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LITERATURE REVIEW

Towards a Sustainable Safety Governance Framework for Community-Based Tourism

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ABSTRACT

PURPOSE: This paper examines how safety can be effectively managed in community-based tourism (CBT) amid decentralised governance and multi-actor interdependencies.

DESIGN/METHODOLOGY/APPROACH: The study synthesises evidence from 51 peer-reviewed publications (2010-2024) and integrates insights from expert interviews to inform the development of a CBT safety framework.

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FINDINGS: Tourism safety research remains tourist- and operator-centric, overlooking high-impact stakeholders. Interview insights reveal gaps in preventive systems, fragmented co-ordination, and institutional misalignment, highlighting the need for context-sensitive and community-embedded governance.

ORIGINALITY/VALUE: The study develops an integrated, stakeholder-driven CBT safety framework that links economic sustainability with participatory governance and extends institutional theory to explain how regulative, normative, and cognitive structures shape safety outcomes.

LIMITATION: Reliance on published research and limited interviews may under-represent local practices.

PRACTICAL IMPLICATIONS: Findings support inclusive, resource-efficient safety governance.

KEYWORDS: *Community-Based Tourism; Tourism Safety; Stakeholder Integration; Economic Sustainability; Safety Management.*

INTRODUCTION

Safety is a core managerial function shaping destination image, visitor choice, and tourism resilience. In community-based tourism (CBT), decentralised authority and participatory governance render safety management particularly complex. Unlike formal tourism systems reliant on standardised procedures, CBT depends on local knowledge and informal governance, complicating consistent implementation. Limited training, infrastructure, and institutional oversight further constrain practice, while formal frameworks such as the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) 45001 occupational health and safety management system show limited applicability. Existing research prioritises tourist risk perceptions, overlooks community vulnerabilities and economic realities, and under-examines risks faced by local tourism workers.

This paper is positioned as a systematic literature review (SLR), aiming to synthesise and critically reframe existing CBT safety research through a governance-oriented lens. Its originality lies in conceptualising safety, not as a compliance mechanism but as a co-created, adaptive governance process integrating stakeholder participation, economic viability, and context-specific management. Existing research remains tourist- and operator-centric, with limited attention paid to high-impact stakeholders including emergency services, local authorities, and governance bodies. Interview insights indicate weak preventive systems, fragmented co-ordination, and institutional misalignment. Accordingly, this study asks: how can CBT stakeholders develop safety strategies that are financially sustainable, culturally appropriate, and operationally effective within informal governance systems?

RESEARCH GAPS AND STUDY POSITIONING

While prior studies acknowledge the complexity of tourism safety, the literature lacks systematic examination of how institutional misalignment rather than technical deficiency drives safety implementation failures in CBT contexts. Existing frameworks predominantly adopt a top-down regulatory perspective without adequately theorising the interplay between formal administrative structures and traditional community governance logics (Lwoga, 2019; Chaiyakot *et al.*, 2023). Furthermore, stakeholder analyses in tourism safety research consistently position emergency services, healthcare providers, and local authorities as peripheral actors despite their documented operational influence during crisis events (Becken and Hughey, 2013; Moses-Wothke *et al.*, 2021). This study fills these gaps by applying Scott's (2013) institutional pillars, namely regulative, normative, and cognitive to explain how governance fragmentation shapes safety outcomes, while empirically validating the proposed framework through practitioner interviews to bridge the persistent theory-practice divide in CBT safety scholarship.

METHODOLOGY

This study conducted a systematic literature review of CBT tourism safety using PRISMA stages (Figure 1), analysing 51 articles through thematic coding of governance, stakeholder inclusion, and economic integration across regions globally.

