node that is distinguished by size, that is, the volume reached by the shape that represents it determines the co-citation trend reached by each author (Figure 5).

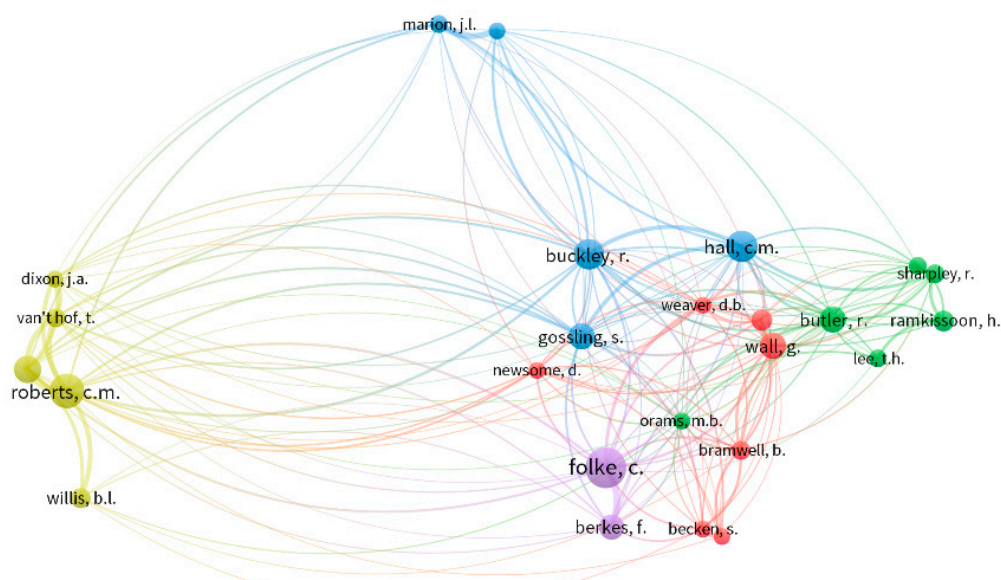


Figure 5. Author co-citation analysis (ACA) in Scopus. Source: Own elaboration.

Figure 5 shows a scientific mapping by ACA. The structure consists of 10,205 authors, 27 of which meet the threshold established in 15 citations, generating 5 clusters. The most cited authors were: Folke (37 co-citations), Roberts (31), Hall (28), Buckley (27) and Hawking (25). At this point, it is necessary to mention that 70% (19) of the authors are not represented within the database under review. Their presence within the scientific mapping is due to conceptual contributions in relation to sustainable development, ecotourism and sustainable tourism.

Table 5. Ranking of the most cited articles.

R	Authors	Title	Year	TC	C/f
1	MacDonald and Jolliffe [78]	Cultural rural tourism: Evidence from Canada	2003	141	8.3
2	Twining-Ward and Butler [80]	Implementing std on a small island: Development and use of sustainable tourism development indicators in Samoa	2002	125	6.9
3	Oreja Rodríguez, Parra-López and Yanes-Estévez [25]	The sustainability of island destinations: Tourism area life cycle and teleological perspectives. The case of Tenerife	2008	106	8.8
4	Farrell and Runyan [79]	Ecology and tourism	1991	88	3.0
5	González, Montes, Rodriguez and Tapia [81]	Rethinking the Galapagos Islands as a complex social-ecological system: Implications for conservation and management	2008	86	7.6
6	Thur [82]	User fees as sustainable financing mechanisms for marine protected areas: An application to the Bonaire National Marine Park	2010	80	8.0
7	Beharry-Borg and Scarpa [83]	Valuing quality changes in Caribbean coastal waters for heterogeneous beach visitors	2010	78	7.8
8	Dodds, Graci and Holmes [84]	Does the tourist care? A comparison of tourists in Koh Phi Phi, Thailand and Gili Trawangan, Indonesia	2010	68	6.8
9	Uyarra, Watkinson and Côté [85]	Managing dive tourism for the sustainable use of coral reefs: Validating diver perceptions of attractive site features	2009	65	5.9
10	Semeniuk and Rothley [86]	Costs of group-living for a normally solitary forager: Effects of provisioning tourism on southern stingrays <i>Dasyatis americana</i>	2008	56	4.7

Note: R = ranking; TC = total number of citations received for published articles; C/f = average of citations received for published articles. Source: Own elaboration.

Each cluster in Figure 5 forms a “school of thought” [42,65,66], which allows us to observe the approaches shared between the authors. Cluster 1, which is violet, is composed of 2 academics that address traditional ecological knowledge, including Folke (37 co-citations) and Berkes (23). This school of thought focuses on linking social and ecological mechanisms to build resilience within human groups [87,88] and on the use of traditional ecological knowledge for resource management [89–91].

The yellow cluster 2 is made up of five authors, who focus on sustainable tourism development: Roberts (31), Hawkins (25), Willis (18), Van’t hof (17) and Dixon (15). Among the main lines of this school are development of tourism sustainability [92,93], effects of tourism development [94,95], and economic analysis of natural resources [96,97].

The blue cluster 3 focuses on sustainable tourism and is made up of five academics: Hall (28), Buckley, R. (27), Gössling (24), Marion (16) and Cole (15). The subjects analysed include geographical perspectives [98–100], resource management [101,102], tourism perceptions [103,104] and tourist impacts [105–107]. The following green cluster consists of 6 authors: Butler (24), Ramkissoon (19), Sharpley (17), Cohen (16), Lee (16) and Orams (15) and issues related to tourist area management processes are addressed [108–113].

Finally, cluster 5, which is red, concentrates on 7 researchers: Wall (24), Butler, R. C. (19), Bramwell (17), Becken (15), Buckley (15), Newsome (15), and Weaver (15). These authors address governance and new tourism trends [114–117].

3.5. Journals

A total of 118 journals were identified. The most productive ones are Ocean and Coastal Management and Journal of Sustainable Tourism, with nine articles each. The latter has the highest number of citations received by accumulating 286 (Table 6).

A total of 94 of the total number of journals only publish one article, while the remaining 24 journals publish two or more. In relation to the geographical origin of the journals, 32.20% (38) were published mainly in the United Kingdom, followed by the United States, with 14.41% (17) of the total resources.

The quartile analysis shows a high inference evaluation on the quality of the documents produced within the thematic approach, that is, 8 out of the 10 most cited journals are classified in Q1, one in Q2 and one does not have the quartile calculation in Scopus yet. This distribution suggests that the thematic approach is being published in resources of high impact and quality, which is an approximate variable to measure the research quality (Figure 6).

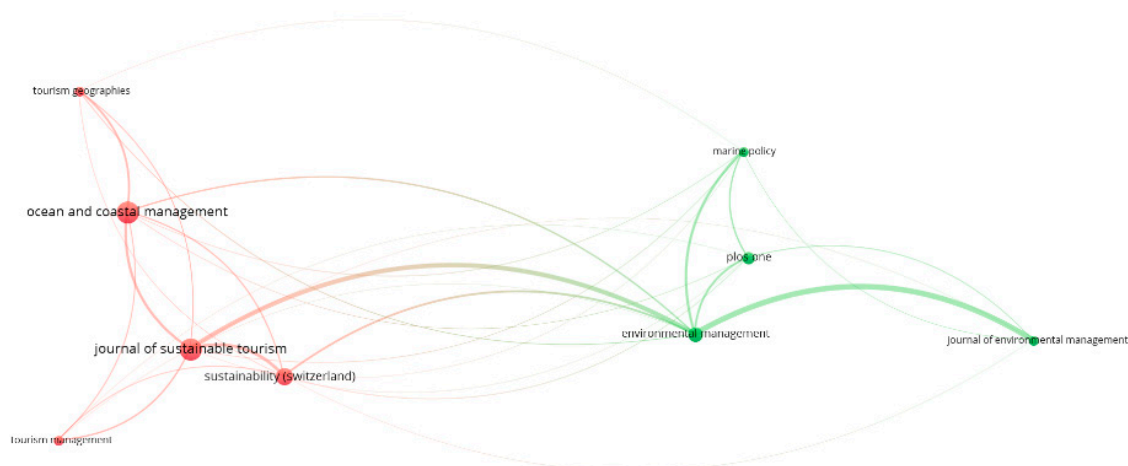


Figure 6. Bibliographic coupling of resources in Scopus. Source: Own elaboration.

Table 6. Ranking of the most productive journals.

R	Title	Area	Country	f	HI%	TC	H-Index	Q	
1	Ocean and Coastal Management	Social Sciences	United Kingdom	9	4.9	120	70	1	37
2	Journal of Sustainable Tourism	Agricultural and Biological Sciences	United Kingdom	9	4.9	286	83	1	53
3	Sustainability (Switzerland)	Social Sciences	Switzerland	7	3.8	41	53	2	34
4	Environmental Management	Environmental Sciences	Germany	6	3.2	153	102	1	74
5	WIT Transactions on Ecology and the Environment	Environmental Sciences	United Kingdom	6	3.2	4	19	0	0
6	PLoS ONE	Agricultural and Biological Sciences	United States	5	2.7	95	268	1	23
7	Marine Policy	Social Sciences	United Kingdom	4	2.2	94	79	1	24
8	Tourism Management	Agricultural and Biological Sciences	United Kingdom	4	2.2	140	159	1	15
9	Journal of Environmental Management	Social Sciences	United States	4	2.2	18	146	1	28
10	Tourism Geographies	Environmental Sciences	United States	4	2.2	76	49	1	18

Note: R = ranking; f = frequency (number of articles published; hi% = relative frequency; TC = total number of citations received for published articles h-index = Hirsch's index; Q = quartile. Source: Own elaboration.

The co-citation analysis of resources identifies the existence of two clusters (Figure 7). The first green cluster consists of 4 resources and collects the resources with the highest number of shared citations (between 253 and 42 citations), with the central node being Annals of Tourism Research, with 253 shared citations. The second red cluster, which consists of 10 resources, is made up of the resources with the least amount of shared citations (between 58 and 30 citations), with the central node being Ambio, with 58 shared citations.

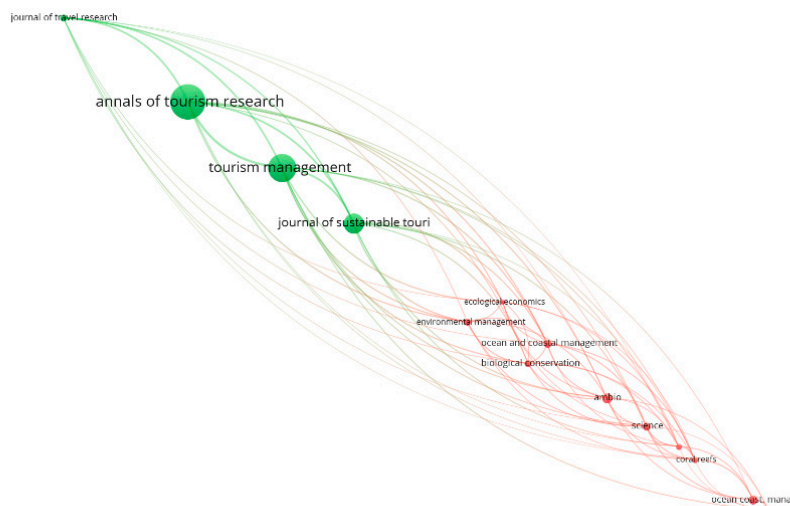


Figure 7. Analysis of co-citations of journals in Scopus. Source: Own elaboration.

Figure 8 shows the need to establish whether the Law of Bradford [118] is developed within this thematic approach, that is, to examine the production and identify whether a high percentage of studies are published in a small number of journals. The Minimum Bradford Zone (MBZ) at 47, which is a value that helps determine the Bradford core by identifying the group of journals that add a descending productivity equal to 47. It is observed that the MBZ is made up of 7 journals. Figure 8 shows the inequality generated in the publication trend of the articles in the resources identified within the review (Lorenz curve).

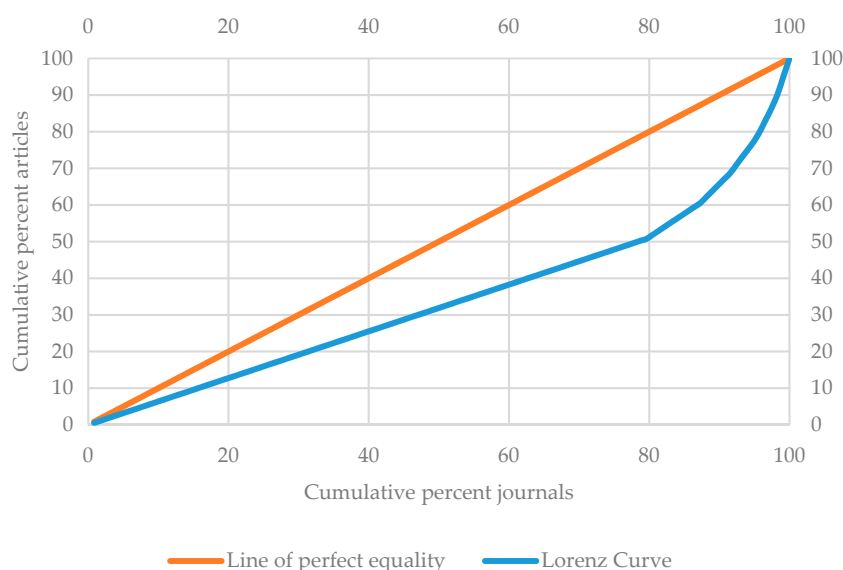


Figure 8. Lorenz curve of the journals and articles. Source: Own elaboration.

3.6. Thematic Areas

The thematic areas in which the resources are classified are shown in Table 7. It is observed that the area of knowledge of Social Sciences is the first one, with 73 articles and 39 journals, followed by Environmental Science, with 31 articles and 17 journals. A varied classification of resources such as Agricultural and Biological Sciences, Arts and Humanities, Business, Management and Accounting, Medicine, Computer Science, Energy, among others; determines the multidisciplinary nature of the approach.

Table 7. Classification of articles by subject area.

R	Area	J	f	TC	C/f
1	Social Sciences	39	73	1012	13.9
2	Environmental Sciences	17	31	345	11.1
3	Agricultural and Biological Sciences	16	33	433	13.1
4	Earth and Planetary Sciences	14	15	73	4.9
5	Arts and Humanities	9	9	28	3.1
6	Business, Management and Accounting	9	10	88	8.8
7	Economy, Econometrics and Finance	5	5	88	17.6
8	Medicine	3	3	9	3.0
9	Computer's Science	2	2	0	0.0
10	Multidisciplinary	2	2	10	5.0

Note: R = ranking; J = journals; f = frequency (number of articles published); TC= total number of citations received for published articles; C/f = average of citations received for published articles. Source: Own elaboration.

3.7. Keywords

Despite the current relevance in the use of keywords within several analyses, 29 documents are identified during the review, which do not have this section. In the rest of the documents, the co-occurrence analysis of keywords is applied. The terms with a high coincidence (Table 8) are tourism (20), sustainable tourism (20), ecotourism (16), sustainable development (10) and sustainability (9).

Table 8. Co-word analysis.

R	Keywords	f	Total Bond Strength
1	Sustainable tourism	20	4
2	Tourism	20	9
3	Ecotourism	16	6
4	Sustainable development	10	8
5	sustainability	9	3
6	Conservation	7	8
7	Management	7	10
8	Caribbean islands	6	4
9	Cultural tourism	6	6
10	Coral reefs	5	5
11	Small island	5	4

Note: R = ranking; f = frequency. Source: Own elaboration.

Figure 9 shows the scientific mapping of the co-occurrence analysis of keywords, showing current or recent thematic nodes that are categorized as topics of interest. These are identified in yellow, highlighting topics such as “small islands”, cultural tourism, biodiversity, development, sustainability, coral reefs and tourism activities such as scuba diving.

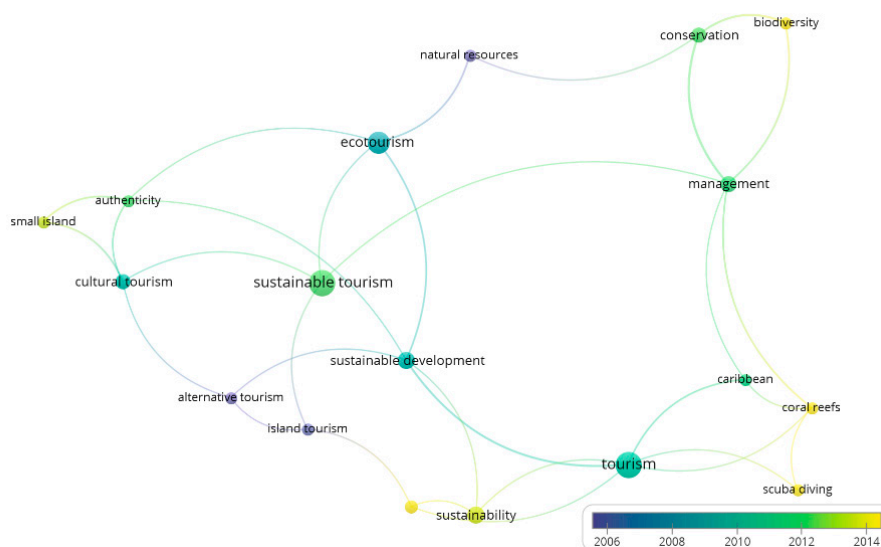


Figure 9. Map of co-words in Scopus. Source: Own elaboration.

3.8. Bibliographic Analysis

The bibliographic analysis follows the analysis methodology of Álvarez-García et al. [119], where the documents are organized in (Table 9):

- (a) Line of research which the study is aimed at 7 subcategories: carrying capacity; responsible environmental behavior; willingness to pay; destination management: resources and new products; impacts due to tourism development; perceptions about the local economy and willingness to visit).
- (b) Number of articles for each line of research.
- (c) Analyzed resources that are identified according to the UNESCO [5] classification (4 subcategories: natural, cultural/natural and cultural resources, but it also includes an additional one that groups the documents that address the study of both natural and cultural resources).
- (d) Objective, the process of applied study is detailed (3 subcategories: information analysis documents, documents that develop proposals and eminently theoretical documents).
- (e) Sources used, the type of sources from which the data used in the study are extracted are clarified (3 subcategories: primary sources, secondary sources and use of both primary and secondary sources).
- (f) Brief description of the research line.

Table 9. Bibliographic analysis of the thematic approach.

Line of Research	A	Analyzed Resources				Objective			Sources Used			Description
		N	C/N	C	N/C	IA	D	T	1	2	1 and 2	
Carrying capacity	5	5	-	-	-	4	-	1	3	1	1	The carrying capacity of areas aimed at tourism activities within islands is analyzed.
Responsible environmental behavior	15	13	-	-	2	12	3	-	12	-	3	Studies are addressed on the behavior of tourists for a responsible use of resources through their actions and attitudes shown during their visits.
Willingness to pay	12	10	1	1	-	12	-	-	9	1	2	Willingness to pay for the diversity of systemic services of the islands is studied, as well as the natural and cultural resources of that geographical space.

Table 9. Cont.

Line of Research	A	Analyzed Resources				Objective			Sources Used			Description
		N	C/N	C	N/C	IA	D	T	1	2	1 and 2	
Destination management: resources and new products	127	78	1	23	25	105	16	6	47	58	22	Tourist destination management processes are examined to overcome latent difficulties; in addition, timely management of endemic natural resources, knowledge and tradition knowledge are analyzed; besides the proposals for the development of new tourism products that allow for sustainable management of the destinations under study.
Impacts due to tourism development	19	13	-	2	4	16	2	1	8	6	5	It is analyzed how the implementation of tourism products and activities affect both natural and cultural resources, causing degradation of their status and their loss.
Perceptions about the local economy	4	2	-	-	2	3	1	-	1	2	1	The perceptions about the economy are investigated based on the exploitation given to the different resources that host insular spaces.
Willingness to visit	3	1	-	2	-	3	-	-	2	1	-	The willingness that tourists show to visit tourist areas in which specific and unique resources are exploited within island territories is studied.

Note: A = articles; N = natural resource; C = cultural resource; C/N = cultural/natural resource; N/A = both types of resources; IA = information analysis; D = development of proposals; T = theoretical; 1 = primary sources; 2 = secondary sources; 1y2 = primary and secondary sources. Source: Own elaboration.

4. Conclusions

The articulation of a systemic analysis, which consists of a bibliometric and bibliographic study, allows this research to be a consultation tool for researchers by providing a thorough mapping of the literature related to use the cultural and natural resources by tourism in island ecosystems.

The scientific production was made up of 185 documents identified in the international Scopus database. The bibliometric analysis determines that the thematic approach has been developed for 35 years, beginning with the first work in 1985. The years with the highest production are 2013 and 2017, with 18 articles each, while the year with the highest number of citations is 2010, with an accumulation of 15% of the total (317 citations).

The citation analysis shows that over 70% of documents receive between 1 and 24 citations. On the one hand, the ACA demonstrates the presence of co-citation of authors external to those identified in the review base due to the influx of studies that are inclined towards exploitation regarding sustainable development, ecotourism and sustainable tourism. On the other hand, the co-citation analysis of journals shows the 10 resources with the highest co-citation trend (see Table 6), being therefore the main publication resources on this subject.

With respect to production by authors, there is a predominance of transient researchers, with a low participation of aspiring authors, which indicates the youth of the subject. The co-authorship relationship is established as 2.65 authors/article, peer production is predominant. Production based on geographical affiliation has a clear Anglo-European dominance, led by the United States and Spain. In relation to institutional affiliation, universities predominate by concentrating 71.6% of affiliations, with the registration of affiliations to public sector units in different countries being novel, as well as to several internationally renowned museums. James Cook University based in Australia is the center with the highest number of affiliations.

Dispersion of articles is established based on Bradford's core, which raises considerable inequality by showing that 25% of review documents are published in 6% of the journals. The journals with the highest concentration of publications are *Ocean and Coastal Management* and *Journal of Sustainable Tourism* with 9 publications, but *Annals of Tourism Research* is the journal that reaches the highest co-citation, with 253 shared citations. Social Sciences predominates in the classification area. In addition, it is observed that of the top 10 most published journals, 80% are from quartile Q1 in the Scimago Journal and Country Rank. In the case of keywords, a correct use of keywords within studies can become a complex task to achieve, which in many cases is poorly recognized. The most co-occurring keywords are tourism, sustainable tourism, ecotourism, sustainable development and sustainability, which shows that there are new hot topics in the study trend.

The bibliographic analysis identifies 7 lines of research, the most important are destination management: resources and new products. Most studies use primary sources and there are very few studies that address the study of the use of cultural/natural resources by tourism developed in an environment such as the islands.

These results are coincident with bibliometric analyzes performed in different types of tourism; creative tourism [119], active tourism [120], adventure tourism [121], community-based tourism [122]; wine tourism [123], rural tourism [124], all these types of tourism depend on cultural and natural resources. Because they are specific types of tourism, the interest of researchers is lower than when tourism in general is investigated.

In summary, there is a growing interest in the subject in the last decade, but this does not end up consolidating. The majority of researchers are transients with a single document, not continuing with research in the area and therefore, not reaching an adequate level of specialization. This implies a small number of researchers on the subject and little research focused on tourism based on cultural and natural resources on island ecosystems. Research is emerging, there is an important niche, as well as a gap in the scientific literature that should be developed in the future.

The production trend line indicates that research will grow in the coming years. The topics discussed and included in Table 9 should continue to be addressed as they are incipient lines of research. However, there are many lines of research followed by researchers in studies in tourism in general or in other types of tourism that should be addressed by this theme (tourism based on the use of cultural and natural resources) in island ecosystems. Given the multidisciplinary nature of tourism, this involves a large number of areas of knowledge, the issue must be addressed from all of them (Business and Management, Sociology, Psychology, Geography, History, Education).

Regarding the topics to be addressed, the studies by Sáez et al. [125] and Koseoglu et al. [126] are taken into account. This latest research includes studies that suggest new frameworks on research topics and agendas such as that carried out by Ashworth and Page [127], Kandampully et al. [128], Kim et al. [129], Law et al. [130], Morrison [131], Tracey [132]. The topics to be addressed from the Business and management discipline are:

Marketing: quality of service, research in marketing-mix variables such as price or communication, ethics and social responsibility [126,133], customer loyalty [128,134], consumer behavior [129,135–137], image of destiny [138].

General management and strategic: Quality Management Systems [139,140], Human resources key element in tourism [132,141–146], entrepreneurial behavior in tourism (see lines proposed by Li [147], entrepreneurial orientation, corporate entrepreneurship, etc.), study of SMEs in the tourism sector (see lines proposed by Thomas et al. [148], Morrison et al. [149]; innovation management, study of growth or failure). Sustainability issues and strategies [150].

Information technologies: application of new technologies [151–155], intelligent systems [156], knowledge transfer [157,158].

Other approaches such as Sociology propose: sociological approaches [159], residents' attitudes to tourism [160], social impacts of tourism [161], Sustainable tourism [162], resilience in tourism [163].

Other sub-disciplines: destination planning and development, and tourism operators [164], event management [165], sustainable and environment [166], education techniques [167].

The first limitation of this research refers to the fact of focusing on a single database. Although Scopus together with Web of Science (WoS) are the two most important databases of an international scope, there are others of less relevance (SciELO, Latindex, Science Direct, Emerald, etc.). This implies that not all the scientific literature on the subject is included in the bibliometric analysis. The second limitation stems from the use of a given search equation. Although it was defined taking into account the greater number of relevant terms in the field of study, it cannot be said that they are all included.

Author Contributions: All authors contributed equally to this work. All authors wrote, reviewed and commented on the manuscript. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

Funding: This research received no external funding.

Conflicts of Interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest.

References

1. Brundtland, G.H. Bringing sustainable development to the mainstream. In *Sustainable Development in an Unequal World*; Puschra, W., Burke, S., Eds.; Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung: New York, NY, USA, 2012; pp. 15–16.
2. United Nations. *Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*; Resolution Approved by the General Assembly on 25 September 2015; United Nations: New York, NY, USA, 2016.
3. UNESCO. Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage 1972. Available online: <http://whc.unesco.org/> (accessed on 23 July 2019).
4. UNESCO. Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage 2003. Available online: http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich_convention/index.php (accessed on 23 July 2019).
5. UNESCO. Declaration Concerning the Intentional Destruction of Cultural Heritage 2003. Available online: http://portal.unesco.org/en/ev.php-URL_ID=17718&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html (accessed on 23 July 2019).
6. UNESCO. Third Proclamation of Masterpieces of the Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity 2005. Available online: <http://www.unesco.org/culture/intangibleheritage/index.htm> (accessed on 23 July 2019).
7. Toselli, C. *El turismo en Sitios del Patrimonio Mundial MOOC MiriadaX: Oportunidades y retos del Turismo Cultural*; USAL-Universidad del Salvador: San Salvador, El Salvador, 2019.
8. UNESCO. *Museos Comprometidos con el Patrimonio Local: Una guía Para Capacitarse, Autoevaluarse, Obtener un Certificado de Aprovechamiento*. 2011. Available online: <https://comisionunesco.mec.gub.uy/innovaportal/v/31434/40/mecweb/museos-comprometidos-con-el-patrimonio-local:-guia-para-capacitarse-autoevaluarse-y-obtener-un-certificado-de-aprovechamiento?contid=28804> (accessed on 23 July 2019).
9. UNESCO. Conferencia Mundial Sobre las Políticas Culturales. México DF 26 de julio a 6 de agosto de 1982. Informe Final, CLT MD 01 Noviembre de 1982. Available online: http://portal.unesco.org/culture/es/files/35197/11919413801mexico_sp.pdf/mexico_sp.pdf (accessed on 23 July 2019).
10. Australian Government—Department of the Environment. *The Economics of Heritage: Integrating Costs and Benefits into Government Decision-Making*; Australian Government: Canberra, Australia, 2007. Available online: <https://www.environment.gov.au/system/files/resources/da10a766-2ef7-4989-b202-edac0f5d6f3e/files/economics-background.pdf> (accessed on 23 July 2019).
11. Jha, S. Can Natural World Heritage Sites promote development and social harmony? *Biodivers. Conserv.* **2005**, *14*, 981–991. [CrossRef]
12. Shackley, M. Visitor management at World Heritage Sites. In *Managing World Heritage Sites*; Leask, A., Fyall, A., Eds.; Butterworth-Heinemann (Elsevier): London, UK, 2006; pp. 83–94.
13. UNESCO. *Wider Value of UNESCO in UK UNESCO in Scotland*; UK National Commission for UNESCO: London, UK, 2016.
14. Ministry of Environment of Ecuador. *Boletín Informativo N° 13 del Sistema Nacional de Áreas Protegidas: Áreas Protegidas Aportan a la Economía del Estado*; MAE: Quito, Ecuador, 2016.
15. Van der Aa, B. *Preserving the Heritage of Humanity? Obtaining World Heritage Status and the Impacts of Listing*; University Library Groningen: Groningen, The Netherlands, 2000.
16. Frey, B.S.; Steiner, L. World heritage list: Does it make sense? *Int. J. Cult. Policy* **2011**, *17*, 555–573. [CrossRef]

17. Fyall, A.; Rakic, T. The future market for World Heritage Sites. In *Managing World Heritage Sites*; Leask, A., Fyall, A., Eds.; Butterworth-Heinemann (Elsevier): London, UK, 2006; pp. 159–176.
18. Yuksel, F.; Bramwell, B.; Yuksel, A. Stakeholder interviews and tourism planning at Pamukkale, Turkey. *Tour. Manag.* **1999**, *20*, 351–360. [[CrossRef](#)]
19. Kim, M.S.; Kim, J.; Thapa, B. Influence of environmental knowledge on affect, nature affiliation and pro-environmental behaviors among tourists. *Sustainability* **2018**, *10*, 3109. [[CrossRef](#)]
20. Martín, J.M.M.; Martínez, J.M.G.; Moreno, V.M.; Rodríguez, A.S. An analysis of the tourist mobility in the island of Lanzarote: Car rental versus more sustainable transportation alternatives. *Sustainability* **2019**, *11*, 739. [[CrossRef](#)]
21. Alraouf, A.A. Regenerating urban traditions in Bahrain. Learning from Bab-Al-Bahrain: The authentic fake. *J. Tour. Cult. Chang.* **2010**, *8*, 50–68. [[CrossRef](#)]
22. Jolliffe, L.; Baum, T. *An Agenda for Cultural Tourism on the Periphery: The Case of Four North Atlantic Islands of Surrey*; University of Guilford: Guilford, UK, 1999.
23. Sdrali, D.; Chazapi, K. Cultural tourism in a greek insular community: The residents' perspective. *Tourismos* **2007**, *2*, 61–75.
24. Anderson, W. Promoting ecotourism through networks: Case studies in the Balearic Islands. *J. Ecotour.* **2009**, *8*, 51–69. [[CrossRef](#)]
25. Oreja Rodríguez, J.R.; Parra-López, E.; Yanes-Estévez, V. The sustainability of island destinations: Tourism area life cycle and teleological perspectives. The case of Tenerife. *Tour. Manag.* **2008**, *29*, 53–65. [[CrossRef](#)]
26. Jackson, I. Carrying capacity for tourism in small tropical Caribbean Islands. *Ind. Environ.* **1986**, *9*, 7–10.
27. Williams, P.W.; Ponsford, I.F. Confronting tourism's environmental paradox: Transitioning for sustainable tourism. *Futures* **2009**, *41*, 396–404. [[CrossRef](#)]
28. World Tourism Organization. *Panorama OMT del Turismo Internacional*; UNWTO: Madrid, Spain, 2018.
29. Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries—Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States [UN-OHRLLS]. *Small Island Developing States: Small Islands Big(ger) Stakes*; UN-OHRLLS: New York, NY, USA, 2013.
30. Thomas-Hope, E.; Jardine-Comrie, A. Valuation of environmental resources for tourism in small island developing states: Implications for planning in Jamaica. *Int. Dev. Plan. Rev.* **2007**, *29*, 93–112. [[CrossRef](#)]
31. Akadiri, S.S.; Akadiri, A.C.; Alola, U.V. Is there growth impact of tourism? Evidence from selected small island states. *Curr. Issues Tour.* **2019**, *22*, 1480–1498. [[CrossRef](#)]
32. Yiannakis, A.; Gibson, H. Roles tourists play. *Ann. Tour. Res.* **1992**, *19*, 287–303. [[CrossRef](#)]
33. Vanhove, N. Globalisation of tourism demand, global distribution systems and marketing. In *Tourism in the Age of Globalisation*; Routledge: London, UK, 2005; pp. 137–170.
34. Roessingh, C.; Duijnhoven, H. Small entrepreneurs and shifting identities: The case of tourism in Puerto Plata (Northern Dominican Republic). *J. Tour. Cult. Chang.* **2006**, *2*, 185–201. [[CrossRef](#)]
35. Manyara, G.; Jones, E. Community-based tourism enterprises development in Kenya: An exploration of their potential as avenues of poverty reduction. *J. Sustain. Tour.* **2007**, *15*, 628–644. [[CrossRef](#)]
36. OMT. UNWTO Panorama of World Tourism. World Tourism Organization Edition 2013. Available online: <https://www.e-unwto.org/doi/book/10.18111/9789284415519> (accessed on 23 July 2019).
37. Hambrey Consulting. *Social, Economic and Environmental Benefits of World Heritage Sites, Biosphere Reserves, and Geoparks*; Scottish Natural Heritage Commissioned Report No. 248 (ROAME No. F06NC05); Scottish Natural Heritage: Perth, Australia, 2007.
38. Rebanks Consulting Ltd. *World Heritage Status. Is There Opportunity for Economic Gain?* Rebanks Consulting Ltd.: Penrith, UK; Trends Business Research Ltd.: Newcastle upon Tyne, UK, 2009.
39. Petanidou, T.; Dalaka, A. Mediterranean's changing saltscapes: A study of the abandonment of salt-making business in Greece. *Glob. NEST J.* **2009**, *11*, 415–433.
40. Santana-Cordero, A.M.; Bürgi, M.; Hersperger, A.M.; Hernández-Calvento, L.; Monteiro-Quintana, M.L. A century of change in coastal sedimentary landscapes in the Canary Islands (Spain)—Change, processes, and driving forces. *Land Use Policy* **2017**, *68*, 107–116. [[CrossRef](#)]
41. Ding, Y.; Rousseau, R.; Wolfram, D. *Measuring Scholarly Impact. Methods and Practice*; Springer: Cham, Switzerland, 2014.
42. Yoopetch, C.; Nimsai, S. Science mapping the knowledge base on sustainable tourism development, 1990–2018. *Sustainability* **2019**, *11*, 3631. [[CrossRef](#)]

43. Hallinger, P.; Suriyankietkaew, S. Science mapping of the knowledge base on sustainable leadership, 1990–2018. *Sustainability* **2018**, *10*, 4846. [CrossRef]
44. Hernández-González, V.; Sans-Rosell, N.; Jové-Deltell, M.C.; Reverter-Masia, J. Comparación entre web of science y scopus, estudio bibliométrico de las revistas de anatomía y morfología. *Int. J. Morphol.* **2016**, *34*, 1369–1377. [CrossRef]
45. Falagas, M.E.; Pitsouni, E.I.; Malietzis, G.A.; Pappas, G. Comparison of pubmed, scopus, web of science, and google scholar: Strengths and weaknesses. *FASEB J.* **2008**, *22*, 338–342. [CrossRef]
46. Fernández, M.T.; Bordons, M.; Sancho, I.; Gómez, I. El sistema de incentivos y recompensas en la ciencia pública española. In *Radiografía de la Investigación Pública en España*; Sebastián, J., Muñoz, E., Eds.; Biblioteca Nueva: Madrid, Spain, 1999.
47. Harzing, A.W.; Alakangas, S. Google scholar, scopus and the web of science: A longitudinal and cross-disciplinary comparison. *Scientometrics* **2016**, *106*, 787–804. [CrossRef]
48. Rojas, J.I.; San-Antonio-Gómez, C. de. Análisis bibliométrico de las publicaciones científicas mexicanas en la categoría engineering, chemical de la base de datos web of science (1997–2008). *Rev. Mex. Ing. Química* **2010**, *9*, 231–240.
49. Frank, M. Access to the scientific literature—A difficult balance. *N. Engl. J. Med.* **2006**, *354*, 1552–1555. [CrossRef]
50. Goldschmidt, P.G. Information synthesis: A practical guide. *Health Serv. Res.* **1986**, *21*, 215–237.
51. PRISMA. PRISMA Statement. 2019. Available online: <http://www.prisma-statement.org/PRISMAStatement/> (accessed on 23 July 2019).
52. PRISMA. 2019. Available online: <http://www.prisma-statement.org/PRISMAStatement/Checklist.aspx> (accessed on 23 July 2019).
53. Perron, B.E.; Victor, B.G.; Hodge, D.R.; Salas-Wright, C.P.; Vaughn, M.G.; Taylor, R.J. Laying the foundations for scientometric research: A data science approach. *Res. Soc. Work Pract.* **2017**, *27*, 802–812. [CrossRef]
54. LaRowe, G.; Ambre, S.; Burgoon, J.; Ke, W.; Börner, K. The scholarly database and its utility for scientometrics research. *Scientometrics* **2009**, *79*, 219–234. [CrossRef]
55. Van Eck, N.; Waltman, L. Software survey: VOSviewer, a computer program for bibliometric mapping. *Scientometrics* **2009**, *84*, 523–538. [CrossRef]
56. Van Eck, N.J.; Waltman, L. How to normalize cooccurrence data? An analysis of some well-known similarity measures. *J. Am. Soc. Inf. Sci. Technol.* **2009**, *60*, 1635–1651.
57. Van Eck, N.J.; Waltman, L.; Dekker, R.; Van den Berg, J. A comparison of two techniques for bibliometric mapping: Multidimensional scaling and VOS. *J. Am. Soc. Inf. Sci. Technol.* **2010**, *61*, 2405–2416. [CrossRef]
58. Waltman, L.; Van Eck, N.J.; Noyons, E.C.M. A unified approach to mapping and clustering of bibliometric networks. *J. Informetr.* **2010**, *4*, 629–635. [CrossRef]
59. Van Eck, N.J.; Waltman, L. Text mining and visualization using VOSviewer. *ISSI Newsl.* **2011**, *7*, 50–54.
60. Waltman, L.; Van Eck, N.J. A smart local moving algorithm for large-scale modularity-based community detection. *Eur. Phys. J.* **2013**, *86*, 1–14. [CrossRef]
61. Van Eck, N.J.; Waltman, L. Visualizing bibliometric networks. In *Measuring Scholarly Impact*; Springer: Cham, Switzerland, 2014; pp. 285–320.
62. Perianes-Rodriguez, A.; Waltman, L.; Van Eck, N.J. Constructing bibliometric networks: A comparison between full and fractional counting. *J. Informetr.* **2016**, *10*, 1178–1195. [CrossRef]
63. Escorcia-Otálora, T.A.; Poutou-Piñales, R.A. Análisis bibliométrico de los artículos originales publicados en la revista Universitas Scientiarum (1987–2007). *Univ. Sci.* **2008**, *13*, 236–244.
64. Klavans, R.; Boyack, K.W. Which type of citation analysis generates the most accurate taxonomy of scientific and technical knowledge? *J. Assoc. Inf. Sci. Technol.* **2017**, *68*, 984–998. [CrossRef]
65. McCain, K.W. Mapping authors in intellectual space: A technical overview. *J. Am. Soc. Info. Sci.* **1990**, *41*, 433–443. [CrossRef]
66. Zupic, I.; Čater, T. Bibliometric Methods in Management and Organization. *Organ. Res. Methods* **2014**, *18*, 429–472. [CrossRef]
67. Boyack, K.W.; Klavans, R. Co-citation analysis, bibliographic coupling, and direct citation: Which citation approach represents the research front most accurately? *J. Am. Soc. Inf. Sci. Technol.* **2010**, *61*, 2389–2404. [CrossRef]
68. Chen, X.; Chen, J.; Wu, D.; Xie, Y.; Li, J. Mapping the research trends by co-word analysis based on keywords from funded project. *Proced. Comput. Sci.* **2016**, *91*, 547–555. [CrossRef]

69. Yang, Y.; Wu, M.; Cui, L. Integration of three visualization methods based on co-word analysis. *Scientometrics* **2012**, *90*, 659–673. [[CrossRef](#)]
70. Zong, Q.J.; Shen, H.Z.; Yuan, Q.J.; Hu, X.W.; Hou, Z.P.; Deng, S.G. Doctoral dissertations of Library and Information Science in China: A co-word analysis. *Scientometrics* **2013**, *94*, 781–799. [[CrossRef](#)]
71. Domroes, M. Tourism resources and their development in Maldive Islands. *GeoJournal* **1985**, *10*, 119–126. [[CrossRef](#)]
72. Price, D. The exponential curve of science. *Discovery* **1956**, *17*, 240–243.
73. McDonald, K. Physicist Proposes New Way to Rank Scientific Output. PhysOrg. Available online: <http://www.physorg.com/news7971.html> (accessed on 8 November 2005).
74. Crane, D. Social structure in a group of scientists: A test of the “invisible college” hypothesis. In *Social Networks*; Leinhardt, S., Ed.; Academic Press: New York, NY, USA, 1977; pp. 161–178.
75. Berelson, B. *Content Analysis in Communication Researches*; Free Press: Glencoe, IL, USA, 1952.
76. López López, P. *Introducción a la Bibliometría*; Promolibro: Valencia, Spain, 1996.
77. Merigó, J.M.; Mas-Tur, A.; Roig-Tierno, N.; Ribeiro-Soriano, D. A bibliometric overview of the journal of business research between 1973 and 2014. *J. Bus. Res.* **2015**, *68*, 2645–2653. [[CrossRef](#)]
78. MacDonald, R.; Jolliffe, L. Cultural rural tourism: Evidence from Canada. *Ann. Tour. Res.* **2003**, *30*, 307–322. [[CrossRef](#)]
79. Farrell, B.H.; Runyan, D. Ecology and tourism. *Ann. Tour. Res.* **1991**, *18*, 26–40. [[CrossRef](#)]
80. Twining-Ward, L.; Butler, R. Implementing std on a small island: Development and use of sustainable tourism development indicators in Samoa. *J. Sustain. Tour.* **2002**, *10*, 363–387. [[CrossRef](#)]
81. González, J.A.; Montes, C.; Rodríguez, J.; Tapia, W. Rethinking the Galapagos Islands as a complex social-ecological system: Implications for conservation and management. *Ecol. Soc.* **2008**, *13*. [[CrossRef](#)]
82. Thur, S.M. User fees as sustainable financing mechanisms for marine protected areas: An application to the Bonaire National Marine Park. *Mar. Policy* **2010**, *34*, 63–69. [[CrossRef](#)]
83. Beharry-Borg, N.; Scarpa, R. Valuing quality changes in Caribbean coastal waters for heterogeneous beach visitors. *Ecol. Econ.* **2010**, *69*, 1124–1139. [[CrossRef](#)]
84. Dodds, R.; Graci, S.R.; Holmes, M. Does the tourist care? A comparison of tourists in Koh Phi Phi, Thailand and Gili Trawangan, Indonesia. *J. Sustain. Tour.* **2010**, *18*, 207–222. [[CrossRef](#)]
85. Uyarra, M.C.; Watkinson, A.R.; Côté, I.M. Managing dive tourism for the sustainable use of coral reefs: Validating diver perceptions of attractive site features. *Environ. Manag.* **2009**, *43*, 1–16. [[CrossRef](#)]
86. Semeniuk, C.A.D.; Rothley, K.D. Costs of group-living for a normally solitary forager: Effects of provisioning tourism on southern stingrays *Dasyatis Americana*. *Mar. Ecol. Prog. Ser.* **2008**, *357*, 271–282. [[CrossRef](#)]
87. Berkes, F.; Folke, C. *Linking Social and Ecological Systems: Management Practices and Social Mechanisms for Building Resilience*; Cambridge University Press: Cambridge, UK, 2000.
88. Berkes, F.; Colding, J.; Folke, C. *Navigating Social-Ecological Systems: Building Resilience for Complexity and Change*; Cambridge University Press: Cambridge, UK, 2003.
89. Berkes, F.; Colding, J.; Folke, C. Rediscovery of traditional ecological knowledge as adaptive management. *Ecol. Appl.* **2000**, *10*, 1251–1262. [[CrossRef](#)]
90. Folke, C. Traditional knowledge in social-ecological systems. *Ecol. Soc.* **2004**, *9*, 7. [[CrossRef](#)]
91. Hughes, T.P.; Gunderson, L.H.; Folke, C.; Baird, A.H.; Bellwood, D.; Berkes, F.; Norberg, J. Adaptive management of the great barrier reef and the Grand Canyon world heritage areas. *AMBIO J. Hum. Environ.* **2007**, *36*, 586–593. [[CrossRef](#)]
92. Hawkins, J.P.; Roberts, C.M. The growth of coastal tourism in the Red Sea: Present and future effects on coral reefs. *AMBIO* **1994**, *23*, 503–508.
93. Hawkins, J.P.; Roberts, C.M.; Kooistra, D.; Buchan, K.; White, S. Sustainability of scuba diving tourism on coral reefs of Saba. *Coast. Manag.* **2005**, *33*, 373–387. [[CrossRef](#)]
94. Hawkins, J.P.; Roberts, C.M.; Van’T Hof, T.; De Meyer, K.; Tratalos, J.; Aldam, C. Effects of recreational scuba diving on caribbean coral and fish communities. *Conserv. Biol.* **1999**, *13*, 888–897. [[CrossRef](#)]
95. Lamb, J.B.; True, J.D.; Piromvaragorn, S.; Willis, B.L. Scuba diving damage and intensity of tourist activities increases coral disease prevalence. *Biol. Conserv.* **2014**, *178*, 88–96. [[CrossRef](#)]
96. Dixon, J.A. Economic benefits of marine protected areas. *Oceanus* **1993**, *36*, 35–41.

97. Dixon, J.A.; Scura, L.; van't Hof, T. An economic and ecological analysis of the Bonaire Marine Park. In *Collected Essays on the Economics of Coral Reefs*; Cesar, H.S.J., Ed.; CORDIO (Coral Reef Degradation in the Indian Ocean); Kalmar University: Kalmar, Sweden, 2000; pp. 40–54.
98. Hall, C.M.; Page, S.J. Progress in tourism management: From the geography of tourism to geographies of tourism—A review. *Tour. Manag.* **2009**, *30*, 3–16. [[CrossRef](#)]
99. Page, S.J.; Hall, C.M. *The Geography of Tourism and Recreation: Environment, Place and Space*; Routledge: New York, NY, USA, 2014.
100. Place, S.; Hall, C.M.; Lew, A. *Sustainable Tourism: A Geographical Perspective*; Prentice Hall: Upper Saddle River, NJ, USA, 1998.
101. Buckley, R. *Conservation Tourism*; CABI: New York, NY, USA, 2010.
102. Hall, C.M. Response to Yeoman et al: The fakery of 'The authentic tourist'. *Tour. Manag.* **2007**, *28*, 1139–1140. [[CrossRef](#)]
103. Gössling, S.; Bredberg, M.; Randow, A.; Sandström, E.; Svensson, P. Tourist perceptions of climate change: A study of international tourists in Zanzibar. *Curr. Issues Tour.* **2006**, *9*, 419–435. [[CrossRef](#)]
104. Gössling, S.; Hall, C.M.; Peeters, P.; Scott, D. The future of tourism: Can tourism growth and climate policy be reconciled? A mitigation perspective. *Tour. Recreat. Res.* **2010**, *35*, 119–130. [[CrossRef](#)]
105. Cole, D.N. *Monitoring the Condition of Wilderness Campsites*; US Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station: Ogden, UT, USA, 1983.
106. Farrell, T.A.; Marion, J.L. Identifying and assessing ecotourism visitor impacts at eight protected areas in Costa Rica and Belize. *Environ. Conserv.* **2002**, *28*, 215–225. [[CrossRef](#)]
107. Marion, J.L.; Farrell, T.A. Management practices that concentrate visitor activities: Camping impact management at Isle Royale National Park, USA. *J. Environ. Manag.* **2002**, *66*, 201–212. [[CrossRef](#)]
108. Butler, R. *The Tourism Area Life Cycle*; Channel View Publications: Clevedon, UK; Bristol, UK, 2006; Volume 1.
109. Cohen, E. Authenticity, equity and sustainability in tourism. *J. Sustain. Tour.* **2002**, *10*, 267–276. [[CrossRef](#)]
110. Lee, T.H. How recreation involvement, place attachment and conservation commitment affect environmentally responsible behavior. *J. Sustain. Tour.* **2011**, *19*, 895–915. [[CrossRef](#)]
111. Nunkoo, R.; Ramkissoon, H. Developing a community support model for tourism. *Ann. Tour. Res.* **2011**, *38*, 964–988. [[CrossRef](#)]
112. Orams, M.B. Marine ecotourism as a potential agent for sustainable development in Kaikoura, New Zealand. *Int. J. Sustain. Dev.* **2002**, *5*, 338–352. [[CrossRef](#)]
113. Sharpley, R. Tourism in Cyprus: Challenges and opportunities. *Tour. Geogr.* **2001**, *3*, 64–86. [[CrossRef](#)]
114. Becken, S. Harmonising climate change adaptation and mitigation: The case of tourist resorts in Fiji. *Glob. Environ. Chang.* **2005**, *15*, 381–393. [[CrossRef](#)]
115. Belle, N.; Bramwell, B. Climate change and small island tourism: Policy maker and industry perspectives in Barbados. *J. Travel Res.* **2005**, *44*, 32–41. [[CrossRef](#)]
116. Dowling, R.K.; Newsome, D. *Global Geotourism Perspectives*; Goodfellow Publishers Limited: Oxford, UK, 2010.
117. Weaver, D. Mass tourism and alternative tourism in the Caribbean. In *Tourism and the Less Developed World: Issues and Case Studies*; Harrison, D., Ed.; CABI: London, UK, 2001; pp. 161–174.
118. Bradford, S.C. Sources of information on specific subjects. *Engineering* **1934**, *137*, 85–86.
119. Álvarez-García, J.; Maldonado-Erazo, C.P.; del Río-Rama, M.D.L.C.; Sánchez-Fernández, M.D. Analysis of the studies regarding the impacts of creative tourism indexed in the Scopus and WoS Base. *Rev. Port. Estud. Reg.* **2018**, *48*, 17–32.
120. Durán-Sánchez, A.; Álvarez-García, J.; del Río-Rama, M.D.L.C. La investigación en turismo activo: Revisión bibliográfica (1975–2013). *Rotur Rev. Ocio Tur.* **2015**, *8*, 62–76.
121. Cheng, M.; Edwards, D.; Darcy, S.; Redfern, K. A tri-method approach to a review of adventure tourism literature: Bibliometric analysis, content analysis, and a quantitative systematic literature review. *J. Hosp. Tour. Res.* **2018**, *42*, 997–1020. [[CrossRef](#)]
122. Álvarez-García, J.; Durán-Sánchez, A.; del Río-Rama, M.D.L.C. Scientific coverage in community-based tourism: Sustainable tourism and strategy for social development. *Sustainability* **2018**, *10*, 1158. [[CrossRef](#)]
123. Durán-Sánchez, A.; del Río-Rama, M.D.L.C.; Álvarez-García, J. Bibliometric analysis of publications on wine tourism in the databases Scopus and WoS. *Eur. Res. Manag. Bus. Econ.* **2017**, *23*, 8–15. [[CrossRef](#)]
124. Bozok, D.; Kılıç, S.N.; Özdemir, S.S. Bibliometric analysis of rural tourism on tourism literature Turizm literatüründe kırsal turizmin bibliyometrik analizi. *J. Hum. Sci.* **2017**, *14*, 187–202. [[CrossRef](#)]





125. Sáez, C.A.A.; Fuentes, M.D.M.F.; Haro-Domínguez, M.C. La investigación española en turismo con impacto internacional (1997–2011). Una perspectiva desde la economía y la dirección de la empresa. *Cuad. Econ. Dir. Empresa* **2013**, *16*, 17–28.
126. Köseoglu, M.A.; Sehitoglu, Y.; Ross, G.; Parnell, J.A. The evolution of business ethics research in the realm of tourism and hospitality: A bibliometric analysis. *Int. J. Contemp. Hosp. Manag.* **2016**, *28*, 1598–1621. [[CrossRef](#)]
127. Ashworth, G.; Page, S.J. Urban tourism research: Recent progress and current paradoxes. *Tour. Manag.* **2011**, *32*, 1–15. [[CrossRef](#)]
128. Kandampully, J.; Zhang, T.; Bilgihan, A. Customer loyalty: A review and future directions with a special focus on the hospitality industry. *Int. J. Contemp. Hosp. Manag.* **2015**, *27*, 379–414. [[CrossRef](#)]
129. Kim, M.; Wang, C.; Mattila, A.S. The relationship between consumer complaining behavior and service recovery: An integrative review. *Int. J. Contemp. Hosp. Manag.* **2010**, *22*, 975–991.
130. Law, R.; Qi, S.; Buhalis, D. Progress in tourism management: A review of website evaluation in tourism research. *Tour. Manag.* **2010**, *31*, 297–313. [[CrossRef](#)]
131. Morrison, A. Hospitality research: A pause for reflection. *Int. J. Tour. Res.* **2002**, *4*, 161–169. [[CrossRef](#)]
132. Tracey, J.B. A review of human resources management research: The past 10 years and implications for moving forward. *Int. J. Contemp. Hosp. Manag.* **2014**, *26*, 679–705. [[CrossRef](#)]
133. Alcañiz, J.E.B.; Simó, L.A.; García, I.S.; Herrera, A.A. Investigación internacional en marketing turístico: Análisis de contenido sobre temas y metodologías. *PASOS. Rev. Tur. Patrim. Cult.* **2008**, *6*, 391–398. [[CrossRef](#)]
134. Yoo, M.; Bai, B. Customer loyalty marketing research: A comparative approach between hospitality and business journals. *Int. J. Hosp. Manag.* **2013**, *33*, 166–177. [[CrossRef](#)]
135. Wen, I. Factors affecting the online travel buying decision: A review. *Int. J. Contemp. Hosp. Manag.* **2009**, *21*, 752–765. [[CrossRef](#)]
136. Johns, N.; Pine, R. Consumer behaviour in the food service industry: A review. *Int. J. Hosp. Manag.* **2002**, *21*, 119–134. [[CrossRef](#)]
137. Mattila, A.S. Consumer behavior research in hospitality and tourism journals. *Int. J. Hosp. Manag.* **2004**, *23*, 449–457. [[CrossRef](#)]
138. Pike, S. Destination image analysis—A review of 142 papers from 1973 to 2000. *Tour. Manag.* **2002**, *23*, 541–549. [[CrossRef](#)]
139. Crick, A.; Spencer, A. Hospitality quality: New directions and new challenges. *Int. J. Contemp. Hosp. Manag.* **2011**, *23*, 463–478. [[CrossRef](#)]
140. Riley, M. Role interpretation during service encounters: A critical review of modern approaches to service quality management. *Int. J. Hosp. Manag.* **2007**, *26*, 409–420. [[CrossRef](#)]
141. Guerrier, Y.; Deery, M. Research in hospitality human resource management and organizational behaviour. *Int. J. Hosp. Manag.* **1998**, *17*, 145–160. [[CrossRef](#)]
142. Davidson, M.; McPhail, R.; Barry, S. Hospitality HRM: Past, present and the future. *Int. J. Contemp. Hosp. Manag.* **2011**, *23*, 498–516. [[CrossRef](#)]
143. Lucas, R.; Deery, M. Significant developments and emerging issues in human resource management. *Int. J. Hosp. Manag.* **2004**, *23*, 459–472. [[CrossRef](#)]
144. Singh, N.; Hu, C.; Roehl, W.S. Text mining a decade of progress in hospitality human resource management research: Identifying emerging thematic development. *Int. J. Hosp. Manag.* **2007**, *26*, 131–147. [[CrossRef](#)]
145. Kusluvan, S.; Kusluvan, Z.; Ilhan, I.; Buyruk, L. The human dimension a review of human resources management issues in the tourism and hospitality industry. *Cornell Hosp. Q.* **2010**, *51*, 171–214. [[CrossRef](#)]
146. Deery, M.; Jago, L. Revisiting talent management, work-life balance and retention strategies. *Int. J. Contemp. Hosp. Manag.* **2015**, *27*, 453–472. [[CrossRef](#)]
147. Li, L. A review of entrepreneurship research published in the hospitality and tourism management journals. *Tour. Manag.* **2008**, *29*, 1013–1022. [[CrossRef](#)]
148. Thomas, R.; Shaw, G.; Page, S.J. Understanding small firms in tourism: A perspective on research trends and challenges. *Tour. Manag.* **2011**, *32*, 963–976. [[CrossRef](#)]
149. Morrison, A.; Carlsen, J.; Weber, P. Small Tourism Business Research Change and Evolution. *Int. J. Tour. Res.* **2010**, *12*, 739–749. [[CrossRef](#)]

150. Aragon-Correa, J.A.; Martin-Tapia, I.; de la Torre-Ruiz, J. Sustainability issues and hospitality and tourism firms' strategies analytical review and future directions. *Int. J. Contemp. Hosp. Manag.* **2015**, *27*, 498–522. [[CrossRef](#)]
151. Buhalis, D.; Law, R. Progress in information technology and tourism management: 20 years on and 10 years after the Internet—The state of Tourism research. *Tour. Manag.* **2008**, *29*, 609–623. [[CrossRef](#)]
152. Kirk, D.; Pine, R. Research in hospitality systems and technology. *Int. J. Hosp. Manag.* **1998**, *17*, 203–217. [[CrossRef](#)]
153. O'Connor, P.; Murphy, J. Research on information technology in the hospitality industry. *Int. J. Hosp. Manag.* **2004**, *23*, 473–484. [[CrossRef](#)]
154. Law, R.; Leung, D.; Au, N. Progress and development of information technology in the hospitality industry evidence from Cornell Hospitality Quarterly. *Cornell Hosp. Q.* **2013**, *54*, 10–24. [[CrossRef](#)]
155. Law, R.; Buhalis, D.; Cobanoglu, C. Progress on information and communication technologies in hospitality and tourism. *Int. J. Contemp. Hosp. Manag.* **2014**, *26*, 727–750. [[CrossRef](#)]
156. Gretzel, U. Intelligent systems in tourism: A social science perspective. *Ann. Tour. Res.* **2011**, *38*, 757–779. [[CrossRef](#)]
157. Hallin, C.A.; Marnburg, E. Knowledge management in the hospitality industry: A review of empirical research. *Tour. Manag.* **2008**, *29*, 366–381. [[CrossRef](#)]
158. Shaw, G.; Williams, A. Knowledge transfer and management in tourism organisations: An emerging research agenda. *Tour. Manag.* **2009**, *30*, 325–335. [[CrossRef](#)]
159. Cohen, E.; Cohen, S.A. Current sociological theories and issues in tourism. *Ann. Tour. Res.* **2012**, *39*, 2177–2202. [[CrossRef](#)]
160. Nunkoo, R.; Ramkissoon, H.; Gursoy, D. Use of structural equation modeling in tourism research: Past, present, and future. *J. Travel Res.* **2013**, *52*, 759–771. [[CrossRef](#)]
161. Deery, M.; Jago, L.; Fredline, L. Rethinking social impacts of tourism research: A new research agenda. *Tour. Manag.* **2012**, *33*, 64–73. [[CrossRef](#)]
162. Buckley, R. Sustainable tourism: Research and reality. *Ann. Tour. Res.* **2012**, *39*, 528–546. [[CrossRef](#)]
163. Luthe, T.; Wyss, R. Assessing and planning resilience in tourism. *Tour. Manag.* **2014**, *44*, 161–163. [[CrossRef](#)]
164. Cheng, C.; Li, X.; Petrick, J.F.; O'Leary, J.T. An examination of tourism journal development. *Tour. Manag.* **2011**, *32*, 53–61. [[CrossRef](#)]
165. Getz, D. Event tourism: Definition, evolution, and research. *Tour. Manag.* **2008**, *29*, 403–428. [[CrossRef](#)]
166. Myung, E.; McClaren, A.; Li, L. Environmentally related research in scholarly hospitality journals: Current status and future opportunities. *Int. J. Hosp. Manag.* **2012**, *31*, 1264–1275. [[CrossRef](#)]
167. Feinstein, A.H.; Parks, S.J. The use of simulation in hospitality as an analytic tool and instructional system: A review of the literature. *J. Hosp. Tour. Res.* **2002**, *26*, 396–421. [[CrossRef](#)]



Article

Scientific Mapping on the Impact of Climate Change on Cultural and Natural Heritage: A Systematic Scientometric Analysis

Claudia Patricia Maldonado-Eraza ¹, José Álvarez-García ², María de la Cruz del Río-Rama ^{3,*}
and Amador Durán-Sánchez ²

- ¹ Facultad de Recursos Naturales, Escuela de Ecoturismo de la Superior Politécnica de Chimborazo—ESPOCH, Riobamba 060155, Ecuador; claudia.maldonado@esPOCH.edu.ec
- ² Financial Economy and Accounting Department, Faculty of Business, Finance and Tourism, University of Extremadura, 10071 Cáceres, Spain; pepealvarez@unex.es (J.Á.-G.); amduransan@unex.es (A.D.-S.)
- ³ Business Management and Marketing Department, Faculty of Business Sciences and Tourism, University of Vigo, 32004 Ourense, Spain
- * Correspondence: delrio@uvigo.es

Abstract: The world's cultural and natural heritage has been gradually affected by climate change, and although the research agendas of many countries have included this reality since 2003, there is still an incipient approach to it, with analysis techniques used being limited. In addition, there are very few case studies that describe in detail the adaptation processes of spaces to these new conditions. The aim of this research is to identify the scientific production related to the impact of climate change on cultural and natural heritage indexed in the international databases Scopus and Web of Science (WoS), which will enable to establish maturity of the research on this subject. The methodology used for the analysis of the data obtained is bibliometric analysis; evaluative and relational measures are applied to a set of 78 articles (45 in Scopus and 33 in WoS) and to a joint base of 47 articles after deleting those articles that overlap in both databases. The result is a scientific mapping that enables observing of the evolution of knowledge generation in this field of study. The main findings show that research is incipient, with a large presence of transient authors with a single publication, the research is limited to the geographical scope of Europe and North America, neglecting many other areas, the impact which is measured by the citation of articles is very low, the relational measures corroborate that the thematic approach is new by identifying a high presence of isolated relationships among authors. The results obtained will be very useful for researchers working in this scientific area, as they can find a synthesis of scientific production in this document, allowing them to draw their own conclusions regarding the current gaps in research; constituting the starting point of their research, with the aim of filling these gaps.



Citation: Maldonado-Eraza, C.P.; Álvarez-García, J.; Río-Rama, M.d.l.C.d.; Durán-Sánchez, A. Scientific Mapping on the Impact of Climate Change on Cultural and Natural Heritage: A Systematic Scientometric Analysis. *Land* **2021**, *10*, 76. <https://doi.org/10.3390/land10010076>

Received: 13 December 2020
Accepted: 14 January 2021
Published: 15 January 2021

Publisher's Note: MDPI stays neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.

Keywords: climate change; cultural heritage; natural heritage; scientific production; bibliometric analysis



Copyright: © 2021 by the authors. Licensee MDPI, Basel, Switzerland. This article is an open access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) license (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).

1. Introduction

Climate change (CC) is a phenomenon that is reflected by an increase in the planet's average temperature and constitutes a constant challenge that society faces due to its negative effects on the environment at a global level (changes in ecosystems and desertification, rise in sea level as a consequence of the melting of the poles, ocean acidification, etc.), on the economy, health and society. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) defines climate change as “any change in climate over time either due to natural variability or as a result of human activity”. In addition, the Framework Convention on Climate Change (FCCC) defines climate change by focusing on human activity as “a

change of climate that is attributed directly or indirectly to human activity, which alters the composition of the global atmosphere and in addition to natural climate variability over comparable time periods". There is 95% certainty that society is the cause and precursor of the current global warming, being the main source of contribution of greenhouse gas emissions [1].

The impact of CC has been addressed from natural sciences and social and political sciences [2]. However, there is less research on the implications of CC on cultural and natural heritage, being necessary to understand the risks related to climate change [3] in this area [4–16].

Understanding the effects that climate has on the different types of cultural and natural heritage leads to a consensus in recognizing that CC elements could damage certain characteristics of cultural and natural heritage, if adaptation and mitigation measures are not used [17]. Thus, in 2005, the World Heritage Committee broadened the objectives of cultural and natural heritage protection by integrating the threats generated by CC. Understanding the vulnerability that heritage has regarding CC is essential [17], since the "deterioration or disappearance of any cultural or natural heritage element constitutes a harmful impoverishment of the heritage of all the nations of the world" [18]. Therefore, Rajčić et al. [19] states that evaluating the present and future impact is one of the greatest challenges for heritage management, since as the study of heritage and climate change is studied more in depth, it contributes to the formulation of appropriate adaptation strategies and mitigation, which are increasingly necessary [20].

However, at present, according to Carroll and Aarrevaara [21], there is still no standardized list of all the climate elements that affect cultural or natural heritage, since there are elements for each type that intensify their vulnerability on a smaller or larger scale. The following elements are the most accepted as threats to cultural heritage: rain, floods, relative humidity, wind, rising sea levels, changes in climatic zones, temperature, changes in vegetation, as well as pests and diseases derived from the previous elements [3,19,22,23]. All these elements, according to UNESCO [24], generate detrimental effects such as increased migration processes of plant and animal species due to the difficulty of adapting to current environmental conditions, making it difficult to preserve the biodiversity found in natural heritage sites; degradation processes or disappearance of archaeological heritage lying on the ground, underwater or of immovable heritage located in coastal areas due to an increase in water levels; increase in sea temperatures causing marine biodiversity degradation, including many others.

In this context, in which climate change poses serious threats to the protection, conservation and transmission of cultural and natural heritage to future generations [13], the aim of this research is to identify scientific production regarding the impact of climate change on cultural and natural heritage. A scientific mapping is obtained, which allows observing of the evolution of knowledge generation (evolution of publications by years, impact of publications (citations), author productivity by country and institution, existence of research groups, preferred journals for publishing, cooperation networks). The results obtained will be very useful for researchers working in this scientific area, as they can find a synthesis of scientific production in this document, allowing these researchers to draw their own conclusions regarding the existing gaps in research; constituting the starting point of their research, with the aim of filling these gaps.

Although there is already a relevant bibliometric analysis in Web of Science (WoS) on the subject, which is carried out by Fatorić and Seekamp [25] and covers up to 2015, the contribution of this work is important and novel. The study is justified by: (1) the analysis of production up to 2020, which is 5 years more than in the bibliometrics by Fatorić and Seekamp [25], which are observed to be very productive years; (2) the search is carried out in the two main international databases, WoS and Scopus, which will allow for an overlap and singularity analysis between them; and (3) the subject matter of study will include tangible and intangible cultural heritage, as well as natural heritage.

In order to lay the foundations of the research, before continuing with the scientific production analysis, which is the object of this research, it is considered important to define what is considered tangible and intangible cultural heritage, as well as natural heritage. In this regard, UNESCO [17] (p. 132) defines tangible and intangible cultural heritage and natural heritage following the Convention Concerning the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage [18]; the Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage [26].

“Cultural Heritage: (a) monuments: architectural works, works of monumental sculpture and painting, elements or structures of an archaeological nature, inscriptions, cave dwellings and combinations of features which are of outstanding value from the point of view of history, art or science; (b) groups of buildings: groups of separate or connected buildings, which because of their architecture, their homogeneity or their place in the landscape, are of outstanding value from the point of view of history, art or science; (c) sites: works of man or the combined works of nature and man, and areas including archaeological sites, which are of outstanding value from the historical, aesthetic, ethnological or anthropological point of view” [17] (p. 132).

Natural Heritage: (a) natural features consisting of physical and biological formations or groups of such formations, which are of outstanding value from the aesthetic or scientific point of view; (b) geological and physiographical formations and precisely delineated areas, which constitute the habitat of threatened species of animals and plants of outstanding value from the point of view of science or conservation; (c) natural sites or precisely delineated natural areas of outstanding value from the point of view of science, conservation or natural beauty [17] (p. 32).

Intangible cultural heritage: refers to those practices, representations, expressions, knowledge, skills—as well as the instruments, objects, artifacts and cultural spaces associated therewith—that communities, groups and, in some cases, individuals recognize as part of their cultural heritage. These are manifested in the following domains: (a) oral traditions and expressions, including language as a vehicle of the intangible cultural heritage; (b) performing arts; (c) social practices, rituals and festive events; (d) knowledge and practices concerning nature and the universe; and (e) traditional craftsmanship [17] (p. 33).

This article is structured in four sections. In the introduction, the subject of study is contextualized and the aim of the research is stated. In the second section, the methodology is introduced and in the third section, the results obtained are discussed. Finally, in the last section, the conclusions are discussed, as well as the research limitations.

2. Materials and Methods

To meet the proposed objective, a bibliometric analysis is carried out, which according to Pellegrini et al. [27] allows analyzing a large amount of information in a very detailed way, based on global data, as well as from a variety of specific fields. The starting point is the development of a systematic and thorough search for publications in various formats or support, within the same subject under study [28]. This type of analysis requires a search protocol that provides confidence and validity to the studies in which it is applied. The protocol specifies criteria such as: study range, databases in use, coverage of sources to be used, quality of the metadata under analysis, including other aspects, which will give the required precision and will influence the degree of consistency and replicability that the studies may have [28–30].

2.1. Search Criteria

The search for scientific documents is carried out in the two most important multidisciplinary databases worldwide, Scopus and Web of Science (WoS). This will extend the coverage of documents within the study, since each one covers different periods of time [31–33]. Other characteristics that justify their choice are: indexing of high-impact journals, access and downloading of the metadata of the identified articles and quality

control through relative quality indices (RQI); in Scopus, Scimago Journal Rank (SJR) and in WoS, Journal Citation Reports (JCR) [34].

After selecting the databases, the next step is to establish the search criteria. The validity of the results will be marked by the decisions made. Therefore, the search criteria in this research are:

- (a) Time-coverage: as of closing January 2020, in order to recover the maximum number of publications and to have information published for full years.
- (b) Documentary unit of analysis: the scientific article. It is a resource that shows organized, synthesized and quickly obtainable information, in addition to having visibility and impact at different levels (local, national and international) [35–37]. These are the advantages over other publication formats that are excluded, which both databases contain (book chapters, conferences, etc.).
- (c) Thematic approach: to identify studies that address “the impact of climate change on natural and cultural heritage”; theoretical approaches, description of the processes of affectation or actions for either the adaptation, mitigation of the identified impacts or both, etc.
- (d) Tracking process, the guidelines of the PRISMA (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses) method were used.

2.2. PRISMA Method

In the first place, advanced search equations (Table 1) were established, one for each base, that is, the query terms that accurately represent the thematic approach studied were defined [38].

Table 1. Search equations by database.

Data Base	Equation
Scopus	(TITLE (“climat * chang * “OR” climat * effect * “OR” climat * varia * “ OR “global climat * “ OR “climat * warn * “) ANDTITLE (“cultural resource * “OR” cultural heritage * “ OR “heritage * site”OR”urban heritage * “ OR “artistic * heritage * “ OR “monument * heritage * “ OR “historic * heritage * “ OR “historic * preservat * “ OR “heritage * conservat * “ OR “world heritage * “ OR “natural heritage * “ OR “coastal heritg * “ OR “natural site” OR “natural reserve * “)) AND (EXCLUDE (PUBYEAR, 2020)) AND (LIMIT-O (LANGUAGE, “English”))
WoS	TITLE:(“climat * chang * “ OR “ climat* effect * “ OR “climat * varia * “ OR “global climat * “ OR “climat * warn * “) ANDTITLE: (“cultural resource * “ OR “cultural heritage * “ OR “heritage * site” OR “urban heritage * “ OR “artistic * heritage * “ OR “monument * heritage * “ OR “historic * heritage * “ OR “historic * preservat * “ OR “heritage * conservat * “ OR “world heritage * “ OR “natural heritage * “ OR “coastal heritg * “ OR “natural site” OR “natural reserve * “) Refined by: LANGUAGE: (ENGLISH)

Source: Own elaboration.

In Scopus, 49 articles were identified and a further 40 in WoS (89 articles in total). Following the PRISMA method, exclusion criteria were applied that allow refining and standardizing of the metadata by deleting duplicate documents, then eligibility was evaluated by discarding those with unidentified bibliometrics and those unrelated to the thematic approach of the study. Finally, the number of articles to be included in the study was 78 articles (Figure 1).

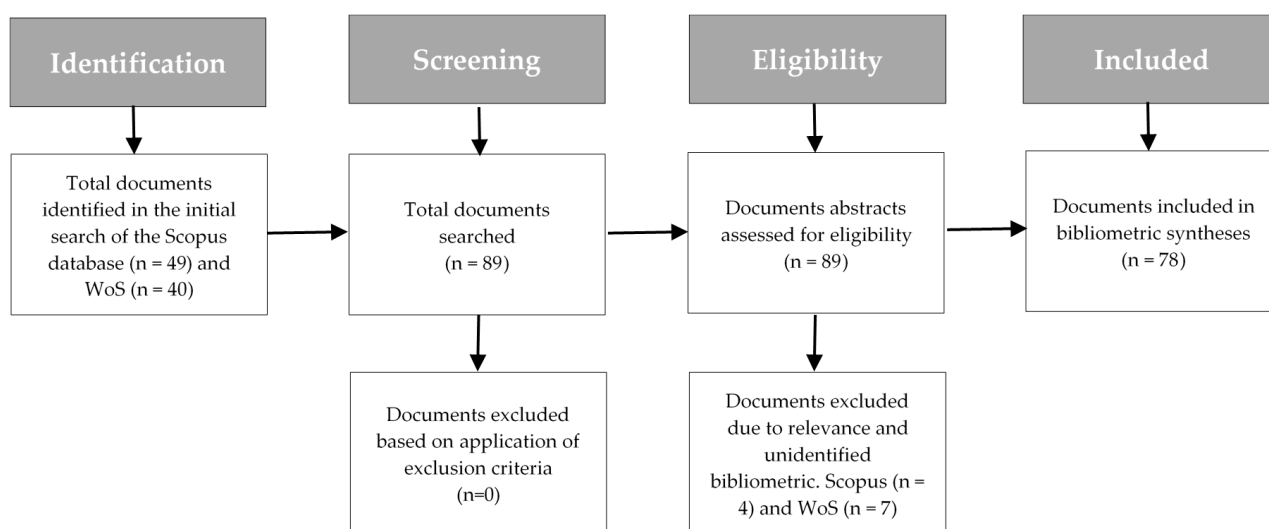


Figure 1. Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) method procedure that details the steps in the identification and selection of documentary units.

2.3. Data Extraction

Both the Scopus and WoS articles were downloaded in *.ris (research information systems) format. The metadata download included all the information required for the application of the selected bibliometric indicators. Microsoft-Office Excel software (evaluative analysis measures) and the bibliometric analysis software VOSviewer for the application of relational measures or scientific mapping were used for the analysis [39–44]. Finally, the management of bibliographic references was developed through the Mendeley program.

2.4. Data Analysis

Data analysis was structured in three phases. In the first one, production overlapping in the databases used is studied. Three mathematical calculations were applied to determine the level of overlap between the articles indexed in both databases [45–47]: (1) Meyer’s index, to determine the degree of coverage that each database has on the scientific production of a specific subject [48]; (2) traditional overlapping (TO), to determine the similarity that base A has within base B [49]; and (3) relative overlapping (RO), to obtain the percentage of overlap that base A has on base B [50]. The development of this type of analysis has been more widely applied in the last decade, although its development emerged more than 50 years ago [46].

In the second and third phases, the most widely accepted evaluative analysis measures and relationships were applied within bibliometric studies [51–53] to minimize the subjectivity of these studies [54], highlighting that these measures arise from mathematical models to establish the relationship between two or more variables [55].

The evaluative measures that were applied to the total set of metadata of the identified articles enabled establishing of the achieved scope, as well as to classify or rate the authors, journals and institutions within the thematic approach [56]. These evaluative measures are classified into: (1) production and productivity measures that show the performance and contributions of articles per year, author, journal or institution; (2) impact measures that determine the average use of published articles, that is, they detail the number of total citations per year, author or journal, and (3) hybrid measures, which combine productivity and impact on a single analysis datum [56,57].

Regarding relational measures, they allowed for a more in-depth analysis of social and intellectual interactions existing between research fields, research clusters or reference institutions, consolidated thematic areas or the emergence of new lines, research methods and co-occurrence analysis [58,59]. The latter can be: analysis of co-citations, co-words,

co-authorship and bibliographic coupling [60–64]. These types of analysis emerged in 2008, but they have a low application within bibliometric studies, being necessary to specify that they are a very useful method for researchers who are starting in new fields of research because from a relational structure graph it is possible to get an overview of the field of knowledge analyzed [65–67].

3. Results

3.1. Overlap in Databases

The linear correlation coefficient between Scopus and WoS is 0.97, indicating a very high and direct correlation. Of the 78 articles (45 in Scopus and 33 in WoS), 31 are indexed in both databases, which represents 68.89% of articles in Scopus and 93.94% in WoS. Therefore, 14 articles in Scopus and 2 in WoS are classified as single documents, as they are present in a single database. For further analysis, a joint database of 47 articles is developed (duplicates in both databases are removed).

Meyer's index (MI), which determines the singularity of articles by base, is 0.66 for Scopus and 0.53 for WoS. A similar distribution occurs in the singularity by journals with MI = 0.67 for Scopus and MI = 0.56 in WoS (Table 2). The traditional overlapping (TO) % between Scopus and WoS establishes a similarity of 65.96% between bases, which in other words means that there is only 34.04% disparity between them.

$$\%TO = 100 \left(\frac{|\text{Scopus} \cap \text{WoS}|}{|\text{Scopus} \cup \text{WoS}|} \right) \Rightarrow \%TO = 100 \times \left(\frac{31}{45 + 33 - 31} \right) = 65.96\% \quad (1)$$

Table 2. Distribution of citations by articles.

Distribution.	Cites Scopus	%	Cites WoS	%
Less than 1	9	20.00	8	24.00
1–25	35	78.00	25	76.00
26–50	1	2.00	0	0.00
	45	100.00	33	100.00

Source: own elaboration.

As a complement to the previous calculation, the percentage of coverage that Scopus has in relation to WoS and vice versa (Gluck, 1990) is determined by means of relative overlapping (RO):

$$\%RO_{\text{Scopus}} = 100 \left(\frac{|\text{Scopus} \cap \text{WoS}|}{|\text{Scopus}|} \right) \Rightarrow \%RO_{\text{Scopus}} = 100 \times \left(\frac{31}{45} \right) = 68.89\% \quad (2)$$

$$\%RO_{\text{WoS}} = 93.94\%$$

The resulting percentages establish that 68.89% of Scopus is overlapped by WoS, while 93.94% of WoS is covered by Scopus. These data indicate that Scopus has a greater overlap on WoS, which may be a consequence of the levels and time period of indexing the databases, since not all the resources that are published are common between them.

3.2. Analysis with Evaluative Measures

3.2.1. Productivity per Years

The 47 articles on the subject were published in the 1999–2019 period, which is over the last 21 years (Figure 2). The first indexed document is by Rowland [68], entitled Accelerated climate change and Australia's cultural heritage, indexed only in Scopus. While Climate change: How should the world heritage convention respond? by Terrill [69] is the first document to be indexed in both databases. Furthermore, 2018 was the most productive year, as it concentrates a quarter of the total number of articles (Figure 2), demonstrating the exponential growth that this approach has been experiencing, as established by Price's Law [70].

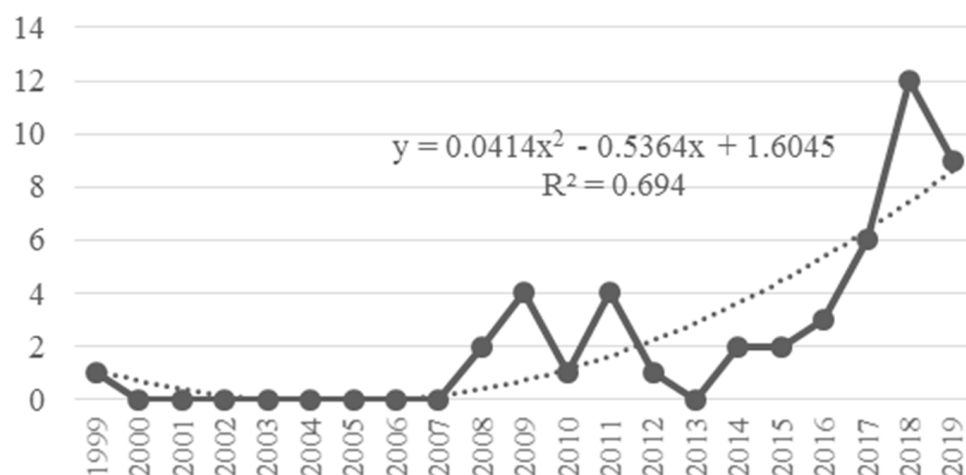


Figure 2. Trend of publications in Scopus \cup WoS. Source: own elaboration.

In the last five years, there has been a significant increase in production (6.40 articles/y), a period in which the number of authors per document has also increased to two or more authors. This change is closely related to the publication of the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) of 2014. The report concludes that climate change is a reality and that anthropic activities are its main causes, adding that it is not limited to the melting of the poles, but is affecting various elements of the planet, many of which are part of various asset declarations.

3.2.2. Citations

The documents identified have a total of 300 citations (45 articles) in Scopus, with 6.66 citations/articles and an H index = 0, whereas WoS registers 144 citations (33 articles), 4.36 citations/articles and an h-index = 7. The year with the highest number of citations in Scopus is 2017, with 69 citations, while in WoS it is 2018, with 30 citations. None of the articles obtained more than 100 citations. Most of the articles, 78% of Scopus and 76% of WoS reached a maximum of between 1 and 25 citations (Table 2). The only document with 31 citations is by Fatorić and Seekamp [25] (Table 3). A common trend within this type of analysis is the low number of citations within the publications of the last two years, a condition that originates from the short dissemination time that they have within the academic community [71].

The most cited articles are only indexed in Scopus, which are: Are cultural heritage and resources threatened by climate change? A systematic literature review by Fatorić and Seekamp [25]; The capacity to adapt to climate change at heritage sites—The development of a conceptual framework by Phillips [11] and International approaches to climate change and cultural heritage by Hambrecht and Rockman [72], with 31, 23 and 21 citations, respectively. The approach used by the two most cited articles mainly focuses on the theoretical foundation; while the third one proposes an applicative work with the production of a tool to evaluate CC in heritage sites, but of a global nature, being the approach reduced to undeclared local heritage or resources.

Table 3. Ranking of the most cited articles.

R	Authors	Year	Scopus		WoS		Main Results
			C	C/Y	C	C/Y	
1	Fatorić and Seekamp Are cultural heritage and resources threatened by climate change? A systematic literature review	2017 [25]	31	15.50	-	-	High theoretical production Limitation of study areas worldwide Limited production on the benefits of adaptation to CC
2	Phillips The capacity to adapt to climate change at heritage sites-The development of a conceptual framework	2015 [11]	23	5.75	-	-	Determine a conceptual framework for understanding adaptive capacity There is a significant gap in the knowledge of adaptation to climate change and the management of cultural heritage
3	Hambrecht and Rockman International Approaches to Climate Change and Cultural Heritage	2017 [72]	21	10.50	-	-	Theoretical analysis of response experiences to CC with respect to cultural and archaeological heritage It proposes the development of joint efforts to face CC threats supported by the exchange of experiences, increased interaction with visitors and other audiences, generation of local management tools and allocation of resources from different areas for study.
4	Blankholm Long-Term Research and Cultural Resource Management Strategies in Light of Climate Change and Human Impact	2009 [73]	21	2.10	18	1.80	Deficiency in the adaptation of archaeological research to CC Generation and strengthening of the legal basis for CC mitigation in polar zones
5	Perry World Heritage hot spots: a global model identifies the 16 natural heritage properties on the World Heritage List most at risk from climate change	2011 [10]	20	2.50	14	1.75	It develops the World Heritage Vulnerability Index (WHVI), as a tool for making informed decisions about natural or mixed heritage. Identifies adaptation strategies and steps to proactively adapt to climate change in 16 natural heritage properties on the World Heritage List that are most at risk.
6	Terrill Climate Change: How Should the World Heritage Convention Respond?	2008 [69]	14	1.27	10	0.90	It argues that CC is not by itself the only element causing the degradation of heritage. Identify the need to develop CC adaptation plans, with short-term actions.
7	Forino, et al. A proposed assessment index for climate change-related risk for cultural heritage protection in Newcastle (Australia)	2016 [3]	13	4.33	11	3.66	Develops the Cultural Heritage Risk Index (CHRI). Make a first approach to exploring the relationships between risks linked to climate change and cultural heritage.
8	Haugen and Mattsson Preparations for climate change's influences on cultural heritage	2011 [6]	16	2.00	12	1.50	Development of a methodology to address the problem of CC and cultural heritage through the use of digital media, details content that increases the knowledge of owners and responsible authorities so that they can prepare for climate change on a practical level.

R = ranking; C = number of citations received; C/Y= average number of citations received per article per year. Source: own elaboration.

3.2.3. Authors

A total of 110 authors are identified with a production index per author of 1.10 articles and a transience index of 94%. The authors with the most publications are Seekamp, E. from North Carolina State University, United States (total author production: 59; h-index = 12) and Fatorić, S. from Delft University of Technology, Netherlands (total author production:

18; h index = 8) with 3 articles. Both authors have an average of 12.67 citations/articles in Scopus and 2.00 in WoS.

On the other hand, it is observed that 40.4% of the articles have been produced by a single author, while 59.6% are signed by two or more authors. In 62.7% of the documents, the signatories are affiliated to the same country, and in 53% of the documents, the members belong to different institutions.

Regarding the production of multiple collaborations, it is established that 19% (9) have been developed between two authors, followed by 17% (8) of articles done by three authors, 11% (5) by four authors, while, 13% (6) have been developed by five or more authors. Based on this, the collaboration distribution enables establishing a co-authorship index of 2.57 authors/article, a value that confirms authors' preferences for collaborating in pairs.

3.2.4. Productivity by Type of Institutions and Country

Considering the geographical production by continent, it is observed that the leader is Europe, followed by America and Oceania. At country level, the United States stands out with 17 articles.

Productivity by country of affiliation (Table 4) confirms that the United States is the largest producer, reaching 22 authors, 25 authorships and 17 centers, followed by Australia with 19 authors, 20 authors and 13 centers. Regarding citation accumulation by country, the United States continues as the leader with 144 citations, followed by Norway (77) in Scopus. By contrast, Norway is the leader in WoS, with 56 citations, followed by Australia (45).

Table 4. Number of centers, authors and authorships by their country of affiliation.

R	Country	Scopus ∪ WoS				Cites Scopus			Cites WoS			
		C	A	As	f	hi%	TC	h-Index	f	hi%	TC	h-Index
1	United States	17	22	25	24	18.60	144	6	18	17.14	35	4
2	Australia	13	19	20	22	17.05	13	6	16	15.24	45	4
3	United Kingdom	8	11	12	11	8.53	55	5	6	5.71	23	3
4	Norway	7	8	8	8	6.20	77	6	8	7.62	56	4
5	Canada	5	8	11	11	8.53	12	3	11	10.48	12	3
6	Italy	5	10	10	10	7.75	17	3	9	8.57	6	2
7	New Zealand	3	6	6	6	4.65	18	2	6	5.71	12	2
8	Finland	2	3	3	3	2.33	16	2	3	2.86	10	2
9	France	2	2	2	2	1.55	10	2	1	0.95	3	1
10	Germany	2	3	3	3	2.33	9	1	3	2.86	7	1
11	Greece	2	5	5	5	3.88	0	0	5	4.76	0	0
12	Israel	2	3	3	3	2.33	16	2	1	0.95	8	1
13	Japan	2	2	2	2	1.55	10	2	2	1.90	8	2
14	Portugal	2	4	4	4	3.10	0	0	4	3.81	0	0
15	South Africa	2	2	3	3	2.33	14	1	1	0.95	8	1
16	Austria	1	2	2	2	1.55	0	0	2	1.90	0	0
17	China	1	1	1	1	0.78	1	1	1	0.95	1	1
18	Croatia	1	3	3	3	2.33	7	1	3	2.86	7	1
19	Cyprus	1	1	1	1	0.78	0	0	1	0.95	0	0
20	Iceland	1	1	1	1	0.78	3	1	1	0.95	2	1
21	Netherlands	1	1	3	3	2.33	1	1	2	1.90	4	1
22	Sweden	1	1	1	1	0.78	14	1	1	0.95	8	1

R= ranking; C = centers; A = authors; As = authorships; f = frequency; hi% = relative frequency; TC = total number of citations received for published articles; h-index = Hirsch's index. Source: own elaboration.

The analysis of productivity by institution allows for the identification of 81 affiliation centers. University institutions concentrate the highest share of affiliations, with 77%.

Table 5 shows the ranking of the most productive institutions, led by the Italian National Research Council, which is a public sector institution. The rest of the listed institutions (2 from the public sector and 8 universities) have the same number of affiliations.

Table 5. Most productive institutions with authors and authorships.

R	Institution	Country	Scopus ∪ WoS	
			A	As
1	Italian National Research Council	Italy	4	4
2	Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment	Australia	3	3
3	IMS–FORTH (Institute for Mediterranean Studies–Foundation for Research and Technology)	Greece	3	3
4	The University of Queensland	Australia	3	3
5	Universidade NOVA de Lisboa	Portugal	3	3
6	University of Camerino	Italy	3	3
7	University of Newcastle	Australia	3	3
8	University of Otago	New Zealand	3	3
9	University of Ottawa	Canada	3	4
10	University of the West of Scotland	United Kingdom	3	3
11	University of Zagreb	Croatia	3	3

R = ranking; A = authors; As = authorships. Source: own elaboration.

3.2.5. Journals

The documents were published in 39 journals, showing a great dispersion and it was observed that more than half of the total production (70%) was published in journals that had not published any other article on the subject. The core of journals that publish more than one article on the subject is made up of 6, showing a Dispersion Index of 1.21 articles/journals. *Geosciences* stands out for the publication of 4 articles (indexed in both databases), but accumulates only 18 citations (6%) in Scopus and 14 (10%) in WoS. However, in terms of number of citations, the International Journal of Heritage Studies stands out by accumulating 11% of the total citations in Scopus on the subject and 17% in WoS (Table 6).

Another analysis measure that is applied to journals/authors/institutions is the h-index, which shows that the journals that accumulate the highest number of citations in this study are not the ones with the highest h-index. In Scopus, *Climatic Change* (h = 162) is the leader, followed by *ICES Journal of Marine Science* (h = 105). In WoS, *ICES Journal of Marine Science* (h = 115) leads the ranking, followed by *Land Use Policy* (h = 99).

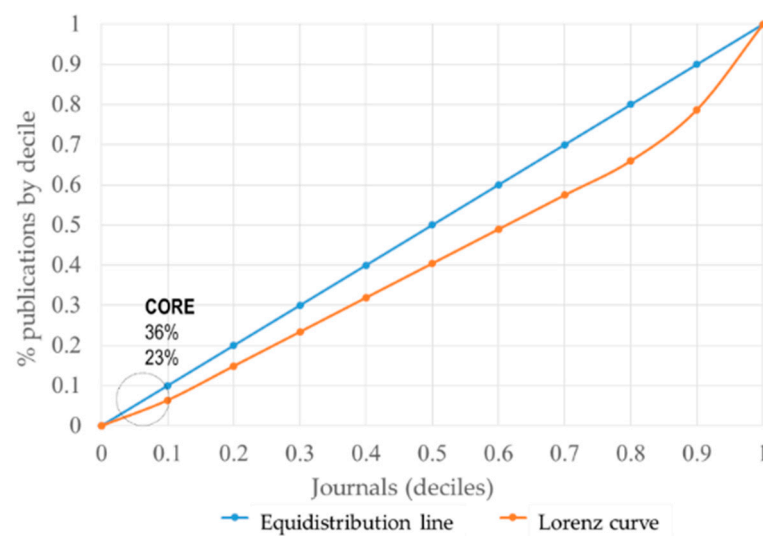
The United Kingdom is the country that publishes 41% (16) of the total resources identified, followed by the United States with 21% and Switzerland with 10%. The quartile analysis shows that 51.4% of Scopus and 18.5% of WoS are Q1 journals; although it is necessary to point out 29.6% of WoS journals do not have a quartile.

Finally, the concentration core generated in relation to scientific production is identified. For this purpose, Bradford's law [74] is applied and Bradford's minimum zone (MBZ) is established, which takes a value of 17. The Bradford core is made up of 9 (23%) journals (Figure 3). The absence of a concentration core is observed, since it accounts for 36% of production. The distribution by areas of knowledge shows a predominance of Social Sciences with 46%, followed by Earth and Planetary Sciences with 19% in Scopus; however, in WoS, Environmental Sciences & Ecology predominates with 22%, followed by Social Sciences with 19%.

Table 6. Ranking of the most productive journals.

R	Title	Country	f	hi%	Scopus					WoS				
					f	TC	h-Index	Q	SJR	f	TC	h-Index	Q	JCR
1	Geosciences (Switzerland)	Switzerland	4	8.51	4	18	14	2	0.39	4	14	16	0	0
2	Land Use Policy	Netherlands	2	4.26	2	7	93	1	1.41	2	4	99	1	3.57
3	Journal of Cultural Heritage	France	2	4.26	2	10	53	1	0.61	2	8	56	3	1.95
4	International Journal of Heritage Studies	United Kingdom	2	4.26	2	34	36	1	0.48	2	24	30	2	1.36
5	Australasian Journal of Environmental Management	United Kingdom	2	4.26	2	9	19	2	0.43	1	0	17	4	1.19
6	African Journal of Hospitality, Tourism and Leisure	South Africa	2	4.26	2	0	3	4	0.14	-	-	-	-	-

f = frequency; hi% = relative frequency; TC = total number of citations received for published articles; h-index = Hirsch's index; Q = Quartile; SJR = Scimago Journal & Country Rank; JCR = Journal Citation Reports. Source: own elaboration.

**Figure 3.** Lorenz curve-Bradford core of the most productive journals. Source: own elaboration.

3.2.6. Keywords

Keywords are the most widely used mechanism for identifying documents by the scientific community; although they still have usage errors. Nine documents from Scopus and three from WoS, which do not have metadata regarding authors' keywords were registered. Furthermore, 128 keywords are identified within the entire production, with climate change being the central descriptor. Conservation is the term that has been emerging as a descriptor for this thematic approach in the last two years (Figure 4).

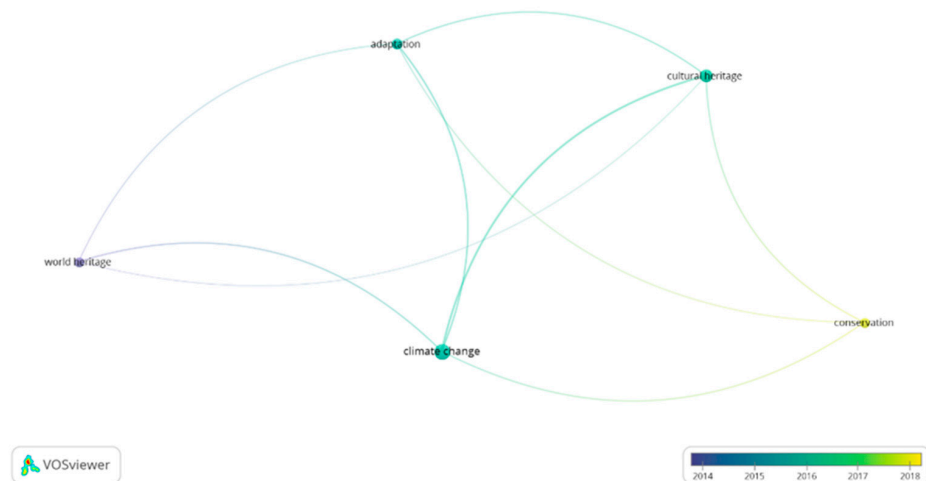


Figure 4. Network of co-occurrence of author keywords in the last 5 years. Source: own elaboration.

3.3. Analysis with Relational Measures (of Networks)

The network analysis shows that the majority of academics are not related to each other; they are isolated, generating 40 endogamy networks (Figure 5). However, three work clusters of higher relevance are identified for productivity and extension (Figures 6 and 7). The first cluster, formed by the two most productive authors (blue), in which there is no predominance of one over the other and with the total link strength (TLS) = 3. The second cluster (red) is made up of three aspiring authors and it does not have a predominant author either, although they do have the highest TLS of the three clusters, which is 4 (Figure 6). The third cluster is made up of 10 authors, which is the largest network in the study, although most of them are transient (green); it reaches two citations per author and the TLS remains at 1, as in the other networks (Figure 7).

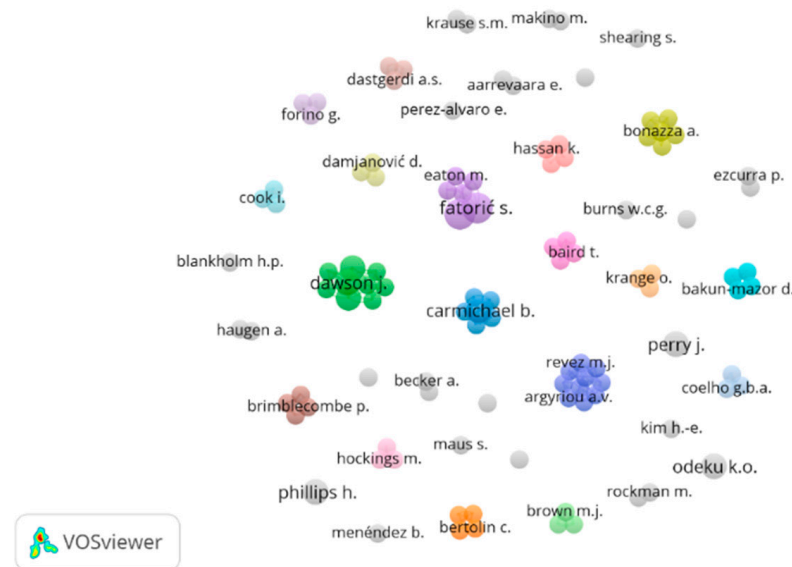


Figure 5. Co-author networks. Source: own elaboration.

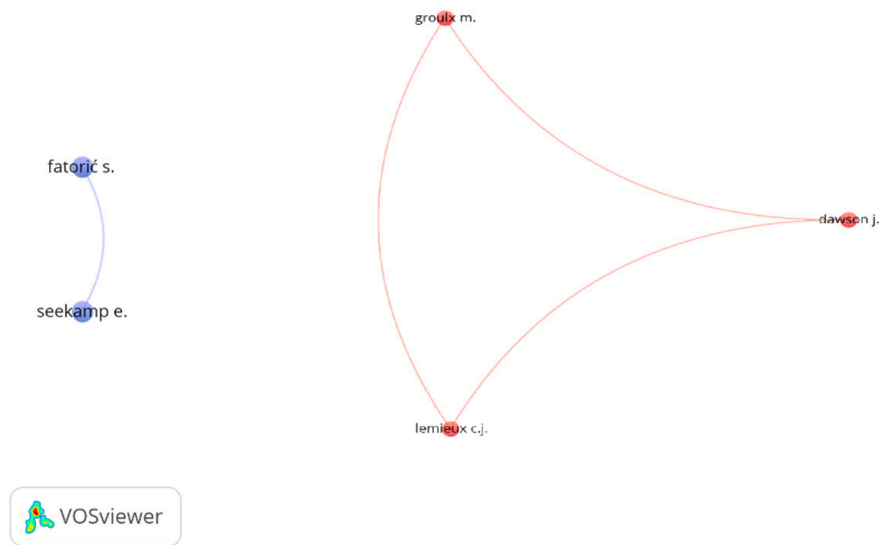


Figure 6. Most productive co-author network. Source: own elaboration.

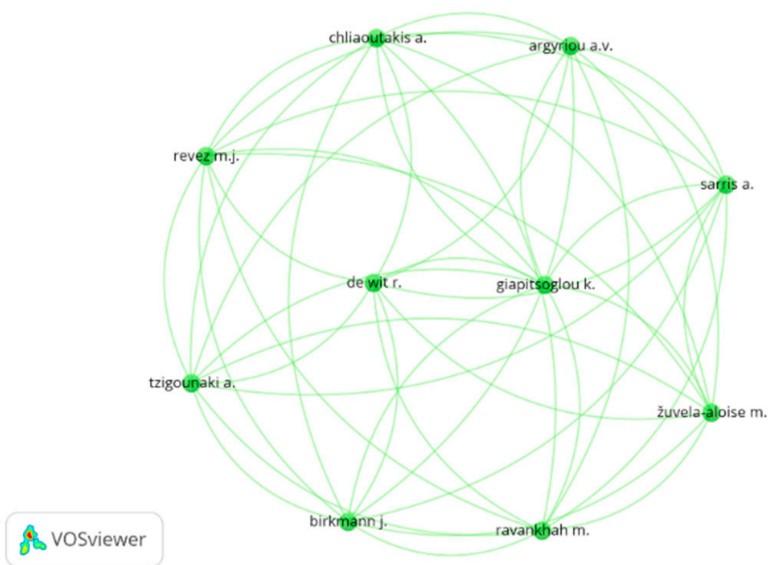


Figure 7. Less productive co-author network. Source: own elaboration.

The author co-citation analysis (ACA) visualizes the frequency with which authors from different generations are cited together; the larger the size of the knot, the greater the number of articles that has been published (Figure 8). Furthermore, the closer the authors are, the higher the frequency of citation between them [53]. Thus, 3406 authors were identified, of which 29 reached a minimum of 10 citations, grouped into 4 clusters. The central nodes of each cluster are: Brimblecombe, P. (47 co-citations, 26 links and TLS = 1046), Cassar, M. (48 co-citations, 26 links and TLS = 706), Hall. C. M. (24 co-citations, 22 links and TLS = 622) and Jacob, D. (13 co-citations, 23 links and TLS = 270).

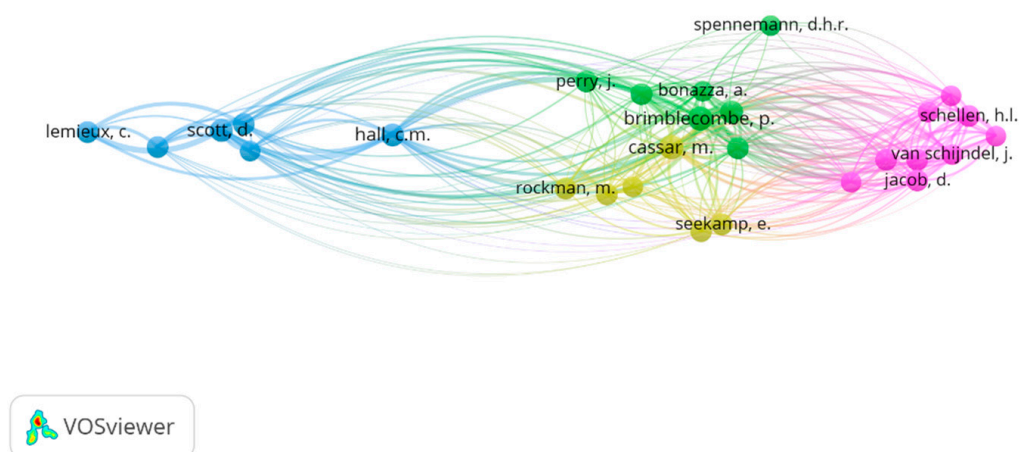


Figure 8. Author co-citation analysis (ACA). Source: own elaboration.

Cluster 1, which is green, is made up of seven authors, among whom are several of the most productive, with Brimblecombe, P. (TLS = 1046) and Sabbioni, C. (581) standing out. Both authors carried out the first studies that link climate change science with the potential damage to cultural heritage, not only on tangible or archaeological assets, but also from a cultural landscape approach, mainly focused on Europe. In addition, much more specific contributions are observed in the identification of climatic parameters that can be crucial for the conservation of architectural structures and which are not considered within climatic modeling [5].

In cluster 2 (yellow), planning for adaptability and climate change is addressed; six authors participate, of which Cassar, M. (TLS = 706), Seekamp, E. (237), Fatorić, S. (218), and Adger, W.N. (203) stand out. This group of authors points out the need to initiate planning processes for the adaptation to climate change of different spaces such as: historic districts, buildings, coastal spaces, and archaeological sites on land or underwater [15,25].

In cluster 3 (blue), which is made up of six authors, the line of work is the relationship between tourism and climate change; these authors conceptualize tourism as an opportunity to develop awareness within the different parts of the tourism system (it includes the tourist's perception) [75,76], as well as to strengthen the development of strategies and policies that allow observing the impact that climate change produces on the management of cultural heritage tourist spaces [13], as well as natural ones [77,78]. Hall, C. M. (TLS = 622), Scott, D. (573), Gössling, S. (333), and Lemieux, C. (242) are highlighted.

The last cluster (purple) is made up of nine authors, and is highlighted by Leissner, J. (309), Schellen, H. (308), Kilian, R. (298), Jacob, D. (270), and Huijbregts, Z. (252). The main theme is the development of simulation models that enable predicting the changes or risks of the climatic conditions that will arise [16,79–81].

Journal co-citation analysis (JCA) identifies the presence of 1571 publication resources that are grouped into 16 clusters. In a more specific analysis, those resources that reach at least 10 citations are examined, generating two clusters, both made up of four resources each (Figure 9). The most cited journal in the purple cluster is *Global Environmental Change* with 22 co-citations, followed by *Journal of Sustainable Tourism* with 11 co-citations, both with a TLS = 66. *Climatic Change* with 14 co-citations and a TLS = 80 is the leader in the green cluster, followed by *Current Issues in Tourism* with 11 co-citations and TLS = 107, the latter being the highest link strength in the analysis.

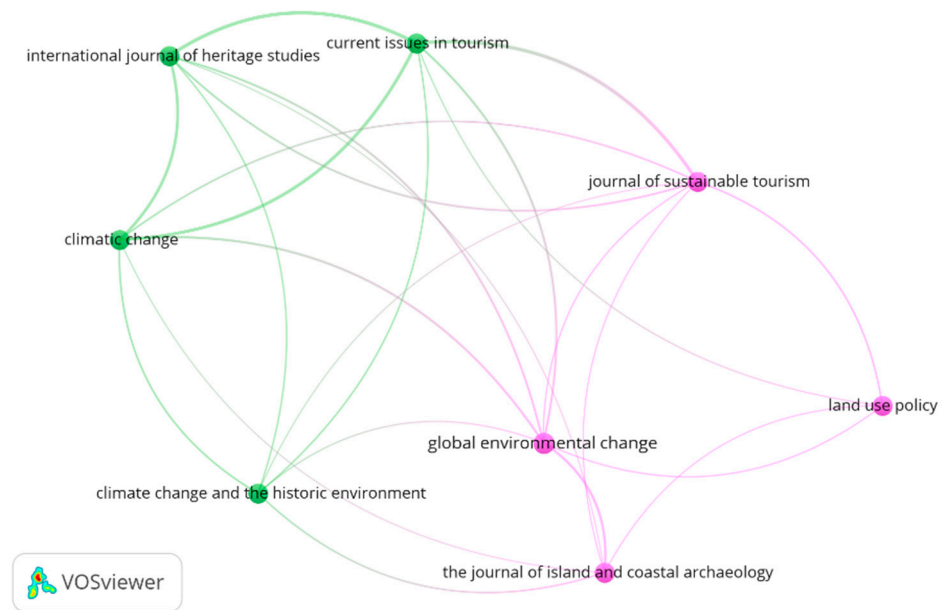


Figure 9. Journal co-citation analysis (JCA) in Scopus. Source: own elaboration.

Regarding the bibliographic coupling analysis, it shows the number of references that a group of documents has in common. Figure 10 shows that there are no prominent authors, regardless of the 11 clusters generated, which is based on the low number of documents in common (max. 3 within the clusters). Regarding the TLS, Dawson, J., Groulx, M., and Lemieux, C., stand out with a total strength of 884 each. The main cluster is the purple one, which is composed of 18 items, highlighting Baird, T. with TLS = 462. The second cluster, which is green, has 15 items and Bonazza, A. (TLS = 433) stands out. The last most representative cluster is the blue one, composed of 14 items, with Seekamp, E. and Fatorić, S. being the most representative with TLS = 747 each.

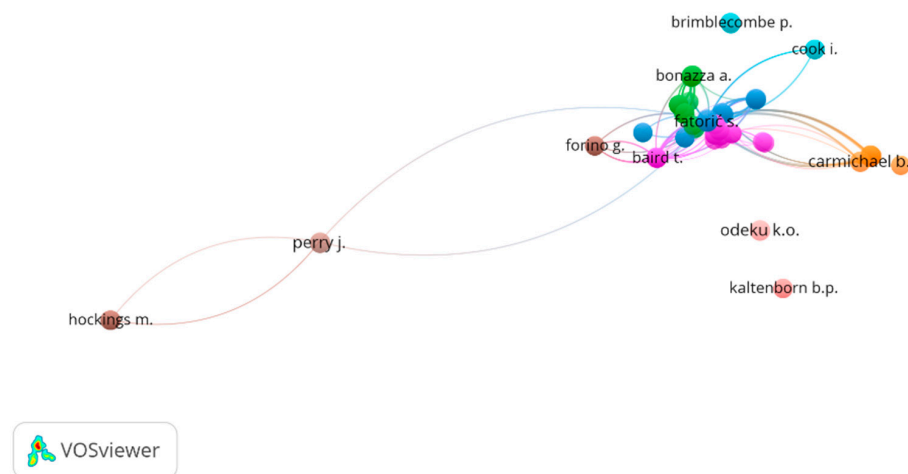


Figure 10. Author bibliographic coupling. Source: own elaboration.

4. Conclusions

Rajčić et al. [19] state that, although CC can cause damage to natural and cultural heritage, it occurs slowly, resulting in it being easily ignored, hence the slow approach by researchers of this thematic approach. In order to characterize the current reality of the “impact of climate change on the cultural and natural heritage” approach, a comprehensive analysis is carried out in which two different bibliometric analyses techniques are applied; analysis with evaluative measures and analysis with relational measures or scientific

mapping. Document tracking was carried out in the two main databases, WoS and Scopus, identifying 47 documents that were published over a period of 21 years. The overlap analysis between the two databases allowed us to observe that Scopus has a higher indexing of documents, with 94% overlap of information on WoS.

The production of authors is classified as “transient”, 94% of the authors appear as signatories of a single study. The collaboration trend is established in pairs, and developed mainly between authors from the same country, but with different institutional affiliations. Production is concentrated in Europe and North America, corroborating the findings made by Fatorić and Seekamp [25]. Institutional affiliation shows that scientific production is concentrated in authors affiliated to university centers.

Regarding the relevance and dissemination of information (measured by the number of citations), it is low; the most cited article has 31 citations and the rest of the documents have less than 25 citations. This may be due to the fact that the high volume of publications has been found in recent years, which limits positioning, which is measured by the number of citations.

The dispersion of articles between journals almost has an equal distribution, because 36% of documents have been published in 23% of the journals. The journal with the highest production is Geosciences with 4 articles, although the International Journal of Heritage Studies accumulates the highest number of citations of the thematic approach. The knowledge areas in which the resources are indexed show that both in Scopus and WoS, there is a trend of association with environmental sciences and social sciences for the publication of articles. Most of the positioning of these resources is within Q1 of the relative quality indices of the databases.

The relational measures corroborate that the thematic approach is new, by identifying a high presence of isolated relationships among the authors. Not even the most productive generate a single cluster, but are instead divided into two working groups. The ACA analysis identifies four clusters with a minimum threshold of 10 citations, which approach the relationship from different perspectives. Cluster 1 establishes the theoretical base and the first elements of characterization of the approach; cluster 2 emphasizes the need for planning for adaptability to climate change. Cluster 3 links production to the analysis of climate change and tourist use that is given to cultural and natural heritage. Finally, cluster 4 groups authors who carry out studies in which they propose simulations that can facilitate the understanding of the damages that will be seen in the future, as long as mitigation processes are not applied. It can be seen that 59% of the co-cited authors are external to the study base.

The JCA analysis identifies that 8 journals are co-cited with the highest frequency. Cluster 1 shows that there is a trend of co-citation between Global Environmental Change and The Journal of Island and Coastal Archeology, and in cluster 2, the citation frequency relationship is observed between International Journal of Heritage Studies and Current Issues in Tourism.

The main limitation is related to the document tracking process carried out in the two main international databases. However, taking into account the level of maturity of the subject under study, which is very low, a large number of publications may be indexed in databases of regional or local relevance. This fact is also shown by the failure to identify scientific production that addresses studies carried out in Africa, Asia, Central and South America. A second limitation is the chosen documentary unit (article), highlighting that the incorporation of other documentary units such as conference communications will help to consolidate the reality of this thematic approach [82].

Author Contributions: Conceptualization, investigation, methodology, formal analysis, writing—original draft, preparation and writing—review and editing, C.P.M.-E., J.Á.-G., M.d.I.C.d.R.-R. and A.D.-S. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

Funding: This research received no external funding.

Institutional Review Board Statement: Not applicable.

Informed Consent Statement: Not applicable.

Data Availability Statement: Not applicable.