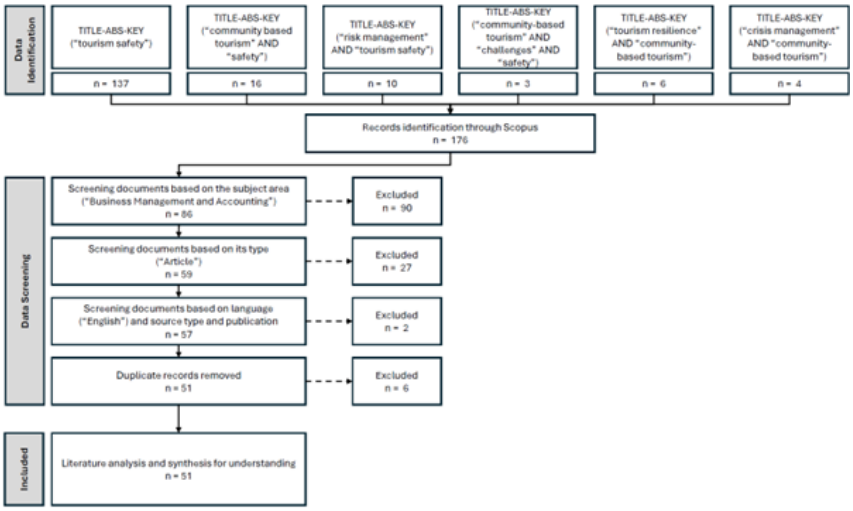

Figure 1: PRISMA Flow Diagram

Source: Constructed by authors

Supplementary expert interviews validated the framework's practical relevance. A purposive approach engaged practitioners, local tourism managers, community leaders, and policy actors,

reflecting the operational realities of CBT safety management. Interviews served as triangulation mechanisms, refining interpretive themes concerning governance structures, institutional gaps, stakeholder co-ordination, and alignment of formal standards with local practices. Ethical considerations were addressed by obtaining informed consent from all interview participants, ensuring confidentiality and anonymity, and conducting the study in accordance with institutional ethical research standards. This validation enhances framework credibility while retaining SLR as the core methodological foundation.

RESULTS

Trends in Tourism Safety Research

Research volume over time

Tourism safety research has increased steadily over time, with CBT gaining significant scholarly attention, particularly after 2020 (Figure 2; Table 1). Earlier studies were largely risk- and incident-focused, while subsequent research gradually expanded to include psychological, governance, and crisis-related dimensions. Recent scholarship reflects a more integrated and mature perspective, linking CBT safety with resilience, economic sustainability, and adaptive management in response to global disruptions.

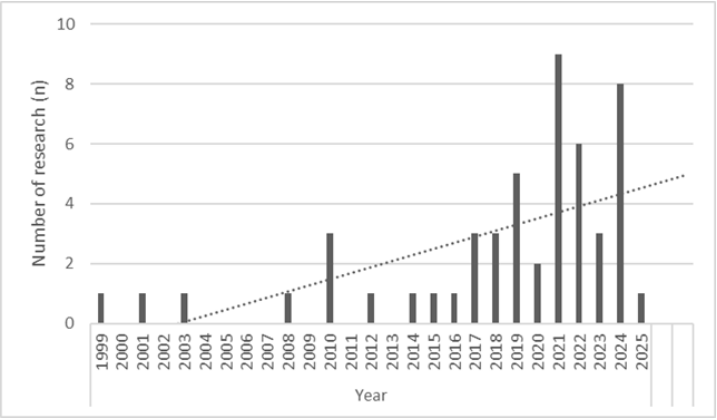

Figure 2: Trend in Tourism Safety Research Publications with Forecast

Source: Constructed by authors

Table 1: Research Volume over Time

Time Period	*Studies*	*%*	*Key Focus*	*Notable Publications*	*Research Highlights*
2010-2015	8	16%	Adventure risk, ecotourism safety	Bentley *et al.* (2010); Cheng *et al.* (2010)	Focus on physical risks; CBT is largely overlooked
2016-2019	14	28%	Risk perception, crisis/terrorism, early CBT	Buda (2016); Ernawati *et al.* (2017); Kunjuraman and Hussin (2017); Samitas *et al.* (2018)	Growing interest in perception and crisis; CBT begins to appear
2020-2024	28	56%	COVID-19 response, CBT integration, tech, economic safety	Bumyut *et al.* (2022, 2024); Singh (2024); Liu *et al.* (2021); Ruan and Deng (2024); Khunnikom *et al.* (2022); Chaiyakot *et al.* (2023)	COVID-19 drives CBT-safety integration, resilience, and tech-based solutions

Source: Constructed by authors

Geographical Distribution of Research

Research output is geographically uneven, with Southeast Asia contributing the largest share through practice-oriented and context-specific studies, while Europe and North America primarily advance theoretical and governance-focused perspectives (Figure 3; Table 2). Oceania reflects relatively mature regulatory approaches, whereas Africa remains under-represented despite the growing relevance of CBT. This imbalance underscores the need for more geographically diverse and context-sensitive safety research.