Conflicts of Interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest.

References

1. IPCC. Climate Change 2014: Synthesis Report. *Contribution of Working Groups I, II and III to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Climate Change*. 2014. Available online: <http://www.ipcc.ch> (accessed on 14 October 2020).
2. Haunschild, R.; Bornmann, L.; Marx, W. Climate change research in view of bibliometrics. *PLoS ONE* **2016**, *11*, e0160393. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
3. Forino, G.; MacKee, J.; von Meding, J. A proposed assessment index for climate change-related risk for cultural heritage protection in Newcastle (Australia). *Int. J. Disaster Risk Reduct.* **2016**, *19*, 235–248. [[CrossRef](#)]
4. McIntyre-Tamwoy, S. The impact of global climate change and cultural heritage: Grasping the issues and defining the problem. *Hist. Environ.* **2008**, *21*, 2–9.
5. Brimblecombe, P.; Grossi, C.; Harris, I. Climate Change Critical to Cultural Heritage. In *Proceedings of the International Conference on Heritage, Weathering and Conservation, HWC-2006, Madrid, Spain, 21–24 June 2006; Volume 1*, pp. 195–205.
6. Haugen, A.; Mattsson, J. Preparations for climate change's influences on cultural heritage. *Int. J. Clim. Chang. Strateg. Manag.* **2011**, *3*, 386–401. [[CrossRef](#)]
7. Howard, E. *Garden Cities of Tomorrow*; Routledge: London, UK, 2013.
8. MacKee, J.; Askland, H.H.; Askew, L. Recovering cultural built heritage after natural disasters: A resilience perspective. *Int. J. Disaster Resil. Built Environ.* **2014**, *5*, 202–212. [[CrossRef](#)]
9. O'Brien, G.; O'Keefe, P.; Jayawickrama, J.; Jigyasu, R. Developing a model for building resilience to climate risks for cultural heritage. *J. Cult. Herit. Manag. Sustain. Dev.* **2015**, *5*, 99. [[CrossRef](#)]
10. Perry, J. World Heritage hot spots: A global model identifies the 16 natural heritage properties on the World Heritage List most at risk from climate change. *Int. J. Herit. Stud.* **2011**, *17*, 426–441. [[CrossRef](#)]
11. Phillips, H. The capacity to adapt to climate change at heritage sites—The development of a conceptual framework. *Environ. Sci. Policy* **2015**, *47*, 118–125. [[CrossRef](#)]
12. Sabbioni, C.; Cassar, M.; Brimblecombe, P.; Lefevre, R.-A. Vulnerability of cultural heritage to climate change. *Pollut. Atmos.* **2009**, *202*, 157–169.
13. Hall, C.M.; Baird, T.; James, M.; Ram, Y. Climate change and cultural heritage: Conservation and heritage tourism in the Anthropocene. *J. Herit. Tour.* **2016**, *11*, 10–24. [[CrossRef](#)]
14. Wang, D.; Gouhier, T.C.; Menge, B.A.; Ganguly, A.R. Intensification and spatial homogenization of coastal upwelling under climate change. *Nature* **2015**, *518*, 390–394. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
15. Cassar, M. *Climate Change and the Historic Environment*; Centre for Sustainable Heritage, University College: London, UK, 2005.
16. Huijbregts, Z.; Kramer, R.P.; Martens, M.H.J.; van Schijndel, A.W.M.; Schellen, H.L. A proposed method to assess the damage risk of future climate change to museum objects in historic buildings. *Build. Environ.* **2012**, *55*, 43–56. [[CrossRef](#)]
17. UNESCO. *Adaptation to Climate Change in Natural World Heritage Sites: A Practical Guide*; 2015; Volume 37. Available online: <https://whc.unesco.org/en/series/37/> (accessed on 14 October 2020).
18. Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage. In *World Heritage Convention, or Convention*; UNESCO: Paris, France, 1972.
19. Rajčić, V.; Skender, A.; Damjanović, D. An innovative methodology of assessing the climate change impact on cultural heritage. *Int. J. Archit. Herit.* **2018**, *12*, 21–35. [[CrossRef](#)]
20. Shearing, S. Here today, gone tomorrow? Climate change and world heritage. *Australas. J. Nat. Resour. Law Policy* **2008**, *12*, 161–200. [[CrossRef](#)]
21. Carroll, P.; Aarrevaara, E. Review of potential risk factors of cultural heritage sites and initial modelling for adaptation to climate change. *Geosciences* **2018**, *8*, 26.
22. Brimblecombe, P. Refining climate change threats to heritage. *J. Inst. Conserv.* **2014**, *37*, 85–93. [[CrossRef](#)]
23. Sabbioni, C.; Brimblecombe, P.; Cassar, M. *The Atlas of Climate Change Impact on European Cultural Heritage*; Publications Office of the EU; Anthem Press: London, UK, 2010.
24. UNESCO. *Case Studies on Climate Change and World Heritage*; UNESCO: Paris, France, 2007.
25. Fatorić, S.; Seekamp, E. Are cultural heritage and resources threatened by climate change? A systematic literature review. *Clim. Chang.* **2017**, *142*, 227–254.
26. Blake, J. Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage. *J. Encycl. Glob. Archaeol.* **2003**, 19–82. [[CrossRef](#)]
27. Pellegrini, M.M.; Rialti, R.; Marzi, G.; Caputo, A. Sport entrepreneurship: A synthesis of existing literature and future perspectives. *Int. Entrep. Manag. J.* **2020**, *16*, 795–826. [[CrossRef](#)]
28. Durán Sánchez, A.; Álvarez García, J.; Del Río Rama, M.C. Sustainable Water Resources Management: A Bibliometric Overview. *Water* **2018**, *10*, 1191. [[CrossRef](#)]
29. Booth, A.; Sutton, A.; Papaioannou, D. *Systematic Approaches to a Successful Literature Review*, 1st ed.; SAGE Publications Ltd.: New York, NY, USA, 2016.

30. Ertz, M.; Leblanc-Proulx, S. Sustainability in the collaborative economy: A bibliometric analysis reveals emerging interest. *J. Clean. Prod.* **2018**, *196*, 1073–1085. [[CrossRef](#)]
31. Costas Comesaña, R. *Análisis Bibliométrico de la Actividad Científica de los Investigadores del CSIC en tres Áreas, Biología y Biomedicina, Ciencia de los Materiales y Recursos Naturales: Una Aproximación Metodológica a Nivel Micro (Web of Science)*; Universidad Carlos III de Madrid: Madrid, Spain, 2008.
32. Mongeon, P.; Paul-Hus, A. The journal coverage of Web of Science and Scopus: A comparative analysis. *Scientometrics* **2016**, *106*, 213–228. [[CrossRef](#)]
33. Norris, M.; Oppenheim, C. Comparing alternatives to the Web of Science for coverage of the social sciences' literature. *J. Informetr.* **2007**, *1*, 161–169. [[CrossRef](#)]
34. Álvarez-García, J.; Maldonado-Erazo, C.P.; del Río-Rama, M.C. Green Consumerism Study of Academic Publications in Scientific Journals indexed in Web of Science and Scopus. In *Green Consumerism Perspectives, Sustainability, and Behavior*, 1st ed.; Apple Academic Press, Inc.: Cambridge, MA, USA, 2018; pp. 41–66.
35. Frank, M. Access to the Scientific Literature: A Difficult Balance. *New Engl. J. Med.* **2006**, *354*, 1552–1555. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
36. Briones-Bitar, J.; Carrión-Mero, P.; Montalván-Burbano, N.; Morante-Carballo, F. Rockfall Research: A Bibliometric Analysis and Future Trends. *Geosciences* **2020**, *10*, 403. [[CrossRef](#)]
37. Rojas, L. Por qué publicar artículos científicos? *Rev. Orb.* **2008**, *10*, 120–137.
38. Zupic, I.; Čater, T. Bibliometric Methods in Management and Organization. *Organ. Res. Methods* **2015**, *18*, 429–472. [[CrossRef](#)]
39. Perianes-Rodríguez, A.; Waltman, L.; van Eck, N.J. Constructing bibliometric networks: A comparison between full and fractional counting. *J. Informetr.* **2016**, *10*, 1178–1195. [[CrossRef](#)]
40. Van Eck, N.J.; Waltman, L. Software survey: VOSviewer, a computer program for bibliometric mapping. *Scientometrics* **2010**, *84*, 523–538. [[CrossRef](#)]
41. Van Eck, N.J.; Nees, J.; Waltman, L. How to normalize cooccurrence data? An analysis of some well-known similarity measures. *J. Am. Soc. Inf. Sci. Technol.* **2009**, *60*, 1635–1651.
42. Van Eck, N.J.; Nees, J.; Waltman, L.; Dekker, R.; van den Berg, J. A comparison of two techniques for bibliometric mapping: Multidimensional scaling and VOS. *J. Am. Soc. Inf. Sci. Technol.* **2010**, *61*, 2405–2416. [[CrossRef](#)]
43. Van Eck, N.J.; Waltman, L. Text mining and visualization using VOSviewer. *Issi. Newsl.* **2011**, *7*, 50–54.
44. Van Eck, N.J.; Waltman, L. Visualizing Bibliometric Networks. In *Measuring Scholarly Impact*; Springer: London, UK, 2014; pp. 285–320.
45. Álvarez-García, J.; Maldonado-Erazo, C.P.; Del Río-Rama, D.M.; Castellano-Álvarez, J.F. Cultural Heritage and Tourism Basis for Regional Development: Mapping of Scientific Coverage. *Sustainability* **2019**, *11*, 6034.
46. Gavel, Y.; Iselid, L. Web of Science and Scopus: A journal title overlap study. *Online Inf. Rev.* **2008**, *32*, 8–21.
47. Pulgarín, A.; Escalona, M. Medidas del solapamiento en tres bases de datos con información sobre ingeniería. *An. De Doc.* **2008**, *10*, 335–344.
48. Costas, R.; Moreno, L.; Bordons, M. Solapamiento y singularidad de MEDLINE, WoS e IME para el análisis de la actividad científica de una región en Ciencias de la Salud. *Revista Española de Documentación Científica* **2008**, *31*, 327–343.
49. Gluck, M. A review of journal coverage overlap with an extension to the definition of overlap. *J. Am. Soc. Inf. Sci.* **1990**, *41*, 43–60. [[CrossRef](#)]
50. Bearman, T.; Kunberger, W. *A Study of Coverage Overlap among Fourteen Major Science and Technology Abstracting and Indexing Services*; National Federation of Abstracting and Indexing Services: Philadelphia, PA, USA, 1977.
51. Garrigos-Simon, F.J.; Narangajavana-Kaosiri, Y.; Narangajavana, Y. Quality in tourism literature: A bibliometric review. *Sustainability* **2019**, *11*, 3859. [[CrossRef](#)]
52. Merigó, J.M.; Rocafort, A.; Aznar-Alarcón, J.P. Bibliometric overview of business & economics research. *J. Bus. Econ. Manag.* **2016**, *17*, 397–413.
53. Seguí-Amortegui, L.; Clemente-Almendros, J.A.; Medina, R.; Grueso Gala, M. Sustainability and Competitiveness in the Tourism Industry and Tourist Destinations: A Bibliometric Study. *Sustainability* **2019**, *11*, 6351. [[CrossRef](#)]
54. Koseoglu, M.A.; Rahimi, R.; Okumus, F.; Liu, J. Bibliometric studies in tourism. *Ann. Tour. Res.* **2016**, *61*, 180–198. [[CrossRef](#)]
55. Hubert, J.J. *General Bibliometric Models*; Library Trends, Johns Hopkins University Press: Baltimore, MD, USA, 1981.
56. Benckendorff, P.; Zehrer, A. A network analysis of tourism research. *Ann. Tour. Res.* **2013**, *43*, 121–149. [[CrossRef](#)]
57. Hall, C.M. Publish and perish? Bibliometric analysis, journal ranking and the assessment of research quality in tourism. *Tour. Manag.* **2011**, *32*, 16–27. [[CrossRef](#)]
58. Leydesdorff, L.; Vaughan, L. Co-occurrence matrices and their applications in information science: Extending ACA to the Web environment. *J. Am. Soc. Inf. Sci. Technol.* **2006**, *57*, 1616–1628. [[CrossRef](#)]
59. Ronda-Pupo, G.A.; Guerras-Martin, L.Á. Dynamics of the evolution of the strategy concept 1962–2008: A co-word analysis. *Strateg. Manag. J.* **2012**, *33*, 162–188. [[CrossRef](#)]
60. Boyack, K.W.; Klavans, R. Co-citation analysis, bibliographic coupling, and direct citation: Which citation approach represents the research front most accurately? *J. Am. Soc. Inf. Sci. Technol.* **2010**, *61*, 2389–2404. [[CrossRef](#)]
61. Chen, X.; Chen, J.; Wu, D.; Xie, Y.; Li, J. Mapping the Research Trends by Co-word Analysis Based on Keywords from Funded Project. *Procedia Comput. Sci.* **2016**, *91*, 547–555. [[CrossRef](#)]

62. Hallinger, P.; Suriyankietkaew, S. Science Mapping of the Knowledge Base on Sustainable Leadership, 1990–2018. *Sustainability* **2018**, *10*, 4846. [[CrossRef](#)]
63. Klavans, R.; Boyack, K.W. Which Type of Citation Analysis Generates the Most Accurate Taxonomy of Scientific and Technical Knowledge? *J. Assoc. Inf. Sci. Technol.* **2017**, *68*, 984–998. [[CrossRef](#)]
64. Yoopetch, C.; Nimsai, S. Science Mapping the Knowledge Base on Sustainable Tourism Development, 1990–2018. *Sustainability* **2019**, *11*, 3631. [[CrossRef](#)]
65. Del Río-Rama, M.; Maldonado-Erazo, C.P.; Álvarez-García, J. Cultural and Natural Resources in Tourism Island: Bibliometric Mapping. *Sustainability* **2020**, *12*, 724. [[CrossRef](#)]
66. Yang, Y.; Wu, M.; Cui, L. Integration of three visualization methods based on co-word analysis. *Scientometrics* **2012**, *90*, 659–673. [[CrossRef](#)]
67. Zong, Q.J.; Shen, H.Z.; Yuan, Q.J.; Hu, X.W.; Hou, Z.P.; Deng, S.G. Doctoral dissertations of Library and Information Science in China: A co-word analysis. *Scientometrics* **2013**, *94*, 781–799. [[CrossRef](#)]
68. Rowland, M.J. Accelerated Climate Change and Australia’s Cultural Heritage. *Aust. J. Environ. Manag.* **1999**, *6*, 109–118. [[CrossRef](#)]
69. Terrill, G. Climate Change: How Should the World Heritage Convention Respond? *Int. J. Herit. Stud.* **2008**, *14*, 388–404. [[CrossRef](#)]
70. Price, D.J. The exponential curve of science. *Discovery* **1956**, *17*, 240–243.
71. Merigó, J.M.; Mas-Tur, A.; Roig-Tierno, N.; Ribeiro-Soriano, D. A bibliometric overview of the Journal of Business Research between 1973 and 2014. *J. Bus. Res.* **2015**, *68*, 2645–2653. [[CrossRef](#)]
72. Hambrecht, G.; Rockman, M. International approaches to climate change and cultural heritage. *Am. Antiq.* **2017**, *82*, 627–641. [[CrossRef](#)]
73. Blankholm, H.P. Long-Term Research and Cultural Resource Management Strategies in Light of Climate Change and Human Impact. *Arct. Anthropol.* **2009**, *46*, 17–24. [[CrossRef](#)]
74. Bradford, S.C. Sources of information on specific subjects. *Engineering* **1934**, *137*, 85–86.
75. Gössling, S.; Scott, D.; Hall, C.M.; Ceron, J.P.; Dubois, G. Consumer behaviour and demand response of tourists to climate change. *Ann. Tour. Res.* **2012**, *39*, 36–58. [[CrossRef](#)]
76. Hall, C.M. Heritage, heritage tourism and climate change. *J. Herit. Tour.* **2016**, *11*, 1–9. [[CrossRef](#)]
77. Groulx, M.; Lemieux, C.; Lewis, J.; Brown, S. Understanding consumer behaviour and adaptation planning responses to climate-driven environmental change in Canada’s parks and protected areas: A climate futurescapes approach. *J. Environ. Plan. Manag.* **2016**, *60*, 1–20. [[CrossRef](#)]
78. Hall, C.M.; James, M.; Baird, T. Forests and trees as charismatic mega-flora: Implications for heritage tourism and conservation. *J. Herit. Tour.* **2011**, *6*, 309–323. [[CrossRef](#)]
79. Bertolin, C.; Camuffo, D.; Leissner, J.; Antretter, F.; Winkler, M.; Van Schijndel, A.W.M.; Schellen, H.L.; Kotova, L.; Mikolajewicz, U.; Brostrom, T.; et al. Results of the EU project Climate for Culture: Future climate-induced risks to historic buildings and their interiors. *Sisc. Conf.* **2014**, 923–943.
80. Jacob, D.; Elizalde, A.; Haensler, A.; Hagemann, S.; Kumar, P.; Podzun, R.; Rechid, D.; Remedio, A.R.; Saeed, F.; Sieck, K.; et al. Assessing the Transferability of the Regional Climate Model REMO to Different Coordinated Regional Climate Downscaling Experiment (CORDEX) Regions. *Atmosphere* **2012**, *3*, 181–199. [[CrossRef](#)]
81. Leissner, J.; Kilian, R.; Kotova, L.; Jacob, D.; Mikolajewicz, U.; Broström, T.; Ashley-Smith, J.; Schellen, H.L.; Martens, M.; Van Schijndel, J.; et al. Climate for Culture: Assessing the impact of climate change on the future indoor climate in historic buildings using simulations. *Herit. Sci.* **2015**, *3*, 1–15. [[CrossRef](#)]
82. Herrera-Franco, G.; Montalván-Burbano, N.; Carrión-Mero, P.; Apolo-Masache, B.; Jaya-Montalvo, M. Research Trends in Geotourism: A Bibliometric Analysis Using the Scopus Database. *Geosciences* **2020**, *10*, 379. [[CrossRef](#)]

Article

Use of Natural and Cultural Resources by Tourism as a Strategy for Regional Development: Bibliometric Analysis

Claudia Patricia Maldonado-Erao ^{1,2} , María de la Cruz del Río-Rama ³ , José Álvarez-García ^{4,*} 
and Ana Carola Flores-Mancheno ¹

¹ Facultad de Recursos Naturales, Escuela Superior Politécnica de Chimborazo (ESPOCH), Riobamba 060155, Ecuador; claudia.maldonado@esPOCH.edu.ec (C.P.M.-E.); acmancheno@esPOCH.edu.ec (A.C.F.-M.)

² Programa de Doctorado en Desarrollo Territorial Sostenible (R015), Instituto Universitario de Investigación para el Desarrollo Territorial Sostenible (INTERRA), Universidad de Extremadura, 06006 Badajoz, Spain

³ Business Management and Marketing Department, Faculty of Business Sciences and Tourism, University of Vigo, 32004 Ourense, Spain; delrio@uvigo.es

⁴ Departamento de Economía Financiera y Contabilidad, Instituto Universitario de Investigación para el Desarrollo Territorial Sostenible (INTERRA), Universidad de Extremadura, 10071 Cáceres, Spain

* Correspondence: pepealvarez@unex.es

Abstract: Territories throughout different continents have a wide variety of natural and cultural resources, defined by the dynamics of spatiality, temporality, and functionality that have been generated by the human groups settled in these spaces. These resources have become an object of study of great interest since they constitute the initial sources for the definition of the tourism potential of destinations, as well as contributing to the generation of new tourism activities and modalities for those already consolidated. Although these resources were initially used as objects of exploitation, with the passage of time the dynamics have changed to the use of these resources, focusing on the foundation of the pillars of sustainability, a condition that implies practices of environmental valuation in situ, the recognition of the cultural heritage of the territories and the valuation of the interaction between culture–nature–human beings. The objective of this research is to identify the existing scientific production in which the relationship between the tourist exploitation of natural and cultural resources and regional development is explored. Bibliometric analysis based on the guidelines of the PRISMA method was used. The international databases considered were Web of Science and Scopus. The analysis was complemented with an overlap analysis to establish the relationship of information between the WoS and Scopus databases. A total of 507 documents on the subject were identified, which provided a preliminary X-ray that will allow future research work to be focused on this line of re-search. The results allowed us to observe that there is little literature on the relationship between the use of natural and cultural resources for tourism and the regional development of the territory, both from an economic and social point of view.

Keywords: cultural resources; natural resources; regional development; scientific production; bibliometric analysis; tourism



Citation: Maldonado-Erao, C.P.; del Río-Rama, M.d.I.C.; Álvarez-García, J.; Flores-Mancheno, A.C. Use of Natural and Cultural Resources by Tourism as a Strategy for Regional Development: Bibliometric Analysis. *Land* **2022**, *11*, 1162. <https://doi.org/10.3390/land11081162>

Academic Editor: Heesup Han

Received: 5 July 2022

Accepted: 26 July 2022

Published: 27 July 2022

Publisher's Note: MDPI stays neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.



Copyright: © 2022 by the authors. Licensee MDPI, Basel, Switzerland. This article is an open access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) license (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).

1. Introduction

The relationship between the process of exploiting resources, both natural and cultural (tangible or intangible) by tourism activity, and the development of territories, is configured as a constant dynamic between human beings and their environment [1–6]. In this regard, the resources of a territory “are part of a network of great value and wealth, which must be promoted and marketed in a sustainable way, with the aim of improving the socioeconomic development of local populations in destinations and the conservation of resources” [7]. On the other hand, the World Tourism Organization [8] states that tourism activity can favor local development or that of a geographical area if it is configured as “an integral

part of balanced sustainable development, providing benefits to all tourism stakeholders of a destination”.

Therefore, through the use of knowledge related to the resources, both renewable and non-renewable of each territory, human beings carry out an economic transformation process of those resources through tourism activity. The first group includes natural and cultural resources, which although they may not always be of exceptional value as proposed by UNESCO, it is recognized that all territories have the capacity to attract the attention of other people, thus leading to tourist flows, as tourism can enhance spaces or objects that are not of interest for other activities [9]. In this context, Myga-Piątek [10] states that all natural and cultural elements, which each territory harbors, are established as basic resources for the development of tourism activity, since they provide scenic values and fulfill recreational, emotional, cognitive, and operational functions [11]. It should be pointed out that for a person to engage in some type of tourism, there must be some motivation for the visit (resources), which serves as an attraction for the tourist and in this way, the recreational activities to be carried out in the destination can be taken full advantage of.

There are many and varied resources with the potential for tourism exploitation [12]. They converge in building an environment that provides the elements and materials from which the shaping force of culture creates the cultural landscape [13,14]. Within the natural resources, all the natural heritage and natural processes that make it up are considered, thus integrating a wide diversity of ecosystems and life zones, while cultural resources focus on the knowledge of the culture of other spaces, which has become one of the first reasons to generate tourism trips in the world. Along with it, the cultural heritage of societies is built, encompassing a wide variety of elements ranging from tangible to intangible. All these resources have become the current basis for enhancing the image and brand of destinations [15].

The use of resources should be focused on achieving local development, which enables the creation of economic alternatives (business activity), social security, fighting poverty, and a healthy lifestyle and sustainable development [2,5,9,16–22]. In addition, this has a parallel effect of protecting the natural and cultural heritage. In this context, the local population becomes the key actor for its management [23] enabling good governance of tourist sites and the emergence or repositioning of economically depressed territories [24].

Undeniably, tourism has been proposed as a sustainable economic alternative for spaces of diverse nature [25]. UNESCO has also recognized the capacity of natural and cultural heritage as a resource for sustainable territorial development. In this regard, the UNWTO encourages linking all forms of tourism with sustainable development, with the aim of achieving sustainable tourism, which is a trend seen as one of world’s leading travel practices [26,27]. This is due to the fact that tourists are increasingly aware of the impact that their visit can cause both environmentally [28] and culturally [29].

Based on this context, alternative forms of tourism have emerged as a mechanism of use, which are established as an offer opposed to mass tourism, such as creative tourism, ecotourism, agro-tourism, community tourism, and rural tourism, among others [23,30–35]. On the basis of these forms of exploitation, the aim is to achieve sustainable tourism as an umbrella for the management of areas in which there is not only one single perspective, but which is as inclusive as possible in order to achieve the conservation of natural resources and cultures, without causing their degradation, thus allowing the continuity of their tourist operation over time [36].

In this context, tourism—the use of natural and cultural resources—regional development, the aim is to identify the existing scientific production that explores the relationship between tourism exploitation of natural and cultural resources and regional development. It was identified and analyzed using bibliometric analysis following the guidelines of the PRISMA method. The databases considered were Web of Science and Scopus. This literature review was conducted in accordance with Page et al. [37] that “systematic reviews are useful in many critical ways, as they can provide a synthesis of the state of knowledge in a given area, from which future research priorities can be identified, questions addressed that

otherwise cannot be answered by individual studies and problems in primary research that should be corrected in future studies be identified . . . ” (p. 1). This synthesis of the state of knowledge in a specific area is of interest to researchers on the subject. On the other hand, there is no bibliometric study on the subject. In fact, there are studies that cover specific areas on the use of natural and cultural resources by tourism and their relationships with regional development, such as the study by Álvarez–García et al. [38] on the relationship between the use of cultural heritage by tourism and regional development (WoS and Scopus database) and the study by del Río–Rama et al. [39], considering island tourism (Scopus) or the study by Pimienta et al. [40], in which they study the relationship in a creative tourism environment. Other bibliometric studies are Herrera–Franco et al. [41,42] in geotourism and geoparks, and Zeng et al. [43] in mountain tourism.

This document is structured in 4 sections. The introduction contextualizes the study area, sets out the objective, and justifies the novelty. Section 2 presents the search criteria for scientific documentation, the PRISMA statement and the search equations. Section 3 collects the results obtained and the last section includes the conclusions derived from the analyses carried out together with the limitations of the research conducted.

2. Materials and Methods

To meet the stated objective, a bibliometric analysis using mathematics, applied statistics, and other research ideas was developed [44]. The aim was to achieve a detailed review of a large amount of information, both in general and specific terms, by means of various tools [45–47]. This contributes to the purpose of identifying and characterizing the processes of exploitation of natural and cultural resources linked to tourism.

The process of constructing the study was based on a systematic and thorough search for the documentary units that will articulate the database for the analysis of the thematic approach under study [48,49]. In this way, the reliability and validity of data collection will be closely related to the protocol applied, thereby increasing the precision of the analysis [50,51]. Among the criteria to be considered are the database to be used, quality of metadata, time coverage, and coverage of documentary units, among other elements that could improve the quality of the reviews by allowing the protocol to be transparent, consistent, and reproducible [52,53].

2.1. Search Criteria and Identification of Sources

The systematic search protocol is applied to the international and multidisciplinary databases Scopus from Elsevier and Web of Science (WoS) provided by Clarivate Analytics integrated into the ISI Web of Knowledge. These databases have four key characteristics that influenced the decision to use them in this research: (a) access and download to a wide variety of metadata, a condition that facilitates the identification and characterization of documentary units; (b) coverage of a wide variety of areas of science [54]; (c) relative quality indices that are SJR—SCImago Journal Rank from Scopus and JCR—Journal Citation Reports from WoS, an element that supports the quality of the information provided by the databases [55]; and (d) broad time coverage [56].

Table 1 shows the criteria and search equations used in both databases.

Table 1. Details of the search criteria.

Criterion	Details	Justification
Temporary coverage	End of January 2022	Having coverage for full years and thus achieving the recovery of the largest number of documentary units.
Analysis documentary unit	Scientific article	It is the trending production unit due to the speed of preparation and dissemination, as well as the capacity for greater visualization and impact of information at different levels.
Thematic focus	Studies focused on the “use of natural and cultural resources by tourism activity”	Identification of scientific documents that address the conscious and integrated use of resources (natural and cultural), with the capacity to generate economic and social benefits for regional development.
Process monitoring	PRISMA statement (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic reviews and Meta-Analyses, statement published in 2009 and revised in 2020)	Guide that was designed with the aim of helping authors of systematic reviews to “document in a transparent way the reason for the review, what the authors did and what they found” (Page et al., 2021:1).

2.2. Method or Statement PRISMA

The use of the PRISMA method in this research allowed a systematic review to be conducted following quality parameters “by describing why the review was conducted, what was done and what was found” [37] (p. 2). The process consisted of three phases: identification of studies, screening, and inclusion of studies. In the first phase, to identify the documents, the search was carried out by using query terms and search operators. The construction of the advanced search equation is a decisive element for the entire process because the combination of elements should make it possible to describe the entire thematic approach, in order to achieve the broadest possible coverage and capture the largest possible number of documents [57–59] (Table 2). From the application of the search equation, 593 articles were identified in Scopus and 262 in WoS, consolidating 855 initial documents.

Table 2. Search equations by database.

Search equations	Scopus	((TITLE-ABS-KEY (touris *)) AND ((TITLE-ABS-KEY (regional) AND TITLE-ABS-KEY (development)))) AND ((TITLE-ABS-KEY (resources)) AND ((TITLE-ABS-KEY (cultural) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY (natural))))
	WoS	(TS = (touris *) AND ALL = (cultural) AND ALL = (natural) AND ALL = (resources) AND ALL = (Regional Development)) AND ((DT = (“ARTICLE” OR “REVIEW”)) NOT (PY = (“2021”)))

Source: Own elaboration.

In the second phase (document screening), the exclusion criteria corresponding to the refinement of the metadata were applied: elimination of junk codes, blank spaces within the general database, elimination of duplicate documents, and all those that did not have identifiable bibliometrics were also discarded, as well as those that were not related to the thematic approach based on a bibliographic review of the title, abstract, and keywords [57]. Finally, the articles participating in the analysis were defined with a total of 553 (Figure 1).

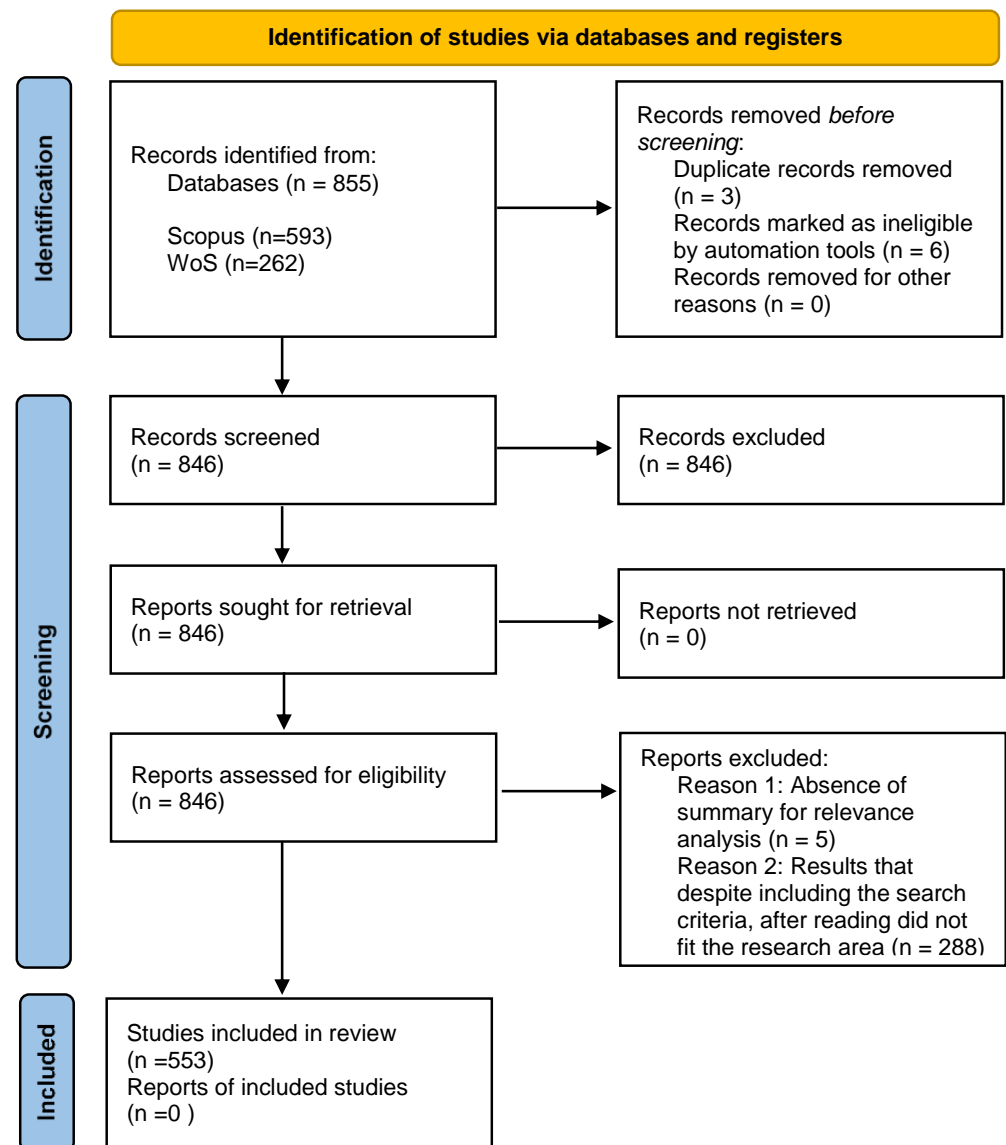


Figure 1. PRISMA method procedure that details the steps in the identification and selection of documentary units. Note: PRISMA 2020 flowchart. The new design has been adapted from the flowcharts proposed by Boers [60], Mayo–Wilson et al. [61], and Stovold et al. [62].

2.3. Data Extraction

Once the work base was consolidated, the information from the general set of articles was downloaded from both the Scopus and WoS databases. The information was processed in *.ris format, thus facilitating the identification of all the variables to be analyzed by the indicators of the bibliometric study. For the evaluative analysis, Microsoft Office Excel software was applied, and for the relational analysis or scientific mapping, the bibliometric analysis software VOSviewer was used [63–67]. Bibliographic reference management was carried out using the Mendeley program.

2.4. Data Analysis

Three types of analysis or approaches were followed for the data analysis. First, a study of the overlap of production between the databases was carried out, with the purpose of establishing the singularity of the information [38,49], as well as the overlap of data. Three mathematical calculations were used (Table 3).

Table 3. Overlapping analysis.

Calculation	Detail
Meyer's index	Degree of coverage of each base in relation to the thematic focus
Traditional overlapping (TO)	Similarity between base A and base B
Relative overlapping (RO)	Percentage of overlap of base A on base B or vice versa

Source: Bearman and Kunberger [68], Gluck [69], Costas et al. [70], Pulgarin and Escalona [71].

An evaluative analysis was then carried out by applying three types of indicators [72,73].

(1) Quantity indicators, i.e., they establish production and productivity measures which analyze the number of articles based on the variables authors/years/journals/countries/institutions/collaborations [74];

(2) Performance indicators, which correspond to measures that capture the impact and record of use achieved by the production, based on variables such as total citations per author/journal/country/year [75];

(3) Structural indicators, which determine the connections between the previous types, based on variables such as journals/authors/research areas [72,76,77].

The selection of these indicators corresponds to the most accepted types of analysis within the bibliometric field, and they provide accurate and reliable results [78–81].

The third type of analysis, which complements the previous ones by performing a deeper analysis, is network mapping of scientific literature with VOSviewer. Through this mapping, social, and intellectual relationships and interactions are visualized [49], using several variables such as citations, words, authors, and bibliographic coupling [47,82,83]. Co-occurrence analysis is established as a very useful method for dimensioning research fields, since it graphically provides an overview of the links achieved to date [39,84].

3. Results

3.1. Overlap of Databases

The linear correlation coefficient of 0.86 shows a high correlation between Scopus and WoS. The database to be analyzed is composed of 553 articles, of which 506 are single (373 in Scopus, which represent 87% of the total, and 133 in WoS, which represent 74%) and 47 are present in both databases. The Meyer Index (MI), which determines the singularity of articles by database, is 0.94 for Scopus, and WoS reaches MI of 0.87. A similar distribution is shown for the singularity by journals with MI = 0.90 for Scopus and MI = 0.79 in WoS (Table 4).

Table 4. Singularity of the databases.

Databases	% Single Documents		Meyer's Index	
	Articles	Journals	Articles	Journals
Scopus	87.40%	79.09%	0.94	0.90
WoS	73.89%	58.33%	0.87	0.79

Source: Authors' own data.

Through the % traditional overlapping (TO) between Scopus and WoS, a similarity of 9.29% between the bases is observed, showing a disparity of 90.71% between the two. Relative overlapping (RO), which determines the percentage of coverage that Scopus has in relation to WoS and vice versa [69], is 12.60% (Scopus is overlapped by WoS), and 26.11% (WoS is overlapped by Scopus). The data indicate that Scopus has a greater overlap over the other database, a situation that may be a consequence of the indexing time period of the databases, since not all the resources that are published are common between them.

3.2. Productivity per Year

As already mentioned, 506 single documents published over 39 years are identified and two phases are observed. The first phase, which corresponds to the so-called precursors, is made up of 86 articles in 24 years and the second phase shows exponential growth, with 421 articles in 15 years (Figure 2). Since 2007, an increase in production can be seen, with the exception of the years 2011 and 2020, in which a slight reduction is shown. It should be noted that 53% of the total production has been developed in the last seven years. This trend is maintained in both databases, 53% of Scopus production and 59% of WoS is generated in that period. This trend highlights the exponential growth (phase 2) that this academic field is experiencing ($R = 0.93$), as established by the Law of Price [85].

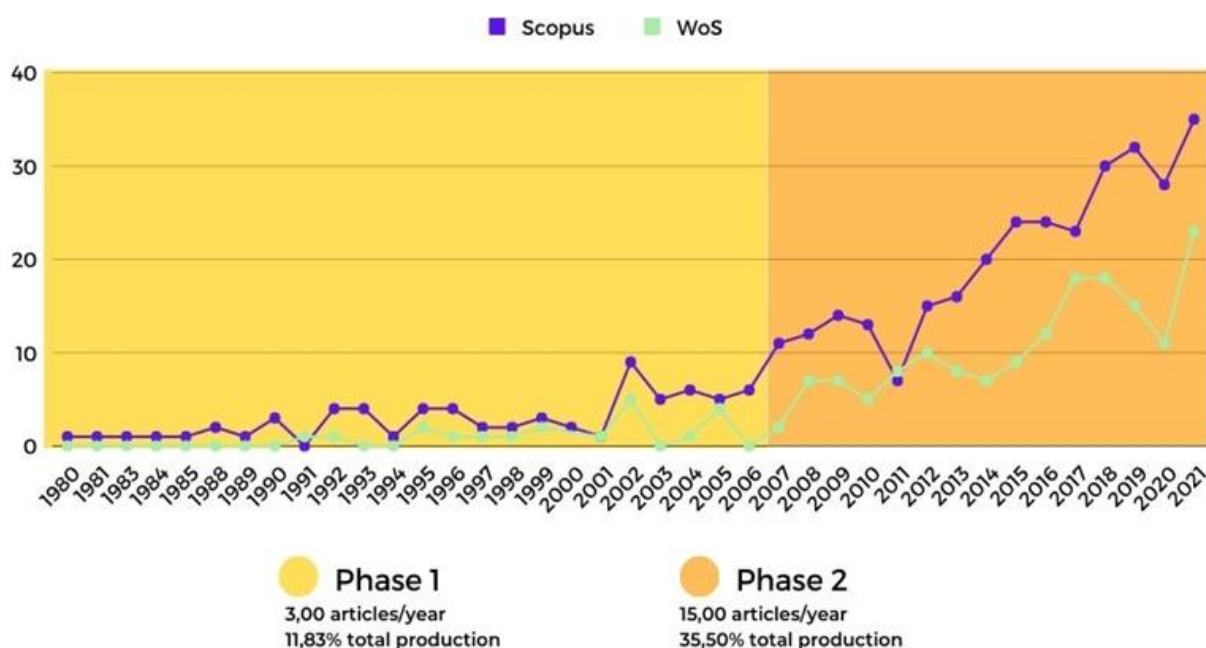


Figure 2. Trend of publications Scopus and WoS. Source: Authors' own data.

The first document in relation to this field is entitled *Espace rural et domination: le tourisme dans les ardennes belges de Mormont* [86].

2021 was the most productive year with 49 documents indexed, 35 in Scopus, and 23 in WoS, with 9 duplicated in both bases. The increase in production in the last year of study demonstrates the interest of researchers in this field of study (use of natural and cultural resources by tourism for regional development).

3.3. Citations

The number of citations identified is 4055 in 373 Scopus articles, and 1702 citations in 133 WoS articles. A ratio of 10.87 and 9.46 citations/articles was determined, respectively. The year with the highest production is 2017, with 299 citations in Scopus and 195 in WoS. In addition, Figure 3 shows that 64% of Scopus articles and 56% of WoS have reached between 1 and 25 citations. Among the factors that may affect this condition are the length of the document, the number of citations used, the publication year, impact factor of the journal, and the inter-institutional collaboration of authors [87–89].

Among the most cited articles (Table 5), two opposing trends were identified. On the one hand, the leader of the ranking with 230 citations refers to the relationships that can affect the tourist use of heritage cities based on the analysis of a vicious circle [90]. The second document, indexed in both databases, with 156 citations in WoS and 141 in Scopus, points to the conceptualization of rural tourism as a stimulus for the generation of new leisure activities, recreation, and production of new tourist experiences [91].

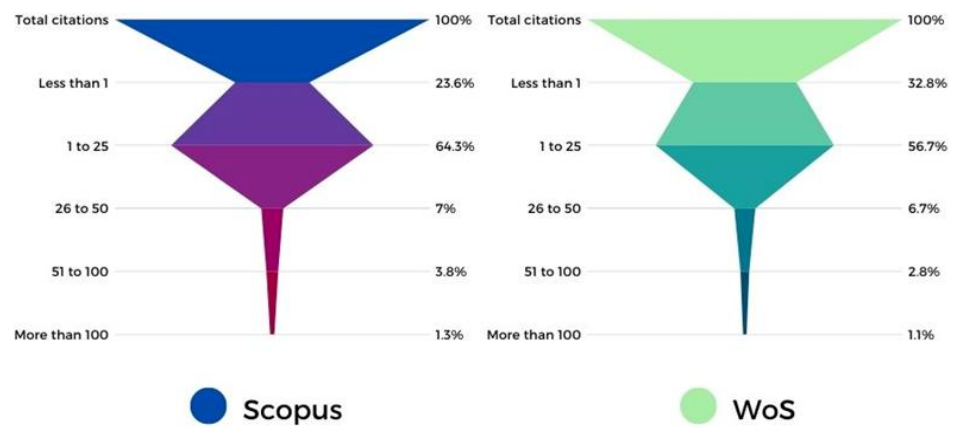


Figure 3. Distribution of citations by articles. Source: Authors’ own data.

Table 5. Ranking of the most cited articles.

R	Authors	Title	Year	Scopus		WoS	
				C	C/Y	C	C/Y
1	Russo [90]	The “vicious circle” of tourism development in heritage cities	2002	230	12.11	-	-
2	Saxena et al. [91]	Conceptualizing integrated rural tourism	2007	141	10.07	156	11.14
3	Macbeth et al. [92]	Social capital, tourism and regional development: SPCC as a basis for innovation and sustainability	2004	139	8.18	-	-
4	Oreja Rodríguez et al. [93]	The sustainability of island destinations: Tourism area life cycle and teleological perspectives. The case of Tenerife	2008	136	10.46	-	-
5	Gobster [94]	Visions of nature: conflict and compatibility in urban park restoration	2001	-	-	120	6.00
6	King and Stewart [95]	Ecotourism and commodification: Protecting people and places	1996	116	4.64	-	-

Note: R = Ranking; C = number of citations received; C/Y = average number of citations received per article per year.

3.4. Authors

The database identified 1.268 signatory authors from countries such as China (191), Russia (123), South Korea (82), Portugal (72), the United States (71), Spain (68), and Mexico (57). It is observed that this area of knowledge arouses interest worldwide; the documents had signatories from all continents (Figure 4).

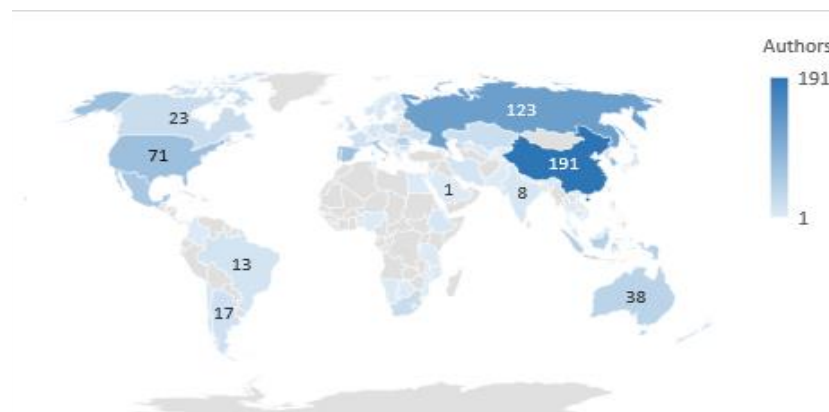


Figure 4. Distribution of authors by country. Source: Authors’ own data.

A total of 62 authors are identified as the most productive. The collaboration networks between these authors do not generate significant work clusters, representing endogenous work relationships within this area of knowledge. This is corroborated by obtaining a production index per author of 1.05 articles. Considering the total productivity per author, the authors can be classified into four groups following the classification by Crane [96]. In the analysis carried out, only two types of authors are identified: applicants (production of 2 to 4 articles) and bystanders (single article production) (Figure 5). The distribution is very similar in both databases.

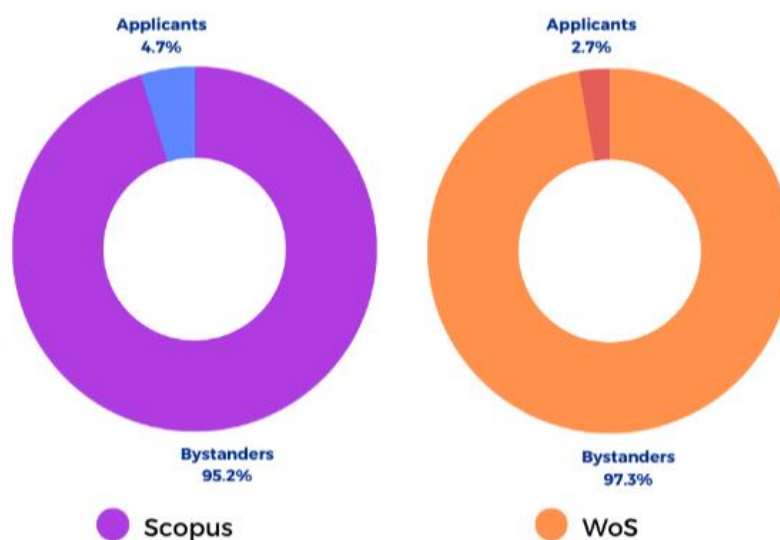


Figure 5. Authors classification Crane system. Source: Authors' own data.

Between the two databases, only 3 authors with more than three articles can be seen, of which Remoaldo and Ruban are recurrent between both bases (Table 6).

Table 6. Ranking of the most productive authors.

R	Name	Country	University	f	Scopus				WoS			
					f	TC	C/f	h-Index	f	TC	C/f	h-Index
1	Romão, J.	University of Algarve	Portugal	4	6	113	18.83	13	2	59	29.50	11.00
2	Remoaldo, P.	University of Minho	Portugal	4	4	11	2.75	11	-	-	-	-
3	Ruban, D.A.	Moscow State University of Technologies and Management	Russia	3	3	17	5.67	22	1	0	0.00	21

Note: R = Ranking; f = frequency (number of articles published); TC = total number of citations received for published articles; C/f = average of citations received for published articles; h-index = Hirsch's index. Source: Authors' own data.

In total, 73% of the works were carried out collaboratively, with a distribution of 79% of national authors and 21% of international authors. This trend supports what was stated by Berelson [97], i.e., the area of knowledge is reaching a greater maturity. Within the articles signed by authors from the same country, 60% belong to the same institution and 40% have affiliations from different institutions; the articles produced by authors from different countries are distributed in 96% of affiliations of different institutions and 4% with equal affiliations (Figure 6).

The authorship index is 2.8 authors per article for Scopus and 2.5 for WoS. Figure 7 shows that between the two databases, 149 articles are signed by 2 authors, followed by 99 articles signed by 3 authors.

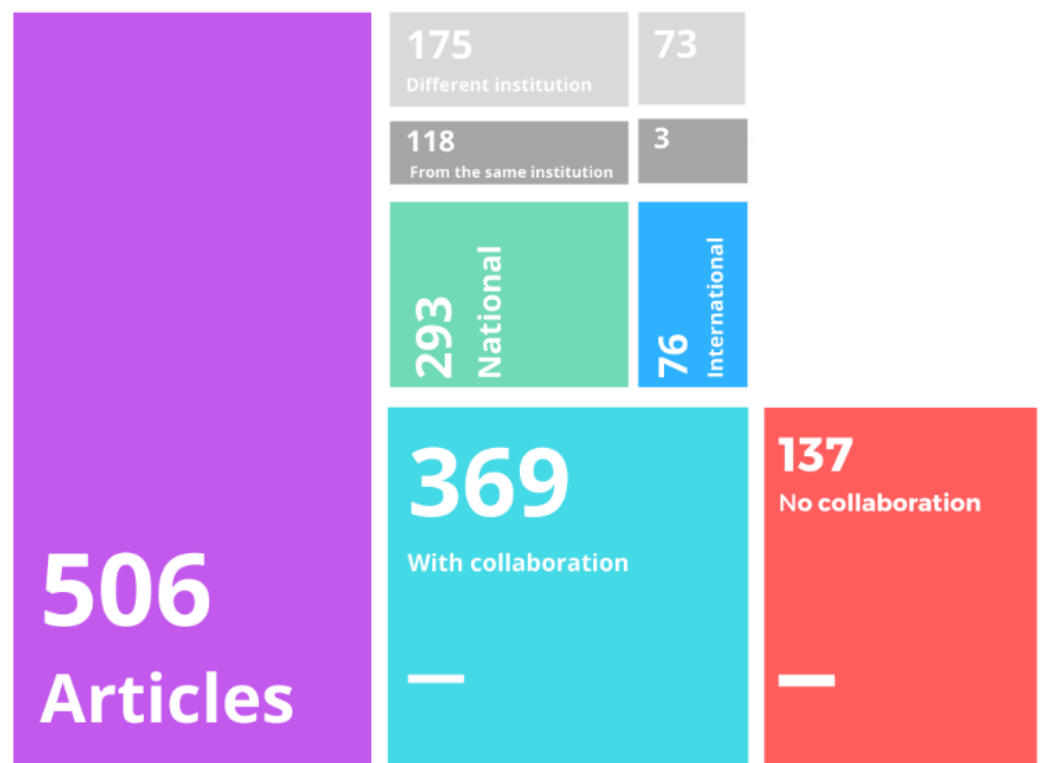


Figure 6. Distribution of collaboration in the knowledge area. Source: Authors' own data.

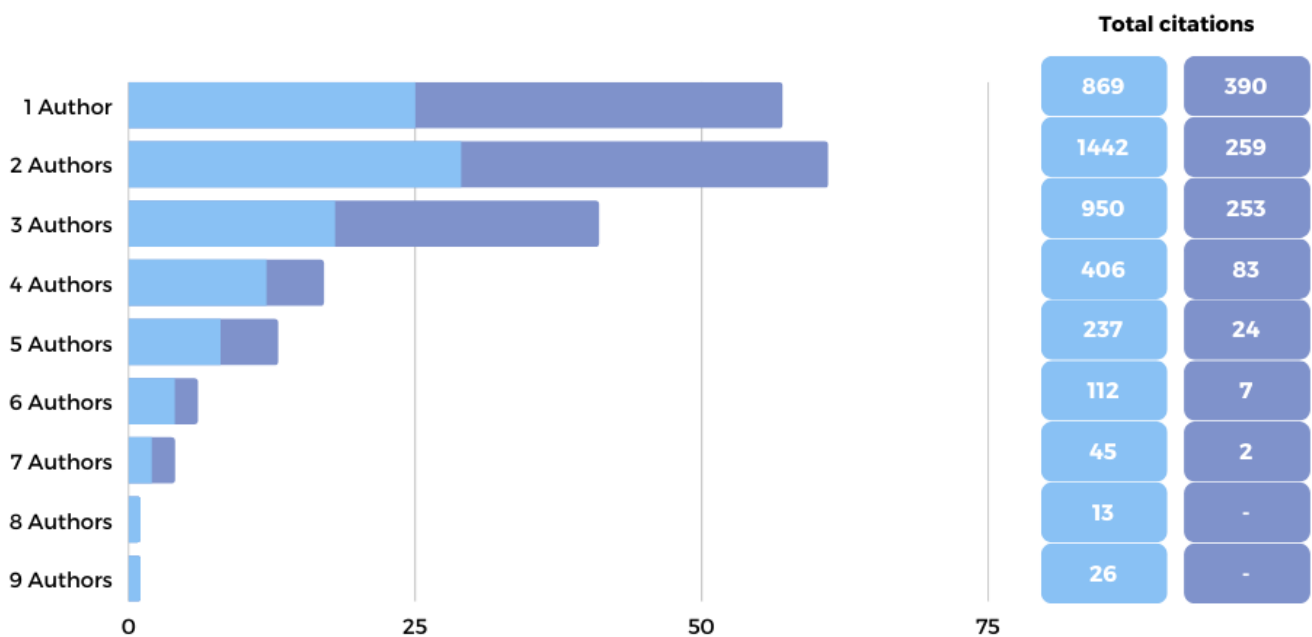
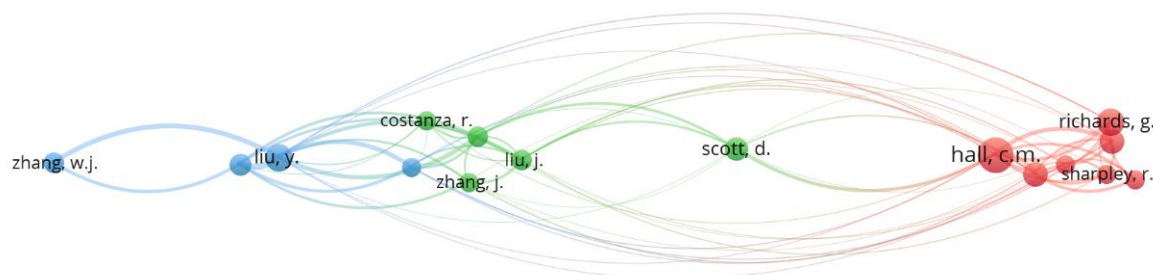


Figure 7. Distribution of articles and citations by number of authors in Scopus and WoS. Source: Authors' own data.

The co-citation analysis of authors showed that 25,847 authors were co-cited. A total of 16 of these authors met the threshold of 30 or more citations, establishing five work clusters. The first cluster was led by Hall, who developed 12 links with 99 citations, followed by Liu, leader of the blue group with 13 links that generated 61 citations, and finally Scott, with 9 links and 42 citations within the green group (Figure 8).



Cluster	Color	Main Authors	Number of Authors	Leader
1	Red	Branwall, Butler, Getz, Hall, Richards, Sharpley, Wall	7	Hall
2	Green	Costanza, Liu, Scott, Wang, Zhang	5	Scott
3	Blue	Li, Liu, Zhang, Zhang	4	Liu

Figure 8. Author co-citation analysis (ACA) in Scopus. Source: Authors’ own data.

3.5. Productivity by Type of Institutions and Country

Productivity by country of affiliation (Table 7) identified China as the country with the highest production, with 91 authors, 187 authorships, and 79 centers. It was followed by Russia with 123 authors, 113 authorships, and 52 centers. Regarding the accumulation of citations by country, the leader in Scopus was Australia with 1210 citations, followed by the United States (1178), and in WoS, the United Kingdom led with 834 citations, followed by the United States (665).

Table 7. Number of centers, authors, and authorships by their country of affiliation.

R	Countries	Authors	Affiliations	Centers	f Scopus	hi%	TC	h-Index	f WoS	hi%	TC	h-Index
1	China	191	187	79	178	16.79	917	15	37	7.92	231	6
2	Russia	123	113	52	114	10.75	482	14	15	3.21	49	5
3	South Korea	82	80	47	10	0.94	12	3	72	15.42	45	2
4	Portugal	72	56	18	67	6.32	602	14	24	5.14	367	0
5	United States	71	68	43	54	5.09	1178	20	29	6.21	665	16
6	Spain	68	63	25	44	4.15	777	11	33	7.07	364	9
7	Mexico	57	50	22	27	2.55	71	4	36	7.71	145	6
8	Italy	50	46	21	41	3.87	435	11	27	5.78	118	6
9	Indonesia	44	43	15	44	4.15	91	7	1	0.21	2	1
10	Romania	43	38	16	36	3.40	126	6	10	2.14	13	2

Note: R = ranking; C = centers; A = authors; As = authorships; f = frequency; hi% = relative frequency; TC = total number of citations received for published articles; h-index = Hirsch’s index. Source: Authors’ own data.

Figure 9 shows the countries with the highest production of articles, China (81), Russia (56), the United States (44), Spain (27), and Portugal (21).

Table 8 shows the ranking of the most productive institutions. This is led by the Chinese Academy of Sciences (China), which accumulates 23 authors and 25 affiliations in both databases, followed by the Universidade dos Açores (Portugal), which registers 13 authors and 13 authorships.

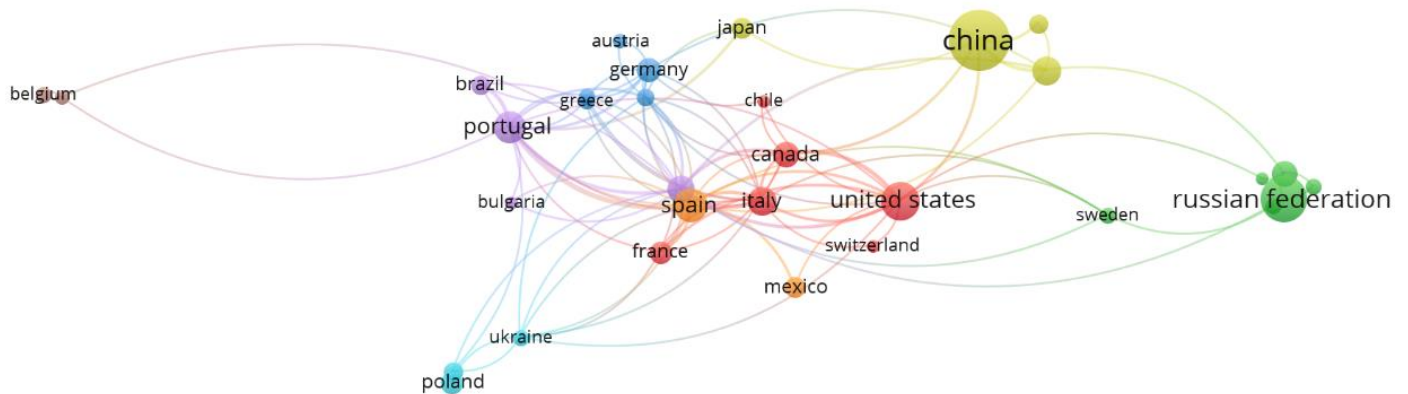


Figure 9. Distribution of articles by country in Scopus and WoS. Source: Authors’ own data.

Table 8. Most productive institutions with authors and authorships.

R	Institution	Country		Scopus ∪ WoS		Scopus		WoS	
				A	As	A	As	A	As
1	Chinese Academy of Sciences	China	Universidad	23	25	21	23	7	7
2	Universidade dos Açores	Portugal	Universidad	13	13	13	13	9	9
3	University of Extremadura	Spain	Universidad	12	12	9	9	3	3
4	University of Minho	Portugal	Universidad	9	14	9	14		
5	University of Algarve	Portugal	Universidad	5	12	5	12	3	4

Note: R = ranking; A = authors; As = authorships. Source: Authors’ own data.

Productivity by institution registers 644 affiliation centers, with universities being the ones that concentrate the largest share of affiliations with 78% (505), followed by institutes with 12% (78).

3.6. Journals

The total number of articles have been published in 340 journals and, excluding duplicates in both databases, 285 were identified. A total of 39% of the journals published only one article on this subject. The Dispersion Index is 1.90 articles/journals. Figure 10 shows the 4 main thematic areas to which the journals indexed in WoS are associated, with Environmental Sciences and Ecology leading with 35 articles, as well as Figure 11, which shows the Scopus areas, with the main area being Social Sciences with 125 articles.

A total of 26% of the journals were indexed in quartile 1, 20% in quartile 2, 21% in quartile 3, and 15% in quartile 4. Indexing was not available for 18% of the journals due to two factors: (a) because the journal left the database, or (b) because it was added to the database during this year.

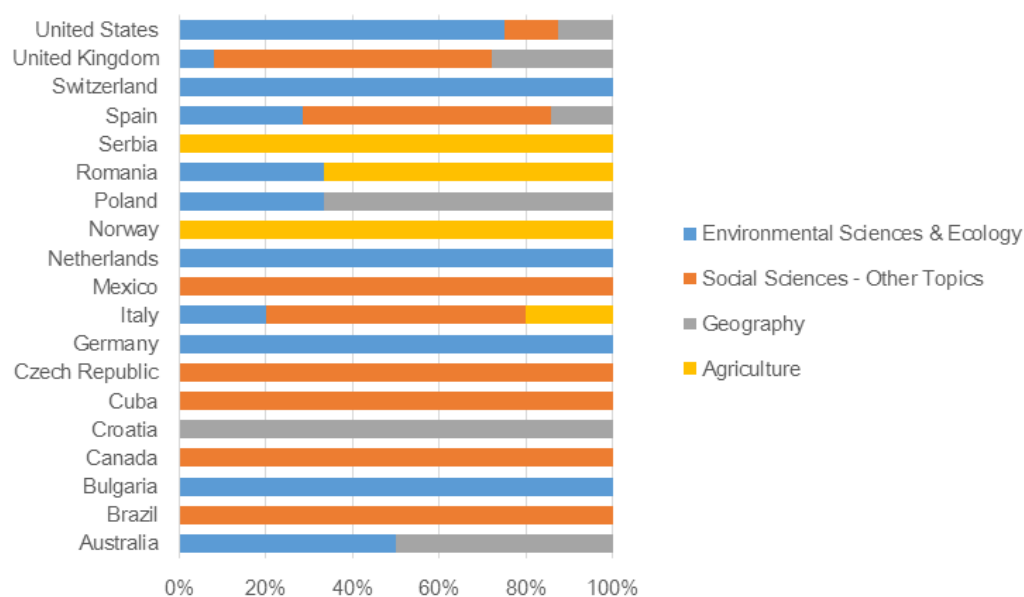


Figure 10. Distribution of journals by area and country of publication in WoS. Source: Authors' own data.

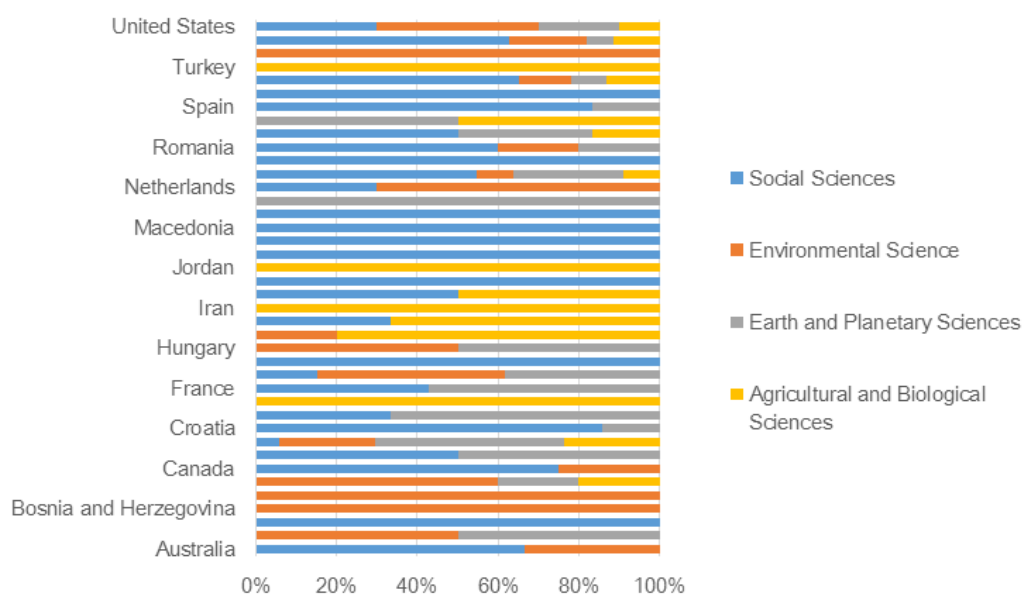


Figure 11. Distribution of journals by area and country of publication in Scopus. Source: Authors' own data.

3.7. Keywords

In relation to the keywords used in this type of study (Figure 12), sustainable development, tourism development, regional planning, economic development, and ecotourism stood out. These terms had a greater presence between 2010 to 2012. Among the most contemporary terms that arose from 2014 onwards, natural resources, cultural heritage, sustainability, and stakeholders were identified, showing how the process of sustainable development has been linked to the protection, conservation, and safeguarding of natural and cultural resources.

cultural resources. Tourism is also one of the main alternatives for territorial economic development in many territories.

This subject must be approached from different social disciplines such as economics, sociology, psychology, anthropology, geography, and political science, among others, in order to know and understand this phenomenon and produce new knowledge. Among other approaches, it is important to investigate the role of the different types of tourism developed based on the use of natural and cultural resources in regional development.

Like all research and taking into account the technique used, bibliometric analysis has several limitations. The first one refers to the use of a certain search equation in which terms are included that may not be explicitly included in the search fields of the document considered by the database search engine, as well as not including all possible terms. Another limitation is that the two main international databases (English language) are used; however, there are many others (SciELO-Scientific Electronic Library Online, ProQuest, EBSCO, etc.). Therefore, future research could expand the databases used. Finally, the approach followed is quantitative in nature, which makes it possible to obtain an X-ray of the current state of the publications on the subject (authors, number of publications, etc.), without delving into their content. Therefore, this research could be extended through an analysis of the content of the documents, allowing the results of existing studies in the scientific literature on a topic to be compiled, which would allow identifying the conceptual structure of the topic.

Author Contributions: Conceptualization, C.P.M.-E., M.d.I.C.d.R.-R., J.Á.-G. and A.C.F.-M.; formal analysis, C.P.M.-E., M.d.I.C.d.R.-R., J.Á.-G. and A.C.F.-M.; investigation, C.P.M.-E., M.d.I.C.d.R.-R., J.Á.-G. and A.C.F.-M.; methodology, C.P.M.-E., M.d.I.C.d.R.-R., J.Á.-G. and A.C.F.-M.; writing—original draft, C.P.M.-E., M.d.I.C.d.R.-R., J.Á.-G. and A.C.F.-M.; writing—review and editing, C.P.M.-E., M.d.I.C.d.R.-R., J.Á.-G. and A.C.F.-M. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

Funding: This publication has been funded by the Consejería de Economía, Ciencia y Agenda Digital de la Junta de Extremadura, and by the European Regional Development Fund of the European Union through the reference grant GR21161.

Institutional Review Board Statement: Not applicable.

Informed Consent Statement: Not applicable.

Data Availability Statement: Not applicable.

Conflicts of Interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest.

References

1. Ryan, C.; Zhang, C.Z.; Deng, Z. The impacts of tourism at a UNESCO heritage site in China—a need for a meta-narrative? The case of the Kaiping Diaolou. *J. Sustain. Tour* **2011**, *19*, 747–765.
2. Vargas-Hernández, J.G. World Journal of Entrepreneurship, Management and Sustainable Development. *World J. Entrep. Manag. Sustain. Develop.* **2012**, *8*, 146–161.
3. Li, Y.; Lau, C.; Su, P. Heritage tourism stakeholder conflict: A case of a world heritage site in China. *J. Tour. Cult. Chang.* **2020**, *18*, 267–287.
4. Panzera, E.; De Graaff, T.; De Groot, H.L. European cultural heritage and tourism flows: The magnetic role of superstar world heritage sites. *Pap. Reg. Sci.* **2021**, *100*, 101–122.
5. Maruyama, N.U.; Woosnam, K.M. Representation of “mill girls” at a UNESCO World Heritage Site in Gunma, Japan. *J. Sustain. Tour.* **2021**, *29*, 277–294. [[CrossRef](#)]
6. Zhen, R.C.; Chao, Y.F.; Qian, Z.; Fu, L.C. Joint development of cultural heritage protection and tourism: The case of Mount Lushan cultural landscape heritage site. *Herit. Sci.* **2021**, *9*, 86.
7. Castellanos Verdugo, M.; Orgaz Agüera, F. Potencialidades ecoturísticas de la República Dominicana. *Turydes Rev. De Tur. Y Desarro. Local* **2013**, *6*, 1–15.
8. World Tourism Organization. *Tendencias de los Mercados Turísticos: Panorama Mundial y Actualidad del Turismo*; World Tourism Organization: Madrid, Spain, 2003.
9. Angelkova, T.; Koteski, C.; Jakovlev, Z.; Mitrevska, E. Sustainability and Competitiveness of Tourism. *Procedia Soc. Behav. Sci.* **2012**, *44*, 221–227. [[CrossRef](#)]

10. Myga-Piątek, U. The Concept of Sustainable Development in Tourism. *Probl. Ekorozw.* **2011**, *6*, 145–154.
11. Andrejczuk, W. Krajobraz a turystyka: Aspekt konceptualny. *Pract. Kom. Kraj. Kult. PTG* **2010**, *14*, 15–24.
12. Navarro, D. Recursos turísticos y atractivos turísticos: Conceptualización, clasificación y valoración. *Cuad. Tur.* **2015**, *35*, 335–357. [[CrossRef](#)]
13. Sauer, C.O. The morphology of landscape. *Found. Pap. Landsc. Ecol.* **1925**, *2*, 36–70.
14. Sorea, D.; Csesznek, C.; Rățulea, G.G. The Culture-Centered Development Potential of Communities in Făgăraș Land (Romania). *Land* **2022**, *11*, 837. [[CrossRef](#)]
15. Shirinkin, P. Propulsive Influence of Symbolic Resources on the Development of Tourist Territories. *Hum. Sport Med.* **2021**, *20*. [[CrossRef](#)]
16. Björk, P. Ecotourism from a conceptual perspective, an extended definition of a unique tourism form. *Int. J. Tour. Res.* **2000**, *2*, 189–202. [[CrossRef](#)]
17. Lickorish, L.J.; Jenkins, C.L. *Una Introducción al Turismo*; Síntesis: Madrid, Spain, 2000.
18. Roessingh, C.; Duijnhoven, H. Small entrepreneurs and shifting identities: The case of tourism in Puerto Plata (Northern Dominican Republic). *J. Tour. Cult. Chang.* **2005**, *2*, 185–202. [[CrossRef](#)]
19. Jimura, T. The impact of world heritage site designation on local communities—A case study of Ogimachi, Shirakawa-mura, Japan. *Tour. Manag.* **2011**, *32*, 288–296. [[CrossRef](#)]
20. Su, M.M.; Wall, G.; Xu, K.J. Tourism-induced livelihood changes at Mount Sanqingshan world heritage site, China. *Env. Manag.* **2016**, *7*, 1024–1040. [[CrossRef](#)]
21. Vargas, A. The tourism and local development in world heritage context. The case of the Mayan site of Palenque, Mexico. *Int. J. Herit. Stud.* **2018**, *24*, 984–997. [[CrossRef](#)]
22. Lin, Y.X.; Chen, M.H.; Lin, B.S.; Su, C.H. Asymmetric effects of cultural and natural world heritage sites on tourism receipts. *Curr. Issues Tour.* **2020**, *23*, 3134–3147. [[CrossRef](#)]
23. Maldonado-Erazo, C.P.; del Río-Rama, M.C.; Noboa-Viñan, P.; Álvarez-García, J. Community-Based Tourism in Ecuador: Community Ventures of the Provincial and Cantonal Networks. *Sustainability* **2020**, *12*, 6256. [[CrossRef](#)]
24. Jamal, T.; Camargo, B.A. Tourism governance and policy: Whither justice? *Tour. Manag. Perspect.* **2018**, *25*, 205–208. [[CrossRef](#)]
25. UNWTO. Glasgow Declaration on Climate Action in Tourism. 2021. Available online: <https://www.unwto.org/sustainable-development/climate-action> (accessed on 10 May 2022).
26. Cheng, T.M.; Wu, H.C. How do environmental knowledge, environmental sensitivity, and place attachment affect environmentally responsible behavior? An integrated approach for sustainable island tourism. *J. Sustain. Tour.* **2015**, *23*, 557–576. [[CrossRef](#)]
27. Shien, L.Y.; Liu, C.H.; Li, Y.M. How Positive and Negative Environmental Behaviours Influence Sustainable Tourism Intentions. *Sustainability* **2022**, *14*, 6922. [[CrossRef](#)]
28. Cheng, J.C.H.; Chiang, A.H.; Yuan, Y.; Huang, M.Y. Exploring antecedents of green tourism behaviors: A case study in suburban areas of Taipei, Taiwan. *Sustainability* **2018**, *10*, 1928. [[CrossRef](#)]
29. Hakim, L. Cultural landscape preservation and ecotourism development in Blambangan Biosphere Reserve, East Java. In *Landscape Ecology for Sustainable Society*; Springer: Cham, Switzerland, 2017; pp. 341–358.
30. Bringas Rábago, N.L.; Ojeda Revah, L. El ecoturismo: ¿Una nueva modalidad del turismo de masas? *Econ. Soc. Y Territ.* **2000**, *2*, 373–403. [[CrossRef](#)]
31. Hiwasaki, L. Community-based tourism: A path way to sustainability for Japan’s protected areas. *Soc. Nat. Resour.* **2006**, *19*, 675–692. [[CrossRef](#)]
32. Manyara, G.; Jones, E. Community-based tourism enterprises development in Kenya: An exploration of their potential as avenues of poverty reduction. *J. Sustain. Tour.* **2007**, *15*, 628–644. [[CrossRef](#)]
33. Thomé Ortiz, H. Turismo rural y campesinado, una aproximación social desde la ecología, la cultura y la economía. *Convergencia* **2008**, *15*, 237–261.
34. Weaver, D.B.; Lawton, L.J. Twenty years on: The state of contemporary ecotourism research. *Tour. Manag.* **2007**, *28*, 1168–1179. [[CrossRef](#)]
35. Zhao, X. Study on the protection path of rural tourism characteristic villages under the background of regional ecological culture. *Fresenius Environ. Bull.* **2021**, *30*, 3070–3076.
36. Casey, A.; Becker, A. Institutional and Conceptual Barriers to Climate Change Adaptation for Coastal Cultural Heritage. *Coast. Manag.* **2019**, *47*, 169–188. [[CrossRef](#)]
37. Page, M.J.; McKenzie, J.E.; Bossuyt, P.M.; Boutron, I.; Hoffmann, T.C.; Mulrow, C.D.; Moher, D. The PRISMA 2020 statement: An updated guideline for reporting systematic reviews. *Syst. Rev.* **2021**, *10*, 89. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
38. Álvarez-García, J.; Maldonado-Erazo, C.P.; del Río-Rama, M.C.; Castellano-Álvarez, F.J. Cultural Heritage and Tourism Basis for Regional Development: Mapping of Scientific Coverage. *Sustainability* **2019**, *11*, 6034. [[CrossRef](#)]
39. del Río-Rama, M.C.; Maldonado-Erazo, C.P.; Álvarez-García, J. Cultural and Natural Resources in Tourism Island: Bibliometric Mapping. *Sustainability* **2020**, *12*, 724. [[CrossRef](#)]
40. Pimenta, C.A.M.; Ribeiro, J.C.; Remoaldo, P.C. The relationship between creative tourism and local development: A bibliometric approach for the period 2009–2019. *Tour. Manag. Stud.* **2021**, *17*, 5–18. [[CrossRef](#)]
41. Herrera-Franco, G.; Montalván-Burbano, N.; Carrión-Mero, P.; Apolo-Masache, B.; Jaya-Montalvo, M. Research trends in geotourism: A bibliometric analysis using the scopus database. *Geosciences* **2020**, *10*, 379. [[CrossRef](#)]

42. Herrera-Franco, G.; Montalván-Burbano, N.; Carrión-Mero, P.; Jaya-Montalvo, M.; Gurumendi-Noriega, M. Worldwide research on geoparks through bibliometric analysis. *Sustainability* **2021**, *13*, 1175. [[CrossRef](#)]
43. Zeng, L.; Li, R.Y.M.; Nuttpong, J.; Sun, J.; Mao, Y. Economic development and mountain tourism research from 2010 to 2020: Bibliometric analysis and science mapping approach. *Sustainability* **2022**, *14*, 562. [[CrossRef](#)]
44. Huang, Y.-J.; Cheng, S.; Yang, F.-Q.; Chen, C. Analysis and Visualization of Research on Resilient Cities and Communities Based on VOSviewer. *Int. J. Environ. Res. Public Health* **2022**, *19*, 7068. [[CrossRef](#)]
45. Broadus, R.N. Toward a definition of “bibliometrics”. *Scientometrics* **1987**, *12*, 373–379. [[CrossRef](#)]
46. Pellegrini, M.M.; Rialti, R.; Marzi, G.; Caputo, A. Sport entrepreneurship: A synthesis of existing literature and future perspectives. *Int. Entrep. Manag. J.* **2020**, *16*, 795–826. [[CrossRef](#)]
47. Yoopetch, C.; Nimsai, S. Science Mapping the Knowledge Base on Sustainable Tourism Development, 1990–2018. *Sustainability* **2019**, *11*, 3631. [[CrossRef](#)]
48. Durán-Sánchez, A.; Álvarez-García, J.; Del Río-Rama, M.D. Sustainable Water Resources Management: A Bibliometric Overview. *Water* **2018**, *10*, 1191. [[CrossRef](#)]
49. Maldonado-Erazo, C.P.; Álvarez-García, J.; Río-Rama, M.D.; Durán-Sánchez, A. Scientific Mapping on the Impact of Climate Change on Cultural and Natural Heritage: A Systematic Scientometric Analysis. *Land* **2021**, *10*, 76. [[CrossRef](#)]
50. Lin, M.P.; Marine-Roig, E.; Llonch-Molina, N. Gastronomy as a Sign of the Identity and Cultural Heritage of Tourist Destinations: A Bibliometric Analysis 2001–2020. *Sustainability* **2021**, *13*, 12531. [[CrossRef](#)]
51. Zhang, Y.; Xu, J.; Yao, Y.; Yan, Z.; Teng, M.; Wang, P. What Is the Relationship between Natural Protected Areas and Stakeholders? Based on Literature Analysis from 2000–2021. *Forests* **2022**, *13*, 734. [[CrossRef](#)]
52. Booth, A.; Sutton, A.; Papaioannou, D. *Systematic Approaches to a Successful Literature Review*, 1st ed.; SAGE Publications Ltd.: Thousand Oaks, CA, USA, 2016.
53. Zupic, I.; Čater, T. Bibliometric Methods in Management and Organization. *Organ. Res. Methods* **2015**, *18*, 429–472. [[CrossRef](#)]
54. Waltman, L.; van Eck, N.J. A new methodology for constructing a publication-level classification system of science. *J. Am. Soc. Info. Sci. Technol.* **2012**, *63*, 2378–2392. [[CrossRef](#)]
55. Álvarez-García, J.; Maldonado-Erazo, C.P.; del Río-Rama, M.C. Green Consumerism Study of Academic Publications in Scientific Journals indexed in Web of Science and Scopus. In *Green Consumerism Perspectives, Sustainability, and Behavior*, 1st ed.; Apple Academic Press, Inc.: Waretown, NJ, USA, 2018; pp. 41–66.
56. Aria, M.; Cuccurullo, C. Bibliometrix: An R-tool for comprehensive science mapping analysis. *J. Informetr.* **2017**, *11*, 959–975. [[CrossRef](#)]
57. Caputo, A.; Marzi, G.; Pellegrini, M.M.; Rialti, R. Conflict management in family businesses. *Int. J. Confl. Manag.* **2018**, *29*, 519–542. [[CrossRef](#)]
58. Julius, R.; Halim, M.S.A.; Hadi, N.A.; Alias, A.N.; Khalid, M.H.M.; Mahfodz, Z.; Ramli, F.F. Bibliometric Analysis of Research in Mathematics Education Using Scopus Database. *Eurasia J. Math. Sci. Technol. Educ.* **2021**, *17*, em2040. [[CrossRef](#)]
59. Linnenluecke, M.K.; Marrone, M.; Singh, A.K. Conducting systematic literature reviews and bibliometric analyses. *Aust. J. Manag.* **2019**, *45*, 175–194. [[CrossRef](#)]
60. Boers, M. Graphics and statistics for cardiology: Designing effective tables for presentation and publication. *Heart* **2018**, *104*, 192–200. [[CrossRef](#)]
61. Mayo-Wilson, E.; Li, T.; Fusco, N.; Dickersin, K. Practical guidance for using multiple data sources in systematic reviews and meta-analyses (with examples from the MUDS study). *Res. Synth. Methods.* **2018**, *9*, 2–12. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
62. Stovold, E.; Beecher, D.; Foxlee, R.; Noel-Storr, A. Study flow diagrams in Cochrane systematic review updates: An adapted PRISMA flow diagram. *Syst. Rev.* **2014**, *3*, 54–65. [[CrossRef](#)]
63. Meng, L.; Wen, K.-H.; Brewin, R.; Wu, Q. Knowledge Atlas on the Relationship between Urban Street Space and Residents’ Health—A Bibliometric Analysis Based on VOSviewer and CiteSpace. *Sustainability* **2020**, *12*, 2384. [[CrossRef](#)]
64. Miguel, S.; Tannuri de Oliveira, E.F.; Cabrini Grácio, M.C. Scientific Production on Open Access: A Worldwide Bibliometric Analysis in the Academic and Scientific Context. *Publications* **2016**, *4*, 1. [[CrossRef](#)]
65. van Eck, N.J.; Waltman, L. Vosviewer: A Computer Program for Bibliometric Mapping. In *ERIM Report Series Reference*; No. ERS-2009-005-LIS; Akadémiai Kiadó: Budapest, Hungary, 2009.
66. van Eck, N.J.; Waltman, L. Software survey: VOSviewer, a computer program for bibliometric mapping. *Scientometrics* **2010**, *84*, 523–538. [[CrossRef](#)]
67. van Eck, N.J.; Waltman, L.; Dekker, R.; van den Berg, J. A comparison of two techniques for bibliometric mapping: Multidimensional scaling and VOS. *J. Am. Soc. Infor. Sci. Technol.* **2010**, *61*, 2405–2416. [[CrossRef](#)]
68. Bearman, T.; Kunberger, W. *A Study of Coverage Overlap among Fourteen Major Science and Technology Abstracting and Indexing Services*; National Federation of Abstracting and Indexing Services: Chicago, IL, USA, 1977.
69. Gluck, M. A review of journal coverage overlap with an extension to the definition of overlap. *J. Am. Soc. Infor. Sci.* **1990**, *41*, 43–60. [[CrossRef](#)]
70. Costas, R.; Moreno, L.; Bordons, M. Solapamiento y singularidad de MEDLINE, WoS e IME para el análisis de la actividad científica de una región en Ciencias de la Salud. *Rev. Española De Doc. Científica* **2008**, *31*, 327–343.
71. Pulgarín, A.; Escalona, M. Medidas del solapamiento en tres bases de datos con información sobre ingeniería. *An. De Doc.* **2008**, *10*, 335–344.

72. Durieux, V.; Gevenois, P.A. Bibliometric Indicators: Quality Measurements of Scientific Publication. *Radiology* **2010**, *255*, 342–351. [[CrossRef](#)]
73. Hubert, J.J. General bibliometric models. *Libr. Trends* **1981**, *30*, 65–81.
74. García-Villar, C.; García-Santos, J.M. Bibliometric indicators to evaluate scientific activity. *Radiology* **2021**, *63*, 228–235. [[CrossRef](#)]
75. Hall, C.M. Publish and perish? Bibliometric analysis, journal ranking and the assessment of research quality in tourism. *Tour. Manag.* **2011**, *32*, 16–27. [[CrossRef](#)]
76. Benckendorff, P.; Zehrer, A. A network analysis of tourism research. *Ann. Tour. Res.* **2013**, *43*, 121–149. [[CrossRef](#)]
77. Joshi, M.A. Bibliometric indicators for evaluating the quality of scientific publications. *J. Contemp. Dent. Pract.* **2014**, *15*, 258–262. [[CrossRef](#)]
78. Belter, C.W. Bibliometric indicators: Opportunities and limits. *J. Med. Libr. Assoc. JMLA* **2015**, *103*, 219–221. [[CrossRef](#)]
79. Gómez, C.F.R.C.; Gutiérrez, C.V.R.; Pinzón, C.E.R.C. Indicadores bibliométricos: Origen, aplicación, contradicción y nuevas propuestas. *MedUNAB* **2005**, *8*, 29–36.
80. Merigó, J.M.; Rocafort, A.; Aznar-Alarcón, J.P. Bibliometric overview of business & economics research. *J. Bus. Econ. Manag.* **2016**, *17*, 397–413.
81. Seguí-Amortegui, L.; Clemente-Almendros, J.A.; Medina, R.; Grueso Gala, M. Sustainability and Competitiveness in the Tourism Industry and Tourist Destinations: A Bibliometric Study. *Sustainability* **2019**, *11*, 6351. [[CrossRef](#)]
82. Boyack, K.W.; Klavans, R. Co-citation analysis, bibliographic coupling, and direct citation: Which citation approach represents the research front most accurately? *J. Am. Soc. Info. Sci.* **2010**, *61*, 2389–2404. [[CrossRef](#)]
83. Chen, X.; Chen, J.; Wu, D.; Xie, Y.; Li, J. Mapping the Research Trends by Co-word Analysis Based on Keywords from Funded Project. *Procedia Comput. Sci.* **2016**, *91*, 547–555. [[CrossRef](#)]
84. Yang, Y.; Wu, M.; Cui, L. Integration of three visualization methods based on co-word analysis. *Scientometrics* **2012**, *90*, 659–673. [[CrossRef](#)]
85. Price, D.J. The exponential curve of science. *Discovery* **1956**, *17*, 240–243.
86. Mormont, M. Espace rural et domination: Le tourisme dans les ardennes belges. *Sociol. Rural.* **1980**, *20*, 272–286. [[CrossRef](#)]
87. Liskiewicz, T.; Liskiewicz, G.; Paczesny, J. Factors affecting the citations of papers in tribology journals. *Scientometrics* **2021**, *126*, 3321–3336. [[CrossRef](#)]
88. Onodera, N.; Yoshikane, F. Factors affecting citation rates of research articles. *J. Assoc. Info. Sci. Technol.* **2015**, *66*, 739–764. [[CrossRef](#)]
89. Weale, A.R.; Bailey, M.; Lear, P.A. The level of non-citation of articles within a journal as a measure of quality: A comparison to the impact factor. *BMC Med. Res. Methodol.* **2004**, *4*, 14. [[CrossRef](#)]
90. Russo, A.P. The «vicious circle» of tourism development in heritage cities. *Annals Tour. Res.* **2002**, *29*, 165–182. [[CrossRef](#)]
91. Saxena, G.; Clark, G.; Oliver, T.; Ilbery, B. Conceptualizing Integrated Rural Tourism. *Tour. Geogr.* **2007**, *9*, 347–370. [[CrossRef](#)]
92. Macbeth, J.; Carson, D.; Northcote, J. Social Capital, Tourism and Regional Development: SPCC as a Basis for Innovation and Sustainability. *Curr. Issues Tour.* **2004**, *7*, 502–522. [[CrossRef](#)]
93. Oreja Rodríguez, J.R.; Parra-López, E.; Yanes-Estévez, V. The sustainability of island destinations: Tourism area life cycle and teleological perspectives. The case of Tenerife. *Tour. Manag.* **2008**, *29*, 53–65. [[CrossRef](#)]
94. Gobster, P.H. Visions of nature: Conflict and compatibility in urban park restoration. *Landsc. Urban Plan.* **2001**, *56*, 35–51. [[CrossRef](#)]
95. King, D.A.; Stewart, W.P. Ecotourism and commodification: Protecting people and places. *Biodivers. Conserv.* **1996**, *5*, 293–305. [[CrossRef](#)]
96. Crane, D. Social structure in a group of scientists: A test of the «invisible college» hypothesis. In *Social Networks*; Leinhardt, S., Ed.; Academic Press: London, UK, 1977; pp. 161–178.
97. Berelson, B. *Content Analysis in Communication Researches*; Free Press: London, UK, 1952.

Article

Community-Based Tourism in Ecuador: Community Ventures of the Provincial and Cantonal Networks

Claudia Patricia Maldonado-Erazo ¹, María de la Cruz del Río-Rama ^{2,*},
Patricio Noboa-Viñan ¹ and José Álvarez-García ³

¹ Facultad de Recursos Naturales, Escuela de Ecoturismo de la Superior Politécnica de Chimborazo–ESPOCH, Riobamba 060155, Ecuador; claudia.maldonado@esPOCH.edu.ec (C.P.M.-E.); gnoboa@esPOCH.edu.ec (P.N.-V.)

² Business Management and Marketing Department, Faculty of Business Sciences and Tourism, University of Vigo, 32004 Ourense, Spain

³ Financial Economy and Accounting Department, Faculty of Business, Finance and Tourism, University of Extremadura, 10071 Cáceres, Spain; pepealvarez@unex.es

* Correspondence: delrio@uvigo.es; Tel.: +34-988368727

Received: 14 June 2020; Accepted: 31 July 2020; Published: 3 August 2020



Abstract: The aim of this work is to identify community the initiatives anchored to community-based tourism (CBT) in Ecuador with the aim of providing an overview of the current reality of community tourism in the country, in addition to publicizing the product lines under development within community initiatives. The methodology used is a descriptive analysis based on the review of secondary sources, which reflect the reality of the different tourism initiatives related to the Plurinational Federation of Community Tourism of Ecuador (FEPTCE) at the level of continental Ecuador. FEPTCE groups indigenous, Afro–Ecuadorian, Montubian and mestizo communities, who depend on their territory and have identified tourism as a mechanism to continue living with dignity within these territories, due to the option of economic diversification that is generated. Within the communities that belong to the FEPTCE, living with dignity implies achieving a good quality of life, which is not based on satisfying a series of basic needs, but implies going further, achieving the idea of “Good Living”, that is to say, reaching an appreciation of well-being, based on the conception of the full set of what culture is, in order to generate comprehensive sustainability of its spaces. Among the main results, the distribution and coverage that the FEPTCE has within continental Ecuador regarding community tourism is shown and analyzed. As a formal network of community-based tourism, it is made up of five networks at the regional level and nine at the provincial or cantonal level, which are analyzed in this study. The consolidation of the initiatives launched has been difficult with only 83 of the initial 121 being active and only 18 registered as community tourist centers. This case study shows that in Ecuador the network approach as the first step in the development of the CBT worked. Therefore, the development of the CBT must be approached from a network approach in which indigenous peoples (indigenous, mestizo, Afro-descendant, etc.) participate, administrations, the private sector, civil society, NGOs and tourist destinations, to which they must to join academic institutions by contributing solid data obtained through research that helps tourism development.

Keywords: community tourism; communities; cultures; community tourism of Ecuador (FEPTCE); Ecuador

1. Introduction

Community-based tourism (CBT) is currently being developed in different parts of the world (Asia, Africa and Latin America) as an alternative to traditional tourism [1] and as a tool for the sustainable development of underdeveloped destinations [2]. This type of tourism according to Chernela [3]

provides an important source of economic resources to local communities, allowing them to improve their quality of life, minimize the impacts on environmental and cultural resources and protect their values and forms of knowledge and obtaining by the visitor of a quality experience. CBT is protected and empowered by different international organizations such as World Wide Fund for Nature and World Tourism Organization [4,5] and following this same line the World Tourism Organization [6] proposes several objectives to be achieved with community tourism: the socioeconomic development of the local community, the conservation of natural and cultural resources and the quality perceived by the tourist demand [7] (p. 277).

The World Wide Fund for Nature defines CBT as that type of tourism “where the local community has substantial control over—and involvement in—its development and management, and a greater proportion of the benefits remain within the community. WWF accepted that the concept of community depends on local “social and institutional structures” and accepted that it must also embrace individual initiatives within the community” [4] (p.2). Therefore, community tourism is a model of tourism characterized by the fact that rural communities (indigenous or mestizo) are responsible for at least part of its control and also receive part of its economic benefits [8]. community-based tourism is presented as a cultural meeting space, which allows for consensual participation, both of visitors and community members. It is also presented as an opportunity to boost the economy by expanding income generation options through the use of natural and cultural resources in the area [9] and as an alternative to traditional and mass tourism.

Community tourism is closely linked to sustainable development; economic sustainability that improves the sociocultural well-being of target communities and ecological or environmental communities by protecting the natural and built environment [10–12]. The World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED) defined sustainable development as development that “meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs” [13] (p. 43). Therefore, community tourism refers to a form of tourism that seeks to satisfy the current needs of tourists, to the tourism industry and to local communities, without compromising the ability to meet the needs of future generations.

For the development of the CBT there are several studies that suggest that the development of tourism needs a network approach, by allowing destinations to be able to function in a changing and complex world [14,15]. The network is defined by Hall [16] (p. 179) as “an arrangement of inter-organization cooperation and collaboration”. In the literature on the subject, several positive values are attributed to tourist networks; “it allows to organize and integrate tourism destinations, cause benefits for participating tourism firms, enhance destination performance and quality and stimulate the provision of wholesome and memorable experiences for tourists” [17] (p. 98). Therefore, the network approach to the development of the CBT allows to create, develop and promote this kind of tourism and, at the same time, it serves to structure the relationship between the local community and the visitors. In this sense, decision-making and the development of CBT “requires of the participation of multiple stakeholders at all levels of planning and policy formulation, bringing together governments, NGOs, residents, industry and professionals in a partnership that determines the amount and type of tourism that a community wants.” [18] (p. 1275).

The scientific literature on community tourism is developed based on communities located on different continents, such as Asia [19,20], Oceania [21], Africa [22–24] and Latin America, investigations were carried out in Brazil [25], Mexico [26], Peru [27]. In the specific case of Ecuador, experiences in community tourism were mainly investigated from a qualitative perspective [28–32]. An interesting bibliometric review on the subject can be seen in Álvarez-García et al. [33]. There is no doubt that research is very scarce and necessary and it is this fact that drives this research; it is necessary to understand and realize how the community subject plans, organizes and controls CBT, based on the criteria that emerge from the culture itself and ways of viewing life, to achieve improved community living conditions under the pretext of doing tourism [34]. The objective of this investigation is to carry

out a detailed study of the ventures identified within continental Ecuador of the communities affiliated to the Plurinational Federation of Community Tourism of Ecuador (FEPTCE).

First, a brief introduction that leads in which the objective of the investigation is exposed and in the second section is collected a review of the literature in which the context of the CBT is exposed; definition, relationship with sustainability and governance through the network. In the third section, the bases of the study are established based on the vision of the FEPTCE and all the active ventures associated with the provincial and cantonal networks of the FEPTCE are detailed. To conclude, Section 4 details the main conclusions of the research.

2. Literature Review

2.1. Community-Based Tourism

The development of alternatives to traditional tourism led to the use of different elements, including culture and nature; from which different forms of tourism such as community tourism or community-based tourism (CBT) are created, today both concepts are used interchangeably. In this sense, there are several researchers who propose CBT as a development model that allows maximizing the socioeconomic benefits of tourism and minimizing negative environmental impacts [35,36]. In the specific case of Andean Latin America, taking advantage of current social dynamics in communities increases this form of tourism.

To understand the concept, it is necessary to carry out a literature review. For Rocharungsat [37] (p. 62) “the CBT is not a construct created from classrooms or academic circles, but a concept that has been forged from certain realities, tourism practices and programs of global reach”. Thus, this construct according to Hiwasaki [7] arises in a double world context: “(1) Through actions that promote forms of responsible and sustainable tourism; and (2) for the conservation and management efforts of protected natural areas, which link biodiversity conservation and local community development” [7] (p. 677).

The first time that the term community tourism is mentioned in writing is in the book *Tourism: a community approach* by Murphy [10], where the term is related to tourism that takes place within disadvantaged rural areas. Later, Brohman [38] (p. 60) provides one of the most comprehensive definitions of CBT:

“Community-based tourism development would seek to strengthen institutions designed to enhance local participation and promote the economic, social and cultural well-being of the popular majority. It would also seek to strike a balanced and harmonious approach to development that would stress considerations such as the compatibility of various forms of development with other components of the local economy; the quality of development, both culturally and environmentally; and the divergent needs, interests and potentials of the community and its inhabitants.”

Goodwin and Santilli [39] defined CBT “as tourism owned and/or managed by communities and intended to deliver wider community benefit” and in the specific case of Ecuador, FEPTCE defines it as: the relationship of the community with visitors from an intercultural perspective in the development of organized trips with the consensual participation of its members, guaranteeing the adequate management of natural resources, the valuation of their heritage, the cultural and territorial rights of nationalities and towns for the equitable distribution of the benefits generated [40]. The most widely accepted definitions establish that a high degree of control and a significant proportion of the benefits should be in the hands of members of local communities [41–44].

Years later and based on numerous studies, a relationship was generated between CBT and tourism against poverty or also known as pro-poor tourism (PPT), whose approach was to analyze the influence that tourism has on the community in order to fight against the poverty of spaces [45]; community benefit tourism [46] or community tourism with donor assistance [47]. Following this line, Cabanilla [48] performs a bibliographic review of the concept and identifies other typologies that

range from the identification of indigenous or ethnic tourism in 1989, to aboriginal tourism in 1993, to go on to link this with ecotourism in the 2000s. All of these are classified as partial approaches because they only study the economic or social aspect and not all the approaches from which CBT can be addressed [37].

To understand CBT, it is necessary to specify that the community is intertwined with tourism, from which two perceptions emerge. On one hand, tourism as an alternative which can generate an economic boost [49], that contributes to increasing income by using the resources available in spaces. Moreover, on the other hand, the community is considered an *ethos* that arises from the interaction of space, time, social (understanding of family members and relationships), economic (reciprocity models) and political (designation of authorities, decision-making, governance structures) functionality [29,50–52]. This consolidates the community's operating structure, which is why not every human group can be considered a community [53], because the community develops a systemic construction that allows it to have a particular way of life (social relationship levels, capacity for self-organization and collective action), but with a shared understanding [54], which is a feature that is established as the “epistemological foundation of the community experience” [50] (p. 401).

Thus, currently CBT is based on what was mentioned by Fernández [53], who makes it clear that this form of tourism is “the community in tourism and not so much, tourism in the community” (p. 400); that is, it is a form of tourism that allows for the conservation of natural heritage and revitalization of culture, at the same time as achieving the integration and participation of the local community in the tourist management of the territory [55].

There are many benefits, including the economic benefits, already mentioned above, of community tourism, but it is also worth mentioning the damages that can be attributed to tourism, caused in many cases by unplanned growth in tourism, such as environmental degradation, negative cultural and social impacts and habitat fragmentation [11,56,57]. These adverse effects lead to a growing concern for the conservation and preservation of natural resources, human well-being and the long-term economic viability of communities [57–60].

In this context, it is inevitable to highlight the close relationship between CBT and sustainable tourism, emerging as a new approach sustainable community tourism (SCT,) alternative to the traditional neoclassical model of economic development [18] (p. 1274). The CBT model comprises social, environmental and economic axes [57], by encouraging the participation of local residents in the operation and management of tourism projects. Projects where host communities become the main actors by exchanging their ways of life, in which the natural and cultural heritage are valued and protected, while at the same time promoting respect for these resources, becoming a means to improve quality of life, in addition to providing an alternative source of income for community members.

CBT has become a bottom-up strategy for sustainable local development [61], characterized by a series of radical changes that begin when communities are considered objects of attraction and not active subjects of their development [32], to then move on to what was proposed by Pretty [62], who establishes it as “an inverted pyramid mode” (p. 42). In other words, over time, “interactive participation” has been achieved with a high degree of empowerment, based on the active participation of the population and the generation of a systemic community learning process, which allows for well-supported decision-making.

As already mentioned above, to implement this type of tourism, association agreements are required that are formalized through the concept of “network” [63–65], collected in various definitions of the concept [41,42,44,66]. The implementation and management of sustainable tourism and especially CBT requires the participation of many stakeholders, both from the public and private sectors (tourism and hospitality companies). As a tool to achieve this objective, the approach of adapting the network perspective to tourism emerges as a new governance structure [67,68] to which many benefits are associated with build profitable tourist destinations; learning and exchange; business activity; and community [69]. In Johns et al. [70] the benefits of governance through networks, as well as the key factors for their success, can be seen in detail: structure and leadership; an established trust culture;

resourcing; member engagement; inter-organizational learning; underlying objectives; sustainable nature and lifecycle [71–73].

Regarding research related to community-based tourism, this is carried out by numerous researchers in Communities located on different continents and countries. These studies have been identified by Casas Jurado et al. [74] and Dodds et al. [75]. Among others we mention: Costa Rica [76], Peru [27], Kenya Nomadas. [23,77], Japan [7,78], Australia [21], Belize [79], Botswana [80], Hawaii [81], China [82], Italy [83], Turkey [84], Thailand [85], Romania [86], Uganda [22], Namibia [87], Dominica [88], Tanzania [89], Canada [90], Cape Verde [91], Cambodia [92], India [93], South Africa [94], Fiji [95], Madagascar [96], Taiwan [97], Canada [98].

2.2. Community Tourism in Ecuador

It begins in the 80 s, as an activity embedded in ecotourism [32] and parallel to the development of traditional tourism. The integration of the tourism activity into communities derives from the search for other mechanisms for the subsistence and preservation of the territories that were being devastated by extractive activities [61,99]. In its beginnings, the activity faces great challenges such as the stereotyping of the worldview and sacred customs of the peoples, as well as cataloguing the communities as cheap labor by national and international private tourism companies. These companies were not interested in bringing benefits to these communities [32], but instead in continuous exploitation of spaces for private benefit.

In rejection of this situation, fights for the vindication of the rights begin. First, CBT is formalized for the first time when it was included in 2001 in the ecotourism and Sustainability Regulations [8]. One year later, communities were integrated as tourism service providers within the tourism law [100], a condition that was prohibited until then. During that same year, through Ministerial Agreement No. 20,020,059 of 11 September 2002, the Plurinational Federation of Community Tourism of Ecuador (FEPTCE) was born, which currently groups various community tourism initiatives of different peoples and nationalities settled in the four natural regions of Ecuador. The general purpose of this organization is to promote and strengthen CBT initiatives to improve the quality of life of communities, from a comprehensive perspective that is viable and sustainable as identity, representing them at national and international levels [40].

In the following years and with some inconveniences involved, the Regulation for the Community Tourist Centers is issued through Agreement No. 2006–0014 of the Ministry of Tourism of Ecuador (MINTUR), which develops a response different from the one expected, that is, it produces a Declaration of Civil Disobedience by the FEPTCE, because it “neither responds to the social reality nor to the legal reality of Ecuadorian community tourism” [101].

This voice of protest allows for the integration of the FEPTCE as a strategic actor in the tourism law and the sustainable tourism development plan of Ecuador (PLANDETUR) 2020, allowing it to lead most of the actions related to CBT. At the same time, it manages to establish that CBT be understood as “the relationship between the community and its visitors from an intercultural perspective, in the context of package tours, with the consensual participation of its members, guaranteeing an adequate management of natural resources, the valuation of their assets, the cultural and territorial rights of nationalities and peoples, for the equitable distribution of the benefits generated” [40]. In other words, it is an alternative that fights traditional mass tourism, presenting the population as “subjects” and not “objects” of their development [99].

2.3. Plurinational Federation of Community Tourism of Ecuador (FEPTCE)

This organization is established as the first formal community tourism network on the continent [102], which, in order to achieve the definition indicated above, sets out five pillars for understanding the term COMMUNITY as shown in Figure 1.



Figure 1. Pillars for understanding the community by the Plurinational Federation of Community Tourism of Ecuador (FEPTCE). Source: FEPTCE [40].

The coordination of these pillars, in turn, will translate into four axes of the CBT work (Figure 2), that seek to: (1) manage and defend the territories inhabited by the peoples and nationalities of Ecuador; (2) generate benefits through CBT by preserving and protecting the natural and cultural heritage, inherited by the community; (3) value the culture, based on the understanding of the reality of the community in synchronous and asynchronous dimensions and how these can be shared, learned and bequeathed to the members; and (4) strengthen the organization to continue claiming its rights.

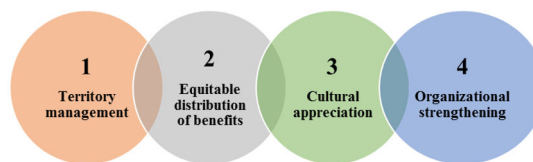


Figure 2. Axes of work of the community-based tourism (CBT) by the FEPTCE. Source: Plurinational Federation of Community Tourism of Ecuador [103].

Another relevant element that supports the work carried out on CBT of Ecuador is the socio-organizational structure of four-level concentric circles, which supports the development of CBT initiatives associated with it (Figure 3).

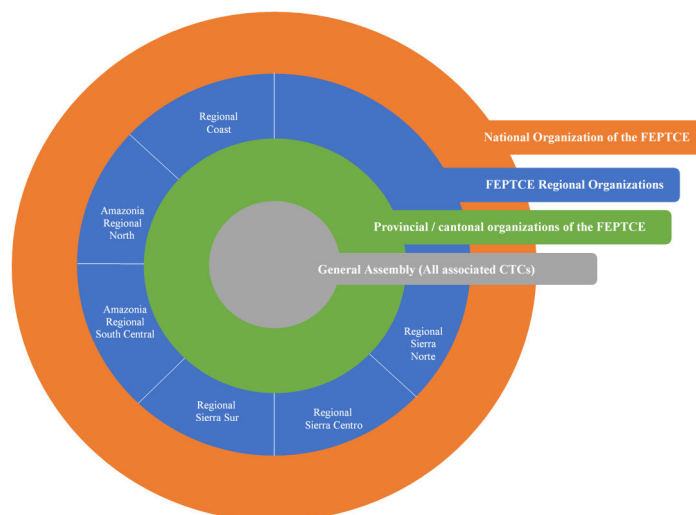


Figure 3. FEPTCE organizational structure. Source: FEPTCE [40].

The structure starts from a central nucleus that is based on a national assembly in which all the community ventures or community tourism centers (CTC) are located, leaving the highest levels of

organization to the extremes, determining that decisions are made starting from the nucleus or base, which is considered a technical support council.

2.3.1. Community Ventures That Make up the National Assembly of the FEPTCE

The FEPTCE emerged from the postulates proposed in the event “Sustainable and Competitive Tourism Management: Alliances between the State” held in the city of Otavalo, Ecuador, from 12th to 14th September 2001 [104]. The proposals to “promote in each of the countries and at regional level the institutionalization of a “community tourism network” that promotes community tourist destinations, ensuring their authenticity and sustainability” stand out; in addition to “institutionalizing and supporting the execution of community tourism within the framework of the collective rights of indigenous peoples” [105] (p. 71).

As of this, in 2002, the Manduriacos Community Ecotourism Committee, the Runa Tupari Cía, Ltd. Operating Agency, The Ingapirca Institute of the Cañari People (IIPC), the Indigenous Network of Communities of the Alto Napo for Intercultural Coexistence and Ecotourism (RICANCIE) and the Organization of the Indigenous Peoples of Pastaza (OPIP) organize themselves for the founding process of the FEPTCE, which at that time are developing tourist activities registered by MINTUR, but not under a community tourism name [102]. Thus, the FEPTCE begins with five participating initiatives.

In the following years, a participatory process is proposed within Ecuador, which the FEPTCE was part of, with the purpose of building PLANDETUR for the year 2020, in which it is maintained that the actors directly involved with tourism are private, community and public sectors [106], registering a total of 30 initiatives under the CTC form [106,107].

Community tourism continues its positioning at country level and for 2010, Yuctor [108] presents an analysis of the FEPTCE’s community tourism offer of the five regional organizations, detailing a total of 117 initiatives, without specifying those that are recognized as CTC.

Finally, in an analysis of both physical and digital secondary sources, a refined list is obtained for 2020 of 121 community tourism initiatives (Table 1), of which only 83 are active, which were contrasted with official data of CTC of MINTUR [109]. Figure 4 shows the distribution of the initiatives within the continental territory.

Of the 83 initiatives identified as active, only 22% (18) are categorized as consolidated initiatives, as they are legally constituted and have all the corresponding requirements and permits to be registered CTC (Table 1); the rest of the initiatives are established in the consolidation process or as new initiatives according to the types of tourism ventures created by Ochoa [110].

At this point, it is necessary to clarify that according to figures of the National Tourist Cadastre of Establishment of MINTUR [109], at country level, there are a total of 39 CTC, distributed in 14 of the 23 provinces of the continental territory, of which 28% are linked to the FEPTCE.

2.3.2. Community Ventures That Make up the National Assembly of the FEPTCE

According to Cabanilla & Garrido [102], there are 16 community tourism networks and operators in the country, of which nine (56.25%) are part of the FEPTCE, while seven (43.75%) are established as independent (Figure 4).

Table 1. Community enterprises recognized by the FEPTCE in the Year 2020.

Regional Network	Provincial or Cantonal Network	Province	Name Entrepreneurship	Touristic Offer	Status	CTC Registration
Coastal Community Tourism Network "Spondylus"/Red de Turismo Comunitario del Litoral "Spondylus"	SA	Esmeraldas	San Miguel	FAG	Active	Yes
			Asociación de Turismo Bellavista	FAG	Active	
			Asociación de Mujeres Usuaris del Manglar "La Florida"	FAG	Active	
	Muisne Community Tourism/Turismo Comunitario Muisne	Esmeraldas	Guerreras de Galera	FAG	Active	
			Asociación Caimito Sustentable	FAG	Active	
			Asociación de Mujeres "Estero de Plátano"	FAG	Active	
			Asociación de Mujeres del Recinto Bunche	N/A	Inactive	
			Grupo Comunitario Mompiche	N/A	Inactive	
			Organización Las Manchas	N/A	Inactive	
	SA	Manabi	Organización Bilsa el Uñate	N/A	Inactive	
			Centro Martín Pescador	F	Active	
			Agua Blanca	FAG	Active	
			El sombrero	N/A	Inactive	
			Las Tunas	N/A	Inactive	
			Salango	FAGT	Active	
	SA	Santa Elena	Isla Corazón	FG	Active	
			Comuna San Pedro	F	Active	
			Valdivia	F	Active	
Dos Mangas			FG	Active		
Sacachun			F	Active		
Manglar Alto			N/A	Inactive		
Sierra Norte Community Tourism Network "Wiñay Pacha"/Red de Turismo Comunitario Sierra Norte "Wiñay Pacha"	SA	Imbabura	San Clemente	FAG	Active	
			Manduriacos	FAG	Active	
			Junín	N/A	Inactive	
	Runa Tupari	Imbabura	Comunidad Morochos	A	Active	
			Comunidad Chilcapamba	A	Active	
			Comunidad La Calera	A	Active	
			Comunidad Tunibamba	A	Active	
			Comunidad Santa Barbara	A	Active	
			Comunidad Nangulvi	TA	Active	
			Comunidad Carabuela	TA	Active	
			Comunidad El Rosal	TA	Active	
			Comunidad Sacha pamba	TA	Active	
			Comunidad Cuellaje	TA	Active	
			Comunidad Magdalena Alto	TA	Active	
			Comunidad Turuco	TA	Active	
	comunidad Urcusiqui	TA	Active			
	Comunidad La Victoria	TA	Active			
	Comunidad Chontal	TA	Active			
Comunidad Mascarilla	TA	Active				
Yunguilla	FAG	Active	Yes			
Sierra Centro "Kawsaymanta" Community Tourism Network/Red de Turismo Comunitario Sierra Centro "Kawsaymanta"	SA	Pichincha	Pastocalle	N/A	Inactive	
	SA	Cotopaxi	Org. Comunitaria de Desarrollo Turístico Lago Verde Quilotoa	FAG	Active	
	SA	Bolívar	Ponchoa	FA	Active	
	SA		Tungurahua	Salinas	FAG	
	CORDTUCH	Chimborazo	Ponchoa	FAG	Active	
			Casa Cóndor	FAG	Active	
			Razu Ñan	FAG	Active	
			Calshi	FAG	Active	
			Chuquipogio	FAG	Active	
			Centro de Desarrollo Indígena (CEDEIN)	FG	Active	
			Centro de Desarrollo Integral de Balda	FG	Active	
			Lupaxi (CEDIBAL)	FG	Active	
			Quilla Pacari	FAG	Active	
			Centro agroartesanal Nizag	FG	Active	
	Unión de campesinos indígenas San Juan (UCASAJ)	FAG	Active			
	Sangay Lodge—Guarguallá	FAG	Active			
	Sumak Kawsay—Palacio Real	FAG	Active	Yes		
	Sierra Sur "Pakariñan" Community Tourism Network/Red de Turismo Comunitario Sierra Sur "Pakariñan"	Pakariñan	Cañar	Sisid e Ingapirca	FAG	
Kullayacta				FAG	Active	
Ventura				FA	Active	
Sumak Pacha		Cañar	Charón Ventanas	FA	Active	
			Shayacrumi/La Carbonería	FA	Active	
			Chuchucán	FAG	Active	
Pakariñan SA		Azuay	Zhuya	FG	Active	
			Kushiwaira	FAG	Active	
			Principal	N/A	Inactive	
Saraguro Rikuy		Loja	Ilincho—Inty Wasi	FA	Active	
			Namarin	FA	Active	
			Gera—Taski Wasi	F	Active	
			Las Lagunas—Inka Wasi	FA	Active	
			Oñakapak—Virgen de Agua Santa	F	Active	
			Sabadel	N/A	Inactive	
Chamical—La papaya		N/A	Inactive			

Table 1. Cont.