Figure 3: Geographical Distribution of Tourism Safety Studies (Bubble Size Represents the Number of Studies Conducted)

Source: Constructed by authors

Table 2: Geographical Distribution of Research

Region	*Studies*	*% of Total*	*Key Countries*	*Dominant Themes*
Southeast Asia	18	36%	Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia	• COVID-19 safety protocols • Service provider responsibility • CBT safety
Oceania	7	14%	Australia, New Zealand	• Adventure tourism safety • Ecotourism risk assessment • Operator practices
European countries	6	12%	Greece, Spain, UK	• Terrorism impacts • Crisis management • Destination image recovery
North America	5	10%	USA, Canada, Mexico	• Safety frameworks • Theoretical models • Destination management
Africa	4	8%	South Africa, Nigeria, Kenya	• Crime prevention • Community resilience • Infrastructure challenges
Global/Multiple	10	20%	N/A	• Comparative frameworks • Meta-analyses • Cross-cultural studies

Source: Constructed by authors

Methodological Approaches

As shown in Table 3, quantitative methods dominate (n=15), using regression analysis, co-integration models, and time-series forecasting. Qualitative approaches (n=13) via interviews and case studies capture lived experiences essential to CBT contexts. Bibliometric reviews (n=8) consolidate the field, while emerging methods, e.g., netnography (n=3), highlight growing interest in digital interactions.

Table 3: Methodological Approaches

Research Methodology Group	*Specific Methodologies*	*n*	*Representative Author*
Quantitative Methods	Modelling, Statistical analysis, Regression, Co-integration, Time series analysis	15	Aloui *et al.* (2020); Samitas *et al.* (2018); Goel and Budak (2010); Lin *et al.* (2022); Hermawan *et al.* (2019); Bentley and Page (2008); Page *et al.* (2001); Ruan and Deng (2024); Park *et al.* (2017); Li *et al.* (2025); Lwoga (2019); Moses-Wothke *et al.* (2021); Tan (2024)
Qualitative Methods	Content analysis, Interviews, Case study, Field observation, Thematic analysis	13	Lin *et al.* (2024); Buda (2016); Beirman (2019); Tatsiienko *et al.* (2021); Ferreira (1999); Liu *et al.* (2021); Iivari (2015); Kunjuraman and Hussin (2017); Polnyotee and Thadaniti (2014); Bumyut *et al.* (2022); Bumyut *et al.* (2024)

Research Methodology Group	*Specific Methodologies*	*n*	*Representative Author*
Bibliometric and Review Methods	Bibliometric analysis, Systematic literature review, VOSviewer, ScientoPy	8	Toker and Emir (2023); Cheng *et al.* (2010); Dioko and Harrill (2019); Singh (2024); Bentley and Page (2008)
Mixed Methods	Survey combined with qualitative approaches, Multi-method designs	5	Wang *et al.* (2019); Chaiyakot *et al.* (2023); Khunnikom *et al.* (2022); Matiza and Kruger (2021); Bentley *et al.* (2010)
Advanced Methods	Netnography, Eye tracking, Experimental design	3	Zou and Yu (2022); Hamm and Su (2021); Ernawati *et al.* (2017)
Secondary Data Methods	Secondary data analysis, Archival data, News reports	2	Meng and Bhutia (2025); Neger (2022)

Source: Constructed by authors

Dominant Focus in Tourists Safety Research

According to Figure 4 and Table 4, tourism safety research spans 12 thematic domains: risk perception, terrorism, natural hazards, health risks, crime, adventure safety, transport safety, regulatory frameworks, destination image, organisational responses, crisis recovery, and CBT-oriented safety. Recent work advances safety frameworks and assessment models, with post-COVID studies emphasising adaptive protocols in resource-limited contexts.

Figure 4: Key Focus on Tourism Safety Research

Source: Constructed by authors

Table 4: Dominant Focus on Tourists

Focus Area	*Key Research Questions*	*Notable Findings*	*Research Implications*
Risk Perception and Tourist Behaviour	How do tourists perceive/respond to risks? What shapes perception?	Risk preferences and travel stages influence decisions (Zou and Yu, 2022)	Tailored communication can strengthen destination appeal
Terrorism and Political Instability	How do threats affect demand and recovery?	Demand shifts; some tourists still travel despite risks (Aloui *et al.*, 2020; Buda, 2016)	Destinations must manage both perception and physical safety
Natural Disasters and Environmental Hazards	How do environmental risks affect safety?	Weather and terrain hazards remain major concerns (Bentley and Page, 2008; Cheng *et al.*, 2010)	Climate-driven risks require stronger disaster preparedness
Health and Medical Safety	What health risks do tourists face?	Accidents and pandemics shape safety outcomes (Page *et al.*, 2001; Singh, 2024)	Health protocols are now central to tourism planning
Crime and Tourist Victimisation	How do crime patterns affect tourists and destination image?	Risks vary by region and tourist profile (Ferreira, 1999)	High-risk areas need targeted protection strategies
Adventure and Extreme Activities	What safety challenges arise in adventure tourism?	Accidents frequent; risk varies by activity (Bentley *et al.*, 2010; Lin *et al.*, 2022)	Requires safety management without reducing experience value
Transportation Safety	What transit risks affect tourists?	Accidents and weak infrastructure dominate concerns (Page *et al.*, 2001)	Transport upgrades are essential for safe mobility
Legal and Regulatory Frameworks	How do laws shape tourism safety?	Safety governance shaped by legal regimes (Tatsiienko *et al.*, 2021; Beirman, 2019)	Regulations must balance enforcement and industry co-operation
Destination Safety Image and Marketing	How does safety affect image? How to communicate it?	Online content heavily influences perceptions (Liu *et al.*, 2021; Lin *et al.*, 2024)	Proactive digital communication improves safety image
Safety Management Systems	What organisational approaches improve safety?	Systems and resources enhance performance (Hamm and Su, 2021; Li *et al.*, 2025)	Strong safety culture boosts staff and visitor confidence
Crisis Management and Recovery	How do destinations handle crises?	Proactive, integrated responses support resilience (Matiza and Kruger, 2021)	Shift towards resilience-focused crisis planning
CBT Safety	How is safety managed in CBT? What tensions exist?	Safety capacity varies; economic pressures shape decisions (Bumyut *et al.*, 2022; Hermawan *et al.*, 2019; Khunnikom *et al.*, 2022)	CBT requires economic-safety integration and local capacity building

Source: Constructed by authors

Defining Tourism Safety Research

Tourism safety is a multidisciplinary field examining how risks, perceptions, management practices, and health issues interact within tourism systems. CBT adds complexity through community safety needs, economic constraints, and culturally grounded practices. To address the research question, how CBT stakeholders can develop safety strategies that are financially sustainable, culturally appropriate, and operationally effective, this section analyses findings across four dimensions, assessing each against these three criteria.

Medical and Physical Safety

As shown in Table 5, CBT destinations face limited healthcare access, constrained evacuation options, and reliance on untrained community members for first aid (Page *et al.*, 2001; Bentley and Page, 2008; Bumyut *et al.*, 2024). Regarding operational effectiveness, remote locations and response time constraints compromise incident management. For financial sustainability, medical infrastructure requires capital investment beyond most CBT capacities, suggesting the need for cost-sharing or integration with existing community health systems. Concerning cultural appropriateness, traditional healing practices co-exist with modern medicine, creating potential tensions in emergency response expectations.

Table 5: Medical and Physical Risk Dimensions in Tourism Safety

Key Concepts	*Representative Research*	*Key Quotations*
Travel medicine and health	Page *et al.* (2001)	"Motor vehicle accidents are a major cause of tourist injuries and deaths in travel health research."
Adventure tourism injuries	Bentley and Page (2008)	"Adventure tourism lacks injury monitoring despite its high-risk nature, hindering safety management."
Tourist mortality and accidents	Dioko and Harrill (2019)	"Tourist mortality remains understudied, despite its relevance to travel safety concerns."
Crisis management for health emergencies	Bumyut *et al.* (2024)	"Crisis events like terrorism have intensified global focus on tourism safety and security."