Regional Network	Provincial or Cantonal Network	Province	Name Entrepreneurship	Touristic Offer	Status	CTC Registration	
Community Tourism Network Amazon/Red de Turismo Comunitario Amazonia	SA	Napo	Oyacachi	FAG	Active	Yes	
	SA		Pacto Sumaco	FAG	Active	Yes	
	RICANCIE		Salazar Aitaka	N/A	Inactive		
			Capirona	N/A	Inactive		
			Waysa Yaku de Alukus	FAG	Active		
			Takik Sacha	N/A	Inactive		
			Chuva Urku	N/A	Inactive		
			Limoncocha	FA	Active		
			Machakuyaku	FAG	Active		
			Galeras	N/A	Inactive		
	Runa Wasi	FAG	Active				
	Río Blanco	FAG	Active				
	Wasila Talag	FAG	Active				
	Sinchipura	FA	Active	Yes			
	SA		Shiripuno	FA	Active	Yes	
	SA		Sinchi warmi	FAG	Active	Yes	
	SA		Valle Hermoso	N/A	Inactive		
	SA		Pavacachi	N/A	Inactive		
	Network of Community Tourist Centers of the Arajuno canton/Red de Centros Turisticos Comunitarios del cantón Arajuno		Pastaza	Akamkaw de San Virgilio	FA	Active	
				Shuar Ikiam	N/A	Inactive	
				Chunda Pakcha	N/A	Inactive	
				Awsak Rumi	N/A	Inactive	
				Ceploa	FA	Active	
				Shiwa Kucha	N/A	Inactive	
				Shikulin	N/A	Inactive	
				San Vicente	N/A	Inactive	
				Elena Andi de Oglan	N/A	Inactive	
				Pituk Yacu	N/A	Inactive	
				Suyu Pakcha	N/A	Inactive	
				Santa Cecilia de Villano	N/A	Inactive	
				Pantiin Shiram	N/A	Inactive	
				Comuna Kichwa Sani Isla	F	Active	
				Ishpingo Pakcha	FAG	Active	
				Sacha Nampi	FAG	Active	Yes
				Tambo Caspi Lodge	FAG	Active	
				Yaku Warmi	N/A	Inactive	
		Tutupali	N/A	Inactive			
		Shaime	N/A	Inactive			
		Comunidad Intercultural San Vicente de Caney	F	Active			
		Aguas negras	N/A	Inactive			
	Atari	N/A	Inactive				
	El Cedro	N/A	Inactive				
	Limoncocha	N/A	Inactive				
	San Pablo de Katetsiyá	N/A	Inactive				
	Siekoya Remolino	FA	Active				
	Shayari	FA	Active	Yes			
	Sacha Warmi	FG	Active				

SA—without provincial or cantonal association; N/A—does not apply; FAGT—food, accommodation, guidance and transportation; FAG—food, accommodation and guidance; FA—food and accommodation; FG—food and guidance; F—food; A—accommodation; TA—tourist activities.

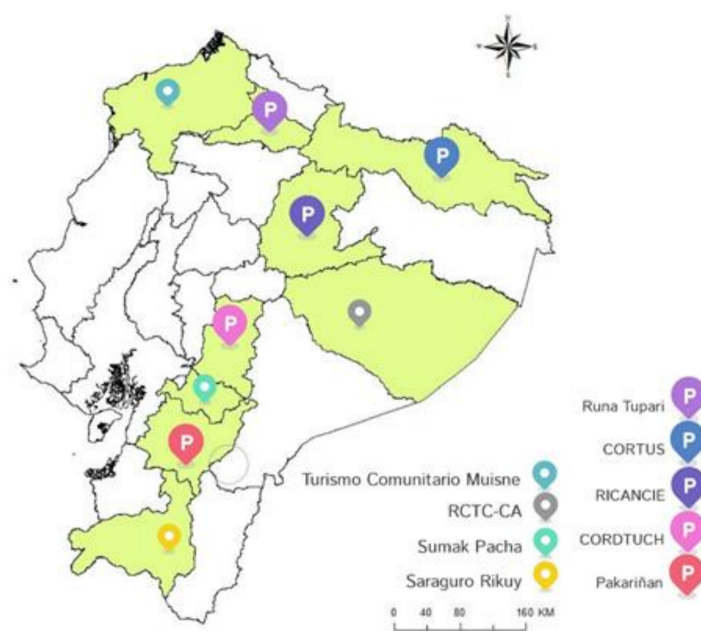


Figure 4. Geographic distribution of the provincial/cantonal networks of the FEPTCE.

3. Provincial/Cantonal Networks of the FEPTCE

3.1. Muisne Community Tourism

The Foundation of Ecological Defense (FUNDECOL) is located in the south of the Esmeraldas province, in the Muisne canton. It begins with the purpose of generating measures for the protection of the province's mangrove forests [111], which present constant threats of indiscriminate deforestation by extractive activities such as the shrimp industry [40], as well as by sun and beach tourism that has gradually modified the coastal profiles to expand the extension of beaches for tourists [112]. These actions threatened the ancestral territories of human groups made up of members of the Chachi, Afro-Ecuadorian and mestizo people [40].

In this way, FUNDECOL together with the action of organizations such as C-CONDEM, FUEMBOTH-M [112] and traditional mangrove users have started with the development of community tourism as an activity capable of contributing to raising awareness of the general population on the defense of mangrove forests [111].

This type of tourism began in 1989 and was settled in 1992 [40], with the participation of families from the towns of Bilsa, Las Manchas, Mompiche, Daule and Bolívar, which are organized in various community initiatives focused on the sustainable use of their territories [112,113]. It should be noted that after a thorough documentation review, it was observed that this network emerged with the name of FUNDECOL and sometime later it was renamed Muisne Community Tourism—FUNDECOL, to currently be known only as Muisne Community Tourism.

The Mache Chindul Ecological Reserve and the Manglares Estuary River Muisne Wildlife Refuge are within the area of influence of the ventures associated with the network, spaces dominated by ecotourism activities. These ventures have received the support of several NGOs at international level since the 1990s, but as Cabanilla [112] indicates, the ventures associated with what was originally FUNDECOL show an absence of adequate basic services, security problems and precarious facilities that prevent the consolidation of this tourist offer, which is why they have not been able to form part of the MINTUR National Tourist Cadastre of Establishment.

Currently, this network launched an organizational strengthening process in order to strengthen the community bases in the area and thereby ensure that the traveler can enjoy a unique experience, which cannot be surpassed by any tour operator [114] (Tables 2 and 3). In 2009, the company Martín Pescador was created in the city of Quito: Product Marketing Center and Revaluation of the Culture of the Mangrove Ecosystem, with the purpose of bringing mangrove products that are extracted with protection and quality measures to other people, whereby it is possible to transmit “the fight for the recovery, conservation and defense of the mangrove ecosystem that is a heritage of all Ecuadorians” [112,115].

Table 2. Community enterprises associated with Community Tourism Muisne/Turismo Comunitario Muisne.

Location	Entrepreneurship	Marketing Approach
Esmeraldas	Asociación de Turismo Bellavista Asociación de Mujeres Usuarias del Manglar “La Florida” Guerreras de Galera Asociación Caimito Sustentable Asociación de Mujeres “Estero de Plátano” Centro Martín Pescador	A different and innovative concept of tourism. Small rural communities share their homes with tourists and allow them to learn about their customs, daily life and ancestral knowledge.

Only active entrepreneurs are described. Source: Tourism Muisne [114]; FEPTCE [40].

Table 3. Product lines and tourist activities for community entrepreneurship associated with Community Tourism Muisne/Turismo Comunitario Muisne.

LP	Activities	Bellavista	La Florida	Galera	Caimito Sustentable	Estero de Plátano	Martín Pescador
EC	Visit to the Mangrove forest	x	x				
	Artisanal canoe ride	x					
	Visit to community beaches	x			x	x	
	Boat tours		x	x			
	Observation of native and endemic bird species		x				
	Observation of native and endemic flora species				x		
	Visit the Faro de Galera			x			
	Enjoy cliffs and seascapes				x	x	
	Humpback Whale Watching			x	x	x	
	Forest walks				x	x	
CCT	Preparation and tasting of traditional foods and drinks	x	x	x	x	x	x
	Collection of shells and other mollusks in the mangrove swamp.		x				
	Artisanal fishing practice		x				
	Octopus catch on rocky beaches					x	

LP—product line; EC—ecotourism; CCT—cultural and creative tourism. Source: Tourism Muisne [114]; FEPTCE [40].

3.2. Runa Tupari

Interaction between communities in the province of Imbabura emerged as a form of vindication of rights and as a response against abuses and overexploitation of the work that the mestizo population carried out on the indigenous population [116]. One of the first actions that marked the change was the constitution of the Union of Peasant and Indigenous Organizations of Cotacachi (UNORCAC) in 1980, a second-degree organization that groups 46 communities and several peasant and indigenous based organizations, on a nonprofit basis [117].

In the following years, UNORCAC worked in different areas for the development of communities, among them the tourist activity, for which a tourism project was formulated that received the technical and financial support of the Dutch NGO Agritierra; in addition to training for and promoting the project by INIAP, CODESARROLLO and the Italian NGO CODEP [118].

Based on this background for 2001, the decision was to create the Runa Tupari Community Tourism Operator, under the alliance of five partners: UNORCAC and four indigenous communities in the Cotacachi canton (Morochos and Chilcapamba, which were the first to participate, followed by Tunibamba and La Calera) [116]; conceived as a limited liability company capable of managing the tourism project that UNORCAC had started, in addition to offering and promoting package tours that include community tourism ventures of local providers [116,117].

The name of this operator translated from Kichwa means “Meeting of indigenous people”, which is constituted as a subsidiary organization of the FEPTCE. The operator bases its business management on community elements, with clear participation rules formulated that minimize risks and contribute to equity in income distribution [116]. It must be pointed out that all the operator’s profits are reinvested in the participating communities through the management of councils or UNORCAC [119]. All this turns the local tourist activity into a much more human action, which reinforces the bidirectional cultural meeting process, a fact that, on one hand, allows guests to live in interculturality, and on the other hand, to learn about other ways of understanding the world [40,119].

The operator has been recognized with several awards, including the Merit Recognition by the Ministry of Tourism of Ecuador (2008) and the PACHAMAMA Quality Seal (2012) [119]. Regarding the range of products, it is wide and varied, allowing tourists to get to know the Imbabura area, as well as connecting it with different areas of the northern highlands, in addition to the other regions of the country.

The offer of the ventures also includes volunteer programs focused on areas of education, conservation, micro-businesses, fair trade, among others (Tables 4 and 5). Two options of stays are offered: long stay (minimum of 15 to 45 days) aimed at small groups or individuals, which are designed according to the professional experience, interest and demand of the organizations that make up the opposing party; or short stays (minimum of two days) for larger groups, which focus on community work together with the entire community, for example, a *minga* or the group's professional capacities are taken advantage of to solve a problem that communities face [119].

Table 4. Community enterprises associated with Runa Tupari.

Location	Entrepreneurship	Marketing Approach	
Imbabura	San Rafael Community	El Rosal Community	Cultural exchange based on the active participation of community members who explain their work, demonstrate their arts and share their culture.
	Chilcapamba Community	Sacha Pamba Community	
	La Calera Community	Cuellaje Community	
	Tunibamba Community	Magdalena Alto Community	
	Santa Barbara Community	Turuco Community	
	Nangulvi Community	Urcusiqui Community	
	Carabuela Community	La Victoria Community	
	Mascarilla Community	Chontal Community	

Source: Runa Tupari [119]; Runa Tupari [120].

The tourist offer of the packages promoted by Runa Tupari is developed by most of the communities through a rotation system for receiving visitors. Depending on the season, it can be offered by any community, since the provision of services focuses on providing an authentic vision of the daily life of indigenous families, to avoid offering a show of staged and stereotyped cultures. Therefore, all the common activities have been associated with the tour operator within Table 5.

3.3. CORDTUCH

With a 13-year history, it began in 1998 under the name of Chimborazo Community Tourism Organization (ORTUCH). In 2012 it changed to Chimborazo Community Development and Tourism Organization, and finally, in 2016 it was consolidated under the name of Corporation for Community Tourism Development of Chimborazo (CORDTUCH). In addition to this, the tour operator Puruha Razurku Cia., Ltd. was created in 2006 [121].

This network stands out for maintaining a range of products linked to the Chimborazo Fauna Production Reserve, which houses the highest snow-capped mountain in Ecuador and the point on the earth closest to the sun. Eleven initiatives from both peasant and indigenous organizations arise from it, distributed in five cantons of the Chimborazo province: Riobamba (4), Guano (3), Colta (2), Guamote (1) and Alausí (1).

Table 5. Product lines and tourist activities by community enterprise associated with Runa Tupari.

LP	Activities	Runa Tupari	Nangulvi	San Rafael	Morochos	Chilcapamba	La Calera	Tuntumbamba	Santa Bárbara	Carabuela	El Rosal	Sachapamba	Cuellaje	Magdalena Alto	Turuco	Urcusiqui	La Victoria	Chontal	Mascarilla
CCT	Visit to the nearby cities (Cotacachi, Otavalo, etc.)	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x									
	Visit to the craft market "Plaza de Ponchos"	x																	
	Visit to ceramic workshops																x		
	Visit of mask workshops																		x
	Participation in gardening work	x		x	x	x	x	x	x										
	Enjoy play with the kids	x		x	x	x	x	x	x										
	Walks or walks around the community	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x							x			
	Soccer practices against adolescents	x		x	x	x	x	x	x										
	Participation in cooking workshops together	x		x	x	x	x	x	x										
	Preparation of family holidays	x		x	x	x	x	x	x										
	Coexistence with host families	x		x	x	x	x	x	x										
	Visit to the musical instruments workshop			x															
	Visit to artisan fabrics workshop										x								
	Visit to the jewelry workshop with natural materials						x												
	Visit to the workshop of crafts made of cattails			x															
	Visit to traditional markets	x																	
	Visit to the production of handicrafts of Cabuya	x																	
	Manufacture of products based on Aloe Vera											x							
	Visit to the Chota Valley	x																	
	Learning of Afro-Ecuadorian culture	x																	
Tour on the Freedom Train	x																		
Visit to the Salt Museum	x																		
HT	Explanation and demonstration of midwives	x																	
	Visit to an indigenous shaman	x																	
	Visit to the Ethnobotanical Garden	x																	
	Explanation about medicinal plants	x																	
	Visit to the Chachimbiro thermal tourist complex	x																	
Visit to the Nangulvi Thermal Resort		x																	
AGT	Visit to the Intag Valley	x																	
	Learning of coffee cultivation in Apuela	x																	
	Visit of the Alpacas trail	x																	
	Alpacas maintenance demonstration	x																	
	Horseback riding in the community						x												
	Visit to the Peguche waterfall	x		x															
	Visit to the Cuicocha Lagoon	x					x												
	Visit to the Mojanda Lagoons	x																	
	Hike with pack mules	x											x						
	Sport fishing	x																	
	Visit to Los Cedros private reserve																		x
	Observation of endemic and native flora and fauna																		x
Visit of the Yahuarcocha lagoon	x																		
Visit to the Cotacachi–Cayapas Reserve	x																	x	
Visit to <i>El Ángel</i> Ecological Reserve	x																		
Visit to <i>El Voladero</i> lagoon	x																		
Sight to microenterprises of crafts, agriculture																		x	
Visit to the Peguche waterfall	x																		
AD	Walks in páramo, high mountains, cloud forest, etc.		x								x			x					
	High mountain camping	x																	
	Ascent to the Casha Pampa summit, Fuya mountain, Yana-urco hill, among others	x																	
	Wild camping												x						
	Visit to the Piñan Lagoon	x																	
	Mountain biking	x																	
	Road bike tours		x													x	x		
Adventure sports (canopy, rafting, canyoning, etc.)	x						x												

LP—product line; CCT—cultural and creative tourism, HT—health tourism, AGT—agroecological tourism; AD—adventure. Source: Runa Tupari [119]; Runa Tupari [120].

The work generated by the organization and community ventures benefits approximately 1700 families, by contributing to the improvement of living conditions; At the same time, it works for claiming the Kichwa as nationality and the Puruhá as peoples, for which they have incorporated strategies for the recovery of elements of the cultural heritage and daily life of the communities [122–124]. The organization groups its tourism products into five lines (Table 6), from which about 22 tourist activities are derived (Table 7).

Table 6. Community enterprises associated with Corporation for Community Tourism Development of Chimborazo (CORDTUCH).

Location	Entrepreneurship	Marketing Approach
Chimborazo	Casa Condor	Nature exploration
	Razu Ñan	
	Sangay Lodge—Guarguallá	
	Chuquipogio	Collective and ancestral knowledge
	CEDEIN	
	UCASAJ	Contact or coexistence with living cultures
	CEDIBAL	
	Quilla Pacari	Visit to sacred places and participation in community practices
Sumak Kausay		
Nizag	Visit to monuments and archaeological remains	

Source: CORDTUCH [121]; FEPTCE [40]; CORDTUCH [123].

Table 7. Product lines and tourist activities for community entrepreneurship associated with CORDTUCH.

LP	Activities	Casa Condor	Razu Ñan	Calshi	Chuquipogio	CEDEIN	CEDIBAL	Quilla Pacari	Sumak Kausay	Nizag	SI—Guarguallá	UCASAJ
AT	Mountain and mountain climbing	x	x									
	Mountain and mountain ascents	x	x		x						x	
	Preparation for mountaineering		x									
	Rock climbing										x	
EC	Walks in the community, forest or mountain	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x
	Bike rides	x										
	Horseback riding									x	x	
	Activities in rivers									x		
	Landscape photography				x							
	Visit of hills, lagoons, <i>Polylepis</i> forest, waterfalls, caves, natural viewpoints, among other spaces.	x						x	x	x	x	x
Observation of native and endemic flora	x											
Observation of native and endemic birds	x											
CT	Visit of monuments and archaeological remains									x		
	Visit to traditional fairs	x					x					
	Visit to ancestral cultural sites	x										
	Visit to local museums								x	x		
	Tasting of local gastronomy								x			
	Visit to the spinning mill								x			
Sale of handicrafts		x	x	x			x	x		x	x	
AGR	Alpaca fiber shearing and treatment activities	x										
	Purchase of local products							x				
	Share the practice of productive agricultural activities						x					x
	Share the practice of productive crafts activities								x			
HT	Use and treatment of medicinal plants					x						
ET	Playful moments of coexistence	x				x				x	x	x
	Participation in traditional festivals		x									
	Community coexistence	x	x	x		x	x		x	x	x	x
VT	Language learning	x							x	x		
	Development of social projects and local production	x							x	x		
	Community tourism strengthening	x							x	x		

LP—product line; AT—adventure tourism, EC—ecotourism, CT—cultural tourism, HT—health tourism, AGR—agrotourism and rural; ET—ethnotourism; VT—volunteer tourism; Source: CORDTUCH [121]; FEPTCE [40]; CORDTUCH [123].

The varied tourist offer of the organization's ventures is marketed through Puruha Razurku Cia., Ltd., through three local package tours (Puruha living, Puruha biking, Puruha trekking) and an inter-provincial one that belongs to the Sierra Centro Tour, which joins the ventures of the Chimborazo provinces with the ventures of Salinas de Guaranda, located in the Bolívar province.

In addition, volunteer activities can be carried out within the Sumak Kawsay, Nizag and Casa Cóndor communities. Dual benefits are achieved within these experiences, on one hand, academic and social benefits from the development of research on cultural and agricultural issues and forestry; on the other hand, economic and labor benefits thanks to obtaining assistance for tourist operations and community microenterprises [124].

3.4. Pakariñan

The Austro Pakariñan Community Tourism Network, which translated from kichwa means Way of Dawn, emerged in September 2005. This network in turn groups two second-degree networks: Community Tourism Network of the Cañari Sumak Pacha people and the Saraguro Ricuy Network, as well as grouping 32 other community organizations and solidarity-based economy ventures related to community tourism activities within the provinces of Cañar, Azuay, Zamora Chinchipe and Loja [125,126]. This network is focused on promoting a responsible and sustainable use of resources, avoiding attempts against the life and balance of the environment [127].

In order to facilitate the exchange process and minimize the presence of intermediaries within the marketing chain of its subsidiary organizations, two marketing companies are created: the experiential tourism operator *Pakariñan Expeditions* and *Maki Fairtrade*. The former commercializes experiences focused on the transmission of the essence of the four groups linked for community tourism, together with a wide range of ancestral knowledge. In the latter, the exchange of products made with different traditional craftsmanship from the intangible and material cultural heritage of various peoples of Ecuador is facilitated (Tables 8 and 9).

Table 8. Community enterprises associated with Pakariñan.

Location	Entrepreneurship	Marketing Approach
Loja	Ñamarin	An ancient people
Azuay	Kushiwaira	Tradition, culture and work
Cañar	Sisid e Ingapirca	The magic of the village Cañari

Source: Pakariñan [127]; Arévalo and Romero [128]; La Revista [129].

Table 9. Product lines and tourist activities for community entrepreneurship associated with Pakariñan.

LP	Activities	Ñamarin	Sidsid e Ingapirca	Kushiwaira
EC	Guided walks	x	x	
	Excursions to the Inca Bath and the Mirador	x		
	Visit to the Podocarpus National Park			
	Observation of shells and petrified snails			
	Observation of native and endemic flora and fauna species	x		
	Hike to the viewpoints Cañaribamba and Ingañán			x
	Visit to the Achapana Urcu natural viewpoint			x
ET	Visit to the Culebrillas Lagoon		x	
	Forest walks			x
	Manufacture of traditional food and drinks			x
	Sheep wool spinning practice		x	x
AT	Native music and dance	x	x	
	Traditional food, such as Pinzhi, tortillas with colada	x		
	Craft workshops: in mullo, sheep wool and carpentry	x		
	Expedition down the Nangaritza River			
AG	Visit of the Miazi Canyons			
	Visit to the Labyrinth of a Thousand Illusions			
ET	Visit to family gardens and livestock areas	x		x
	Participation in the Pampas		x	x
	Walk through the Jambinán			x
	Ritual of energizing			x
	Visit to the ethnographic museum		x	
	Use and treatment of medicinal plants			x
	Practice of rites dedicated to the gods of the Cañari people			x
	We will observe historical sites			x
	Craft sales	x	x	x
	Flowering ceremonies and rituals	x		
	Kichwa teaching		x	
	Visit to the Ingapirca Archaeological Complex.		x	
	Visit of the Inca Trail		x	x
	Visit to Labrsacarumi		x	
	Visit to the second oldest church in Ecuador		x	
Practice of ancestral traditions and customs	x	x	x	

LP—product line; EC—ecotourism; ET—experiential tourism; AG—agrotourism; AT—adventure tourism; ET—ethnotourism. Source: Arévalo and Romero [128]; Diario La Nación [125]; Pakariñan [127]; Encalada [130]; TourCert [131]; Kushi Waira Cultural Center [132].

3.5. Sumak Pacha

The Community Tourism Network of the Cañari Sumak Pacha people, located in the Cañar canton, was constituted in 2011 with six communities of the Cañari people [128,133,134] (Table 10). The tourist offer is based on the natural and cultural wealth of the province, mainly motivating the decentralization of the Ingapirca Archaeological Complex, towards the different cantons that surround it in order to appreciate the different attractions, customs, landscapes and traditions that each space has [133,135], and based on this, each community organizes its tourism products with different approaches, to attract both local, national and international visitors. By 2018, all the communities in this network were registered as CTCs, but currently none of them have renewed their registration within the National Tourist Cadastre of Establishment of MINTUR [109].

Table 10. Product lines and tourist activities for community entrepreneurship associated with Sumak Pacha.

LP	Activities	Chuchucán	Kuyallacta	Shayacrumi/La Carbonería	Ventura	Charón Ventanas	Zhuya
AT	Guided walks	x	x	x	x		x
	Hiking different levels of difficulty						x
	Road cycling				x		
	Horseback riding		x		x		
	Subtropical forest visits				x		
	Camping			x			
	Visit to natural viewpoint	x				x	
	Visit to Quinuales forest	x					
	Visit to the Culebrillas Lagoon		x				
	Visit to Tayta Charón					x	
	Visit through primary forest	x		x		x	x
Stone Walls Trail		x					
Sport fishing	x						
ET	Participation in the Pampamesa		x				
	Kichwa teaching		x				
	Coexistence with the community		x				
	Use and treatment of medicinal plants		x				
	Visit to potato, barley and strawberry growing areas		x				
	Wheat seed cleaning		x				
	Cañari architecture appreciation		x				
CT	Native music and dance		x				
	Visit the Archaeological Museum of the Tambo City		x				
	Walks along the old train tracks		x			x	
	Tasting of traditional gastronomy				x	x	
	Visit to the eco-tourist interpretation center			x			
	Visit to the Zhuya Community Tourism Center	x					x
AR	Visit to an old hacienda house	x					
	Visit to the Ingapirca Archaeological Complex		x			x	
	Visit to the Coyocotr Archaeological Complex		x				

LP—product line; EC—ecotourism, CT—cultural tourism; AR—archaeological, AT—adventure tourism, ET—ethnotourism; Source: Sarmiento [126]; Arévalo & Romero [128]; Discover Ecuador [133]; Quintero [136]; Turismo Cañar [137].

3.6. Saraguro Rikuy

It is a subsidiary of the FEPTCE in the south of the country, which is responsible for promoting the sustainability perspective in community tourism in the canton of Saraguro, province of Loja. This organization takes those elements of the identity and territory of the Saraguro people as work elements, for developing short and long-stay package tours within the communities with ventures associated with the network [138]. The tourism operator Saraurku is constituted within the network, which promotes the ventures of the Ñamarin, Oñakapak, Gera, Ilincho and Lagunas communities [138,139], which are distributed in a 25 km radius from the cantonal head of Saraguro [40].

The organization offers meal, guide and accommodation services within the Achik Wasi Community Hostel. Regarding package tours, the operator provides a reservation interface that allows to design the package tour tailored to each client, highlighting that the company bases all its experiences on corporate social responsibility, under the criteria of coexistence and cultural exchange (Tables 11 and 12).

Table 11. Community enterprises associated with Saraguro Rikuy.

Location	Entrepreneurship	Marketing Approach
Loja	Ilincho-Inty Wasi	Conserve the traditional indigenous culture
	Ñamarin	Conserve sacred sites
	Gera-Taski Wasi	Folklore, culture and nature
	Las Lagunas-Inka Wasi	Folklore, culture and nature
	Oñakapak-Virgin of Holy Water	Conserve the traditional indigenous culture

Only active entrepreneurship are described. Source: Saraurku [138]; GAD Municipal Intercultural de Saraguro [139].

Table 12. Product lines and tourist activities for community entrepreneurship associated with Saraguro Rikuy.

LP	Activities	IInty Wasi	Ñamarin	Taski Wasi	Inka Wasi	Oñakapak
EC	Guided walks		x			
	Excursions to the Inca Bath and the Mirador		x			
	Excursions to the viewpoints and Pukara peak			x		
	Hikes to the Puglla hill	x				
	Observation of endemic flora and fauna	x	x	x		
	Hiking routes through the Washapamba Community Protected Forest	x				x
	Visit of waterfall of the Virgen del Agua Santa					x
	Visit of the Ismuchincha river					x
	Visit of the Cochapamba Lagoon					x
Sport fishing					x	
CT	Visit the museum			x		
	Visit to Andean festivals				x	
	Visit to the archaeological remains of the “Quinarki”			x		
	Sale of handicrafts				x	
CT	Walks through the archaeological sites and the Inca terraces				x	
	Native music and dance	x	x	x	x	
	Traditional food, such as Pinzhi, tortillas with colada	x	x	x	x	
	Craft workshops: in mullo, sheep wool and carpentry		x	x	x	
AG	Extraction and tasting of the traditional Wajango drink			x		
AG	Organic farming practices (orchards)					x
	Flowering ceremonies and rituals	x	x		x	x
	Accommodation with families	x	x			
	Use of medicinal plants				x	
ET	Kichwa teaching				x	

LP—product line; EC—ecotourism, CT—cultural tourism; AG—agrotourism; CT—creative tourism; ET—ethnotourism; Only active entrepreneurship are described. Source: Source: Saraurku [138]; GAD Municipal Intercultural de Saraguro [139].

3.7. RICANCIE

It was born in 1993, with the purpose of improving the living conditions of around 200 Kichwa families settled in the Alto Napo area, by opting for ecotourism. On one hand, to eliminate aggressive tourism that causes cultural erosion in the communities in the area, while, on the other hand, it seeks to restrict the devastating advance of the mining, lumber and oil industries present in the territory [140]. This organization is made up of ten communities: Capirona, Rio Blanco, Runa Wasi, Chuva Urku, Wasila Talag, Machakuyaku, Pacto Sumaco, Sinchipura, Alukus and Limoncocha [141]; in this way, all the work carried out by the organization focuses on the defense of the ancestral territory (natural and cultural resources) in which they are settled.

This organization promotes tours within the Amazon, which leave the city of Quito and are focused on knowing the natural and cultural diversity of the area, through different marketing approaches and product lines (Table 13). The tours have a minimum 2-day duration and a maximum 4-day duration in a single community and include accommodation, meals and guide facilities and services, as well as numerous activities per product line (Table 14). It must be specified that in case of requiring visits to several communities during the experience, this will depend on the organization of different types of tours to those traditionally commercialized.

Table 13. Community entrepreneurship associated with the Indigenous Network of Communities of the Alto Napo for Intercultural Coexistence and Ecotourism (RICANCIE).

Location	Entrepreneurship	Marketing Approach
Napo	Pacto Sumaco	Adventure, birdwatching, nature and gastronomy
	Waysa Yaku de Alukus	Mountain, canyoning and spirituality
	Limoncocha	Nature, alligators and rest
	Machakuyaku	Cultural coexistence and spirituality
	Runa Wasi	Rest and relaxation
	Río Blanco	Coexistence, health and shamanism
	Wasila Talag	Rest and coexistence
	Sinchipura	Adventure, conviviality and rafting

Only active entrepreneurs are described. Source: FEPTCE [40]; RICANCIE [141]; Infonapo [142].

All the communities offer the opportunity to carry out volunteer tourism experiences, whereby the visitor can learn about indigenous life in a Kichwa community in the Ecuadorian Amazon. During the visit, volunteers may collaborate in family activities, local production projects, health, education, etc.; as well as contributing their knowledge to strengthen community tourism. This product line is offered to groups of all ages, which can be secondary school or university students, religious groups, community service clubs and individuals.

3.8. CORTUS

The Sucumbíos Community Tourism Corporation, groups the communities of Shayari, Limoncocha, Siekoya Remolino, San Pablo de Katetsiyá, Aguas Negras and Atari [143] (Tables 15 and 16). The organization seeks to achieve the socioeconomic conditions required for an equitable life for the communities; in addition to working for the valuation and conservation of the environmental and cultural heritage of the different indigenous nationalities existing in the communities [144]. It must be specified that the population associated with the ventures identifies itself as being 60% part of the Kwicha Nationality, 34% of the Secoya Nationality (Siekopaii) and 0.5% as members of the Shuar Nationality; while 6% define themselves as mestizo and 3.5% as part of other nationalities or peoples [145].

Table 14. Product lines and tourist activities for community entrepreneurship associated with RICANCIE.

LP	Activities	Pacto Sumaco	Waysa Yaku de Alukus	Limoncocha	Machakuyaku	Runa Wasi	Río Blanco	Wasila Talag	Sinchipura
AT	Mountain and mountain ascents	x	x					x	
	Canyoning		x						
	Sailing in traditional canoes					x	x		
	Rafting								x
	Canoeing					x			
	River buoy descents				x		x		
	Jumps to the river by means of lianas						x		
	Cave visit	x			x				
EC	Jungle Survival Introduction				x				
	Waterfalls visit	x	x		x		x	x	
	Walks in primary and secondary forest	x	x		x	x	x	x	x
	Visit of natural viewpoints							x	x
	Visits to animal rescue centers					x			
	Visits to protected areas	x		x					
	Visit to lagoons			x					x
CT	Observation of native and endemic flora	x		x					
	Observation of native and endemic fauna	x	x	x					
	Observation of native and endemic birds	x	x					x	
	Visits to sacred sites		x				x		
	Visit of community museums		x	x	x				
	Visit to petroglyphs								x
HT	Visit and use of thermal water pools				x				
	Visit and use of natural water pools		x		x				x
	Use and treatment of medicinal plants						x		
	Cleansing rites					x			
AG	Organic farming practices (farms)	x	x		x	x	x	x	x
CT	Crafting		x		x		x		x
	Elaboration of traditional gastronomy	x	x		x		x	x	x
	Artistic activities (dance/traditional music)			x			x	x	x
	Artisanal gold panning practices					x	x		
ET	Experiences with Yachaks						x		
	Playful moments of coexistence	x			x				
	Participation in shamanic ceremonies		x			x	x	x	
	Language learning	x	x					x	
	Visit of houses of local families						x		
	Participation in community family life	x	x		x		x	x	x
Vt	Help families with daily activities	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	Execution of local and social production projects	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	Community tourism strengthening	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

LP—product line; AT—adventure tourism; EC—ecotourism; TC—cultural tourism; HT—health tourism; AG—agrotourism; CT—creative tourism; ET—ethnotourism; VT—volunteer tourism. Only active entrepreneurships are described. Source: FEPTCE [40]; RICANCIE [141]; Infonapo [142].

Table 15. Community ventures associated with CORTUS.

Location	Entrepreneurship	Marketing Approach
Sucumbios	Siekoya Remolino	Conservation and exchange of the living culture of the Siekopaii nationality.
	Shayari	The Amazon corner that preserves the ecological and cultural diversity of the Amazon Kichwa people.

Only active entrepreneurship are described. Source: Newspaper El Universo [146]; CTC Shayari [147]; La Geografía Project [148].

Table 16. Product lines and tourist activities for community entrepreneurship associated with CORTUS.

PL	Activities	Siekoya Remolino	Shayari
ET	Hiking in tropical forest	x	
	Hiking in tropical rainforest		x
	Visit to botanical garden	x	
	Observation of native and endemic flora		x
	Observation of native and endemic fauna		x
	Observation of native and endemic birds	x	
	Visit to married Ayahuasca		x
	Visit to Animal Rescue Centers		x
CT	Visit to Zoo—hatcheries		x
	Canoeing		x
CT	Visit to the Cultural Interpretation Center	x	
	Exhibition and sale of handicrafts	x	x
HT	Use of natural pools		x
	Learning of medicinal plants		x
CT	Demonstration of the elaboration of gastronomy food with all the culinary wealth	x	x
	Painting, sculpture and crafts workshops with materials from the area	x	x
			x
ET	Cultural coexistence from community activities	x	x

PL—product line, EC—ecotourism, TC—cultural tourism, HT—health tourism, CT—creative tourism; ET—ethnotourism. Only active entrepreneurship are described. Source: Newspaper El Universo [146]; CTC Shayari [147]; La Geografía Project [148].

Currently, of the seven ventures associated with CORTUS, only two of them are active, which are Siekoya Remolino and Shayari. The latter is classified as a consolidated venture due to having the CTC registration by MINTUR for the year 2020.

3.9. Network of Community Tourist Centers of the Arajuno Canton (RCTC-CA)

It begins in 2007, with six initiatives identified as Community Tourism Operations (OTC), to which seven more communities would be added in the following year. All these ventures have been classified in the process of development and consolidation of the community tourism offer, giving an approximate total of 3660 direct beneficiaries [149]. Thus, the network is made up of two initiatives of communities of the *Shuar* nationality and 11 of the *Kichwa* nationality, of which six were recognized as legal of their community tourism centers by the FEPTCE for 2010 [150] (Tables 17 and 18).

It must be highlighted that 40% of the Yasuní National Park is located within the Arajuno canton, an ecosystem that has provided this space with countless natural and cultural attractions, making it a paradise at its best. The ventures associated with this network show coexistence with the *Kichwa* and *Shuar* nationalities [151], which seek to improve the population's cultural, economic and spiritual level of life through the exchange of worldviews of these nationalities [152].

Table 17. Community ventures associated with the Network of Community Tourist Centers of the Arajuno Canton (RCTC-CA).

Location	Entrepreneurship	Marketing Approach
Pastaza	Akamkaw of Saint Virgil CEPLOA	ecotourism, ethnotourism and cultural tourism Health tourism, ecotourism and adventure tourism

Only active entrepreneurs are described. Source: Reyes & Ortega [149]; PROCASUR [150]; Yáñez [152].

Table 18. Líneas de producto y actividades turísticas por emprendimiento comunitario asociado a la RCTC-CA.

PL	Activities	Akamkaw of Saint Virgil	Ceploa
EC	Jungle walks on ecological trails	x	
	Night walks	x	x
	Observation of flora and fauna	x	x
	Visit to the waterfalls	x	
	Bath in the crystal clear waters of the Curaray River	x	
	Bird watching	x	x
	Visit to parrot saladero		x
AT	Practice of survival techniques of the Kichwa people	x	
ET	Welcome ceremony	x	
	Kichwa Cultural Exchange	x	x
	Toma de la Guayusa	x	
	Narrative of ancient stories and legends	x	
CT	Crafting	x	
	Music and dance performances	x	x
	Craft Exhibition		x
	Gastronomy typical and a la carte dishes		x
HT	Recognition of medicinal plants		x
	Practice on uses of the flora of the sector.	x	

PL—product line, EC—ecotourism, CT—cultural tourism, At—adventure tourism, ET—ethnotourism; HT—health tourism. Source: Reyes & Ortega [149]; PROCASUR [150]; Yáñez [152].

Among the strategies used by the RCTC-CA for disseminating the ventures, there is a link with the Yachak Tourist Route, although the effects achieved have not been those expected by the network [152].

After analyzing all the provincial and cantonal networks linked to the FEPTCE, we proceed to examine the tourist offer of the ventures: 16% of these focus on providing a single service, establishing that 10% are dedicated to meals mainly within the coastal region; while 6% are only dedicated to accommodation, which correspond to ventures associated with Runa Tupari.

On the other hand, 71% of the enterprises provide various services within their offer, 45% offer a combination of meals, accommodation and a guide service; followed by 17% that offer Meals and accommodation; 8% provide meals and a guide service and only one enterprise offers all services including meals, accommodation, guide services and transportation. Finally, 11 (13%) enterprises that offer exclusively tourist activities are included in the packages organized by the Runa Tupari operator [149,150,152,153].

4. Conclusions

The focus of this research was exploratory, descriptive and analytical, allowing us to observe that Ecuador is committed to sustainable development, tending to community tourism as a means for social development, the sustainable management of its territories, the revitalization of its cultures and the revitalization of the community economy, in order to contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals of the UN 2030 Agenda. This type of tourism has the capacity to contribute to the achievement of objective (1) eradicate poverty, objective (3) improvement of the quality of life of its

most vulnerable communities; objective (5) and (10) contribute to gender equality and the reduction of inequalities among the population; objective (6) and (12) takes up the use of production systems that conserve resources and allow responsible consumption through the application of ancestral knowledge; as well as the achievement of objectives (13), (14) and (15) due to the actions of protection of the cultural and natural heritage of the territories, a fact that has allowed to expand the protection zones and strengthen their conservation.

Community tourism in Ecuador has gone through several definition processes, where the fundamental key for a correct conceptualization of this form of tourism is the community perspective and a network approach to its development and governance. Vision in which the community produces the tourist activity as a cultural meeting and refuses to be the object of folkloric attraction. FEPTCE is the organization formed by the community tourism centers to defend and protect the interests of the community and has been a key element for the consolidation of this perspective within the tourism sector of Ecuador. FEPTCE has a presence in all the regions of continental Ecuador, finding itself day-by-day in a demanding process of reactivation of the territories that had suspended their activities due to numerous social situations, environmental or economic; the neuralgic element of their work is not the generation of economic benefits, but to go further, towards the generation of positive impacts on natural and cultural environments, and thereby influence the good living of all communities.

The FEPTCE allowed for the integration of a wide diversity of peoples and nationalities, resulting in the existence of 121 community ventures within the continental territory, from 2002 to 2020, with 83 currently active, of which 18 initiatives are consolidated and registered as Community Tourist Centers-CTC as they are legally constituted. These CTCs are part of the 39 existing in the country. The community initiatives covered by the FEPTCE have been created following a network approach; at regional (5 networks) and provincial or cantonal level (9 networks); Community Tourism Muisne, Sumak Pacha, Saraguru Rikuy, Runa Tupari, CORTUS, RICANCIE, CORDTUCH, Pakariñan and RCTC-CA.

The consolidation of these ventures over time has been very difficult because the quality standards applied by MINTUR, together with the deficiency of a basic infrastructure that Ecuador has within rural areas, has led to many of these ventures not being recognized as CTC. In this context, the question arises, what benefits do these ventures obtain from being recognized as CTC? The answer so far is that the only benefit of the perceived recognition is being part of the country's official tourist offer, an action that does not contribute to a solution to these territories' needs, since it does not affect an increase in tourism flows.

At this point it can be specified that beyond the official recognition as a CTC of tourist ventures, the FEPTCE has generated a management model, which takes community tourism to another level, passes from an economic vision to a social vision, which in certain The measure materializes the philosophical postulates, socialized and disseminated by the UNWTO, UNESCO, PUND, UN, among other international entities, allowing the elements of sustainability and social responsibility with the territories to gain strength and begin to become a tangible reality.

With regard to the tourist activities offered by the CBT initiatives, the analysis carried out allows us to observe that they offer together in each of the networks created a significant number of activities related to cultural and creative tourism, ecotourism, health tourism, adventure archeology, ethnotourism, experiential tourism and voluntary tourism. Among the main marketing lines that these ventures are working with are ecotourism for the use of natural resources and increased environmental awareness of the visitor, as well as ethno-tourism for the use of cultural wealth and coexistence of the cultures of the territories.

In Latin America, it opted for the development of the CBT through the network approach and currently has the widest and most developed offer of this type of tourism compared to the other two areas where the BCT is concentrated, Southeast Asia (Laos, Cambodia and Thailand) and Africa (it is very underdeveloped). Thus, numerous networks arise both nationally and regionally, such as the Community Tourism Network in Latin America, REDTURS (Costa Rica), TUSOCO (Bolivia), TUCUM

(Brazil), among others. These networks are becoming an essential support for the development and commercialization of the CTB. This case study shows that in Ecuador the network approach as the first step in the development of the CBT worked taking into account the number of networks created and initiatives launched. At this point it is necessary to mention that Ecuador is one of the most developed and recognized countries in the exercise of community tourism.

This organization and management model has allowed the FEPTCE to distinguish itself from the other seven national federations in Latin America (Indigenous Tourism Network of Mexico, National Federation of Community Tourism of Guatemala, Nicaraguan Network of Community Rural Tourism, Costa Rican Tourism Association Rural Community, Network of Rural Community Tourism of Costa Rica, Bolivian Network of Community Solidarity Tourism and Brazilian Network of Community Solidarity Tourism), due to the fact that its postulates of (a) management and defense of the territories inhabited by the peoples; (b) generation of benefits beyond the economic; (3) revitalization of culture; and (4) socio-organizational strengthening, they have made it the national representative of the community sector, giving it voice and vote as a member of the Advisory Council of the Ministry of Tourism. In this way, the community sector has become the third key actor in the country's public policy of tourism, being recognized within the tourism law of Ecuador.

Therefore, the development of the CBT must be approached from a network approach in which rural communities, peasants and indigenous peoples (indigenous, mestizo, Afro-descendant, etc.), administrations, the private sector, civil society, NGOs and tourist destinations, which should be joined by academic institutions providing solid data obtained through research that helps tourism development. However, for its continuity, it is necessary to implement actions that allow communities to acquire the necessary skills for the management of their activities/businesses, such as managerial, business and marketing skills, as well as improving infrastructures, biosecurity conditions, connectivity and land and air communication, thereby promoting international demand. As long as the communities do not acquire these skills, their continuity goes through hiring specialized external administrators.

Author Contributions: All authors contributed equally to this work. Conceptualization, Methodology, Formal Analysis, Investigation, Writing-Original, Draft Preparation and Writing-Review and Editing, C.P.M.-E., M.d.l.C.d.R.-R., P.N.-V., J.Á.-G. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

Funding: This research received no external funding.

Conflicts of Interest: The authors declare no conflicts of interest.

References

1. Guzmán, T.J.L.G.; Cañizares, S.M.S. Turismo comunitario y generación de riqueza en países en vías de desarrollo. Un estudio de caso en El Salvador/A case study in El Salvador. *REVESCO. Rev. Estudios Coop.* **2009**, *99*, 85–103.
2. Agüera, F.O. El turismo comunitario como herramienta para el desarrollo sostenible de destinos subdesarrollados/Community tourism as a tool for the sustainable development of underdeveloped destinations. *Nómadas Crit. J. Soc. Juridical Sci.* **2013**, *38*, 79–91.
3. Chernela, J. Barriers Natural and Unnatural: Islamiento as a Central Metaphor in Kuna Ecotourism. *Bull. Lat. Am. Res.* **2011**, *30*, 35–49. [[CrossRef](#)]
4. WWF International. *Guidelines for Community-Based Ecotourism Development* WWF International; WWF International: London, UK, 2001.
5. WTO—World Tourism Organization. *Poverty Alleviation Through Tourism: A Compilation of Good Practices*; World Tourism Organization: Madrid, Spain, 2006.
6. World Tourism Organization. World Tourism in 2002: Better Than Expected. 2002. Available online: <http://www.world-tourism.org/newsroom/Releases/archives.htm> (accessed on 1 August 2020).
7. Hiwasaki, L. Community-based tourism: A pathway to sustainability for Japan's protected areas. *Soc. Nat. Resour.* **2006**, *19*, 675–692. [[CrossRef](#)]

8. Ruiz, E.; Hernández, M.; Coca, A.; Cantero, P.; Del Campo, A. Community tourism in Ecuador. Understanding community-based tourism from the community/Turismo comunitario en Ecuador. Comprendiendo el community-based tourism desde la comunidad. *PASOS Rev. Turismo Patrimonio Cult.* **2008**, *6*, 399–418. [CrossRef]
9. CODESPA Foundation. Programa RUTAS: La Apuesta por un Turismo Inclusivo en Latinoamérica. 2013. Available online: <http://publicaciones.caf.com/media/41737/modelo-rutasturismo-rural-comunitario.pdf> (accessed on 1 August 2020).
10. Stabler, M.J. *Tourism & Sustainability: Principles to Practice*; Cab International: New York, NY, USA, 1997.
11. Hall, C.M.; Lew, A.A. *Sustainable Tourism: Geographical Perspectives*; Addison Wesley Longman Ltd.: New York, NY, USA, 1998; pp. 1–24.
12. Bramwell, B.; Lane, B. Sustainable tourism: An evolving global approach. *J. Sustain. Tour.* **1993**, *1*, 1–5. [CrossRef]
13. World Commission on Environment & Development (WCED). *Our Common Future*; Oxford University Press: Oxford, UK, 1987.
14. Cawley, M.; Marsat, J.B.; Gillmor, D.A. Promoting integrated rural tourism: Comparative perspectives on institutional networking in France and Ireland. *Tour. Geogr.* **2007**, *9*, 405–420. [CrossRef]
15. Gretzel, U.; Fesenmaier, D.R. Implementing a knowledge-based tourism marketing information system: The Illinois tourism network. *Info. Technol. Tour.* **2003**, *6*, 245–255. [CrossRef]
16. Hall, C.M. *Tourism: Rethinking the Social Science of Mobility*; Pearson Education: Harlow, UK, 2005.
17. Zach, F.; Racherla, P. Assessing the value of collaborations in tourism networks: A case study of Elkhart County, Indiana. *J. Travel Tour. Mark.* **2011**, *28*, 97–110. [CrossRef]
18. Choi, H.C.; Sirakaya, E. Sustainability indicators for managing community tourism. *Tour. Manag.* **2006**, *27*, 1274–1289. [CrossRef]
19. Nyaupane, G.P.; Morais, D.B.; Dowler, L. The role of community involvement and number/type of visitors on tourism impacts: A controlled comparison of Annapurna, Nepal and Northwest Yunnan, China. *Tour. Manag.* **2006**, *27*, 1373–1385. [CrossRef]
20. Okazaki, E. A community-based tourism model: Its conception and use. *J. Sustain. Tour.* **2008**, *16*, 511–529. [CrossRef]
21. Dyer, P.; Aberdeen, L.; Schuler, S. Tourism impacts on an Australian indigenous community: A Djabugay case study. *Tour. Manag.* **2003**, *24*, 83–95. [CrossRef]
22. Lepp, A. Residents' attitudes towards tourism in Bigodi village, Uganda. *Tour. Manag.* **2007**, *28*, 876–885. [CrossRef]
23. Manyara, G.; Jones, E. Community-based tourism enterprises development in Kenya: An exploration of their potential as avenues of poverty reduction. *J. Sustain. Tour.* **2007**, *15*, 628–644. [CrossRef]
24. Kibicho, W. Community-base tourism: A factor-cluster segmentation approach. *J. Sustain. Tour.* **2008**, *16*, 211–231. [CrossRef]
25. Guerreiro Marcon, E.M. O turismo como agente de desenvolvimento social e a comunidade Guarani nas “Ruínas Jesuíticas de Sao Miguel das Missoes”. *Rev. Turismo Patrimonio Cult.* **2007**, *5*, 343–352. [CrossRef]
26. Juárez, J.P.; Ramírez, B. El turismo rural como complemento al desarrollo territorial rural en zonas indígenas de México. *Scripta Nova Rev. Electr. Geogr. Ciencias Soc.* **2007**, *11*, 236.
27. Zorn, E.; Farthing, L.C. Communitarian tourism. Hosts and mediators in Peru. *Ann. Tour. Res.* **2007**, *34*, 673–689. [CrossRef]
28. Ballesteros, E.R.; Carrión, D.S. *Turismo Comunitario en Ecuador: Desarrollo y Sostenibilidad Social*; Editorial Abya Yala: Quito, Ecuador, 2007.
29. De la Torre, S. Turismo comunitario ¿ otro sueño inalcanzable? *Polémika* **2010**, *2*, 597–614.
30. Prieto, M. *Espacios en Disputa: El Turismo en Ecuador*, 1st ed.; Flacso, E., Ed.; Flacso-Sede Ecuador: Quito, Ecuador, 2011; p. 232.
31. Reyes, J.E.; Ballesteros, E.R. Resiliencia Socioecológica: Aportaciones y retos desde la Antropología. *Rev. Antropol. Soc.* **2011**, *20*, 109–135.
32. Roux, F. *Ecuadorian Community Tourism, Environmental Conservation and Defense of the Territories/Turismo Comunitario Ecuatoriano, Conservación Ambiental y Defensa de Los Territorios*; Federación Plurinacional de Turismo Comunitario del Ecuador (FEPTCE): Quito, Ecuador, 2013.
33. Álvarez-García, J.; Durán-Sánchez, A.; Río-Rama, D.; De la Cruz, M. Scientific coverage in community-based tourism: Sustainable tourism and strategy for social development. *Sustainability* **2018**, *10*, 1158. [CrossRef]

34. Guamán, M.A. *Community Tourism: Scope, Limitations and Development Proposal in the Province of Chimborazo/El Turismo Comunitario: Alcances, Limitaciones y Propuesta de Desarrollo en la Provincia de Chimborazo*; Escuela Superior Politécnica de Chimborazo: Riobamba, Ecuador, 2016.
35. Moscardo, G. Community capacity building: An emerging challenge for tourism development. In *Building Community Capacity for Tourism Development*; CABI: Oxford, UK, 2008; pp. 1–15.
36. Ruiz-Ballesteros, E.; Hernández-Ramírez, M. Tourism that empowers? Commodification and appropriation in Ecuador's turismo comunitario. *Crit. Anthropol.* **2010**, *30*, 201–229. [[CrossRef](#)]
37. Rocharungsat, P. Community-based tourism in Asia. In *Building Community Capacity for Tourism Development*; Moscardo, G., Ed.; CABI: Wallingford, UK, 2008; pp. 60–74.
38. Brohman, J. New Directions in Tourism for the Third World. *Ann. Tour. Res.* **1996**, *23*, 48–70. [[CrossRef](#)]
39. Goodwin, H.; Santilli, R. CommunityBased Tourism: A Success? *ICRT Occas. Pap.* **2009**, *11*, 37.
40. FEPTCE. Federación Plurinacional de Turismo Comunitario del Ecuador. 2007. Available online: <https://www.facebook.com/TurismoComunitarioEc/> (accessed on 7 May 2020).
41. Mitchell, R.E.; Reid, D.G. Community integration: Island tourism in Peru. *Ann. Tour. Res.* **2001**, *28*, 113–139. [[CrossRef](#)]
42. Ramsa-Yaman, A.; Mohd, A. Community-based ecotourism: A new proposition for sustainable development and environmental conservation in Malaysia. *J. Appl. Sci.* **2004**, *4*, 583–589.
43. Jones, S. Community-based ecotourism: The significance of social capital. *Ann. Tour. Res.* **2005**, *32*, 303–324. [[CrossRef](#)]
44. Kontogeorgopoulos, N. Community-based ecotourism in Phuket and Ao Phangnga, Thailand: Partial victories and bittersweet remedies. *J. Sustain. Tour.* **2005**, *13*, 4–23. [[CrossRef](#)]
45. Harrison, D. Pro-poor Tourism: A critique. *Third World Q.* **2008**, *29*, 851–868. [[CrossRef](#)]
46. Simpson, M.C. Community Benefit Tourism Initiatives—A conceptual oxymoron? *Tour. Manag.* **2008**, *29*, 1–18. [[CrossRef](#)]
47. Harrison, D.; Schipani, S. Lao Tourism and Poverty Alleviation: Community-Based Tourism and the Private Sector. *Curr. Issues Tour.* **2007**, *10*, 194–230. [[CrossRef](#)]
48. Cabanilla, E. Turismo comunitario en América Latina, un concepto en construcción. *Siembra* **2018**, *5*, 121–131. [[CrossRef](#)]
49. Altimira, R.; Muñoz, X. El turismo como motor de crecimiento económico. *Anuario Jurídico Económico Escurialense* **2007**, *40*, 677–710.
50. Bauman, Z. *Community: Seeking Safety in an Insecure World*; John Wiley & Sons: London, UK, 2013.
51. Belsky, J.M. Misrepresenting Communities: The Politics of Community-Based Rural Ecotourism in Gales Point Manatee, Belize1. *Rural Soc.* **1999**, *64*, 641–666. [[CrossRef](#)]
52. Temple, D. *The Elementary Structures of Reciprocity: Milestones for a Qualitative Economy in the Third Millennium/Las Estructuras Elementales de la Reciprocidad: Jalones para Una Economía Cualitativa en el Tercer Milenio*; Plural Editores: La Paz, Bolivia, 2003.
53. Fernández, M.T. Turismo comunitario y empresas de base comunitaria turísticas: ¿estamos hablando de lo mismo? *El Periplo Sustentable* **2011**, *20*, 31–74.
54. Guerrero, P. *Ethnographic Guide/Guía Etnográfica*; Abya Yala: Quito, Ecuador, 2002.
55. Pastor, V.; Casa, C.; Soler, A. Rural development through community tourism. Colca valley and canyon analysis/Desarrollo rural a través del turismo comunitario. Análisis del valle y cañón de Colca. *Gestión Turística* **2011**, *15*, 1–20. [[CrossRef](#)]
56. Domet, R. The Alps are dying. *World Press Rev.* **1991**, *38*, 54–55.
57. Mowforth, A.; Munt, I. *Tourism & Sustainability: New Tourism in the Third World*; Routledge: London, UK, 1998.
58. Healy, R.G. Tourist merchandise' as a means of generating local benefits from ecotourism. *J. Sustain. Tour.* **1994**, *2*, 137–151. [[CrossRef](#)]
59. Hall, C.M.; McArthur, S. *Integrated Heritage Management: Principles & Practice*; The Stationery Office: London, UK, 1998.
60. Richard, G.; Hall, D. *Tourism & Sustainable Community Development*; Routledge: New York, NY, USA, 2000.
61. PROCASUR. *Community Tourism Management—Ecuador/Manejo del Turismo Comunitario—Ecuador*; PROCASUR, FIDA: Quito, Ecuador, 2015.
62. Pretty, J. The many interpretations of participation. *Focus* **1995**, *16*, 4–5.

63. Jamal, T.B.; Getz, D. Collaboration theory and community tourism planning. *Ann. Tour. Res.* **1995**, *22*, 186–204. [[CrossRef](#)]
64. Scott, N.; Baggio, R.; Cooper, C. Network Analysis and Tourism: From Theory to Practice. In *Network Analysis and Tourism*; Channel View Publications: Clevedon, UK, 2008.
65. Beaumont, N.; Dredge, D. Local tourism governance: A comparison of three network approaches. *J. Sustain. Tour.* **2010**, *18*, 7–28. [[CrossRef](#)]
66. Reed, M.G. Power relations and community-based tourism planning. *Ann. Tour. Res.* **1997**, *24*, 566–591. [[CrossRef](#)]
67. Tremblay, P. An evolutionary interpretation of the role of collaborative partnerships in sustainable tourism. In *Tourism Collaboration and Partnerships: Politics, Practice and Sustainability*; Bramwell, B., Lane, B., Eds.; Channel View Publications: Clevedon, UK, 2000; pp. 314–332.
68. Bramwell, B.; Lane, B. Collaboration and partnerships in tourism planning. In *Tourism Collaboration and Partnerships: Politics, Practice and Sustainability*; Channel View Publications: Clevedon, UK, 2000; pp. 1–19.
69. Lynch, P.A. Networking in the homestay sector. *Serv. Ind. J.* **2000**, *20*, 95–116. [[CrossRef](#)]
70. Johns, N.; Lynch, P.A.; Morrison, A.J. International tourism networks. *Int. J. Contemp. Hosp. Manag.* **2004**, *16*, 197–202.
71. Augustyn, M.M.; Knowles, T. Performance of tourism partnerships: A focus on York. *Tour. Manag.* **2000**, *21*, 341–351. [[CrossRef](#)]
72. Halme, M. Learning for sustainable development in tourism networks. *Bus. Strategy Environ.* **2000**, *10*, 100–114. [[CrossRef](#)]
73. Alison, J.M. Marketing Strategic Alliances: The Small Hotel Firm. *Int. J. Contemp. Hosp. Manag.* **1994**, *6*, 25–30.
74. Casas Jurado, A.C.; Soler Domingo, A.; Pastor, V.J. Community tourism as instrument of eradication of poverty: Potential for its development in Cuzco (Perú). *Cuadernos Turismo* **2012**, *30*, 91–299.
75. Dodds, R.; Ali, A.; Galaski, K. Mobilizing knowledge: Determining key elements for success and pitfalls in developing community-based tourism. *Curr. Issues Tour.* **2018**, *21*, 1547–1568. [[CrossRef](#)]
76. Trejos, B.; Matarrita-Cascante, D. Theoretical approximations to community-based tourism: Case studies from Costa Rica. *E-Rev. Tour. Res.* **2010**, *8*, 157–178.
77. Mayaka, M.; Croy, W.G.; Cox, J.W. Participation as motif in community-based tourism: A practice perspective. *J. Sustain. Tour.* **2018**, *26*, 416–432. [[CrossRef](#)]
78. Boley, B.B.; Maruyama, N.; Woosnam, K. Measuring empowerment in an eastern context: Findings from Japan. *Tour. Manag.* **2015**, *50*, 112–122. [[CrossRef](#)]
79. Timothy, D.J.; White, K. Community-based ecotourism development on the periphery of Belize. *Curr. Issues Tour.* **1999**, *2*, 226–243. [[CrossRef](#)]
80. Mbaiwa, J.E. Community-based tourism and the marginalized communities in Botswana: The case of the Basarna in Okavango Delta. In *Indigenous Tourism: The Commodification and Management of Culture*; Ryan, C., Aicken, M., Eds.; Elsevier: London, UK, 2005; pp. 87–109.
81. Wyllie, R.W. Hana revisited: Development and controversy in a Hawaiian tourism community. *Tour. Manag.* **1998**, *19*, 171–178. [[CrossRef](#)]
82. Ying, T.; Zhou, Y. Community, governments and external capitals in China's rural cultural tourism: A comparative study of two adjacent villages. *Tour. Manag.* **2008**, *28*, 96–107. [[CrossRef](#)]
83. Iorio, M.; Wall, G. Behind the masks: Tourism and community in Sardinia. *Tour. Manag.* **2012**, *33*, 1440–1449. [[CrossRef](#)]
84. Alaeddinoglu, F.; Can, A.S. Identification and classification of nature-based tourism resources: Western Lake Van basin, Turkey. *Proc. Soc. Behav. Sci.* **2012**, *19*, 198–207. [[CrossRef](#)]
85. Ishii, K. The impact of ethnic tourism on hill tribes in Thailand. *Ann. Tour. Res.* **2012**, *39*, 290–310. [[CrossRef](#)]
86. Iorio, M.; Corsale, A. Rural tourism and livelihood strategies in Romania. *J. Rural Stud.* **2010**, *26*, 152–162. [[CrossRef](#)]
87. Lapeyre, R. Community-based tourism as a sustainable solution to maximise impacts locally? The Tsiseb Conservancy case, Namibia. *Dev. S. Afr.* **2010**, *27*, 757–772. [[CrossRef](#)]
88. Patterson, T.; Gulden, T.; Cousins, K.; Kraev, E. Integrating environmental, social and economic systems: A dynamic model of tourism in Dominica. *Ecol. Model.* **2004**, *175*, 121–136. [[CrossRef](#)]

89. Nelson, F.; Foley, C.; Foley, L.S.; Leposo, A.; Loure, E.; Peterson, D.; Peterson, M.; Peterson, T.; Sachedina, H.; Williams, A. Payments for Ecosystem Services as a Framework for Community-Based Conservation in Northern Tanzania. *Conserv. Biol.* **2010**, *24*, 78–85. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
90. Stewart, E.J.; Draper, D. Reporting back research findings: A case study of community-based tourism research in northern Canada. *J. Ecotour.* **2009**, *8*, 128–143. [[CrossRef](#)]
91. López-Guzmán, T.; Borges, O.; Cerezo, J.M. Community-based tourism and local socio-economic development: A case study in Cape Verde. *Afr. J. Bus. Manag.* **2011**, *5*, 1608–1617.
92. Reimer, J.K.; Walter, P. How do you know it when you see it? Community-based ecotourism in the Cardamom Mountains of southwestern Cambodia. *Tour. Manag.* **2013**, *34*, 122–132. [[CrossRef](#)]
93. Chakravarty, S.; Irazábal, C. Golden geese or white elephants? The paradoxes of world heritage sites and community-based tourism development in Agra, India. *Commun. Develop.* **2011**, *42*, 359–376. [[CrossRef](#)]
94. Giampiccoli, A.; Kalis, J.H. Tourism, Food, and Culture: Community-Based Tourism, Local Food, and Community Development in M pondoland. *Cult. Agricult. Food Environ.* **2012**, *34*, 101–123. [[CrossRef](#)]
95. Farrelly, T.A. Indigenous and democratic decision-making: Issues from community-based ecotourism in the Boumā National Heritage Park, Fiji. *J. Sustain. Tour.* **2011**, *19*, 817–835. [[CrossRef](#)]
96. Sommerville, M.; Jones, J.P.; Rahajaharison, M.; Milner-Gulland, E.J. The role of fairness and benefit distribution in community-based Payment for Environmental Services interventions: A case study from Menabe, Madagascar. *Ecol. Econ.* **2010**, *69*, 1262–1271. [[CrossRef](#)]
97. Lee, T.H.; Jan, F.H. Can community-based tourism contribute to sustainable development? Evidence from residents' perceptions of the sustainability. *Tour. Manag.* **2019**, *70*, 368–380. [[CrossRef](#)]
98. Koster, R.L.; Main, D. Community-Based Tourism as an Antidote for Being Part of the Boring Bits in Between: A Case Study of Terrace Bay, Ontario, Canada. In *Perspectives on Rural Tourism Geographies*; Springer: Cham, Germany, 2019; pp. 197–220.
99. Carpentier, J. Community Tourism and Its New Actors: The Case of Oil Companies in the Ecuadorian Amazon/El Turismo Comunitario y Sus Nuevos Actores: El Caso de Las Petroleras en la Amazonia Ecuatoriana. In *Amazon, Travelers, Tourists and Indigenous Populations/Amazonía, Viajeros, Turistas y Poblaciones Indígenas*; del Rio, J.M.V., Ed.; pp. 293–328. Pasos. 2012. Available online: <https://hal-univ-paris10.archives-ouvertes.fr/hal-01632040> (accessed on 7 May 2020).
100. Tourism Law/Ley de Turismo. Registro Oficial Suplemento No. 733, 27 de Diciembre de 2002. Ecuador. 2002. Available online: <https://www.turismo.gob.ec/wp-content/uploads/2019/11/LEY-DE-TURISMO.pdf> (accessed on 17 March 2020).
101. FEPTCE. *The FEPTCE Declares Itself in Civil Disobedience/La FEPTCE se Declara en Desobediencia Civil*; CEDENMA, Imprenta Mariscal: Quito, Ecuador, 2006.
102. Cabanilla, E.; Garrido, C. *El Turismo Comunitario en el Ecuador: Evolución, Problemática y Desafíos*; UIDE—Universidad Internacional del Ecuador: Quito, Ecuador, 2018.
103. Plurinational Federation of Community Tourism of Ecuador. Turismo Comunitario—Información/Turismo Comunitario—Información. 2020. Available online: https://www.facebook.com/pg/TurismoComunitarioEc/about/?ref=page_internal (accessed on 7 May 2020).
104. Declaration of Otavalo. 2001. Available online: <https://www.eluniverso.com/2010/06/26/1/1355/documento-declaracion-otavalo.html> (accessed on 7 March 2020).
105. Maldonado, C. Tourism and Indigenous Communities: Impacts, Guidelines for Self-Evaluation and Codes of Conduct/Turismo y Comunidades Indígenas: Impactos, Pautas para Autoevaluación y Códigos de Conducta. 2016. Available online: http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/@ed_emp/@emp_ent/@ifp_seed/documents/publication/wcms_117521.pdf (accessed on 7 March 2020).
106. MINTUR. *Ministerio de Turismo del Ecuador, 2007*; PLANDETUR 2020; Ministerio de Turismo del Ecuador: Quito, Ecuador, 2007.
107. Bohórquez, J.V. Modelo de desarrollo de turismo comunitario del sector costero de la Provincia del Guayas (Primera Parte). *Espirales Revista Multidisciplinaria Investigación* **2017**, *1*, 14–30. [[CrossRef](#)]
108. Yuctor, M.E. *Analysis of the Community Tourism Offer in the Province of Azuay/Análisis de la Oferta de Turismo Comunitario en la Provincia del Azuay*; Universidad de Cuenca: Cuenca, Ecuador, 2011.

109. MINTUR—Ministerio de Turismo del Ecuador. *National Tourist Cadastre of Establishments/Catastro Turístico Nacional de Establecimientos*; Ministerio de Turismo del Ecuador: Quito, Ecuador, 2020; Available online: <https://servicios.turismo.gob.ec/index.php/turismo-cifras/2018-09-18-21-11-17/establecimientos-registrados> (accessed on 7 March 2020).
110. Ochoa, W. *Basic Study Guide for Community and Solidarity Tourism/Guía básica de Estudio de Turismo Comunitario y Solidario*; FEPTCE—Federación Plurinacional de Turismo Comunitario del Ecuador: Quito, Ecuador, 2009.
111. FUNDECOL. 2020. Available online: <http://www.ecuanex.net/ec/fundecol/> (accessed on 7 May 2020).
112. Cabanilla, E.; Socio-Spatial Configuration of Community Tourism, Republic of Ecuador Case/Configuración Socio-Espacial del Turismo Comunitario, Caso República del Ecuador. Universidad Nacional del Sur, Ecuador. 2016. Available online: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/317381708_Configuracion_socio-espacial_del_turismo_comunitario_caso_Republica_del_Ecuador%0D (accessed on 7 May 2020).
113. Barreto, D.; Design of a Tourist Circuit in the Muisne River Estuary Mangrove Wildlife Refuge, Muisne Canton, Esmeraldas Province/Diseño de un Circuito Turístico en el Refugio de Vida Silvestre Manglares Estuario del Río Muisne, Cantón Muisne, Provincia de Esmeraldas. Escuela Superior Politécnica de Chimborazo, Ecuador. 2016. Available online: <http://dspace.espace.edu.ec/bitstream/123456789/4703/1/23T0502.pdf> (accessed on 7 May 2020).
114. Tourism Muisne/Muisne Turismo. Turismo Comunitario en Muisne. 2020. Available online: <http://www.muisneturismo.com/index.php/construction/turismo-comunitario> (accessed on 7 May 2020).
115. Pescador, M. Centro Martín Pescador. Available online: <https://1880-ec.all.biz/goods> (accessed on 7 May 2020).
116. Cárdenas, C.; Chachalo, A. *Sistematización de la Experiencia “Runa Tupari Native Travel—Encuentro con Indígenas*; Centro Ecuatoriano de Derecho Ambiental: Quito, Ecuador, 2009.
117. Vizcaino, I.; The Political Participation of Indigenous Women within Community Organizations from the Perspective of Human Development. The case of the Union of Peasant and Indigenous Organizations of Cotacachi (UNORCAC), Ecuador (2009–2014)/La Participación Política de las Mujeres Indígenas al Interior de las Organizaciones Comunitarias Desde la Perspectiva de Desarrollo Humano. El caso de la Unión de Organizaciones Campesinas e Indígenas de Cotacachi (UNORCAC), Ecuador (2009–2014). 2009. Available online: <https://repositorio.flacsoandes.edu.ec/bitstream/10469/15642/2/TFLACSO-2019IAVI.pdf> (accessed on 7 May 2020).
118. Salas, A. Runa Tupari: Between community tourism and utopia/Runa Tupari: Entre el turismo comunitario y la utopía. *Kalpana* **2012**, *7*, 19–27.
119. Runa Tupari. Our company/Nuestra Empresa. *Operadora de Turismo Comunitario*. 2019. Available online: <https://www.runatupari.com/index.php/home/nuestra-empresa.html> (accessed on 10 March 2020).
120. Runa Tupari. Knowledge Route/Ruta del Conocimiento. 2014. Available online: <https://ruta.runatupari.com/index.php/paquete-turistico-1> (accessed on 10 March 2020).
121. CORDTUCH. *Chimborazo from Inside/Chimborazo desde Adentro*; Corporación para el Desarrollo de Turismo Comunitario de Chimborazo: Chimborazo, Ecuador, 2019.
122. CORDTUCH. Community Tourism in Ecuador 2018/Turismo Comunitario en el Ecuador. 2018. Available online: <https://www.cordtuch.org/acerca-de-2> (accessed on 7 May 2020).
123. CORDTUCH. Chimborazo Community Tourism/Chimborazo Turismo Comunitario. December 2019. Available online: https://issuu.com/cordtuch.org/docs/revista_chimborazo_desde_adentro2_05d78b620ee5b8 (accessed on 7 May 2020).
124. Sagba, N.M. *Analysis of the Current Situation of Community Tourism Linked to the Heritage Train Route and Subtropical Route in the Province of Chimborazo/Análisis de la Situación Actual del Turismo Comunitario Vinculado a la Ruta del Tren Patrimonial y Ruta Subtropical en la Provincia de Chimborazo*; Escuela Superior Politécnica de Chimborazo: Chimborazo, Ecuador, 2017.
125. Diario La Nación. Pakariñan Tours Dominate the Country’s South/Tours de Pakariñan Dominan el Austro del País. 2018. Available online: <https://lanacion.com.ec/tours-de-pakarinan-dominan-el-austro-del-pais/> (accessed on 12 March 2020).
126. Sarmiento, C. Propuesta de Innovación de la Cocina Indígena del Pueblo Cañari Asociada a la Red de Turismo Comunitario Sumak Pacha. Universidad de Cuenca: Cuenca, Ecuador, 2012. Available online: <http://dspace.ucuenca.edu.ec/handle/123456789/1568> (accessed on 12 May 2020).

127. Pakariñan. *Pakariñan—Early 2016/Pakariñan—Principios de 2016*; Pakariñan—Red de Turismo Comunitario: Cuenca, Ecuador, 2016; Available online: https://issuu.com/pakarinan/docs/brochure_pakarin__an_2016 (accessed on 12 March 2020).
128. Arévalo, C.; Romero, R. *Community Tourism in Azuay and Cañar: A Situational Review/Turismo Comunitario en Azuay y Cañar: Una Revisión Situacional*; Universidad del Azuay: Azuay, Ecuador, 2018; Available online: <http://dspace.uazuay.edu.ec/bitstream/datos/7972/1/13710.pdf> (accessed on 25 March 2020).
129. La Revista. *The Southern Pakariñán Routes/Las Sureñas Rutas de Pakariñán*. 2016. Available online: <http://www.larevista.ec/viajes/viajemos/las-surenas-rutas-de-pakarinan> (accessed on 25 March 2020).
130. Encalada, E. *Nature, Gastronomy and Adventure in Zamora Chinchipe/Naturaleza, Gastronomía y Aventura en Zamora Chinchipe*; Diario El Comercio: Lima, Peru, 2019; Available online: <https://www.elcomercio.com/tendencias/naturaleza-gastronomia-aventura-zamora-chinchipe.html> (accessed on 12 March 2020).
131. TourCert. *Community Sisid Anejo/Comunidad Sisid Anejo*. 2019. Available online: <https://www.tourcert.org/es/community/sisid-anejo/> (accessed on 12 March 2020).
132. Kushi Waira Cultural Center. *Kushi Waira Tour Program*. 2008. Available online: <http://www.kushiwaira.com/daytours.html> (accessed on 7 May 2020).
133. Discover Ecuador. *Community Tourism Network of the Cañari Sumak Pacha People/Red de Turismo Comunitario del Pueblo Cañari Sumak Pacha*. 2018. Available online: <https://discoverecuadorandmore.com/ecuador/regions-of-ecuador/sierra-regiones-de-ecuador/red-de-turismo-comunitario-del-pueblo-canari-sumak-pacha.html> (accessed on 9 March 2020).
134. Pomavilla, N. *Proposal for Tourist Signage for the La Carbonería Community Tourism Center, in the Cañar Canton/Propuesta de Señalética Turística para el Centro de Turismo Comunitario La Carbonería, del Cantón Cañar*; Universidad de Cuenca: Cuenca, Ecuador, 2016; Available online: <http://dspace.ucuenca.edu.ec/handle/123456789/23579> (accessed on 9 March 2020).
135. Diario El Comercio. *3 Cantons of Cañar Unite by Works/3 Cantones de Cañar se Unen por Obras*. 2010. Available online: <https://www.elcomercio.com/actualidad/ecuador/cantones-canar-unen-obras.html> (accessed on 7 April 2020).
136. Quintero, D. *Culinary Training in Handling, Serving, Preparing, and Costing Food and Beverages for the Community Tourism Network of the Cañari Sumak Pacha People in the Cañar Canton/Capacitación Culinaria en Manipulación, Servicio, Preparación, y Costeo de Alimentos y Bebidas, para la Red de Turismo Comunitario del Pueblo Cañari Sumak Pacha del Cantón Cañar*; Universidad de Cuenca: Cuenca, Ecuador, 2012; Available online: <http://dspace.ucuenca.edu.ec/handle/123456789/1590> (accessed on 7 April 2020).
137. Turismo Cañar. *Sisid Anejo Community Tourism Center/Centro de Turismo Comunitario Sisid Anejo*. 2020. Available online: <http://turismocanar.gob.ec/index.php/pages/ecoturismomnu-4/179-centro-de-turismo-comunitario-sisid> (accessed on 7 April 2020).
138. Saraurku. *Community Tourism Network/Red de Turismo Comunitario*. 2020. Available online: <https://www.saraurku.com/red-saraguro-rikuy/> (accessed on 7 April 2020).
139. GAD Municipal Intercultural of Saraguro. *Saraguro Tourism Guide/Guía de Turismo Saraguro*. 2020. Available online: <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1PPPVK9Cha7mzVynAMC1BgqVbyiAPaj-/view> (accessed on 7 May 2020).
140. Falconí, F.; Ponce, J. *Social and Economic Development of the Ecuadorian Amazon Based on Ecotourism: Popular Ventures as an Alternative to Exclusive Development/Desarrollo Social y Económico de la Amazonía Ecuatoriana Basado en el Ecoturismo: Emprendimientos Populares Como Alternativa a un Desarrollo Excluyente*; Fundació Càtedra Iberoamericana: Madrid, Spain, 2004; Available online: <https://fci.uib.es/Servicios/libros/investigacion/falconi/El-proyecto-RICANCIE.cid216609> (accessed on 7 May 2020).
141. RICANCIE. *RICANCIE.We/RICANCIE. Nosotros*. 2019. Available online: <http://ricancie.nativeweb.org/es/nosotros2> (accessed on 7 May 2020).
142. Infonapo. *Community Tourism/Turismo Comunitario*. 2018. Available online: http://info.napo.gob.ec/turismo_comunitario.html (accessed on 7 May 2020).
143. Fund for the Achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. *Community Tourism/Turismo Comunitario*. 2020. Available online: <http://www.mdgfund.org/es/node/3319> (accessed on 7 April 2020).





144. Italo-Ecuadorian Fund for Sustainable Development. Community Tourism, Crafts and Productive Agricultural Diversification, Indigenous Communities of Sucumbíos/Turismo Comunitario, Artesanía y Diversificación Agrícola Productiva, Comunidades Indígenas de Sucumbíos. 2017. Available online: <https://fieds.org/historia-fie/convocatoria/turismo-comunitario-artesania-y-diversificacion-agricola-productiva-comunidades-indigenas-de-sucumbios/> (accessed on 7 April 2020).
145. Montesdeoca, S. *Sustainable Tourism Development Plan for Communities Affiliated to CORTUS/Plan de Desarrollo Turístico Sostenible para las Comunidades Afiliadas a la CORTUS*; Escuela Superior Politécnica de Chimborazo: Chimborazo, Ecuador, 2014; Available online: <http://dspace.espoch.edu.ec/bitstream/123456789/3452/1/23T0403.pdf> (accessed on 7 April 2020).
146. Newspaper El Universo. Community Tourism in Sucumbíos/Turismo Comunitario en Sucumbíos. La Revista. 2016. Available online: <http://www.larevista.ec/viajes/viajemos/turismo-comunitario-en-sucumbios?fbclid=IwAR3sRmLt9AniVq7t4Uu4mstRz9wzGaGcMTVGpxQoDeAExXKT7IDqqiSBLf0> (accessed on 7 May 2020).
147. CTC Shayari. 2019. Available online: https://www.facebook.com/pg/ctshayari/about/?ref=page_internal (accessed on 7 May 2020).
148. La Geoguía Project. Siecoya Remolino Community Tourism Center/ECUADOR/Centro de Turismo Comunitario Siecoya Remolino/ECUADOR. Available online: <http://www.lageoguia.org/centro-de-turismo-comunitario-siecoya-remolino-ecuador/#14/-0.2962/-76.3085> (accessed on 7 May 2020).
149. Reyes, M.V.; Ortega, Á.F. *Community Tourism, Reality in Pastaza/Turismo Comunitario, Realidad en Pastaza*; Universidad Estatal Amazónica: Puyo, Ecuador, 2013.
150. PROCASUR. The Experience of the Network of Community Tourist Centers of the Arajuno Canton/La experiencia de la Red de Centros Turísticos Comunitarios del Cantón Arajuno. 2013. Available online: <http://juventudruralemprendedora.procasur.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/05/Sistematización-Canton-Arajuno-Final.pdf> (accessed on 16 March 2020).
151. GAD Municipal Intercultural y Plurinacional Arajuno Cantón. Tourims 2012/Turismo 2012. Available online: <https://www.arajuno.gob.ec/arajuno/index.php/turismo> (accessed on 19 March 2020).
152. Yáñez, G. *Evaluation of the Rural Tourism Potential of the Arajuno Canton, Pastaza Province, for the Design of a Tourist Product/Evaluación del Potencial de Turismo Rural del Cantón Arajuno, Provincia de Pastaza, para el Diseño de un Producto Turístico*; Universidad Estatal Amazónica: Puyo, Ecuador, 2013; Available online: <https://repositorio.uea.edu.ec/xmlui/bitstream/handle/123456789/208/T.TUR.B.UEA.4047?sequence=1&isAllowed=y> (accessed on 19 March 2020).
153. Pastaza Travel. Community Tourism/Turismo Comunitario. 2019. Available online: <https://pastaza.travel/que-hacer/turismo-comunitario/> (accessed on 19 March 2020).



© 2020 by the authors. Licensee MDPI, Basel, Switzerland. This article is an open access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).

Article

Strengthening of Community Tourism Enterprises as a Means of Sustainable Development in Rural Areas: A Case Study of Community Tourism Development in Chimborazo

Claudia Patricia Maldonado-Eraza ^{1,2} , María de la Cruz del Río-Rama ^{3,*} , Sandra Patricia Miranda-Salazar ¹ 
and Nancy P. Tierra-Tierra ¹ 

- ¹ Facultad de Recursos Naturales, Escuela Superior Politécnica de Chimborazo, Riobamba 060155, Ecuador; claudia.maldonado@esPOCH.edu.ec (C.P.M.-E.); spmiranda@esPOCH.edu.ec (S.P.M.-S.); nancy.tierra@esPOCH.edu.ec (N.P.T.-T.)
- ² Programa de Doctorado en Desarrollo Territorial Sostenible (R015), Instituto Universitario de Investigación para el Desarrollo Territorial Sostenible (INTERRA), Universidad de Extremadura, 06006 Badajoz, Spain
- ³ Business Management and Marketing Department, Faculty of Business Sciences and Tourism, University of Vigo, 32004 Ourense, Spain
- * Correspondence: delrio@uvigo.es

Abstract: Community tourism (CT) constitutes a management model for tourism practice within communities, which was consolidated within Ecuador through the Plurinational Federation of Community Tourism of Ecuador (FEPTCE), with the Corporation for the Development of Community Tourism of Chimborazo (CORDTUCH) as the central network in the province of Chimborazo. This network, with 14 years of experience, has been committed to tourism as a mechanism for the diversification of the productive matrix of the peasant and indigenous communities that comprise it, integrating 1772 direct beneficiaries articulated in 10 CT organizations. Thus, they have managed to support actions related to land management, the equitable distribution of benefits, the valuation of natural and cultural heritage, and the organizational strengthening of communities. This support has contributed to the consolidation of “Alli Kawsay,” that is, working to achieve a full life for these human groups, generating an integral sustainability of their spaces, and contributing to the fulfilment of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) from this other Andean perspective. The methodology employed focused on participatory action research (PAR), which allows for listening and obtaining information directly from key actors, recognizing the existence of knowledge that has not been published that corresponds to peoples’ ancestral knowledge. The aim of this research is to provide an overview of the current reality of CT within CORDTUCH, as well as the strengthening achieved in the community enterprises that comprise it. Among the main results achieved, it is highlighted that CT has become, for these communities, a tool of insurgency against extractive activities and the advance of the agricultural frontier that threatens these spaces, showing that the territories can be exploited under other approaches and through innovative proposals.

Keywords: community tourism; economic rural development; entrepreneurship; innovative proposals; peasant and indigenous communities



Citation: Maldonado-Eraza, C.P.; del Río-Rama, M.d.I.C.; Miranda-Salazar, S.P.; Tierra-Tierra, N.P. Strengthening of Community Tourism Enterprises as a Means of Sustainable Development in Rural Areas: A Case Study of Community Tourism Development in Chimborazo. *Sustainability* **2022**, *14*, 4314. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su14074314>

Academic Editor: Gema Cárdenas

Received: 28 February 2022

Accepted: 31 March 2022

Published: 5 April 2022

Publisher’s Note: MDPI stays neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.



Copyright: © 2022 by the authors. Licensee MDPI, Basel, Switzerland. This article is an open access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) license (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).

1. Introduction

The UNWTO claims that 2020 was the worst in tourism history. The strong decline in this sector was a result of the global COVID-19 pandemic, reaching a 74% fall in international arrivals and generating economic impacts never seen before [1,2]. The 2020 decline represented a loss 10 times greater than the 4% reduction in 2009 and 1.2% decrease in 2003 [1,3].

Since the gradual opening of borders and the lifting of restrictions in each country, the UNWTO [1] has identified an increase in tourism activities linked to nature, the outdoors,

and rurality. For this reason, the development of rural tourism as an alternative to the overcrowded spaces of urban tourism is taking center stage and is established as a lever for the recovery of the economies of small areas, which is a condition that was reaffirmed within the 24th meeting of the UNWTO General Assembly, held during the last month of 2021 [4]. This meeting raised the need for an articulated work that seeks to build the future through the integration of innovative processes that promote the inclusion of vulnerable groups, an increase in the competitiveness of destinations, and the strengthening of entrepreneurship in rural communities to establish tourism as a tool for local development [4,5].

In this context, at the international level, Ecuador reinforces the commitment that began in 2002 when the Tourism Law (Chapter III, Art. 14, item 8) recognized community participation. Subsequently, in mid-2020, through the highest authority of the Ministry of Tourism, the strengthening of rural destinations that were closer to the main urban centers of the country was established as one of the mechanisms for the reactivation of internal tourism [6]. Unlike other countries, Ecuador not only considered rural tourism, but also incorporated community tourism (CT) as a complementary element in the reactivation process.

This type of tourism is based on taking advantage of the numerous natural and cultural resources of the ancestral spaces of the indigenous communities located in the rural areas of the territories. Thus, Ecuador is positioned as a leader in CT [7,8], focused on the generation of tourism enterprises that contribute to improving the quality of life, based on four pillars of work: (a) the management and defense of the ancestral territories inhabited by the country's peoples and nationalities, (b) the generation of benefits from the protection and preservation of the cultural and natural heritage of the inherited territories, (c) the valuation of culture as a mechanism for the strengthening of identities based on synchronous and asynchronous dimensions, and (d) organizational strengthening for the vindication of collective rights [9,10]. This form of community-based tourism development planning has been considered by the local administration of many countries since the mid-1980s and especially in the 1990s [11–15].

In short, rural tourism and, specifically, community tourism, allows the varied national cultural landscapes to be valued, as they are seen as areas for escaping and disconnecting from the discomforts caused by modernity [16] in a pandemic stage that provides an opportunity for sustainable development of territories. In this context, the aim of this research is to obtain and provide an overview of the current reality of community tourism linked to the Corporation for the Development of Community Tourism of Chimborazo (CORDTUCH), Ecuador. In addition, it will allow us to know to what extent community enterprises that are set up are strengthened over time, highlighting how the practice of CT has evolved from a rudimentary/empirical activity within the Chimborazo area to being currently legally recognized and considered a sector of the local economy. Likewise, the consolidation of the undertakings is detailed, and it reinforces the actions that can be implemented in other territories through the application of participatory action research (PAR), in which it is committed to the reflective and inclusive participation of the local participants and a collective feedback in open plenary.

This article is divided into five sections. The section presented after the introduction defines community tourism and presents the organizations responsible for promoting and strengthening this type of tourism. The third section describes in detail the methodological framework used in the study. The fourth section presents an overview of community tourism linked to CORDTUCH. Finally, the fifth section contains the conclusions.

2. Contextualization of Community Tourism in Chimborazo (Ecuador)

2.1. Community Tourism

It is unquestionable that today tourism enables communities with very limited options to develop economically [17]. This is how community tourism or community-based tourism (CBT) arises, which Maldonado-Erazo et al. [10], Cabanilla [18], Cabanilla and Garrido [19], and Rodas et al. [20] referred to as a management model differentiated from rural tourism

(RT), although in its beginnings they emerged as two linked concepts [18,19]. This difference is mainly based on three elements, which are detailed in Table 1.

Table 1. Conceptual differences between RT and CT.

Rural Tourism (RT)	Community Tourism (CT) or Community-Based Tourism (CBT)
It takes place in locations of tourist interest that are a counterpoint to urban centers. As the definition is complex, it is necessary to establish what “rural” is. This will largely depend on the realities established by each territory.	It takes place within peoples or nationalities, as well as in spaces legally recognized as local communities, with strong ties of cultural identity between the members of the human group and the surrounding heritage.
Reduced number of service providers for tourists, but with a variety of products, in addition to being in harmony with the infrastructures of the area.	Limited tourism offer that depends on the organizational capacity of the community and that is restricted to the resources of the area, where the infrastructures are committed to the integration of designs with permaculture.
Optimum use of the natural and cultural resources of the area by integrating the precepts of sustainability through the local population’s knowledge.	Use of the cultural and natural heritage based on heritage processes led by the community members that consolidate a comprehensive sustainability process.
Vertical management model linked to a market economy that takes care of the individual interests of the participants in the tourism modality. It is focused on achieving maximum profitability.	Horizontal management model that takes into consideration the social vindication processes of historically neglected groups, putting community interests before individual ones. It focuses on obtaining profitability that will be redistributed equitably within the group.

Source: elaborated from Maldonado-Erazo et al. [10] and Valdez and Ochoa [21].

Community tourism or community-based tourism, according to its acronym in English, does not have a unanimous definition. There are many definitions in the literature. Hausler and Strasdas [22] define it as a form of tourism in which a significant number of local people have substantial control over and participation in its development and management. On the other hand, most of the benefits remain within the local economy. The Netherlands Development Organization (SNV) [23] (p. 10) defines it as “a type of sustainable tourism that promotes strategies in favour of the poor in a community setting,” and to Lopez-Gúzman and Sánchez Cañizares [24], it is “an activity that is based on the creation of tourism products under the basic principle of the necessary participation of the local community” (p. 89). Asker et al. [25] understand it as a form of local tourism that favors local service providers and focuses on interpreting and communicating the local culture and environment.

The specific characteristics of this type of tourism can be observed through the different definitions.

- It is a type of tourism managed by and for the local community [26,27] as a way of reducing the negative consequences of tourism. Cañada [28] corroborates this statement, since he understands that this type of tourism is based on a tourism management model in which the local population of a given territory, generally a disadvantaged one, plays a leading role in the control of its design, execution, management, and distribution of benefits derived from the tourism activity [29–31]. Several studies address the issue of community participation and control [32–39].
- The participation of the local population (local stakeholders and tourism providers) is one of the pillars on which it is based [40], enabling the empowerment of local communities [38]. Many researchers agree on the need for community involvement in tourism [41,42]. This empowerment is achieved according, to Shafieisabet and Haratifard [43] (p. 76), “through training [44], informing them [45] about available environmental resources [46] and promoting their personal and social characteristics and flexibility in spatial area [47] in order to create a clean and attractive environment for tourists [48] and improve their quality of life by increasing tourism income, which can ensure sustainable rural development in rural settlements along the tourism route and destination [45]”.

- It is generally a small-scale type of tourism (Asker et al., 2010) that improves indicators related to the quality of life of the local population involved in tourism [49].
- It stimulates the local economy by increasing income opportunities [50] through the use of local culture and nature. It also favors the equitable redistribution of benefits in the community [22].
- The benefits derived from its development are manifold:
 - (1) They favor economic and ecological sustainability [40,51,52] through sustainable tourism, which values and manages cultural and natural heritage properly, allowing for its conservation.
 - (2) It also provides numerous economic and social benefits [53]. In this regard, the Netherlands Development Organization (SNV) [23] (p. 10) argues that “CBT initiatives aim to involve local residents in the operation and management of small tourism projects as a means of alleviating poverty and providing an alternative source of tourism income for community members.” This is also corroborated by the study conducted by Manu and Kuuder [54], who consider that tourism provides an opportunity to increase income and reduce poverty. Dodds and Garci [38] (p. 65) stated that the specific benefits are “preservation of natural and cultural heritage, increased education, training and skills in business and tourism development, increased employment, economic diversification, improved infrastructure, greater environmental integrity, sharing of culture, reduction of current social problems and allocation of traditional ways of living off the land sustainably.”

2.2. Plurinational Federation of Community Tourism in Ecuador

Ecuador stands out regionally as an icon of community tourism [8,19] thanks to the national consolidation of the Plurinational Federation of Community Tourism of Ecuador (FEPTCE). This federation was created in the late 1980s and during the 1990s through the support and management of indigenous and Afro movements through the Council for the Development of Nationalities and Peoples of Ecuador (CODENPE), the Development Project of Indigenous Peoples and Afro-Ecuadorians (PRODEPINE), and the International Labour Organization (ILO). In 2002, it obtained its official recognition [55] from the Ministry of Tourism (Agreement No. 20020059, dated 11 September 2002, and through the Official Registry No. 43, dated 23 June 2005 of the current statute approved by Agreement No. 20050005) [56].

FEPTCE is committed to disengaging the concept of CT from rural tourism and ecotourism by initiating a crusade to modify the understanding of tourism linked to communities. They leave aside the overcrowding of spaces to reach an articulation of peoples as “subjects” that manage tourism and not “objects” that attract tourism [57]. Thus, FEPTCE becomes a strategic actor, fighting for and consolidating the integration of CT within the Tourism Law of Ecuador [58]. It also works for the integration of tourism, and in particular of CT, within the criteria and working pillars of the national development plans generated by the National Secretariat for Planning and Development [59,60]. Community tourism was established as the fourth axis of the national strategy to achieve a change in the productive matrix and the development of the nation through new products that include added value such as tourism [10,61,62]. It is essential to highlight that tourism, not specifically CT, is still considered within the five program areas of the current plan called Creation Opportunities 2021–2025 [63].

Loor et al. [61] also highlighted that CT, in addition to being one of the lines of the national strategy, achieves recognition as a product line in the country’s Ministry of Tourism plan firstly, within the Strategic Plan for Sustainable Tourism Development for Ecuador 2020 as a strategic actor of the process and specific product, and secondly, in the 2015 Project of Ecuador as tourist power as an element of the cultural heritage value chain, as well as a beneficiary of the strengthening process in the transfer of technical knowledge and the development of skills and abilities of human talent linked to the activity. It also participates in the incentive program, a condition that is detailed in the Institutional Strategic Plan 2009–2021 and is ratified in PLANDETUR 2030 [64–67].

Within the national territory, the FEPTCE is articulated through nine provincial/cantonal networks, which by 2020 held 121 enterprises, of which 83 are established as active due to the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. By 2022, there was an increase in the number of enterprises that had achieved community tourism recognition within the National Tourist Cadaster of Establishments of the Ministry of Tourism of Ecuador [68], although 39 registrations remain within this category. It can be seen that 18 FEPTCE enterprises have been categorized as consolidated initiatives by Maldonado-Eraza et al. [10] through the criteria indicated by Ochoa [69]. These enterprises are registered within the consolidated cadaster of the year 2021, representing 46% of the total number of enterprises in the country.

The families articulated to approximately 125 communities [10] are established as the beneficiaries of CT in Ecuador, which in projected data would represent more than 34,000 direct beneficiaries. CT has represented for the communities a way to achieve a better quality of life, because in many cases the unsatisfied basic needs (basic services, housing, health, access to food and information) have presented improvements, decreasing with this internal migration and the feminization of rural areas.

2.3. Corporation for the Development of Community Tourism (CORDTUCH)

The Corporation for the Development of Community Tourism (CORDTUCH) emerged without it being known what tourism was [70]. In the initial stages, the organization of the communities near the access to the snow-capped Chimborazo mountain corresponded to a process of struggle against the expropriation of land belonging to the communities settled in the Chimborazo Fauna Production Reserve (RPFCH). This reserve is a state natural area created in 1987, which was governed by Art. 75 of the Forestry and Conservation of Natural Areas and Wildlife Law of Ecuador [71].

The Chimborazo Community Tourism Organization (ORTUCH) was initiated in 1998 with the participation of 11 communities [70,72]. In the same year, the 20th Constitution of the Republic of Ecuador was proclaimed. This constitution recognizes the multiculturalism of the territory and of the indigenous territorial districts. This as a positive action in favor of Ecuadorian peoples and nationalities. Indigenous and Afro-Ecuadorian movements, together with the Council for the Development of Nationalities and Peoples of Ecuador (CODENPE) and the International Labour Organization (ILO), initiated the process of recognition and legalization of tourism activity in the community context [19].

The FEPTCE, after several processes of insurgency and struggle, succeeded in integrating CT in the Tourism Law [58]. Four years later, the Regulation for the Registration of Community Tourist Centers was issued [73]. This regulation requires proof of the legal existence of the community, a condition that corresponds to the approval of its legal status and statute in accordance with the provisions of the Law on the Organization and Regime of Communes [74].

Barthol et al. [75] considers all these processes new barriers for the exercise of CT activity, due to the fact that acquiring the recognition of these groups as communities represents a highly bureaucratic process, thus limiting the development of more initiatives.

In 2002, the CORTUCH acquired legal status under the collective rights, with an unlimited number of partners and an indefinite duration, becoming the Corporation for the Development of Community Tourism (CORDTUCH), operating in Chimborazo province. The legal status of corporation was, at that time, better adjusted to the numerous processes that the communities wanted to generate. Although the Provincial Directorate of Social Welfare of Chimborazo recognized CORDTUCH through Ministerial Agreement No-019, 18 January 2005, the FEPTCE recognized CORDTUCH as a member on 2 August 2006. Lastly, the official registration of collective rights and the statute in CODENPE was recognized on 21 August 2006, justifying the community quality of the initiative [76–78].

CORDTUCH is a community organization (peasant and indigenous communities) in the province of Chimborazo (Figure 1). It was created with the purpose of analyzing the reality of these communities and their problems and proposing solutions. In this process, tourism was identified as a strategy to diversify their productive activities. At present,

CORDTUCH is established as a subsidiary organization that provides technical support to the 11 ventures or community tourism organizations (CTOs) distributed according to the detail in Table 2, of which only eight CTOs are operating in in their entirety [79].

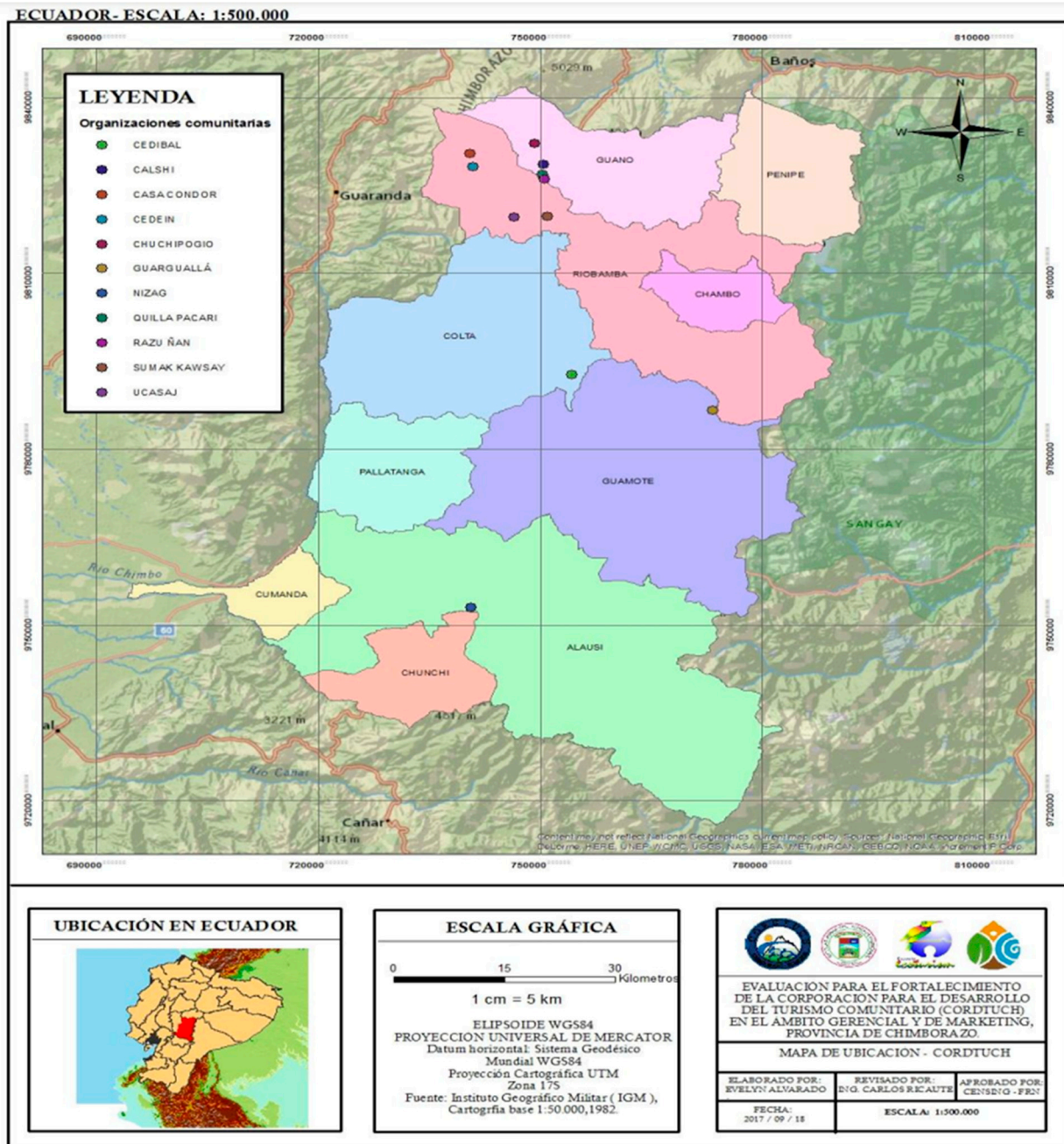


Figure 1. CTO location map from CORDTUCH. Source: Alvarado [82].

Table 2. Community ventures recognized by the FEPTCE in the year 2022.

Regional Network	Canton	Name of the Enterprise	Year of Creation	Number of Communities	Condition	Registration–CT
Community Tourism Network Sierra Centro “Kawsaymanta”	Alausí	Nizag Agro-Craft Center	2001	1	Active	No
	Colta	Center for Indigenous Development (CEDEIN)	1995	14 of Colta and Guamote	Active	No
	Colta	Balda Lupaxi Integral Development Center (CEDIBAL)	2004	1	Partially active	No
	Guamote	Guarguallá Craft and Community Tourism Center	2008	2	Active	No
	Guano	Calshi	2004	1	Active	No
	Guano	Chuquipogio	2005	1	Inactive	No
	Guano	Razu Ñan	2003	1	Active	No
	Riobamba	Casa Cóndor	1997	1	Active	Yes
	Riobamba	Union of Indigenous Peasants San Juan (UCASAJ)	2002	11	Partially active	No
	Riobamba	Sumak Kawsay—Royal Palace	2006	1	Active	Yes
Riobamba	Quilla Pacari	1998	1	Active	Yes	

Sources: Araque [80], Maldonado-Erao et al. [10], Secretary of Human Rights [81].

3. Methodology

The methodological process was articulated in three stages: diagnosis, strengthening, and monitoring of the social, environmental, organizational, cultural, and economic dimensions of the CTOs linked to CORDTUCH. At the beginning of the study, participatory action research (PAR) was used; an induction on the subject to be dealt with was carried out, with the aim of achieving a reflexive and inclusive participation of the general assemblies, the directors of the CORDTUCH CTOs, and community leaders thus achieving collective feedback in an open plenary session. Eleven general assemblies, one per each organization, were carried out.

The PAR was established as a process of social struggle for Latin America [83]. It generates spaces of trust in which direct information is obtained from the actors involved at different scales of interference, giving value to other forms of knowledge, thereby avoiding a partial vision frequently generated by the colonial vision of the academic [84], because the open plenary process allows everyone to debate the contributions made so that the information reflects the reality of the territories without bias on the part of the observer.

Additionally, research techniques such as documentary review at an exploratory, analytical, and descriptive level were integrated. For the field data collection, which was carried out in 35 communities, surveys and personal interviews were employed. It is important to mention that during the National Health Emergency due to COVID-19, many of the activities in the territory, such as some surveys, interviews, and meetings, were carried out through digital platforms. These research activities were performed in groups of five people on average, who commonly gathered at the community leaders' houses, because most people in the communities do not have internet access.

The rationale to perform virtual data collection activities responds to the global reality. Research activities during the pandemic have been transformed into much more resilient, supportive, and humane processes that focus on the increase in “cross-border data flows, information and knowledge” [85]. The application processes of the various instruments were carried out by work groups led by the authors, who in turn trained a group of students

in which a Kichwa-speaking student was inserted to facilitate dialogue processes in cases. If a translation was required, once the groups were consolidated, the application proceeded. After that, the information was refined and systematized to be analyzed and validated by the groups within the plenaries, from which each work dimension was consolidated.

The basic documentation used to work on the cultural dimension was the Ethnographic Guide of Guerrero [86]; for the social dimension, the Community Cultural Revitalization Manual of Torres [87]; and for the organizational, environmental, and economic dimension, the Guide of Good Practices in Sustainable Tourism for Latin American Communities [88]. It is necessary to specify that the use of this documentation derives from the relevance that the first two sources represent for Ecuador and Latin America as precursors of the decolonial research process.

4. Overview of Community Tourism linked to CORDTUCH

4.1. Social Dimension

The organizational structure maintains community assemblies as the highest decision-making authority, thus consolidating a horizontal relationship that is participatory and consensual and non-hierarchical in nature, in which consensus is essential for making decisions that generate the greatest common benefit [78,89]. Figure 2 shows the representation of time (spiral) and the elements that make up community life, as well as the relationship between them. This vision and graphic was built based on the contributions of community leaders.

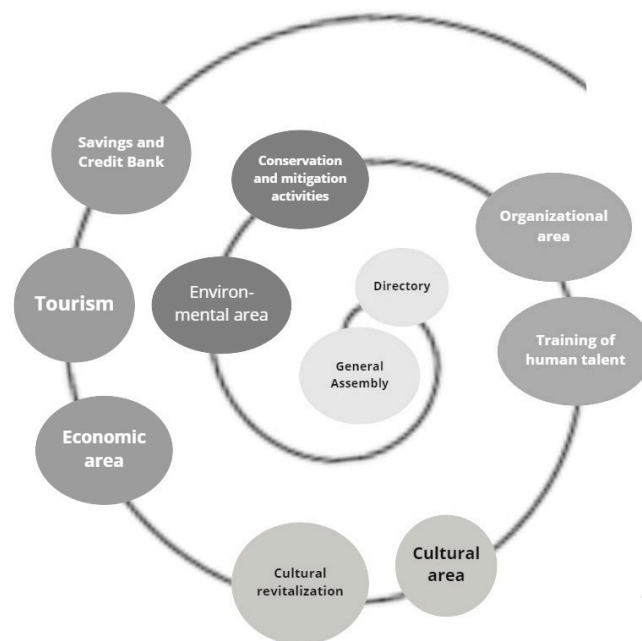


Figure 2. Representation of community life (space–time).

It is necessary to specify that the community leaders state that time within the Andean cosmovision is not something linear; it corresponds to a spiral in which elements accumulate (memory and root), which are the dynamics of community. From this logic of movement, the communities organize the work within the territories. In this way, everything in the social dimension revolves around the decisions of the general assembly (integrating all the members of the community), who is the highest authority, and the decisions made by this body are executed by the board of each CTO, expressing a collective participation. The environmental aspect is taken as the maximum expression of the man–nature relationship of mutual respect. In the organizational dimension, the form of collective work in each CTO is respected. In the cultural field, the collective memory is transversely reflected from the conservation of the material cultural heritage and the

safeguarding of the intangible heritage to finally articulate the three previous dimensions in the economic use that the spaces can achieve through the product CT marketed by CTOs.

It should be noted that within the organization, women's and young people's participation is encouraged, with the purpose of consolidating a gender and generational relationship [78] that has been consolidated over the course of the organization's 15 years of existence. Women have taken on a more prominent role, managing to integrate important spaces of the organization's various boards of directors, thereby encouraging the integration of these groups, which have been neglected in the production processes of tourism activity. Currently, the destinations show processes of social equity with a clear participation of women, where at least 25% of the services are executed by women, in addition to having at least one woman within the community directives. There is also evidence of a 10% increase in academic training processes for higher studies and 50% in certification processes for local guides, to the extent of the accessibility of new technologies they have provided.

4.2. Environmental Dimension

The CORDTUCH, as mentioned above, was created with the aim of protecting the natural spaces of the Chimborazo Fauna Production Reserve (RPFCH), after several insurgency processes for the vindication of collective rights over their ancestral spaces. This organization was incorporated as an active agent within the RPFCH management programs linked to wildlife management, protection of natural resources, and tourism [79].

Based on this connection, work has been done to reduce and prevent the problems identified in Table 3, which was built from the general explanation of the main problems of the territory identified by the Ministry of the Environment, Water and Ecological Transition. After that, these were prioritized by the groups based on the expertise and knowledge of the areas.

Following the process of identifying the environmental problems in CTOs, work has been done to implement mitigation and prevention measures, among which the following stand out:

- Forestation and reforestation: action implemented in the 11 CTOs. It corresponds to the implementation of small forest nurseries of native species, transplanted to eroded and deforested areas and even to family plots to be used as live fences for the protection of crops. This activity has also generated extra income from the commercialization of species.
- Management of *páramo*, natural areas, and micro-watersheds: implementation of strategies for the management of *páramo* as a source of water and reduction of the livestock load corresponding to cattle and sheep, which was replaced by camelids (llama and alpaca). It is also responsible for formulating regulations to control the burning of grasslands and the fencing off of water sources. These actions were implemented in Guarguallá, UCASAJ, Casa Cóndor, CEDEIN, and Chuquipogio, which are all areas of influence of Sangay National Park and RPFCH.
- Recovery of water sources: This is linked to the recovery of hectares of cushion and grassy *páramo* ecosystems, which are established as sources of water reserves, for which work has been done with the insertion of camelids and the declaration of communal conservation areas.
- Organic production: incorporation of ancestral practices to strengthen agriculture, allowing the generation of agroecological gardens, mainly in UCASAJ, CEDEIN, Balda Lupaxi, Casa Cóndor, and Razu Ñan, an activity that is currently linked to the tourist offer of the communities.
- Waste management: implementation of recycling processes and composting processes to obtain organic fertilizer, in which the local population has been involved, especially children in Razu Ñan and Balda Lupaxi. This action has made it possible to improve the condition of the cultural landscape.

Table 3. Initial analysis of the environmental problems of community tourism organizations (CTO) in the year 2010.

Component	Problem	Nizag Agro-Craft Center	CEDEIN	CEDIBAL	Guarguallá Craft and Community Tourism Center	Calshi	Chuquipogio	Razu Ñan	Casa Cóndor	UCASAJ	Sumak Kawsay—Royal Palace	Quilla Pacari
Ground	Ground erosion			x		x	x	x	x			
	Erosion from overgrazing	x										
	Advance of the agricultural frontier	x					x	x	x			
	Garbage contamination of soils		x							x		
	Loss of vegetation cover in the <i>páramos</i>		x									
	Pollution of the wastelands					x	x	x	x			
	Family land contamination					x	x	x	x	x	x	
	Mining exploitation									x		
	Degradation of cultivated land											
Water	River pollution	x										
	Unprotected waterholes				x							
	Unprotected micro-basins				x	x		x				
Air	Pollution generated by the decomposition of garbage	x									x	x
	Pollution due to the emission of gases due to the transit of land and heavy transport			x						x		
Flora	Loss of native vegetation	x		x								
	Eucalyptus monoculture	x				x		x		x		
	Pine monoculture		x		x	x		x		x		
	Loss of native vegetation											
	Native forest felling					x					x	x
	Straw burning						x					
	Loss of grasslands								x			
	Reforestation with pines and eucalyptus										x	x
Fauna	Displacement of wildlife to surrounding areas	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x
	Proliferation of domestic and sick animals									x		
	Decrease in the avifauna									x		

Sources: Calderón [90], Equator Initiative [79].

The processes of identification of environmental impacts have allowed the articulation of environmental education processes, but in the future, they awaken the need to study the relationship between climate change and CT, mainly in the communities that appear as protectors of ancestral zones.

4.3. Organizational Dimension

In relation to the administrative system, CORDTUCH establishes a board of directors composed of five members, which are president and vice president, together with the marketing, finance, and communications secretaries [91] (Figure 3).