Source: Constructed by authors

Risk Perception and Tourist Behaviour

Table 6 shows that safety perceptions are subjective, shaped by cultural, personal, and contextual factors (Zou and Yu, 2022; Ernawati *et al.*, 2017). For cultural appropriateness, a key finding concerns perception asymmetry: tourists assess risks based on home-country benchmarks while communities apply local standards, requiring communication strategies that bridge both frameworks. Regarding operational effectiveness, community-led risk communication proves more contextually relevant than standardised warnings. For financial sustainability, mismatched perceptions can lead to over-investment in visible but low-impact safety features.

Table 6: Key Concepts and Representative Studies in the Risk Perception and Tourist Behaviour Perspective

Key Concepts	*Representative Research*	*Key Quotations*
Tourist risk perception and decision-making	Wang *et al.* (2019)	"Risk preference… increases the likelihood of making risky outdoor tourism decisions."
Social construction of safety perceptions	Zou and Yu (2022)	"Tourists' sense of safety is constructed across stages of travel—before, during, and after the trip."
Tourist response to safety incidents	Iivari (2014)	"Emotions and dramatic elements in chat groups help explain communication dynamics during safety incidents."
Safety as a component of destination image	Wang *et al.* (2019), Ferreira (1999)	"Tourism can contribute to socio-economic challenges only if safety perceptions are urgently addressed." (Ferreira, 1999)

Source: Constructed by authors

Risk Management and Administrative Perspective

As shown in Table 7, safety governance in CBT faces constraints from informal structures, limited resources, and role multiplicity (Tatsiienko *et al.*, 2021; Hamm and Su, 2021; Chaiyakot *et al.*, 2023). Concerning cultural appropriateness, CBT operates within dual authority structures where formal administration intersects with traditional leadership, requiring safety mechanisms aligned with existing governance logics. For operational effectiveness, community members simultaneously serving as hosts, operators, and responders creates both co-ordination challenges and integration opportunities. Regarding financial sustainability, participatory planning can reduce implementation costs by embedding safety within existing community functions.

Table 7: Key Concepts and Representative Studies in the Risk Management and Administrative Perspective

Key Concepts	*Representative Research*	*Key Quotations*
Legal and administrative frameworks	Tatsiienko *et al.* (2021)	"Tourism safety involves risk classification, legal frameworks, and administrative structures."
Risk assessment methodologies	Cheng *et al.* (2010); Bentley and Page (2008)	"We propose a method for assessing ecotourism safety risks using the (Likelihood, Exposure, Consequence) LEC model." (Cheng *et al.*, 2010)
Safety management practices	Hamm and Su (2021); Li *et al.* (2025)	"A structured tool was developed to measure safety obligations, beliefs, and workplace culture." (Hamm and Su, 2021)
Safety communication strategies	Ruan and Deng (2024)	"Effective safety messaging is critical to address risky tourist behaviours and ensure compliance."

Source: Constructed by authors

Economic and developmental perspective

According to Table 8, safety underpins competitiveness and sustainable development (Ferreira, 1999; Goel and Budak, 2010; Moses-Wothke *et al.*, 2021; Tan, 2024). For financial sustainability, CBT sites struggle to balance safety investments with business viability; studies indicate safety incidents significantly reduce bookings while strong safety reputations enable price premiums. Regarding operational effectiveness, low-cost, high-impact strategies, such as community-based networks and shared equipment pools, can achieve comparable outcomes to formal systems. Concerning cultural appropriateness, safety investments must account for community economic cycles and livelihood priorities.

Table 8: Economic and Developmental Dimensions of Tourism Safety

Key Concepts	*Representative Research*	*Key Quotations*
Economic impact of safety measures	Goel and Budak (2010)	"Stronger safety regulations support economic growth, while some infrastructure policies may hinder it."
Safety as strategic priority	Ferreira (1999)	"Neglecting tourist safety in South Africa risks harming its tourism recovery and growth."
Destination sustainability and safety	Ruan and Deng (2024)	"Tourism safety communication enhances sustainability by aligning with effective message strategies."
Tourism safety policies and growth	Aloui *et al.* (2020)	"Lack of investment in safety can reduce long-term tourism demand and economic performance."

Source: Constructed by authors

Across all four dimensions, research privileges tourists and operators while under-representing emergency services, local authorities, governance bodies, and community members, limiting development of inclusive, economically viable frameworks (Wang *et al.*, 2019; Hamm and Su, 2021).