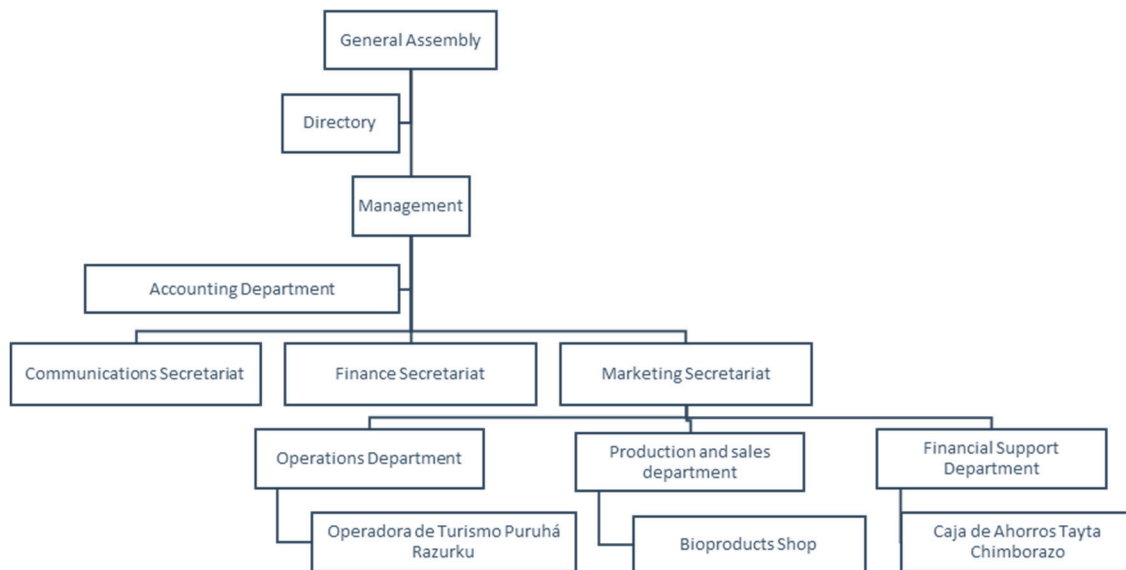


Figure 3. CORDTUCH structural organization chart. Source: Miranda-Salazar et al. [92].

The largest area is the marketing secretariat, made up of:

- Operadora de Turismo Puruhá Razurku: Created in 2006, this company's purpose is the commercialization of tourism products generated by the 11 OTCs [91]. The first package that was sold had a cost of USD 70 and left a net profit of USD 15; the rest was given to the community that hosted the tourist [72]. Within the work structure, it is made up of four employees [92].
- Caja de Ahorros Tayta Chimborazo: It started its activities in 2018, being established as a non-profit community entity [91] that is in charge of contributing to the financial management of the organization's funds, subsidiaries, and future ventures. It is composed of two employees [92].
- Bioproducts shop: Created in 2010, its purpose is to contribute to the marketing chain of organic and artisanal products generated by the communities linked to the organization [82,91]. It is attached to the tour operator, although commercial activity is at a standstill, as it is not in operation.

The identification of its organizational structure is strengthened by inter-institutional connections. In this aspect, it was possible to identify the reactivation of the Tourism Management Committee of the Province of Chimborazo in 2019. At this stage, only representatives of the public and private tourism sector participated in its recent activation, the same that was created in 2015 by Ordinance No. 13-2015-GADPCH, creating the right conditions to integrate the community tourism sector in the province in the organizational figure of CORDTUCH.

Within this dimension, we also contributed to strengthening the capabilities of human talent linked to the organization, which was developed during the year 2020. This process began with an evaluation of the job performance of all staff, reaching 119/215 points. This

rating shows a level of performance that is not very efficient, due to the fact that there are positions that assume many functions, or on the contrary, positions with a single function because they voluntarily contribute to the management of the organization [91].

Based on this ex ante evaluation, a training program was consolidated for the 11 CTOs, made up of 7 academic programs organized into 28 modules. They cover issues of tourism and biosafety, tourism legislation, accounting, auditing, taxation, design, administration, operation, and marketing of tourism products. The program could not yet be implemented due to the National Health Emergency, an element that prevents agglomeration processes, as well as the fact that it cannot be developed virtually due to the limited digital coverage of the territories. However, the entire execution planning was defined, in addition to establishing an ex post evaluation system focused on qualitative and quantitative indicators for each academic program, which will provide feedback for the corporation once it is implemented [92], because the main limitation for the current implementation of this training process has been the lack of digital coverage in all the communities, a condition that would handicap certain organizations.

4.4. Cultural Dimension

Within the cultural component, the organization established a strong process of conservation and safeguarding of cultural heritage based on revitalization processes, in which the recreation of ancestral knowledge and know-how linked to language, clothing, craft techniques, and oral tradition was achieved [78], allowing this heritage to be kept alive.

Another action was the training of 39 local guides during 2019 through the Local Guide course, supported by the Ministry of Tourism of Ecuador and taught by 12 professors from the Faculty of Natural Resources and one professor from the Faculty of Business Administration linked to the Higher Polytechnic School of Chimborazo (ESPOCH). They received training linked to components of culture, environment, and management. As part of the cultural training, they received elements to strengthen their identity based on anthropological work processes, in addition to building knowledge based on the history and cultural heritage of the area.

Subsequently, a process for the registration of tangible assets, both movable and immovable, of five of the organization's CTOs was articulated. This process was only consolidated with this small group, as it was carried out during the National Health Emergency process due to COVID-19, preventing a total displacement to the territory and limiting it to the digital connection processes available. During this activity, the bonds of belonging to the material cultural heritage (MCH) of the territories were strengthened through both face-to-face and virtual work. Participatory workshops were held involving community leaders, who provided their homes as a meeting point for Zoom connections. The movable and immovable assets were identified, and later, through fieldwork, physical or ethnographic data were collected to fill out the registration forms. A year later, the process was complemented with audiovisual documentation of heritage elements. This whole process was based on prior, free, and informed consent, which complies with the provisions of the ILO Convention No. 169 [93], the Nagoya Protocol [94], and Código Ingenios of Ecuador [95], thereby establishing a whole system for the protection of collective rights (Table 4).

Table 4. Community enterprises linked to the process of registering the material cultural heritage (MCH).

Canton	Name of the Enterprise	Registration	
		Movable Property	Immovables
Alausí	Nizag Agro-Craft Center	8	2
Guano	Calshi	11	3
Guano	Razu Ñan	11	1
Riobamba	Casa Cóndor	10	1
Riobamba	UCASAJ	13	2

Furthermore, within the intangible cultural heritage (ICH), the following CTOs have a safeguarding plan: Razu Ñan, UCASAJ, Chuquipogio, Nizag, Calshi, Quilla Pacari, and Sumak kawsay. As mentioned by Piray et al. [78], the safeguard processes allowed the revitalization of several manifestations within the six areas of the ICH as a result of the tourist practice (Table 5).

The process of recreating the memory allowed for coordinated work, with an emphasis on the orality of the community imagination, as an inheritance for the younger generations, allowing in 2016 the participatory, documented, and illustrated creation of the book *Cuentos Andinos*. This book collects 11 stories from the affiliated organizations of CORDTUCH. This activity generated a profound process of assessing the stories of older adults, as well as a process of creative return to organizations through the staging of 11 plays in the community territories, which has allowed for the generation of several initiatives such as sales and the creation of audiobooks and content for distribution on social networks, generating occasional economic income for the organization and recreating moments or talks of reflection in different visits to the territories.

The CTOs still continue to observe a process of cultural erosion linked to migratory processes, for higher education or for work, the latter largely exacerbated by the National Health Emergency, a condition that leads to the future generation of research that allows generational transmission processes to be strengthened through other mechanisms, including digital ones.

4.5. Economic Dimension

During the process of strengthening CORDTUCH, a direct benefit of 1772 members of the 11 CTOs and the Association of Tourist Guides of Chimborazo (AGUITUCH) was achieved, as well as around 5700 indirect beneficiaries, including inhabitants of the communities where community tourism organizations and tourists specializing in this type of sustainable tourism are located.

To establish the tourist offer of the CTOs, an analysis of the tourism system was carried out, initially identifying a total of 78 tourist attractions, as well as the presence of a tourist plant linked to food, accommodation, and guidance (Table 6), which have been integrated into five products marketed through Puruhá Razurku Tourism Operator (Table 7), according to information provided by CORDTUCH in the interviews carried out through digital platforms, through which a total income was obtained for a value of USD 37,459.26 for the year 2019 as the latest consolidated data, of which 80% have been delivered in the form of direct payments to the communities.

Table 5. Community undertakings linked to the revitalization process of the intangible cultural heritage (ICH).

ICH Areas	Revitalized Cultural Manifestations	Nizag Agro-Craft Center	CEDEIN	CEDIBAL	Guarguallá Craft and Community Tourism Center	Calshi	Chuqui-Pogio	Razu Ñan	Casa Cóndor	UCASAJ	Sumak Kawsay—Royal Palace	Quilla Pacari
Traditions and oral expressions	Tales and legends associated with natural elements such as mountains, where the loves of these mythical beings are shared	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X
	Tales associated with the local fauna in connection with the territories (owl, wolf, Andean condor, lama)	X			X				X		X	
	Stories associated with cultural practices such as marriage, weaving, the way of tilling the land, the creation of natural sites, the presence of Chimborazo, characters from popular festivals, sacred rituals		X	X		X	X	X		X		X
Ritual social uses and festive acts	Community practices such as <i>minka</i> , <i>makita mañachi</i> , and <i>randi randi</i> " (forms of reciprocity*)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Rites of passage (marriages and funerals, among others)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Apotropaic rites of energy renewal for the body and soul		X									
	Propitiatory rites of gratitude to the Pachamama		X						X	X		
Knowledge and uses related to nature	Symbolic spaces related to rituals, legends, or myths, among which are Chiripunga; Cerro Sagrado Puruwa considered a guardian <i>apu</i> ; and Qhapac Ñan	X										
	Symbolic space related to rituals, legends, or myths such as Machay Temple								X			
	Symbolic space related to rituals, legends, or myths such as the Sacred Stone Yana Rumi		X							X		
Creative manifestations	Music and songs that narrate daily life or special events in the community	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X
	Traditional games	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Traditional craft techniques	Traditional craft techniques linked to textiles and natural fiber fabrics, among others	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X
	Traditional house construction techniques		X							X		
Food and gastronomic heritage	Ritual and daily gastronomy	X	X	X	X	X				X		
	Knowledge linked to the symbolic value of the agricultural products of the area	X	X	X	X	X				X		

* *minka* = collective reciprocity, *makita mañachi* = individual reciprocity, and *randi randi* = giving and receiving.

Table 6. Community undertakings analysis of the tourist offer.

Canton	Name of the Enterprise	Touristic Offer *	Attractions			Complementary Activities
			Natural	Cultural	Total	
Alausí	Nizag Agro-Craft Center	FG	7	4	11	Hike to Chiripungo, viewpoint of the condor, and Qhapac Ñan horseback riding Demonstration of cultural activities Dance and museum at Sibambe station
Colta	CEDEIN	FG	3	1	4	Community coexistence Walks Demonstration of craft activities Visit to Yana Rummy in the canton of Riobamba, a community-owned space
Colta	CEDIBAL	FG	9	3	12	Walks Visits to fairs Visit to the quinoa and family farms
Guamote	Guarguallá Craft and Community Tourism Center	FAG	21		21	Purchase of handicrafts Walks Horseback riding Visit to the waterfall Excursion to the Sangay volcano
Guano	Calshi	FAG	6	4	10	Cultural practices of skiing and weaving Participation in traditional festivals Ascent to Chimborazo Visit to the Bolívar stone Sale of handicrafts Walks High mountain climbing Preparation for mountaineering Elaboration of crafts Landscape photography Excursion to the ice mines Walks to the Cóndor Samana waterfall
	Chuquipogio					
	Razu Ñan					
Riobamba	Casa Cóndor	FAG	9	2	11	Walks Bike ride Bird watching Cultural activities High mountain climbing Shearing activities and treatment of alpaca fiber Community coexistence Organic garden tour Hike to Mount Shobol Urku Visit to the <i>pogyo</i> Tayta Andrés
	UCASAJ					
	Sumak Kawsay—Royal Palace	FAG	1	8	9	Walks Visit to the llama museum Crafts in sheep wool, alpaca, and llama fiber Llama meat-based diet Way of Simon Bolívar Visit to spinning mill Cultural coexistence
	Quilla Pacari					

* FAG = food, accommodation, and guidance; FG = food and guidance. Source: own elaboration based on Araque [80], Castillo-Vizuete et al. [96], CORDTUCH [77], and Llanga [97].

Table 7. CTO tourism products.

Product Name	Duration	Points of Interest	Contents	CTO
Trekking llama	Full day	Museum of the Llama Craft center Gastronomy Ascent to Chimborazo Interpretive trails	Guidance Accommodation Feeding High mountain climbing Preparation for mountaineering Walks	Sumak Kawsay—Royal Palace
Sharing life in community in the foothills of Chimborazo	2 days and one night	Visit to agricultural and livestock activities Artisanal process for obtaining sheep’s wool Ice mines Snowy Chimborazo Cultural coexistence activities	Transport Guidance Accommodation Feeding Culture night Hike Ice mines Ascent to Chimborazo Viewpoints	Razu Ñan
Surrounding the Tayta Chimborazo	4 days and 3 nights	Museum of the Llama Craft process of sheep wool Snowy Chimborazo Polylepis Forest Agroecological activities Visit to organic gardens Agro-ancestral practices	Transport Guidance Accommodation Feeding Culture night Walks	Sumak Kawsay Razu Ñan Casa Cóndor UCASAJ Quilla Pacari Balda Lupaxi (CEDIBAL)
Nizag: “Culture and Ancestral Knowledge”	2 days and 1 night	Chiripungo Mountain Cóndor Viewpoint Qhapaq Ñan Seville Sibambe Visit to organic gardens Craft workshop Nizag Community	Transport Guidance Accommodation Feeding Culture night Walks	Nizag
Chimborazo’s last snowfield	Full day	Ice mines Snowy Chimborazo	Guidance Accommodation Feeding Walks	Razu Ñan

Source: elaborated from Travel Agencies Finder [98] and Community tourism operator “Puruhá Razurku” [99].

Furthermore, it is necessary to add that of the training process for local guides, a total of 22 participants were members of the CTOs, 14 were linked to AGUITUCH, and 3 were associated with community initiatives not linked to CORDTUCH. Twenty-four participants of the total number achieved a local guide license from the National Tourism Authority, with 15 still pending (Table 8).

Table 8. Trained local guides.

Organizations	No. of Procedure	Organizations	With License
AGUITUCH	6	AGUITUCH	8
UCASAJ	2	UCASAJ	4
Casa Cóndor	2	Casa Cóndor	3
Calshi	2	Calshi	2
CEDIBAL	1	CEDIBAL	1
Shobol pamba	1	Razu Ñan	2
Cacha	1	Nizag	2
Overall total	15	San Rafael de Chuquipogio	1
		Santa Lucía de Chuquipogio	1
		Overall total	24

Finally, this process strengthens the insertion of new guides in the organizations, responding to the need for generational change, recognizing that some current leaders of

the organizations were trained in 1998 as native guides by the Escuela Superior Politécnica de Chimborazo, and that in 2019, this forged job opportunities in the community territories, which initiated tourism activities in the province.

5. Discussion

Tourism experienced the greatest turning point in its history, which motivated the rethinking of work objectives. That is, the consolidation of sustainable tourism through innovation, the linking of neglected groups, and investment in communities was proposed in order to generate a resilient future. Ecuador as a leading country in community tourism or community-based tourism (CBT) stands out due to the wide variety of tourism enterprises that resulted from the multiple processes of insurgency and vindication for collective rights of local communities and indigenous, Afro-Ecuadorian, and Montubio peoples and nationalities, which have consolidated a solid organizational system based on the FEPTCE. Linked to this process, multiple networks were articulated in the national territory, one of which is CORDTUCH, which brings together several peasant and indigenous communities in the province of Chimborazo.

CORDTUCH has been the main object of study, and after the support process for its strengthening, the following contributions derived from the research process have been consolidated:

At first, poverty is established as a circumstantial concept for the indigenous world-view, which is not understood as something strictly material, but rather as the lack or absence of putting into action all the knowledge they possess for the prevention of bad scenarios [100], which is based on the *Alli Kawsay*. *Alli Kawsay* is the basic condition for the management of sustenance and the autonomous resolution of the needs of communities through the adaptation of knowledge to the environmental conditions. In this way, the recognition of the value of their culture and the Pachamama, together with the recognition of the problems that are afflicting them, has motivated the strengthening of social demands to put aside this poverty circumstance.

CT has taught us to work with communities through cultural encounter actions, in which differences are respected and communities begin to be understood as subjects with the capacity to bring change in their territories, and not as numbers or objects. Each subject can contribute the necessary knowledge to overcome this circumstantial poverty, since they have the knowledge and wisdom to organize the spaces, observing that 90% of the research process has been generated by the communities and 10% by the academy.

CT confirms that it is not only the generation of a business, but also the definition of an organizational process, which protects the territories, strengthens the capacities of the communities, and safeguards ancestral knowledge. CT was born without being a business, without a tourism product, and was built collectively with failures and successes, and now it is a management model with a differentiated tourism product and identity. During this construction process, it was observed that the link between tourism and economic activities is not only as a generator of foreign currency, but also as the possibility of living in dignity, through the satisfaction of the basic needs of the spaces, in order to strengthen the achievement of *Alli Kawsay*.

In addition to this, gender equity and generational participation have made it possible for 55% of the participants in this type of tourism to be women, with at least one leader in decision-making spaces, who have become direct producers, in addition to allowing a reinforcement of the cosmic and ancestral vision of the duality of men and women, demonstrating that they are complementary and indivisible, which is why CT has managed to make progress in the consolidation of rights in the territory.

All of the above is supported by what was mentioned by Graci [101], i.e., that the empowerment of communities for the development of CT allowed the generation of the necessary means to have a sustainable life. That is why from this process, these enterprises produced an important local economic revitalization. It contributed to the generation of jobs and to reducing migration to the city or to other countries, which resulted in 1772 direct

beneficiaries among the five cantons of the province of Chimborazo, where the network is based, in addition to approximately 1867 families as indirect beneficiaries through the production of handicrafts and cultivation of medicinal plants, among other activities [79]. From the sale of tourist packages, the communities have received 80% of the income from sales.

Despite the difficulties and legislative updates, this corporation—CORDTUCH—has managed to consolidate and duly legalize its 11 CTO ventures, while the remaining organizations are in the process of consolidation.

Based on this process, it is recommended to continue strengthening alliances between the private, public, and community sectors, with the purpose of reducing dependence on the central government and thereby increasing the self-sufficiency of spaces through active participation in all events planned by the organization or those to which it has been invited, since these are the appropriate scenarios for strengthening their institutional situation.

Moreover, although the CT market is growing, it is necessary to consolidate a marketing process that identifies specific market niches and sound investment strategies in order to capture more demand and increase sales volumes. To this end, it is recommended to continue with the generation and strengthening of local capacities, the improvement of their infrastructure and tourist plants, and the innovation of their products, taking into account the changes in the tastes and preferences of the demand in order to better satisfy the expectations of the visit.

Finally, it is essential to work on the development of new mechanisms and tools for managing information in all areas of work, which would facilitate the monitoring and evaluation of all the activities and projects undertaken by communities. As future lines of research, it would be interesting to delve into volunteer tourism in the context of community tourism for the economic reactivation of communities.

Author Contributions: Conceptualization, C.P.M.-E., S.P.M.-S., N.P.T.-T. and M.d.I.C.d.R.-R.; formal analysis, C.P.M.-E., S.P.M.-S., N.P.T.-T. and M.d.I.C.d.R.-R.; investigation, C.P.M.-E., S.P.M.-S., N.P.T.-T. and M.d.I.C.d.R.-R.; methodology, C.P.M.-E., S.P.M.-S., N.P.T.-T. and M.d.I.C.d.R.-R.; writing—original draft, C.P.M.-E., S.P.M.-S., N.P.T.-T. and M.d.I.C.d.R.-R.; writing—review and editing, C.P.M.-E., S.P.M.-S., N.P.T.-T. and M.d.I.C.d.R.-R. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

Funding: This research received no external funding.

Institutional Review Board Statement: Not applicable.

Informed Consent Statement: Not applicable.

Data Availability Statement: Not applicable.

Acknowledgments: Special recognition to the linkage project “Strengthening community tourism in the Province of Chimborazo” from the Polytechnic Higher School of Chimborazo.

Conflicts of Interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest.

References

1. UNWTO. *UNWTO World Tourism Barometer and Statistical Annex, December 2020*; UNWTO World Tourism Barometer: Madrid, Spain, 2020; Volume 18, pp. 1–36. [CrossRef]
2. ONU. UNWTO: International Tourism Registered in 2003 the Greatest Setback in History. UN News Noticias ONU. 2004. Available online: <https://news.un.org/es/story/2004/01/1028571> (accessed on 25 November 2021).
3. UNWTO. 2020: *The Worst Year in the History of Tourism, with One Billion Fewer International Arrivals*; UNWTO World Tourism Barometer: Madrid, Spain, 2021. Available online: <https://thediplomatinspain.com/en/2021/01/2020-worst-year-in-tourism-history-with-1-billion-fewer-international-arrivals/> (accessed on 25 November 2021).
4. UNWTO. 24a Reunión de la Asamblea General de la OMT. 2021. Available online: <https://www.unwto.org/es/24-reunion-de-la-asamblea-general-de-la-omt/sesion-tematica> (accessed on 25 November 2021).
5. Nexotur. The UNWTO Looks towards a Green and Inclusive Tourism. Nexotur. 2021. Available online: <https://www.unwto.org/news/unwto-points-tourism-towards-a-greener-inclusive-future-at-general-assembly> (accessed on 25 November 2021).

6. Ministry of Tourism of Ecuador. Turismo Rural Será Clave Para la Reactivación del Sector Post COVID-19/Rural Tourism Will Be Key to the Reactivation of the Post-COVID-19 Sector. 2020. Available online: <https://www.turismo.gob.ec/turismo-rural-sera-clave-para-la-reactivacion-del-sector-post-covid-19/> (accessed on 25 November 2021).
7. Bravo, E.F.O.; Sánchez, L.D.R.F.; Belema, L.A.A.; Viteri, X.A.S. Gestión del turismo comunitario en el sector indígena de la provincia de chimborazo caso: La Moya. *Explor. Digit.* **2020**, *4*, 6–26. [CrossRef]
8. Vargas-Cumbajín, C.; Yáñez-Segovia, S.; Hernández-Benalcázar, H.; Méndez-Játiva, J.F.; Valdiviezo-Leroux, W.; Tafur, V. La situación del turismo comunitario en Ecuador. *Dominio Cienc.* **2018**, *4*, 80–101. [CrossRef]
9. FEPTCE. *Guía de Turismo Comunitario del Ecuador*; Imprenta Mariscal: Quito, Ecuador, 2007.
10. Maldonado-Eraza, C.P.; del Río-Rama, M.D.L.C.; Noboa-Viñan, P.; Álvarez-García, J. Community-based tourism in Ecuador: Community ventures of the provincial and cantonal networks. *Sustainability* **2020**, *12*, 6256. [CrossRef]
11. Redclift, M.; Springett, D. *Routledge International Handbook of Sustainable Development*; Routledge: London, UK, 2015.
12. Lalayan, A. Community Based Tourism in Armenia: Planning for Sustainable Development. Ph.D. Thesis, Asia Pacific University, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 2014.
13. Fayos-Sola, E. *Knowledge Management in Tourism: Policy and Governance Applications*; Emerald Group Publishing Limited: Bradford, UK, 2012.
14. Sharpley, R.; Telfer, D.J. *Tourism and Development: Concepts and Issues*; Channel View Publications: Bristol, UK, 2015; Volume 63.
15. Rodríguez, I.; Williams, A.M.; Hall, C.M. Tourism innovation policy: Implementation and outcomes. *Ann. Tour. Res.* **2014**, *49*, 76–93. [CrossRef]
16. Hutchins, F. Footprints in the forest: Ecotourism and altered meanings in Ecuador’s upper Amazon. *J. Lat. Am. Caribb. Anthropol.* **2007**, *12*, 75–103. [CrossRef]
17. Benson, A.; Clifton, J. Assessing tourism’s impacts using local communities’ attitudes toward the environment. *WIT Trans. Ecol. Environ.* **2004**, *76*, 3–12.
18. Cabanilla, E. Turismo comunitario en América Latina, un concepto en construcción. *Siembra* **2018**, *5*, 121–131. [CrossRef]
19. Cabanilla, E.; Garrido, C. *El Turismo Comunitario en el Ecuador: Evolución, Problemática Y Desafíos*; Velásquez, F., Ed.; UIDE: Quito, Ecuador, 2018.
20. Rodas, M.; Ullauri, N.; Sanmartín, I. El turismo comunitario en el Ecuador: Una revisión de la literatura. *RICIT Rev. Tur. Desarro. Y Buen Vivir* **2015**, *9*, 60–78.
21. Valdez, D.; Ochoa, B. Turismo Rural. Instituto Tecnológico de Sonora. 2015. Available online: www.itson.mx (accessed on 25 November 2021).
22. Häusler, N.; Strasdas, W. *Training Manual for Community-Based Tourism. Addendum to The Ecotourism Training Manual for Protected Area Management*; InWent—Capacity Building International: Bonn, Germany, 2003. Available online: <https://cupdf.com/document/ecotourismtrainingmanual-cbt.html?page=1> (accessed on 25 November 2021).
23. Netherlands Development Organization (SNV). *Asia Pro-Poor Sustainable Tourism Network. A Toolkit for Monitoring and Managing Community-Based Tourism*; SNV Asia Pro-Poor Sustainable Tourism Network and Griffith University: Brisbane, QLD, Australia, 2007.
24. López-Guzmán, T.; Sánchez Cañizares, S.M. Turismo comunitario y generación de riqueza en países en vías de desarrollo. Un estudio de caso en el Salvador. *REVESCO Rev. Estud. Coop.* **2009**, *30*, 85–103.
25. Asker, S.; Boronyak, L.; Carrard, N.; Paddon, M. *Effective Community Based Tourism: A Good Practice Manual*; CRC for Sustainable Tourism Pty Ltd.: Parkwood, QLD, Australia, 2010.
26. Kavita, E.; Saarinen, J. Tourism and rural community development in Namibia: Policy issues review. *Fenn.-Int. J. Geogr.* **2015**, *194*, 79–88. [CrossRef]
27. Scheyvens, R. Promoting women’s empowerment through involvement in ecotourism: Experiences from the third world. *J. Sustain. Tour.* **2000**, *8*, 232–249. [CrossRef]
28. Cañada, E. *Turismo en Centroamérica. Un Diagnóstico Para el Debate*; Editorial Enlace: Managua, Nicaragua, 2013.
29. Sutawa, G.K. Issues on Bali tourism development and community empowerment to support sustainable tourism development. *Procedia Econ. Financ.* **2012**, *4*, 413–422. [CrossRef]
30. Van Breugel, L. Community-based tourism: Local participation and perceived impacts. Ph.D. Thesis, Radboud University Nijmegen, Nijmegen, The Netherlands, 2013.
31. Strzelecka, M.; Boley, B.B.; Strzelecka, C. Empowerment and resident support for tourism in rural Central and Eastern Europe (CEE): The case of Pomerania, Poland. *J. Sustain. Tour.* **2017**, *25*, 554–572. [CrossRef]
32. Altman, J.C. People on country, healthy landscapes and sustainable indigenous economic futures: The arnhem land case. *Draw. Board Aust. Rev. Public Aff.* **2003**, *4*, 65–82.
33. Zeppel, H. *Indigenous Ecotourism: Sustainable Development and Management*; CABI Publishing: Cambridge, UK, 2006.
34. Zeppel, H. Indigenous ecotourism: Conservation and resource rights. In *Critical Issues in Ecotourism: Understanding a Complex Tourism Phenomenon*; Higham, J.E.S., Ed.; Butterworth-Heinemann: Burlington, MA, USA, 2007; pp. 308–348.
35. Colton, J.W. Indigenous tourism development in northern Canada: Beyond economic incentives. *Can. J. Nativ. Stud.* **2005**, *1*, 185–206.
36. Salole, M. Merging Two disparate worlds in rural Namibia: Joint venture tourism in torra conservancy. In *Tourism and Indigenous Peoples: Issues and Implications*; Butler, R., Hinch, T., Eds.; Elsevier: Burlington, Vermont, 2007; pp. 205–219.

37. Colton, J.W.; Whitney-Squire, K. Exploring the relationship between aboriginal tourism and community development. *Leisure/Loisir* **2010**, *34*, 261–278. [CrossRef]
38. Dodds, R.; Graci, S. Sustainable tourism in island destinations. Routledge: London, UK, 2012.
39. Hipwell, W.T. Taiwan aboriginal ecotourism: Tanayiku natural ecology park. *Annals Tour. Res.* **2007**, *34*, 876–897. [CrossRef]
40. Hall, C.M. *Introduction to Tourism in Australia: Impacts, Planning and Development*; Addison, Wesley and Longman: Melbourne, Australia, 1996.
41. Hardy, A.L.; Beeton, R.J. Sustainable tourism or maintainable tourism: Managing resources for more than average outcomes. *J. Sustain. Tour.* **2021**, *9*, 168–192. [CrossRef]
42. Telfer, D.J. The Evolution of Tourism Development Theory. In *Tourism Development, Concepts and Issues*; Sharpley, R., Telfer, D., Eds.; Channel View Publications: Clevedon, NY, USA, 2002; pp. 35–81.
43. Shafieisabet, N.; Haratifard, S. Community-based tourism: An approach for sustainable rural development (Case study: Asara district, chalous road). *J. Sustain. Rural Dev.* **2019**, *3*, 75–90. [CrossRef]
44. Lucchetti, V.G.; Font, X. Community based tourism: Critical success factors. *Int. Cent. Responsib. Tour.* **2013**, *27*, 1–20.
45. Muigua, K. Empowering the kenyan people through alternative dispute resolution mechanisms. In Proceedings of the CIARB Africa Region Centenary Conference, London, UK, 1–3 July 2015.
46. Park, E.; Kim, S. Enhancing local community's involvement and empowerment through practicing Cittaslow: Experiences from Goolwa. In Proceedings of the 4th International Conference on Tourism Research (ICTR), Kota Kinabalu, Malaysia, 9–11 December 2014.
47. Zuo, B.; Gusoy, D.; Wall, G. Residents' support for red tourism in China: The moderating effect of central government. *Annals Tour. Res.* **2017**, *64*, 51–63. [CrossRef]
48. Chin, C.H.; Lo, M.C.; Ramayah, T. Rural tourism sustainable management and destination marketing efforts: Key factors from communities' perspective. *J. Sustain. Dev.* **2016**, *9*, 179. [CrossRef]
49. Hatipoglu, B.; Ertuna, B.; Sasidharan, V. A referential methodology for education on sustainable tourism development. *Sustainability* **2014**, *6*, 5029–5048. [CrossRef]
50. Codespa, F. *Programa RUTAS: La Apuesta por un Turismo Inclusivo en Latinoamérica. Metodología para el Fortalecimiento de Iniciativas de Turismo Rural Comunitario*; CAF-Fundación CODESPA and Development Bank Of Latinamerica: Madrid, Spain, 2013. Available online: <https://www.codespa.org/app/uploads/metodologia-para-el-fortalecimiento-de-iniciativas-de-turismo-rural-comunitario.pdf> (accessed on 25 November 2021).
51. Waligo, V.M.; Clarke, J.; Hawkins, R. Implementing sustainable tourism: A multi-stakeholder involvement management framework. *Tour. Manag.* **2013**, *36*, 342–353. [CrossRef]
52. Muresan, I.C.; Oroian, C.F.; Harun, R.; Arion, F.H.; Porutiu, A.; Chiciudean, G.O.; Todea, A.; Lile, R. Local residents' attitude toward sustainable rural tourism development. *Sustainability* **2016**, *8*, 100. [CrossRef]
53. Wall, G.; Mathieson, A. *Tourism: Change, Impacts, and Opportunities*; Pearson Education: Madrid, Spain, 2006.
54. Manu, I.; Kuuder, C.J.W. Community-based ecotourism and livelihood enhancement in Sirigu, Ghana. *Int. J. Humanit. Soc. Sci.* **2012**, *2*, 97–108.
55. United Nations Development Programme. *Multinational Federation of Community Tourism in Ecuador (FEPTCE). Local Sustainable Development Solutions for People, Nature, and Resilient Communities*; Equator Initiative Case Study Series: New York, NY, USA, 2012.
56. FEPTCE. Proyecto: Código de Operaciones de la Federación Plurinacional de Turismo Comunitario del Ecuador 2011/2013. 2010. Available online: <https://es.scribd.com/document/313836878/Codigo-de-Operaciones-Feptce> (accessed on 25 November 2021).
57. Carpentier, J. El turismo comunitario y sus nuevos actores: El caso de las petroleras en la Amazonia ecuatoriana. In *Amazonía, Viajeros, Turistas y Poblaciones Indígenas*; Valcuende del Rio, J.M., Ed.; Pasos: Quito, Ecuador, 2012; pp. 293–328. Available online: <https://hal-univ-paris10.archives-ouvertes.fr/hal-01632040> (accessed on 25 November 2021).
58. Tourism Law of Ecuador. Registro Oficial Suplemento No. 733, 27 de diciembre de 2002. Available online: <https://www.turismo.gob.ec/wp-content/uploads/2019/11/LEY-DE-TURISMO.pdf> (accessed on 25 November 2021).
59. SENPLADES. *Plan Nacional del Buen Vivir (PNBV) 2009–2013*; SENPLADES: Quito, Ecuador, 2009; Available online: <https://www.planificacion.gob.ec/plan-nacional-para-el-buen-vivir-2009-2013/> (accessed on 25 November 2021).
60. SENPLADES. *Plan Nacional para el Buen Vivir 2013–2017*; SENPLADES: Quito, Ecuador, 2013. Available online: <http://documentos.senplades.gob.ec/PlanNacionalBuenVivir2013-2017.pdf> (accessed on 25 November 2021).
61. Loor, L.; Plaza, N.; Medina, Z. Turismo comunitario en Ecuador: Apuntes en tiempos de pandemia. *Rev. Cienc. Soc.* **2021**, *27*, 265–277.
62. SENPLADES. *Transformación de la Matriz Productiva*; SENPLADES: Quito, Ecuador, 2012.
63. National Secretariat for Planning. *Plan de Creación de Oportunidades 2021–2025*. 2021. Available online: <https://www.planificacion.gob.ec/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/Plan-de-Creación-de-Oportunidades-2021-2025-Aprobado.pdf> (accessed on 25 November 2021).
64. Ministry of Tourism of Ecuador. *PLANDETUR 2020*; Ministerio de Turismo: Quito, Ecuador, 2007.
65. Ministry of Tourism of Ecuador. *Proyecto Ecuador Potencia Turística 2015*; Ministerio de Turismo: Quito, Ecuador, 2015. Available online: <https://www.turismo.gob.ec/wp-content/uploads/2015/05/Documento-Proyecto-Ecuador-Pote%0Ancia-Turística.pdf> (accessed on 25 November 2021).
66. Ministry of Tourism of Ecuador. *Plan Estratégico Institucional 2019–2021*; Ministerio de Turismo: Quito, Ecuador, 2019.

67. Ministry of Tourism of Ecuador. *Plan Nacional de Turismo 2030*; Ministerio de Turismo: Quito, Ecuador, 2019. Available online: https://www.turismo.gob.ec/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/PLAN-NACIONAL-DE-TURISMO-2030-v.-final-Registro-Oficial-sumillado-comprimido_compressed.pdf (accessed on 25 November 2021).
68. Ministry of Tourism of Ecuador. *Catastro Turístico Nacional de Establecimientos*; Ministerio de Turismo: Quito, Ecuador, 2021. Available online: <https://servicios.turismo.gob.ec/portfolio/catastro-turistico-nacional> (accessed on 25 November 2021).
69. Ochoa, W. *Guía Básica de Estudio de Turismo Comunitario Y Solidario*; FEPTCE: Quito, Ecuador, 2009.
70. Guamán, M.A. *El Turismo Comunitario: Alcances, Limitaciones Y Propuesta de Desarrollo en la Provincia de Chimborazo*; Escuela Superior Politécnica de Chimborazo: Quito, Ecuador, 2016.
71. The Forestry and Conservation of Natural Areas and Wildlife Law of Ecuador. Ley No. 74. RO/64 de 24 de Agosto. 1981. Available online: <https://www.corteidh.or.cr/tablas/4033.pdf> (accessed on 25 November 2021).
72. CORDTUCH. *Chimborazo Desde Adentro*; CORDTUCH—Corporación para el Desarrollo de Turismo Comunitario de Chimborazo: Quito, Ecuador, 2019.
73. Regulation for the Registration of Community Tourist Centres. 2006. Available online: <https://www.fao.org/faolex/results/details/en/c/LEX-FAOC066227/> (accessed on 25 November 2021).
74. Law on the Organization and Regime of Communes. 2004. Available online: <https://www.gob.ec/regulaciones/ley-organizacion-regimen-comunas> (accessed on 25 November 2021).
75. Barthol, R.; Sansolo, D.; Bursztyn, I. *Turismo de Base Comunitária: Diversidade de Olhares E Experiências Brasileiras*; Ministerio do Turismo, Ed.; Ministerio do Turismo: Brasilia, Brazil, 2009. Available online: http://www.each.usp.br/turismo/livros/turismo_de_base_comunitaria_bartholo_sansolo_bursztyn.pdf (accessed on 25 November 2021).
76. Acuerdo Ministerial 235. 2006; Ministerio de Ecuador. Available online: <https://www.defensa.gob.ec/wp-content/uploads/downloads/2018/11/Acuerdo-Ministerial-Nro.-235-Delegaciones.pdf> (accessed on 25 November 2021).
77. CORDTUCH. *Chimborazo Turismo Comunitario*; CORDTUCH—Corporación Para el Desarrollo de Turismo Comunitario de Chimborazo: Quito, Ecuador, 2019; Available online: https://issuu.com/cordtuch.org/docs/revista_chimborazo_desde_adentro_2_05d78b620ee5b8 (accessed on 25 November 2021).
78. Piray, M.; Tierra-Tierra, N.; Bautista, M.; Lasluisa, M.; Guamán, M.; Aymacaña, C.; Noboa, P.; Tenemasa, A. Sistematización de las Experiencias de Turismo Comunitario de la Provincia de Chimborazo. MKT: Descubre. Comercialización Investigación & Negocios, (3232-12): Riobamba, Ecuador, 2009.
79. Equator Initiative. Corporación para el Desarrollo de Turismo Comunitario de Chimborazo. 2020. Available online: <https://www.equatorinitiative.org/2020/04/24/solution11244/> (accessed on 25 November 2021).
80. Araque, S.M. *Diseño de un Sistema de Señalética Turística para las Operaciones de Turismo Comunitario*; CORDTUCH: Riobamba, Ecuador, 2012; Available online: <http://dspace.esepoch.edu.ec/handle/123456789/1838> (accessed on 25 November 2021).
81. Secretary of Human Rights; Directorio de Organizaciones Sociales. *Sistema Unificado de Información de las Organizaciones Sociales*. 2002. Available online: https://sociedadcivil.gob.ec/nuevo_directorio (accessed on 25 November 2021).
82. Alvarado, E. *Evaluación Para el Fortalecimiento de la Corporación Para el Desarrollo del Turismo Comunitario (CORDTUCH) en el Ámbito Gerencial Y de Marketing, Provincia de Chimborazo*; CORDTUCH: Riobamba, Ecuador, 2008. Available online: <http://dspace.esepoch.edu.ec/handle/123456789/8400> (accessed on 25 November 2021).
83. Pastor-Alfonso, M.J.; Espeso-Molinero, P. Capacitación turística en comunidades indígenas. Un caso de investigación acción participativa (IAP). *El Periplo Sustentable Rev. Tur. Desarro. Compet.* **2015**, *29*, 171.
84. Skewes, J.C.; Guerra, D.E. The defense of maiquillahue bay: Knowledge, faith, and identity in an environmental conflict. *Ethnology* **2004**, *43*, 217–332. [CrossRef]
85. Xu, X. El impacto de la pandemia del COVID-19 en la investigación mundial. *High. Educ.* **2020**, *104*, 18–20.
86. Guerrero, A. *La Cultura. Estrategias Conceptuales Para Entender la Identidad, la Diversidad, la Alteridad Y la Diferencia*; Abya-Yala: Quito, Ecuador, 2002.
87. Torres, V. *Community Cultural Revitalization Manual of Torres/ Manual de Revitalización Cultura Comunitaria*; Comunicec: Quito, Ecuador, 1994.
88. SNV. *Guía de Buenas Prácticas de Turismo Sostenible para Comunidades de Latinoamérica/Guide of Good Practices in Sustainable Tourism for Latin American Communities*; SNV-Rainforest Alliance-Counterpart International: The Hague, The Netherlands, 2020.
89. Miranda-Salazar, S.; Tierra-Tierra, N.; Lozano-Rodríguez, P.; Tayupanda-Pagalo, M. Turismo comunitario en los andes ecuatorianos. Estudio de caso: Legalización de las organizaciones filiales de la corporación para el desarrollo de turismo comunitario de chimborazo, provincia de Chimborazo, Ecuador. *Polo Del Conoc.* **2021**, *6*, 81–107.
90. Calderón, M. *Diseño de un Plan de Gestión y Educación Ambiental para Mejorar la Oferta Turística de los Once Centros de Turismo Comunitario Filiales a la Corporación para el Desarrollo de Turismo Comunitario de Chimborazo*; CORDTUCH: Riobamba, Ecuador, 2012. Available online: <http://dspace.esepoch.edu.ec/handle/123456789/776> (accessed on 25 November 2021).
91. Gómez, T. *Elaboración del Plan de Capacitación Para el Fortalecimiento Organizativo de la Corporación Para el Desarrollo del Turismo Comunitario de Chimborazo*; CORDTUCH: Riobamba, Ecuador, 2021.
92. Miranda-Salazar, S.; Rodríguez, P.X.; Flores-Manchano, A.C.; Gómez-Álvarez, T.A. Fortalecimiento organizativo de la Corporación para el Desarrollo de Turismo Comunitario de la provincia de Chimborazo, Ecuador. *Dominio Cienc.* **2021**, *7*, 802–821.
93. ILO Convention, No. 169. 1989. Available online: https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---americas/---ro-lima/documents/publication/wcms_445528.pdf (accessed on 25 November 2021).

94. Nagoya Protocol. *Protocolo de Nagoya Sobre Acceso a Los Recursos Genéticos y Participación Justa y Equitativa en Los Beneficios Que Se Deriven de Su Utilización al Convenio Sobre la Diversidad Biológica*; Secretaria del Convenio sobre la Diversidad Biológica Naciones Unidas, Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Medio Ambiente: Montreal, QC, Canada, 2011. Available online: <https://www.cbd.int/abs/doc/protocol/nagoya-protocol-es.pdf> (accessed on 25 November 2021).
95. Código Ingenios of Ecuador. Código Orgánico de la Economía Social de los Conocimientos, Creatividad e Innovación. 09 de 12. *Asamblea Nacional de la Republica de Ecuador. Official Registration of 9 December 2016*. Available online: <https://www.asle.ec/wp-content/uploads/2016/12/ingenios-09-12-2016.pdf> (accessed on 25 November 2021).
96. Castillo-Vizuet, D.; Miranda-Salazar, S.; Jara-Santillán, C.; Quevedo-Baez, L. *Cartografía Patrimonial Y de Turismo Comunitario Provincia de Chimborazo*; Escuela Superior Politécnica de Chimborazo: Chimborazo, Ecuador, 2018. Available online: https://www.academia.edu/38559849/Cartograf%C3%ADa_patrimonial_y_de_turismo_comunitario_provincia_de_Chimborazo (accessed on 25 November 2021).
97. Llanga, R. *Análisis de la Situación Actual del Turismo Comunitario Articulado a Áreas Protegidas en la Provincia de Chimborazo*; Escuela Superior Politécnica de Chimborazo: Chimborazo, Ecuador, 2017; Available online: <http://dspace.esPOCH.edu.ec/bitstream/123456789/8394/1/23T0651.pdf> (accessed on 25 November 2021).
98. Travel Agencies Finder. Cordtuch—Turismo Comunitario de Chimborazo. 2022. Available online: <https://www.travelagenciesfinder.com/EC/Riobamba/708786192592282/Cordtuch---Turismo-Comunitario-de-Chimborazo> (accessed on 25 November 2021).
99. Community Tourism Operator “Puruhá Razurku”. 2022. Available online: <https://www.fairtrips.com/hosts/puruha-razurku> (accessed on 25 November 2021).
100. Viteri Gualinga, C. Visión indígena del desarrollo en la Amazonía. *Polis Rev. Latinoam.* **2002**, *3*, 1–6.
101. Graci, S. Putting community based tourism into practice: The case of the Cree Village Ecolodge in Moose Factory, Ontario. *Téoros Rev. Rech. Tour.* **2012**, *31*, 65–70.

Article

Safeguarding Intangible Cultural Heritage: The Amazonian Kichwa People

Claudia Patricia Maldonado-Eraza ^{1,2}, Nancy P. Tierra-Tierra ¹, María de la Cruz del Río-Rama ^{3,*}
and José Álvarez-García ⁴

¹ Facultad de Recursos Naturales, Escuela de Ecoturismo de la Superior Politécnica de Chimborazo—ESPOCH, Riobamba 060155, Ecuador; claudia.maldonado@epoch.edu.ec (C.P.M.-E.); nancy.tierra@epoch.edu.ec (N.P.T.-T.)

² Programa de Doctorado en Desarrollo Territorial Sostenible (R015), Instituto Universitario de Investigación para el Desarrollo Territorial Sostenible (INTERRA), Universidad de Extremadura, 06006 Badajoz, Spain

³ Business Management and Marketing Department, Faculty of Business Sciences and Tourism, University of Vigo, 32004 Ourense, Spain

⁴ Departamento de Economía Financiera y Contabilidad, Instituto Universitario de Investigación para el Desarrollo Territorial Sostenible (INTERRA), Facultad de Empresa Finanzas y Turismo, Universidad de Extremadura, 10071 Cáceres, Spain; pepealvarez@unex.es

* Correspondence: delrio@uvigo.es

Abstract: Indigenous communities express their concern about the weakening and low appreciation of their millenary and ancestral manifestations and knowledge, due to society's accelerated globalization. This fact has caused intergenerational transmission to be minimal, resulting in a gradual cultural erosion and loss of collective memory of human groups. The purpose of this study is to safeguard of the Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH) of the Amazonian Kichwa nationality through identification and records of cultural manifestations. The analysis corresponds to a descriptive process of all the information collected, which was built from the development of multiple processes of cultural revitalization that correspond to in-depth interviews with community leaders and participatory workshops with all members of the community. During the process, an increase in the exchange of knowledge was observed, in addition to constant cultural insurgency in which the peoples maintain themselves in order to safeguard their cultures.

Keywords: indigenous communities; Amazonian Kichwa nationality; Amazonia; intangible cultural heritage



Citation: Maldonado-Eraza, C.P.; Tierra-Tierra, N.P.; del Río-Rama, M.d.I.C.; Álvarez-García, J. Safeguarding Intangible Cultural Heritage: The Amazonian Kichwa People. *Land* **2021**, *10*, 1395. <https://doi.org/10.3390/land10121395>

Academic Editor: Hannes Palang

Received: 5 December 2021

Accepted: 8 December 2021

Published: 17 December 2021

Publisher's Note: MDPI stays neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.



Copyright: © 2021 by the authors. Licensee MDPI, Basel, Switzerland. This article is an open access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) license (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).

1. Introduction

The current society characterized by both economic, political, social and cultural globalization leads to the homogenization of cultural ones, producing the phenomenon of absorption of minority cultures by majority cultures, which represents a threat to cultural diversity [1] (p. 28). “Cultural heritage is understood today as a social and symbolic construction generated from and for the present and constitutes not only a socio-economic resource of attraction for tourism and the cultural industry but, fundamentally, a resource of political claim and identification of native peoples” [2] (p. 1). This includes the works of its artists, architects, musicians, writers and scholars, as well as the anonymous creations, arising from the popular soul, and the set of values that give meaning to life, that is, the material and non-material works that express the creativity of that town; language, rites, beliefs, historical places and monuments, literature, works of art, and archives and libraries [3].

Indigenous peoples are the holders of a great diversity of tangible and intangible cultural heritage (uses, representations, expressions, knowledge and techniques), also known as living heritage. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization [4] defines indigenous cultural heritage “as the cultural heritage of the past of a community,

with which it currently lives, and which transmits to present and future generations, and which is constantly recreated by them based on their environment, their interaction with nature and their history, infusing them with a feeling of identity and continuity, thus helping to promote respect for cultural diversity and human creativity. At the same time, they constitute the uses, representations, expressions, knowledge and techniques together with their material manifestations: instruments, objects, artefacts and socio-cultural spaces that are inherently recognized as integral parts of their cultural heritage.”

In the specific case of Ecuador, the birthplace of the Kichwa people, a country that has signed the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage [4], this considers the five general categories included in the document, called areas of Intangible Cultural Heritage, which are:

(1) traditions and oral expressions: “Set of knowledge and knowledge expressed in myths, legends, stories, prayers, literary expressions, as well as narratives of local memory and others that have a symbolic value for the community and that are transmitted orally from generation after generation” [5] (p. 24).

(2) performing arts: “Category referring to representations of dance, music, theater, games and other expressions linked to ritual or daily, public and private spaces that have a symbolic value for the community and that are transmitted from generation to generation.” [5] (p. 26).

(3) social uses, rituals and festive acts: “Set of cultural practices, manifestations and representations developed in a spatial and temporal context, such as religious and profane celebrations. They are rituals associated with the life cycle of groups and individuals that are transmitted from generation to generation in order to promote the social cohesion of the groups.” [5] (p. 28).

(4) knowledge and uses related to nature and the universe: “Set of knowledge, techniques and practices that communities develop and maintain in interaction with their natural environment and that are linked to their belief system regarding gastronomy, traditional medicine, symbolic spaces, productive techniques and ecological wisdom, among others. They are transmitted from generation to generation and have a symbolic value for the community.” [5] (p. 29).

(5) traditional craft techniques: “They are a set of activities of an essentially manual nature that include the instruments for their elaboration. This area is the most tangible of intangible heritage; however, it is interesting to highlight the knowledge and know-how that is transmitted from generation to generation, rather than the objects or products of the artisanal activity.” [5] (p. 30).

All this heritage must follow a safeguarding process recognized in the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage [4], so that the countries that ratify the agreement assume the obligation to safeguard the intangible cultural heritage of their territory. Understanding this “as a methodological process that includes the identification (registration), research (diagnosis) and the definition of specific actions to achieve the continuity of the manifestations of the Intangible Cultural Heritage (safeguard plan)” [5] (p. 35). This process is supported by the binding multilateral instrument for the safeguarding of the intangible cultural heritage of the 2003 Convention [4]. This instrument is configured by four main objectives: (1) safeguard the intangible cultural heritage; (2) guarantee respect for the intangible heritage of affected communities, groups and individuals; (3) raising awareness at the local, national and international levels of the importance of intangible cultural heritage and of its reciprocal recognition; (4) foresee international collaboration and aid [4].

At present, indigenous communities, together with a set of specialized organizations created to safeguard intangible heritage and ensure its transmission to future generations, express their concern about the loss and lack of appreciation of living heritage. Intangible heritage, according to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization [6] (p. 2) “is important because it offers communities and individuals a sense of identity and continuity. It can promote social cohesion, respect for cultural diversity and

human creativity, as well as help communities and individuals connect with each other.” Thus, culture has now become a fundamental pillar of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples [7].

In this context, the objective is to safeguard of the Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH) of the Amazonian Kichwa nationality based on the identification and registration of cultural manifestations. In a first phase, the data obtained was investigated and processed, and in a second phase, promotional and dissemination materials were prepared, including this document.

“Inventories are integral to the safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage because they can raise awareness about intangible cultural heritage and its importance for individual and collective identities.” [8]. According to UNESCO [4], “The process of inventorying intangible cultural heritage and making those inventories accessible to the public can also encourage creativity and self-respect in the communities and individuals where expressions and practices of intangible cultural heritage originate. Inventories can also provide a basis for formulating concrete plans to safeguard the intangible cultural heritage concerned (. . .)” [8]. It should be remembered that safeguard measures should always be designed and applied with the consent and participation of the community.

The novelty lies in the fact that it is the first study carried out in this context, and with which it is intended to follow the guidelines of UNESCO; “Safeguarding living heritage is fundamental for indigenous peoples because their heritage is the basis of their identity, of their cultures, and the continuous transmission of this heritage is what will strengthen the identities and cultures of the peoples” [5] (p. 3), as well as, the understanding of the intangible cultural heritage of the different communities contributes to intercultural dialogue and fosters mutual respect for other forms of life [4].

The document is divided into four sections. In the introduction the subject under study is contextualized and the objective is stated. The second section contextualizes the Amazonian Kichwa nationality and the third section Identification of the Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH). To finalize, the fourth section presents the conclusions.

2. Contextualization of the Amazonian Kichwa Nationality

2.1. Self-Definition

They call themselves Runas which means “man” or “person”. This nationality is settled in a large part of the Ecuadorian Amazon, mainly in the provinces of Sucumbíos, Napo, Orellana and Pastaza [9]. They are the result of continuous and intense inter-ethnic relations, which is a condition that allows for internal differentiation. According to Vizcaíno [10], the Napo Kichwas have two opposing identity concepts: Ali Runa or the good Christian Indian, and Sacha Runa, or the forest inhabitant. Meanwhile, the Pastaza Kichwas define themselves as Runas, who mark their ascription and belonging to the same intra-ethnic identity space as opposed to other non-Kichwa indigenous peoples.

2.2. Nationality Spatiality

This nationality is organized into two groups: “Napo runa” or Napo Kichwas and “Canelos” or Pastaza Kichwas. According to Restrepo & Cabrejas [11], the Amazonian Kichwas originate from an ethnic fusion, due to the fact that diverse ethnic groups were able to converge to the missionary centre of the Amazon region, escaping from the oppressions experienced by control regimes, which is why they were ‘kichwized’ by missionaries, from the 16th century [12]. The initial societies were Saporas, Western Tukanos and Quijos, from which two distinct cultural groups emerged, Canelos Kichwas and Quijos Kichwas [9].

The Napo Kichwas settled in the cantons of Tena, Archidona, Quijos and Carlos Julio Arosemana Tola [13], that is, along the banks of the Napo, Aguarico, San Miguel and Putumayo Rivers; they are also found in the urban areas of the province of Sucumbíos, as well as in neighbouring areas of Colombia and Peru [14].

Meanwhile, the Pastaza Kichwas are located in the four cantons of the province, Pastaza, Arajuno, Mera and Santa Clara [15], along the banks of the Arajuno, Curaray, Bobonaza, Pindo, Anzu and Puyo Rivers [16] (Table 1 and Figure 1).

Table 1. Geographical location of the Kichwas.

Province	Canton	Parishes
Napó	Tena	Tena, Ahuano, Carlos Julio Arosemena Tola, Chontapunta, Pano, Puerto Misahuallí, Puerto Napo y Tálag
	Archidona	Cotundo y San Pablo de Ushpayacu
	Quijos	Papallacta
	Carlos Julio Arosemana Tola	Carlos Julio Arosemana Tola
Pastaza	Pastaza	Puyo, Canelos, 10 de agosto, Fátima, Montalvo, Río Corrientes, Sarayaku, Tarqui, Tnte. Hugo Ortiz y Veracruz
	Arajuno	Arajuno y Curaray
	Mera	Mera y Madre Tierra
	Santa Clara	Santa Clara

Source: Cobo Castro & Grefa Tapuy [14], Santi Toscano [15].

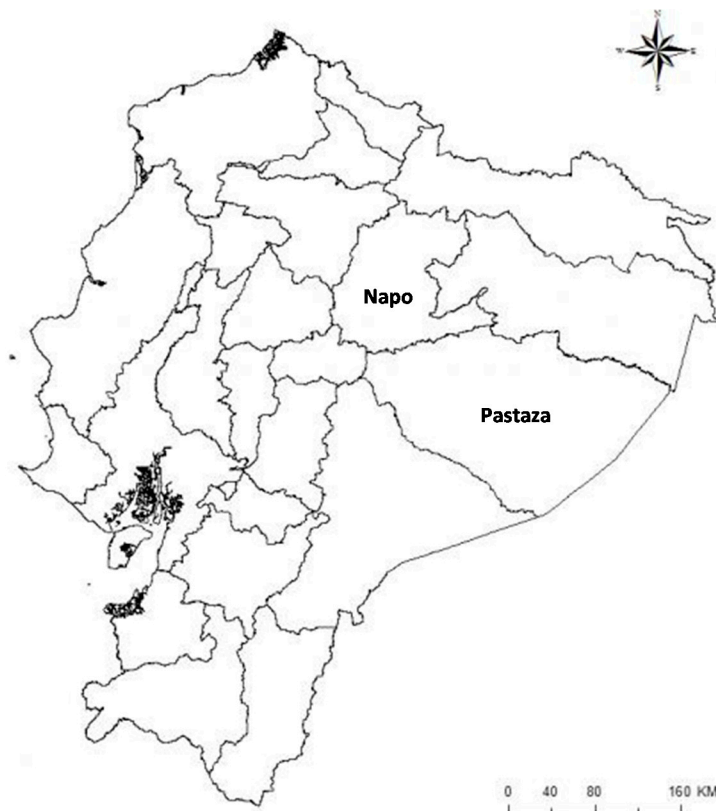


Figure 1. Ecuador Political Map.

2.3. Temporality

The well-known region and subsequent Governorship of Quijos is established as a strategic point to enter the Amazonian area of Ecuador, due to the fact that it was located in the mountain ridge, that is, in the eastern foothills of the Andes Mountains towards the Amazon [17]. Although it has not been possible to delimit precisely the territories that comprised the province or region of the Quijos [18], some authors have concluded that the region included the valleys of the Cosanga, Papallacta, Quijos, Coca, Suno and Misahuallí Rivers, extending up to the upper courses of the Napo and Aguarico Rivers [19–21].

This point was established as the gateway to the Amazon colonization process [18]. From 1537–1557 the first colonial incursions took place, which allowed for the exploitation

of gold and silver mines, as well as the extraction of cinnamon, a highly regarded spice for the Spanish. It also provided access to several expeditions that longed to find “El Dorado” [19]. This first period was characterized by brutal confrontations between the indigenous population and the Spaniards, which led to a reduction in the indigenous population density, breakdown of the reciprocity system between the mountains and the Amazon [17], in addition to constant looting of goods (resources of the the region) [16]. According to Hortegón et al. [19], “no Spanish city was founded, no “encomiendas” were distributed in Quijos, no reservations were made, and no doctrines were created” (p. 15).

In these early years, two expeditions of great importance stand out: the first one, commissioned by Francisco Pizarro to Gonzalo Díaz de Pineda, which began in December 1538 and culminated in February 1539, advanced as far as the Sumaco volcano [21]. The second one took place in 1541, under Pizarro’s command, guided by Díaz de Pineda and later joined by Francisco de Orellana, during which confrontations with the Quijos took place and they advanced as far as the River Payamino, an area of the Omaguas and where the “Country of Cinammon” was believed to be [22]. After the accidental separation from Orellana on 26th December, 1541, which ended in the discovery of the Amazon River, the expedition returned to Quito in 1542 without resources, because they found neither gold nor silver and very little cinnamon, thus debunking the myth of “El Dorado” [19,22], and for approximately seventeen years, no new conquest ventures were undertaken (1542–1559). In addition to the previous dissatisfaction, the difficult terrain that prevented easy access, and the presence of extremely aggressive groups discouraged the colony from advancing in this region [17–19,21].

Then from 1557 to 1576, the colony was strengthened or consolidated in the Amazon, although it did not occur as strongly as in the sierra region. In 1559, Gil Ramírez Dávalos entered the area with the help of the cacique Don Sancho Hacho de Velasco, who eased the subjugation due to his knowledge of the local languages. Thanks to this collaboration, the city of “*Baeza de la Nueva Andalucía*” was founded, which was the first Spanish settlement [22] (p. 89–95). After this, the cities of Ávila, Archidona and *San Juan de los Dos Ríos de Tena* were founded in the region, which, as Muratorio [23] points out, initiated the process of socio-historical production of the colonial territory in what was called *La Gobernación de Los Quijos, Sumaco y la Canela*, which Rodrigo Núñez de Bonilla was responsible for [19].

During this administration, there was an increase in the use of the indigenous population for construction, crops and mining, which was a condition that began to break relations and was aggravated by the constant trips of the indigenous people to Quito to supply the colonial settlement with food and provisions, which led to the first indigenous uprisings [21]. By 1561, the third governor was proclaimed, Melchor Vásquez de Ávila -who administered the territory from Cuzco all the time-, through his provisions the subjugation of the “rebellious Indians” was completed, establishing the colony in the area. In 1568, indigenous “doctrines” and “reservations” were developed as systems for regrouping Indians into larger settlements, which facilitated evangelization and population control (native control and hunting packs were eliminated) [18], while at the same time liberating space for colonial rule and dismantling the indigenous social organization [17,24]. The doctrines were mainly handed over to the Dominican friars [18]. According to Padilla [25], tributes were imposed on the indigenous people for having been born in America, but these taxes were increased because the value of the fines for mistreatment of the “encomenderos” was transferred to the indigenous people, which were elements that increased indigenous exploitation and provoked strong uprisings in the future [21].

From 1576 to 1600, there was a period marked by indigenous uprisings and the decline of the colony. As Rumazo [22] details, the uprising of 1578 is established as the most important, since it attempted an integration of regions, given that the mountain chiefs (caciques serranos) agreed to carry out the uprising at the same time and the leadership fell to the pendes. The cities of Archidona and Ávila were devastated, although during the attack on Baeza, the uprising was harshly repressed by Rodrigo Núñez de Bonilla, which discouraged further confrontations [18].

Gradually, Spanish presence decreased due to the scarcity of large-scale mines and gold-panning sites, the reduction of the indigenous population and the low production of cinnamon, which made the region unprofitable [17].

The transition from the colonial to the republican era did not represent a change in the situation of the region, but instead, the control and domination systems already indicated continued. From 1660 to 1661, a segmentation of the doctrines can be seen: the Jesuits entered to take charge of Archidona (towns of Tena and Puerto Napo), the Dominicans continued in Baeza and a priest in Ávila. This new scenario was to have a decisive influence on the process of conlonization, acculturation and relationship with the indigenous people.

In relation to the language, in order to facilitate the evangelization process, the missionaries preferred to learn only one language, an action whereby they encouraged the use of Kichwa [26], for example, in Archidona the Jesuits started a school for interpreters with foreign natives (coming from other regions or not necessarily Kichwa-speaking). According to Garcés [27], this was all with the purpose of encouraging the use of Kichwa among the population. This and other actions consolidate the thesis that the Kichwa language was used as a commercial language, which is supported by Magnoni [28] and Whitten [29], who state that several languages used by the society that settled in what today comprises the inter-Andean alley and the Amazon region, were eliminated in order to maintain exchange and trade relations. This is supported by the political impositions used by the Incas, who established Kichwa as the lingua franca of the entire Sierra. Although the pre-Inca languages did not disappear, the unification process of the language, imposed by the Incas in the 15th century [26] was facilitated.

Then, in relation to its population density, there is evidence of other historical facts that correspond to the emergence of measles outbreaks during the years 1660 and 1665, of chickenpox waves in 1756 and 1762, in addition to a number of indigenous revolts and capture of the population as slaves by Portuguese expeditions in 1762, which caused a reduction of approximately 80% of the population participating in the missions [26].

All these events caused the population to retreat towards the interior of the rainforest, which did not prevent “white people’s diseases” from disappearing, but instead, spread deeper into the forest [30]. In addition to this, this led to the termination of all evangelization processes, mainly due to the low presence of the indigenous population, as indicated by the records of the Quijos and Macas Governorship. This was followed by the expulsion of the Jesuits in 1767 by order of the Spanish King [17], resulting in the departure of the parish priests of Archidona and Puerto Napo, who were subsequently replaced by clergymen, characterized by abuse in the collection of tithes for their services [21].

Then, in 1844, the exploitation of rubber, an endemic product of American rainforests, began on a larger scale, turning the region into an area of interest. The arrival of English expeditions to Brazilian and Peruvian forest areas is observed, in order to obtain this desirable material. To do so, they took advantage of indigenous knowledge to identify the plants and enter the forest, generating a social battle that caused the genocide of indigenous populations due to the abusive work and torture processes to which they were subjected [31]. In addition, the relocation of some Napo Runa populations for extraction processes in the middle basin of the Putumayo River and the San Miguel and Aguarico Rivers was observed, according to the analysis of indigenous records carried out by Mongua-Calderón [32].

After that, at the continent level, there were several social changes, resulting from the independence struggles generated in various latitudes, processes in which the Quijos had an incipient participation [21]. Although the political-administrative structures were modified throughout the region, the reality of these territories remained, the relations of labour exploitation and abuse in the collection of taxes continued.

Once the Republic of Ecuador was established, in 1869, the Jesuit mission returned to Alto Napo in the Oriente province, which was created from the First Law on Territorial Division of 1861 [33]. This action was carried out by President García Moreno, since this province was controlled from the capital of Quito because it did not have a significant

population centre. This mission had a regional approach, from which schools were created. Six years later, García Moreno was assassinated, which caused a decrease in Jesuit influence and thus, relations were aggravated, causing constant uprisings that were put down. With the transition to a secular government system led by Eloy Alfaro, they left the region in 1896.

For several years the region was abandoned, but the administrative division of the Oriente province was reconfigured, which in 1920 was divided into two provinces: to the north the Napo-Pastaza province, whose capital was Tena, and to the south the Santiago-Zamora province with Macas as its capital. In 1922, the Josephine Missionary Order was established, starting in the city of Tena and extending to Loreto, Napo-Pastaza province [31]. Its work focused on education and health, through the provision of infrastructure for this purpose, mainly within the areas that today constitute the provinces of Napo and Orellana. It was an action that caused the displacement of girls, boys and adolescents, exacerbated by the boarding systems that were implemented to ensure assistance, thus distancing the population from populated centres [34].

As Albán [18] states, the human groups known up to this point as Quijos undergo a total displacement of their languages and completely adopt Kichwa, a result of indigenous miscegenation processes, giving rise to new ethnic identities such as Napo Kichwa or Napo Runas, Curaray Kichwa (Canelos) and Sucumbíos Kichwa.

The aforementioned rubber boom lasted until 1941 due to international needs. However, in that year, the national reality due to the conflict with Peru paralyzed the flow of river trade, causing the implementation of agricultural haciendas that retained the workforce with various activities to continue financing rubber, generating an uncontrolled peonage system based on indebtedness, migration towards other areas and thus, family separation [35].

After that, the territorial division was modified again in the 1950s, when the provinces were divided into Morona Santiago and Zamora Chinchipe, and then into the provinces of Pastaza and Napo, which would later be subdivided into two more provinces: Sucumbíos and Orellana [36].

During the 1960s, a new social change took place based on the internal colonization process (occupation generated mainly by Lojanos and Manabís) within the Amazonian territory, which was encouraged by the 1964 Agrarian Reform Law or the 1964 Law of Vacant Land, as well as the 1978 Colonization Law [37]. This process generated more problems than solutions for the country. On the one hand, it caused an accelerated population growth, which in the case of the Napo province was 7.5% per year, being the highest in the country and which resulted in the need to allocate more resources to the management of this area [18,37].

Human migration was also encouraged in order to take advantage of the land for agriculture, which did not work because of the low fertility of this territory and led to the overexploitation of the few agricultural lands, causing an expansion of the agricultural frontier in relation to the primary Amazonian forest. These elements led to a drastic reduction in the areas available for hunting, fishing, harvest and subsistence agriculture by indigenous families, including the Kichwas.

These practices, in contrast to those introduced by internal colonization, are characterized by the non-affectation of space and respect for the natural cycles of ecosystems. Consequently, changes in access to resources led to a change in the patterns of production, settlement and social organization [38], motivating the generation of organizational structures for the representation and struggle for rights that have been maintained to this day and have worked for the consolidation of Ecuador as a plurinational country.

2.4. Social, Political and Economic Organization of the Nationality

The Amazonian Kichwas have ancestrally organized themselves into two types of families: the *ayllu*, which corresponds to the nuclear family, and the *muntun*, which is an extended family figure [21]. The ayllus establish their origin from the head of the

family or the most prestigious person in the family group [21], whereas the *muntun* were the grouping of several nuclear families, which controlled territorial spaces, where their centres of production and reference were established. Nowadays, the *ayllu* is the maximum unit of territorial settlement and their union generates communities, associations, centres and cooperatives.

Families are formed mainly through marriage, by means of exogamous or endogamous alliances, since relationships are allowed between members of the same community, as well as with people of other nationalities. It is necessary to mention at this point, that bilateral marriage between cross-cousins is allowed. In any form of family constitution, only one spouse is allowed, so they are monogamous.

Kinship relationships have shifted from a totemic (sacred animals) descent relationship to one based on the family surname, whereby the kinship system is bilateral, as a person will belong to both the father's and mother's family group.

Within the marriage rules, it is mentioned that women can get married from the age of 15–16, whereas men can get married between the ages of 18–20, since their parents must ensure that they are able to provide the necessary resources for the family that is about to be constituted [9]. Wedding rings are given voluntarily after the marriage proposal. The residence of the married couple is patrilocal, which means that once the marriage has taken place, the wife moves to live with her husband's parents, to become one more member of the nuclear family.

Ritual kinship works in two ways: within the family in which a member is designated to perform the first haircut, the first *cargada* (first person to hold the baby in her arms after its mother), among others; and outside the family in which inter-ethnic relationships can be established through godparenthood or “*compadrazgo*” for ritual acts such as baptisms or marriages.

Regarding the socio-political organization, the social space is organized in the *llackta*, in which the *runakuna* (people), *ayllukuna* (families) and *apukuna* (authorities) converge. Within this space, the activities to be carried out by all the members are organized and planned, in relation to the natural and cultural resources shared in the social space.

The authorities are made up of the *kuragakuna* and *yachakkuna*. The *kuraga* are responsible for the administration of order and justice based on the customary and formal law of the people and whose function falls mainly on the *Yachak* [9].

On the other hand, in some communities much closer to the urban areas of the territory, the organizational systems were modified to *cabildo* structures, i.e., election processes are carried out, in which the highest authority, which is the general assembly (all members of the community) elect a board per year. This *cabildo* is made up of: a president, vice president, secretary, treasurer and trustee.

In order to work for the defence of the collective and legitimate rights of communities, they organized themselves into structures of different levels (Figure 2). Finally, the traditional economic organization is based on itinerant slash-and-burn agriculture in the *purinas* (treks), in addition to the *chacra* or forest plantations. These areas are subject to rituals or cultural practices for their care, which are strictly respected as they form part of the cosmovision. As a complement, hunting, fishing, harvest, and the exchange of products and handicrafts are also practised.

In relation to hunting, this practice is regulated on the one hand by formal law, but it is also subject to the cosmovision of the *Sacha Runa* (forest man) who, based on his knowledge of the restrictions and rituals, guarantees that good specimens are obtained.

It is necessary to mention that, the transmission of knowledge begins from a very young age when making small traps such as: *tuklya* used to catch small birds, the *tikta* that enables to hunt medium-sized animals such as rabbits, agoutis, snakes, among others. The young people, on the other hand, make traps with a carbine for slightly larger animals and accompany them, which enables them to strengthen their practices through observation. They are also responsible for carrying the elements necessary to make the parents' food (*sacha runas*); the youngsters are obliged to have the food ready for the hunters, otherwise

they are punished with chili pepper (*Capsicum annuum*), which is a nettle, that is spread over the body in the form of a whip and with a bath in cold water at dawn so that they learn not to be lazy.

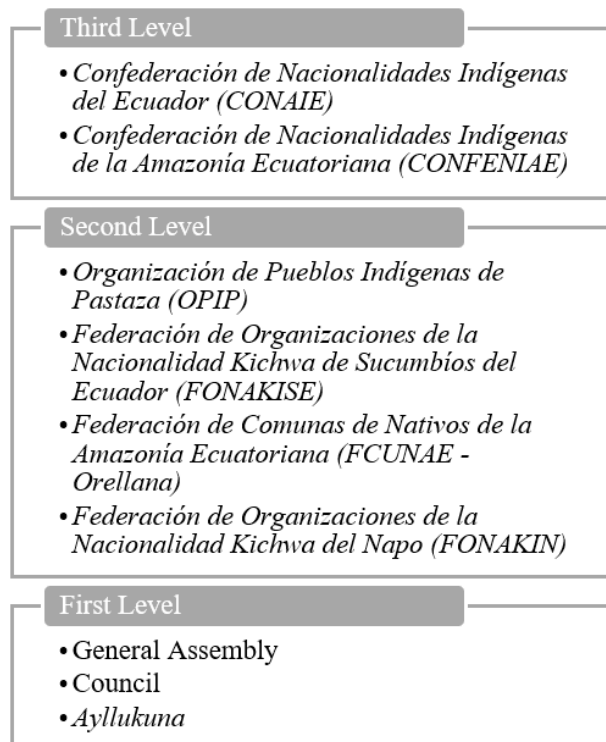


Figure 2. Political organization by levels.

They usually hunt the following animals: woolly monkey, capuchin and spider, agouti (rodent of the genus *Dasyprocta*), capybara (rodent of the family of the cavids), squirrel, anteater, armadillo, river otter, peccary, deer; among the birds: toucans, macaws, aracarí (toucans of the genus *Pteroglossus*), quail, among others.

It can also be seen that due to the integration processes of the communities into the market economy, they have seen the need to incorporate economic activities such as monoculture agriculture. The main products are bananas, cassava, corn, naranjilla, palm heart, cotton, coffee and cocoa; which are used for self-consumption and for sale in the local and provincial market; about 75% of the population declares this as their main income. The activities of cattle raising and tourism have also been incorporated, which are causing alterations both in the ecosystem and in the contents of its culture. They are involved in raising cattle, horses and to a lesser extent, domestic animals: chickens, ducks and turkeys, which are aimed at self-consumption and also at the provincial market. Handicrafts are established as a lower production activity, which is aimed at self-consumption and local markets, and is also in demand in the tourist market.

2.5. Space-Time Organization

The entire space of the Amazonian Kichwas is organized and understood from three worlds: Awa Pacha, Kay Pacha, and Uku Pacha and each dimension has its explanation and protectors or caretakers (Figure 3).

Awa Pacha: first level or upper space-time in which time passes slowly. It corresponds to the abode of the stars in which the sun, the moon (killa) and the stars (between the ancient Kuyllur and Dužiru) dwell, as well as being the city of the supreme, being Pachakamak, who gives wisdom and controls the Yachaks.

Kay Pacha: second level or space-time of this world in which time passes a bit faster than in Uku Pacha. Here the human being develops his behaviour and relationships, on

the one hand, with other beings such as animals, plants, natural resources, abiotic elements; while, on the other hand, social relations are also developed between members of the same human group or intercultural ones with different peoples or nationalities. It should be noted that, here we also find the space-time of the dead, the souls (aya) circulate with the living beings, they are rarely visible, but they share their knowledge with the living.

Uku Pacha: last level and space-time in which the spirit-men called supay or ungui live. They are short and feed on smells that is why they do not make bowel movements [39]. These spirits may temporarily visit the Kay Pacha and appear to people with connecting gifts. In the opposite direction, people can go from Kay Pacha to Uku Pacha through the ingestion of ayahuasca, but always with the guidance of a Yachak.

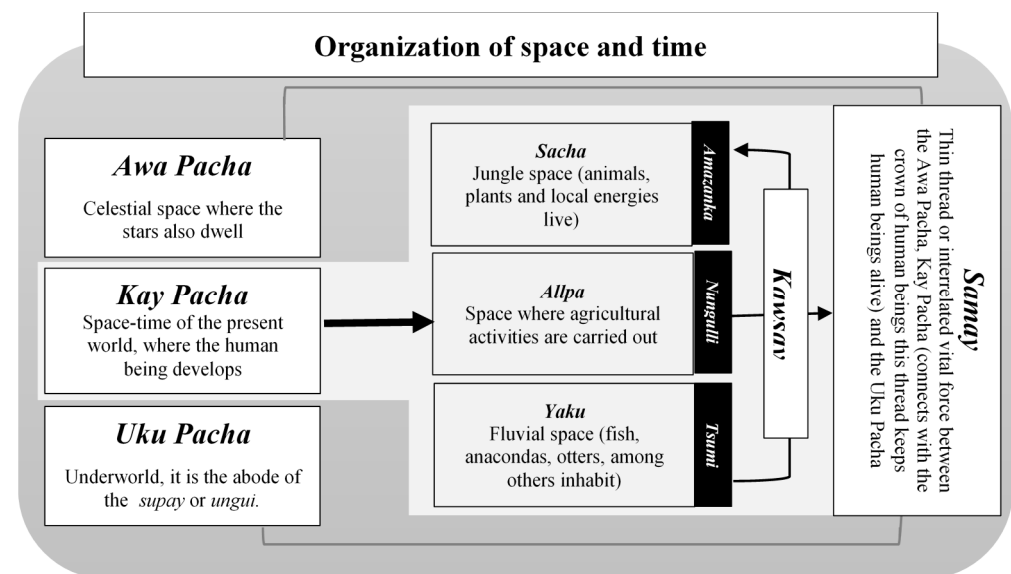


Figure 3. Organization of space and time. Source: Calapucha [40] (p. 226).

The Uku Pacha is similar to a city, in which there are social organization structures (authorities for society and religion), as well as infrastructures for the development of life (houses, streets, transport, etc.), which can also be called Kuri Pacha, since gold is plentiful and everything is made of this material. Gold also communicates with the supay.

The supay are considered local spirits or creatures of nature that live in the forest. They are beings that live in their own space-time, but when they see threats to their world they defend themselves. They are neither negative nor evil forces or demons, as Western religion considers them to be.

There are two smaller spaces called Puyu Pacha and Nina Pacha (Figure 4). The former corresponds to a celestial space-time, where the youngest stars and the ray dwell, as well as celestial families that follow the ray's orders. The latter corresponds to the last space-time which houses the fire, which is only accessible after death. All time-spaces intertwine with each other, through a force they know as Samay.

2.6. Reciprocity Practices

The social dynamics of the communities is regulated by reciprocity and redistribution, which is why there is an exchange of goods and services within the *allyus* and the communities. Community work is regulated by means of symbolic payment for equal work called *randi randi*, which can be given in two ways. Individual such as the *Makimañachi* or lending a hand, which consists of a mutual collaboration, when a member of the community needs to carry out some work or activity on their land, they ask for the help of the other members and this will be repaid when another community member requires it. Collective as the *Minka* or minga, which regulates intra and inter-community collective work and corresponds to an activity or work such as road or path maintenance for the good of the

community, in which all the families (men, women, young people and adults) of the sector or community where it is carried out participate.

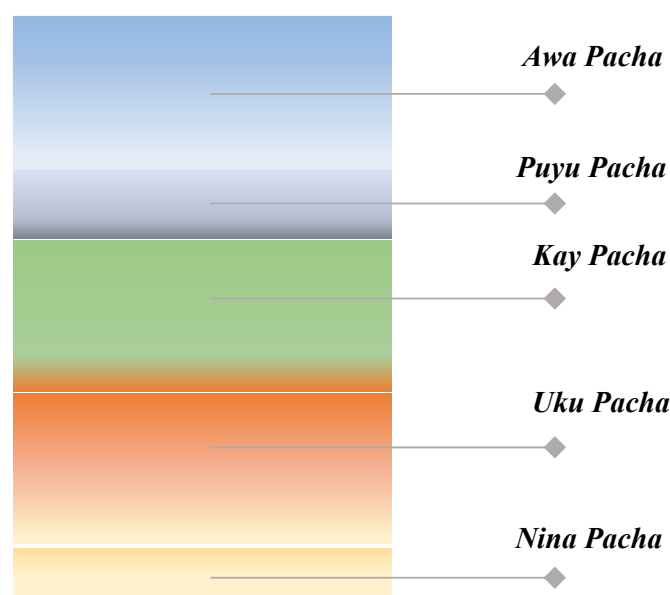


Figure 4. Organization of all time-spaces. Source: Calapucha [34] (p. 226).

3. Identification of the Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH)

3.1. Methods and Materials

The research is based on a participatory methodology that allows for the cultural revitalization process, focusing on strengthening and enriching the culture of a village or community. In this way, through dialogue between the members of the community, the identification and recovery of the manifestations and representations that form part of their culture is initiated. This process leads to enriching general knowledge by actively involving all members, which in this case are the five participating communities of the parish of Puerto Napo, Napo province.

The information collection process began by developing participatory community workshops in which different community stakeholders (boys, girls, youth, women, adults, the elderly, and community leaders) interacted. Authorization was obtained through free, prior and informed consent, in order to collect all the information required for developing the work. Furthermore, it complies with the provisions of the ILO Convention No. 169 [41] and the Nagoya Protocol [42], as well as the provisions of Article 530 of the Ecuadorian Code of Ingenuity [43].

During the participatory workshops, an ethnographic record was made of the highest number of cultural manifestations of the Amazonian Kichwa Nationality. It is necessary to mention that, within the five communities under study, only 82.86% of the total population was self-identified as indigenous. Subsequently, the data of the registered cultural manifestations was complemented with information previously obtained in other research, with the purpose of verifying, removing or complementing missing information about the registered manifestations, from which a final list of cultural manifestations was generated. The register covered topics such as: space-time organization, oral expressions (stories, legend and myths), easy symbols, community practices, ethnobotany, gastronomy, weavings and handicrafts.

3.2. Oral Expressions

They correspond to the body of knowledge and wisdom expressed in myths, legends, tales and other forms of oral transmission that have a symbolic value for the community and are passed on from generation to generation. Among which the following stand out (Table 2):

Table 2. Oral expressions of the Amazonian Kiwchas.

Manifestation	Description
<p>Legend of Kulliur and Lucero</p> <p>Symbolic use: It explains the divinity of the beings that they consider to be protective and benevolent.</p> <p>Detail of the periodicity: Occasional transmission</p>	<p>The settlers asked the god Killa to help them protect themselves from the puma and the dangers that threaten the forest, so the god gave a beautiful, young indigenous woman the opportunity to bear two children in her womb.</p> <p>One day this young woman, in her last pregnancy days, went to fetch water from the river to prepare chicha (purple corn drink), but a puma attacked her and killed her. The puma was only satisfied to eat the woman and ignored the two children that were in her womb, so it put them in an ashanga (basket) to eat them later. However, what the puma did not know was that the children had divine origin and as they were sent by the god Killa, that is, the Moon, so they possessed certain powers.</p> <p>By the next morning, the children had already grown into strong young men who managed to escape easily from the puma. They fled with the intention of returning to punish the puma, rid the people of their fear and avenge the death of their earthly mother. Therefore, they devised a plan to build a bridge over the Napo River, with a loose centre so that the pumas that crossed it would fall into the water and drown, but the pumas realized this and chased the brothers, who were more cunning and guided them towards a cave. Dužiru (Lucero) entered first and the pumas followed him, but he was faster and left the cave blocking the back exit with a large stone, while his brother Kuyllur did the same with the entrance to the cave, in such a way that the pumas were locked and hungry inside the cave. Then at night, Killa sent a ray of light for his sons to join him in the sky and from that day on you can hear, on moonlit nights, the pumas roar hungrily from the bowels of the Napo mountain range.</p>
<p>Legend of the Sacha Runa</p> <p>Symbolic use: It details the power of spirits and protective and spectral powers to anthropomorphic beings.</p> <p>Detail of the periodicity: Continuous transmission</p>	<p>This legend is based on a very popular belief in the Amazon rainforest and its foothills. It speaks of a being that sometimes takes the form of an old man and whose mission is to scare away hunters and people who want to destroy the forest. That is why if the intentions of those who enter the forest are not good, the Sacha Runa will do everything to scare them away and even make them sick with fever, dizziness and vomiting. Also, when some people enter without any respect they will be frightened by this mythical creature that imitates spectral sounds to chase them out of the forest.</p>
<p>Legend of the Yaku Warmi</p> <p>Symbolic use: It details the elements of nature and attributes spectral powers to zoo-anthropomorphic beings</p> <p>Detail of the periodicity: Occasional transmission</p>	<p>It refers to a woman who is usually seen on riverbanks and attracts fishermen with her cry and then drowns them. It is also said that she is capable of turning into a boa, and with her charms she attracts men to become their partners.</p>
<p>Tongue-less lizard legend</p> <p>Symbolic use: Mix of historical events typical of the area, with mythical and divine aspects to give new meanings to elements of nature</p> <p>Detail of the periodicity: Transmission in the collective memory of the community, which very few members know</p>	<p>The lizard was one of the animals that sang the most and was also a violinist. Gifted with its beautiful voice, it made the animals be attracted to its music, so the lizard took advantage of this to eat them. Seeing that the small animals were gradually disappearing in the forest, two brothers of mystical origin called Killiur and Lucero decided to stop the lizard and devised a plan to shut it up and stop it from eating the animals. So they decided to take a drink (liquour) to befriend the lizard and carry out their plan. Once these two brothers became friends with the lizard, they started giving it a lot to drink while it sang. After a moment of trust and a lot of alcohol, the lizard got drunk and the brothers took the opportunity to cut off its tongue so that it could no longer sing, and thus stop eating the forest animals, so it is since then that the lizard has no tongue.</p>

Table 2. Cont.

Manifestation	Description
<p>Myth of the blind snake Symbolic use: It explains death with mythical aspects and gives new meanings to elements of nature Detail of the periodicity: Continuous transmission, mainly among people who go to work in the mountains or walk in the forest.</p>	<p>If while walking in the mountains or forest one comes across a blind snake, specifically the <i>Amphisbaena bassleri</i>, commonly known as the blind snake or bad omen snake, it means that a person close to or known to those who see the snake is going to die.</p>
<p>Guadua water myth Symbolic use: It details the ethnobotanical use of the elements of nature and gives new meanings to their daily activities. Detail of the periodicity: Continuous transmission</p>	<p>It has two parts: the first part says that if you are walking in the forest and you are lost, drinking guadua water will help you find your way. The second part is a belief that appeals to women's vanity, if they wash their hair with guadua water, it will grow healthy and shiny, so that is why most women in the Amazon have long hair.</p>
<p>Illa Yura myth Symbolic use: It explains death with mythical aspects and gives new meanings to elements of nature Detail of the periodicity: It is told every time people go for a walk in the virgin forest, especially in the afternoon</p>	<p>The myth of the Illa Yura or mata palo mentions that if people walking through the mountains or forest come across this type of tree that seems to be composed of only lianas, it is because they or someone close to them is going to die, so as a countermeasure they would burn the tree. Nowadays, you have to walk through virgin rainforest to find this tree.</p>

3.3. Face Paints

The Amazonian Kichwas express the elements linked to their world view, through a series of facial designs which represent elements of nature, animal skills and the energies that surround the territory (Tables 3 and 4).

Table 3. Designs of facial symbols and meanings.


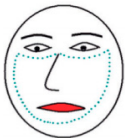

Design	Characteristics
	<p>Name: Reflection of the sun. Representation: Luminous reflection of the sun, on mountains, rivers and roads Used by: It is for the exclusive use of women in cultural events in the community Meaning/body part where it is used/occasions for use: Women paint this design to obtain the energy of the mountains and the luminosity of the sun. Among the Kichwas of the Amazon, the sun controls the weather and provides light. For this reason, women have this design on the front of their face, because a person's intelligence is right there Colours: Dark black/blue resulting from the Wituk fruit</p>
	<p>Name: The seeds. Representation: The seeds that the woman sows in her vegetable garden, which at the same time shows the good harvest Used by: Women Meaning/body part where it is used/occasions for use: This design is related to the Kay Pacha and the Uku Pacha. For this reason, the figure is designed from the cheeks to the chin. It is used during marriage Colors: Dark violet obtained from the Shiwangu muyu seed. Nowadays it is also used in a reddish/yellow colour because it is made from the seed of the achiote plant</p>
	<p>Name: The anaconda. Representation: Vital energy of creation. Used by: Yachak in ceremonial and cultural events Men and warriors Women and pregnant women's bellies to protect their child Meaning/body part where it is used/occasions for use: The anaconda is the link between the Kay Pacha world and the other energy dimensions Colours: Dark black/blue resulting from the Wituk fruit</p>

Table 3. Cont.







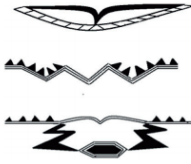

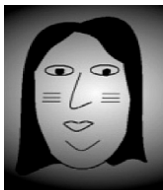
Design	Characteristics
	<p>Name: Lumu tarpuna Representation: Sowing of yucca Used by: Exclusive use by women Meaning/body part where it is used/occasions for use: Protection of yucca plants. It is used on the face Colours: Reddish/yellow made from the seed of the achiote plant</p>
	<p>Name: The Kuraka Representation: Balanced relationship between man and nature Used by: Yachak Men Meaning/body part where it is used/occasions for use: On walks to visit family accompanied by musical instruments such as the drum, pingullo and turumpa Colours: Dark black/blue resulting from the Wituk fruit</p>
	<p>Name: The rayu Representation: It emphasizes the leader role that a person has when controlling a group Used by: Women and men Meaning/body part where it is used/occasions for use: It emphasizes that whoever has it painted, has a trained mind and acts efficiently Colours: Dark black/blue resulting from the Wituk fruit</p>
	<p>Name: Kuyllur and Dužiru Representation: Strength, power, courage and wisdom Used by: Men and women Meaning/body part where it is used/occasions for use: Used by warriors, hunters or, in rituals and ceremonies Colours: Dark black/blue resulting from the Wituk fruit</p>
	<p>Name: Amazanka Representation: It is used to receive the power of knowledge Used by: Children Meaning/body part where it is used/occasions for use: Hiking in the forest Colours: Dark black/blue resulting from the Wituk fruit</p>
	<p>Name: Owl Representation: Receiving the power of the owl's knowledge-intelligence Used by: Children Meaning/body part where it is used/occasions for use: Hiking in the forest Colours: Dark black/blue resulting from the Wituk fruit</p>
	<p>Name: Anka, ñanpi, yawati Representation: Acquiring skill powers Used by: Men and women Meaning/body part where it is used/occasions for use: The design contains three motifs: the figure of the eagle that symbolizes leadership on a woman's forehead; the figure on the nose means roads or mountains which one has to cross and deal with life's obstacles; the design found on the jaw symbolizes the turtle that has a long life Colours: Dark black/blue resulting from the Wituk fruit</p>
	<p>Name: Charapa Representation: To represent community importance aimed at problem solving Used by: Exclusive use by men Meaning/body part where it is used/occasions for use: The charapa (turtle) is considered a patient animal and achieves a long life. Those who paint this design are of strong character Colours: Dark black/blue resulting from the Wituk fruit</p>

Table 3. Cont.

Design	Characteristics
	<p>Name: Nunkulli Representation: Female fertility Used by: Women Meaning/body part where it is used/occasions for use: The woman who has paju de la siembra, paints three lines with achiote on her cheeks and one line on her chin, representing the yucca stakes. She paints herself like this when she goes sowing. It is used during marriage Colours: Reddish/yellow which is made from the seed of the achiote plant</p>

During the design process, the following materials are used:

Table 4. Materials for facial designs.

Kichwa	Materials
Inayu	Splinter of a palm species
Wamak tullu	Guadua Splinter
Kallana	Earthenware plate
Shiwa panka tullu	Unguragua Leaf Splinter
Chili panka tullu	Fibre sheet splinter
Wituk muyu	Fruit of Wituk
Pilchi	Pilchi bowel
Shikita	Natural grater
Cuchillo	Knife
Sacha muyukuna	Wild fruits
Chunta kaspi	Chonta splinter
Nina	Candle
Putu	Cotton
Yaku	Water
Panka	Leaves

3.4. Traditional Craft Techniques

It refers to the processes, skills, knowledge, techniques and symbolic uses that intervene in the process of making fabrics, which are full of cultural value and contribute to the development of daily activities (Table 5).

3.5. Guayusa-Ethnobotany

Waysa, whose scientific name is *Ilex guayusa* and belongs to the Aquifoliaceae family, is a plant commonly used by the nine nationalities of the Amazon. This plant has a number of medicinal uses through the consumption of water from its leaves (Table 6), which range from being an energizing drink to relieving general body ailments. In addition to this, in the ancestral vision it enables hunters to acquire forest skills, but at the same time, it neutralizes the bad omens that they may acquire during their day, for which they bath in the boiled water from this plant's leaves, which restores balance with nature [43].

Guayusa provides a different energy to that provided by coffee or any other type of caffeinated tea. It is considered an ancient plant, which is why it is classified as a sacred plant. The consumption of its drink constitutes one of the most important rituals for many Amazonian peoples, especially for the Amazonian Kichwa [44], since they have their own ceremony with this plant, which is the *Guayusaupina*.

Table 5. Handicraft techniques of the Amazonian Kiwchas.

Manifestation	Description
Lisan ashanga fabric	The ashanga is a basket generally made of fibre which is extracted from the stalk of the toquilla straw, commonly known in the area as lisan. The weaving starts at the base and goes up in crosses in such a way that diamonds are formed. At the end, the remaining edges of the fibres are knotted between the diamonds. If desired, a strap is braided and tied around the edges to form a bag. Ashangas are used to transport products or to store things. Material: Toquilla straw
Shikra fabric	The shikra is useful for carrying things. It is woven in different sizes according to people's convenience, as it is used for different activities, such as carrying personal belongings when hunting, carrying food or field tools. Material: Pita tree fibre
Making the clay pot	The clay pot is an artifact that is used in the community for different purposes, such as: cooking, fermenting chicha and storing food. The vessel has a rounded and flattened base to stand upright, a circular mouth, a circular neck, is orange in colour and has no engravings on it. Material: Made only from clay and the modelling technique is used
Lika fabric	The lika is a tool used by the community people for fishing. It is a net made of synthetic material, which is made when fishing, although unlike other tools made from other materials, this one has a longer lifespan. It is circular in shape and is woven loosely in a rhomboid shape. To use it, the open net is cast into a body of water in which you want to fish, and then immediately pulled up by pulling on a rope tied in the middle of the net. If any fish have been caught, they are removed from the net and it is kept for use on another occasion. Material: Nylon
Wami fabric	Wami is a tool that the community people use for fishing. It is made every time they go fishing, for which the bark of the toquilla straw is cut into long, thin strips. It has a conical shape and is woven without much separation from the tip to the base, it has the shape of a round mouth. For its use, the open and rounded part is placed in the opposite direction to the current of a stream so that the fish can enter the stream to the bottom and, due to the water, cannot get out of it until a person comes back to check if they have managed to catch something. Material: Toquilla straw
Crafts such as necklaces, bracelets, cuffs, traditional costumes and instruments	The elaboration of this seed jewellery is used and made throughout the Amazon region by the different existing nationalities and peoples. Material: Calmito, Ishpa muyu, Anamora, Pishkuma and Achira muyu seeds are used for jewellery. The Pingullo stem is used for flutes. For clothing, the leaves of Piton, Marpindu and Killu sisa are used.

Table 6. Guayusa and its relationship with energy.

Type of Energy	Obtained	Use
Physical energy	Through the intake of Guayusa	The energy obtained from the Guayusa is released through activities that cause physical exhaustion
Spiritual energy	Guayusa as a symbol that provides good energy	Clean
Mental energy	Guayusa as a relaxation tool	Guayusa essences and oils for relaxation

The *Guayusaupina* is a ceremony that takes place in the indigenous Kichwa communities of the Amazon. It is carried out in order to revitalize the ancestral values of the people, allowing people to share their experiences, customs and traditions, in addition

to interpreting dreams, to make decisions that are important in their lives. During the ritual, Guayusa and yuca chicha are constantly drunk. Finally, the food is shared with everyone present.

This plant is characterized by having first of all, natural caffeine, which is released gradually into the bloodstream, a feature which reduces the possibility of producing a nervous breakdown or sudden caffeine shock as produced with other caffeinated or energizing drinks [45] (Tables 6 and 7).

Table 7. Uses of guayusa.

Type of Use	Body Part/Product	Description
Medicinal	Central Nervous System	It increases extracellular levels of the neurotransmitters norepinephrine and dopamine, which help the person ingesting it to achieve good concentration and attention. It also reduces sleepiness and tiredness, increasing the body's energy
	Cardiovascular system	It develops a positive inotropic effect and increases cardiac output and is therefore used therapeutically as a cardiogenic, diuretic and nerve centre stimulant.
	Skeletal muscles	It increases performance in relation to endurance and exercise capacity
	Respiratory system	It is a bronchodilator in respiratory diseases
	Digestive system	It reduces the risk of colorectal and colon cancer, as well as symptoms and development of gallstones. It also serves as a purgative
	Endocrine glands	It increases insulin sensitivity and reduces the risk of diabetes, due to its antioxidant properties
Cosmetic	Anti-cellulite	It prevents excessive fat accumulation in cells
	Solar filter	Antioxidant properties that help protect skin cells against UV radiation and delays aging
	Alopecia	It stimulates hair growth.

4. Conclusions

Ecuador is defined as a plurinational country within which 14 nationalities and 18 indigenous, Afro-Ecuadorian and Montubio peoples coexist. Based on this, the principle of interculturality for the development of human groups in the territory is established and recognized. Taking this into account, the appreciation and safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH) is promoted. ICH has been referred to as the "poor relative" of culture or "minor heritage", as it has been constantly neglected, highlighting more work to create norms and preserve the tangible cultural heritage, which is more "representative" for the country's public sector.

Based on this, it has been identified that the safeguard processes of the "living heritage" within the rural areas of the Amazon are incipient. The situation of the ICH is increasingly critical due to the fact that a large percentage of the manifestations are in a highly vulnerable state of sensitivity to change. Although the Kichwas, like the rest of the peoples of the Ecuadorian territory, are in a process of social insurgency, the transmission processes are less and less effective, aggravated by the globalization of spaces and by the lack of respect for ancestral territories with concessions for the extraction of resources. The Amazonian Kichwa nationality maintains revitalization processes within its communities, encouraging the safeguarding of their heritage, but above all, the strengthening of the identity of their members as *Runas*.

The purpose of this research was to document the indigenous knowledge of the Kichwas people, as part of their heritage and cultural identity, in order to preserve traditional knowledge more durably than just its oral propagation. For this, an inventory of its intangible cultural heritage was carried out as a tool to safeguard this heritage. This

inventory is intended to serve as a tool to sensitize society to the importance of the heritage of the Kichwas people, as well as to improve the self-esteem of this people with respect to their cultural wealth. On the other hand, this inventory can serve as the basis for formulating concrete plans for the intangible cultural heritage of this indigenous people. In this sense, once the specific elements of the heritage have been identified, it facilitates the implementation of pilot projects for their safeguarding and revitalization. Among them the development of tourism supported by this intangible cultural heritage.

There are several measures to safeguard popular and traditional culture that can be carried out in addition to the preparation of this inventory. These measures are included in the Methodological Guide for the safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage [5] prepared by Ecuador, such as the creation of national archives, the implementation of school programs, the creation of government agencies, the promotion of research and dissemination and protection measures focused on intellectual property rights. Measures that are currently in an incipient process. All these actions have the main objective of strengthening the identity of the groups, communities and carriers involved and, based on this, the safeguarding aims at the generation of local capacities that allow strengthening local development processes [5] (p. 35). Tourism is configured as a privileged area to carry out measures to safeguard the intangible cultural heritage and therefore helps local and regional development.

It is necessary to mention that the safeguarding and transmission of intangible cultural heritage essentially rests on the will and effective intervention of those who are linked to it; makers, carriers of knowledge and knowledge, of groups and communities, governmental and non-governmental institutions, academia and the general public [5] (p. 38). In the case of Ecuador, the safeguarding of cultural heritage is a duty of the state included in the Constitution: for this, the National Institute of Cultural Heritage is in charge of developing specific measures for its management: legal framework (National Constitution, international instruments, national Laws, Decrees, regulations, instructions [5] (p. 37). To guarantee the continuity of this process, governments have the duty to adopt measures that promote the democratic participation of all interested agents". [5] (p. 13).

Finally, in the Methodological Guide for the safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage [5] it states that "regardless of its official recognition, the Intangible Cultural Heritage exists as long as the conditions for the production and transmission of knowledge by the host communities exist. For this reason, priority was given to the definition of procedures and instruments that allow the safeguarding of the ICH. These include: identification, investigation, and safeguarding plans. [5] (p. 17).

Author Contributions: Conceptualization, C.P.M.-E., N.P.T.-T., M.d.I.C.d.R.-R. and J.Á.-G.; Formal analysis, C.P.M.-E., N.P.T.-T., M.d.I.C.d.R.-R. and J.Á.-G.; Investigation, C.P.M.-E., N.P.T.-T., M.d.I.C.d.R.-R. and J.Á.-G.; Methodology, C.P.M.-E., N.P.T.-T., M.d.I.C.d.R.-R. and J.Á.-G.; Writing—original draft, C.P.M.-E., N.P.T.-T., M.d.I.C.d.R.-R. and J.Á.-G.; Writing—review & editing, C.P.M.-E., N.P.T.-T., M.d.I.C.d.R.-R. and J.Á.-G. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

Funding: This research received no external funding.

Institutional Review Board Statement: Not applicable.

Acknowledgments: The authors thank the Plurinational Federation of Community Tourism of Ecuador (FEPTCE) and the Parish GAD of Puerto Napo for their willingness and support in the revitalization processes with the communities under study.

Conflicts of Interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest.

References

1. Leal González, N. Patrimonio cultural indígena y su reconocimiento institucional. *Opción* 2008, 24, 28–43.
2. Williams, V.I. Patrimonio Nacional. Poblaciones Indigenas y Patrimonio Intangible. Nuevo Mundo Mundos Nuevos. Nouveaux Mondes Mondes Nouveaux-Novo Mundo Mundos Novos-New World New Worlds. 2013. Available online: <https://journals.openedition.org/nuevomundo/65998> (accessed on 23 October 2021).

3. UNESCO. Declaración de México sobre las políticas culturales. In *Conferencia Mundial Sobre las Políticas Culturales*; United Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO): Paris, France, 1982.
4. UNESCO. Convención para la Salvaguardia del Patrimonio Cultural Inmaterial. 2003. Available online: <http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/index.php?pg=00022> (accessed on 23 October 2021).
5. Cultural, I.N. Guía Metodologica para la Salvaguardia del Patrimonio Cultural Inmaterial. Quito: Con Clave Estudio. 2013. Available online: <https://issuu.com/inpc/docs/salvaguardiainmaterial> (accessed on 23 October 2021).
6. UNESCO. *Living Heritage and Indigenous Peoples. The Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage*; United Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO): Paris, France, 2019.
7. United Nations. Declaración de Naciones Unidas sobre los Derechos de los Pueblos Indígenas. 2007. Available online: https://www.un.org/esa/socdev/unpfi/documents/DRIPS_es.pdf (accessed on 23 October 2021).
8. UNESCO. Identifying and Inventorying Intangible Cultural Heritage. Available online: <https://ich.unesco.org/doc/src/01856-ES.pdf> (accessed on 23 October 2021).
9. Andy Alvarado, P.; Calapucha Andy, C.; Calapucha Cerda, L.; López Shiguango, H.; Tanguila Andy, A.; Tanguila Andy, D. Historia Kichwa Amazónica. In *Sabiduría de La Cultura Kichwa de La Amazonía Ecuatoriana. Tomo II*; Universidad de Cuenca, UNICEF, DINEIB, Eds.; MEGASOFT: Chennai, India, 2012; pp. 117–129. Available online: https://www.educacionbilingue.gob.ec/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/1-Sabiduria-de-la-Cultura-Kichwa-T2_compressed.pdf (accessed on 4 May 2021).
10. Vizcaíno, V.A. *Chakras, Bosques y Ríos: El Entramado de La Biocultura Amazónica*; INIAP Archivo Histórico: Quito, Ecuador, 2009.
11. Restrepo, M.; Cabreas, A. *Camelos: Cuna de Pastaza*; Casa de la Cultura Ecuatoriana Benjamín Carrión: Quito, Ecuador, 1998.
12. De Cultura, M. *Indigenous or Native Peoples Database: Kichwas Published*; Ministerio de Cultura: Quito, Ecuador, 2020. Available online: <https://bdpi.cultura.gob.pe/pueblos/kichwa> (accessed on 8 September 2021).
13. HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation, Rights and Resources Initiative. Territorio Indígena y Gobernanza: Kichwas de Napo/Indigenous Territory and Governance: Kichwas de Napo. 2020. Available online: https://www.territorioindigenaygobernanza.com/web/necu_13/ (accessed on 5 May 2021).
14. Castro, N.C.; Tapuy, A.M.G. *La Música Kichwa en la Práctica de Danzas Ancestrales de los Estudiantes de la Escuela de Educación Básica Tarqui de la Comunidad Tambayacu, Cantón Archidona, Provincia de Napo, año 2014–2015*; Universidad Tecnológica de IdoAmérica: Ambato, Ecuador, 2017. Available online: <http://repositorio.uti.edu.ec/handle/123456789/414> (accessed on 5 May 2021).
15. Toscano, S.A.S. *Analysis of the Approach of the Territorial Circumscription of the Kichwa Nationality of the Province of Pastaza (2008–2010)*; Universidad Politécnica Salesiana: Quito, Ecuador, 2011. Available online: <http://bibliotecavirtualoducal.uc.cl:8081/handle/123456789/1443893> (accessed on 5 May 2021).
16. HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation, Rights and Resources Initiative. Kichwas de Pastaza: The Construction of an Autonomous Government Proposal. 2020. Available online: https://www.territorioindigenaygobernanza.com/web/ecu_14/ (accessed on 5 May 2021).
17. Ayala, E. *Historia Del Ecuador I: Época Aborigen y Colonial, Independencia*; Universidad Andina Simón Bolívar/Corporación Editora Nacional: Quito, Ecuador, 2015.
18. Albán, A. Sistema Médico Indígena entre los Kichwas Amazónicos: Prácticas Tradicionales e Interculturalidad. Ph.D. Thesis, Escuela Superior Politécnica de Chimborazo, Quito, Ecuador, 2015. Available online: <http://repositorio.puce.edu.ec/handle/22000/9845> (accessed on 5 May 2021).
19. Hortegón, D.; de Ortiguera, T.; Fernández Ruiz de Castro, P.; de Lemos, C. *La Gobernación de Los Quijos (1559–1621)*; IAP-CETA: Quito, Ecuador, 1989.
20. Garcés, A. Colonial Oppression and Indigenous Resistance. In *La Alta Amazonía/ The Upper Amazon*; Granero, F.S., Ed.; Abya-Yala (Universidad Politécnica Salesiana): Quito, Ecuador, 1992.
21. Oberem, U. *Los Quijos: History of the Transculturation of an Indigenous Group in the Ecuadorian East*; Editorial “Gallopitán”: Quito, Ecuador, 1980.
22. Rumazo, J. *The Amazon Region of Ecuador in the Sixteenth Century*; Escuela de Estudios Hispano Americanos de Sevilla: Seville, Spain, 1946.
23. Muratorio, B. *Rucuyaya Alonso and The Social and Economic History of Alto Napo 1850–1950*; Abya-Yala (Universidad Politécnica Salesiana): Quito, Ecuador, 1998.
24. Uribe Taborda, S.F.; González Serna, A.; Tôrres Aguiá, E. The government of Los Quijos, Sumaco and La Canela. Frameworks of the socio-historical production process of the territory in the Upper Ecuadorian Amazon, 16th–19th centuries. *Univ. Rev. Cienc. Soc. Hum.* **2020**, 55–76.
25. Padilla, W. *La Iglesia y Los Dioses Modernos: Historia Del Protestantismo En El Ecuador*; Corporación Editora Nacional: Quito, Ecuador, 2008.
26. Phelan, J.L. *The Kingdom of Quito in the 17th Century*; Ediciones del Banco Central del Ecuador: Quito, Ecuador, 1995.
27. Garcés, L.F. Sources for the study of the Kichwa language and its evangelizing role in Ecuador. An overview. *Procesos Rev. Ecuat. Hist.* **2018**, 151–175.
28. Magnoni, D. Análisis etnohistórico de las resistencias y transformaciones de los Napo Runa. *TRIM Tordesillas Rev. Investig. Multidiscip.* **2018**, 89–106.
29. Whitten, N. Amazonian Ecuador: An Ethnic Interface in Ecological, Social and Ideological Perspectives. *Iwigia. Doc. Kbh.* **1978**, 34, 5–80.

30. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. *Biodiversity and Health in the Indigenous Populations of the Amazon*; Amazon Cooperation Treaty: Brasília, Brazil, 1995. Available online: <https://agris.fao.org/agris-search/search.do?recordID=PE1995101456> (accessed on 5 May 2021).
31. De la Rosa, F.J.U. La era del caucho en el Amazonas (1870–1920): Modelos de explotación y relaciones sociales de producción. In *Anales del Museo de América (No. 12)*; Subdirección General de Documentación y Publicaciones: Madrid, Spain, 2004; pp. 183–204.
32. Mongua-Calderón, C. Caucho, frontera, indígenas e historia regional: Un análisis historiográfico de la época del caucho en el Putumayo-Aguarico. *Boletín Antropol.* **2018**, *33*, 15–34. [CrossRef]
33. Instituto Otavaleño de Antropología. *Ley sobre División Territorial*; Instituto Otavaleño de Antropología-Centro Regional de Investigación: Quito, Ecuador, 1994; Available online: <https://repositorio.flacsoandes.edu.ec/bitstream/10469/5412/4/RFLACSO-Sa19.pdf> (accessed on 5 May 2021).
34. Gutiérrez-Marín, W. Los misioneros josefinos, su relación con los indígenas y la conformación de la región amazónica. In *Misiones, Pueblos Indígenas y La Conformación de La Región Amazónica: Actores, Tensiones y Debates Actuales*; Juncosa, J., Garzon, B., Eds.; Abya-Yala (Universidad Politécnica Salesiana): Quito, Ecuador, 2019.
35. Vicuña Cabrera, A. Proceso Socio-Económico sobre la Explotación del Caucho en la Amazonía Ecuatoriana 1850–1920. 1993. Available online: <http://repositorio.flacsoandes.edu.ec/handle/10469/285> (accessed on 5 May 2021).
36. Instituto Geográfico Militar. *Atlas Nacional Del Ecuador*; Instituto Geográfico Militar-IGM: Quito, Ecuador, 2010. Available online: <http://dspace.ucuenca.edu.ec/handle/123456789/5504?locale=es> (accessed on 5 May 2021).
37. Jarrín, P.S.; Carrillo, L.T.; Acosta, G.Z. The internal colony as a current issue: Transformation of the human territory in the Amazonian region of Ecuador. *Let. Verdes Rev. Latinoam. Estud. Socioambientales* **2016**, *20*, 22–43.
38. Kroeger, A.; Barbira-Freedman, F. *La Lucha por la Salud en el Alto Amazonas y en los Andes*. Centro de Medicina Andina; Abya-Yala (Universidad Politécnica Salesiana): Quito, Ecuador, 1992. Available online: https://rraae.cedia.edu.ec/Record/UPS_6780ae7a2cb24eddad6dac29273c0b6b (accessed on 5 May 2021).
39. Andy Alvarado, P.; Calapucha Andy, C.; Calapucha Cerda, L.; López Shiguango, H.; Tanguila Andy, A.; Tanguila Andy, D. Samay: La fuerza vital. In *Sabiduría de La Cultura Kichwa de La Amazonía Ecuatoriana. Tomo II*; Universidad de Cuenca, UNICEF, DINEIB, Eds.; MEGASOFT: Chennai, India, 2012; pp. 117–129. Available online: https://www.educacionbilingue.gob.ec/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/1-Sabiduria-de-la-Cultura-Kichwa-T2_compressed.pdf (accessed on 5 May 2021).
40. Andy Alvarado, P.; Calapucha Andy, C.; Calapucha Cerda, L.; López Shiguango, H.; Tanguila Andy, A.; Tanguila Andy, D. La relación armónica entre los seres humanos y las plantas. In *Sabiduría de La Cultura Kichwa de La Amazonía Ecuatoriana. Tomo II*; Universidad de Cuenca, UNICEF, DINEIB, Eds.; EGASOFT: Grosseto, Italy, 2012; pp. 225–234. Available online: https://www.educacionbilingue.gob.ec/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/1-Sabiduria-de-la-Cultura-Kichwa-T2_compressed.pdf (accessed on 5 May 2021).
41. ILO Convention. Convenio No. 169 de La OIT. 1989. Available online: https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/--americas/--ro-lima/documents/publication/wcms_445528.pdf (accessed on 5 May 2021).
42. Nagoya Protocol. Convenio sobre la Diversidad Biológica Naciones Unidas. Protocolo de Nagoya. 2011. Available online: <https://www.cbd.int/abs/doc/protocol/nagoya-protocol-es.pdf> (accessed on 5 May 2021).
43. Ecuadorian Code of Ingenuity. 2016. Available online: <https://www.asle.ec/wp-content/uploads/2016/12/ingenios-09-12-2016.pdf> (accessed on 5 May 2021).
44. Dueñas, J.F.; Jarrett, C.; Cummins, I.; Logan-Hines, E. Amazonian Guayusa (*Ilex guayusa* Loes.): A historical and ethnobotanical overview. *Econ. Bot.* **2016**, *70*, 85–91. [CrossRef]
45. Alvarez, R.D.M. Factibilidad para la Creación de una Empresa Comercializadora de la Bebida Energizante a Base de Guayusa “Runa” en el Mercado de Guayaquil. Ph.D. Thesis, Universidad Técnica Particular de Loja, Loja, Ecuador, 2014. Available online: <http://repositorio.ucsg.edu.ec/handle/3317/2227> (accessed on 5 May 2021).