Stakeholder Mapping and Analysis

The dimensional analysis (Tables 5-8) highlights uneven stakeholder representation in CBT safety research, with medical safety studies emphasising tourist injuries, risk perception research centring tourist decision-making, and governance and economic analyses under-exploring implementation actors in informal CBT settings. This role attribution forms the basis for stakeholder mapping using power-interest frameworks (Mendelow, 1981), through which stakeholder influence is assessed across personal and organisational interest as well as regulatory and operational power. The analysis indicates that emergency services possess the highest operational power due to their crisis response roles, while tourists exhibit limited implementation capacity despite their centrality in the literature.

Table 9: Stakeholder Influence and Representation in Tourism Safety Research

Stakeholder	*X1: Personal Interest*	*X2: Organisational Interest*	*Y1: Regulatory Power*	*Y2: Operational Power*	*Category*	*Citation*
Emergency Services	4	4	2	4	Key Players	Kunjuraman and Hussin (2017); Goel and Budak (2010)
Governance Bodies	2	4	4	2	Keep Informed	Polnyotee and Thadaniti (2014); Hermawan *et al.* (2019)
Local Authorities	3	4	4	3	Key Players	Kunjuraman and Hussin (2017); Hermawan *et al.* (2019)
Healthcare Providers	4	3	2	3	Keep Satisfied	Kunjuraman and Hussin (2017); Goel and Budak (2010)
Tourist	4	2	1	1	Minimal Effort	Polnyotee and Thadaniti (2014); Goel and Budak (2010)
Tourism Operators	3	4	2	3	Key Players	Kunjuraman and Hussin (2017); Hermawan *et al.* (2019)
Local Communities	4	3	2	2	Keep Satisfied	Polnyotee and Thadaniti (2014); Hermawan *et al.* (2019)
Media	3	2	1	2	Keep Informed	Kunjuraman and Hussin (2017); Polnyotee and Thadaniti (2014)

Source: Constructed by authors

The power-interest matrix (Figure 5) plots combined interest (X1+X2) against combined power (Y1+Y2), revealing four stakeholder categories:

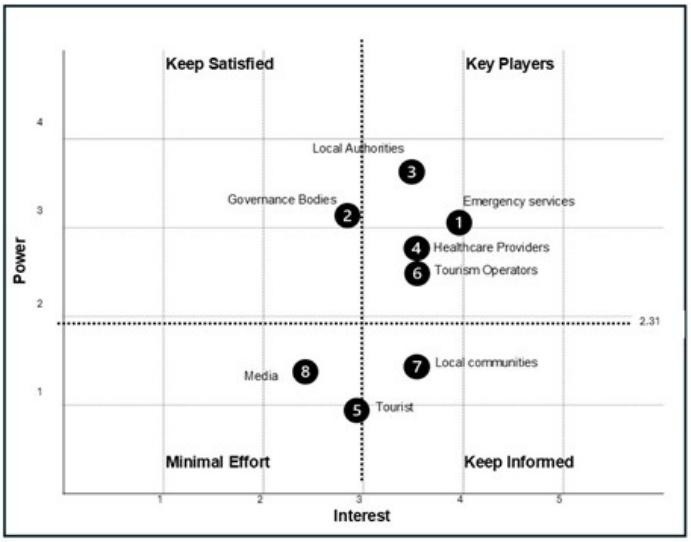

Figure 5: Power-Interest Matrix of Tourism Safety Stakeholders

Source: Constructed by authors

- ***Key Players (high power, high interest):*** Emergency services, local authorities, and tourism operators possess both capacity and motivation to influence safety outcomes, requiring active engagement in CBT safety governance. Despite their Key Player status, emergency services and local authorities receive limited dedicated research attention; the literature treats them as contextual actors rather than primary subjects.
- ***Keep Satisfied (high power, varying interest):*** Healthcare providers and local communities hold substantial influence but variable engagement levels. Communities' moderate interest scores reflect their framing in the literature as beneficiaries rather than safety agents. Supplementary interviews suggest communities possess higher intrinsic interest than literature portrays, as safety directly affects their homes, families, and livelihoods.
- ***Keep Informed (lower power, high interest):*** Governance bodies and media maintain interest in safety outcomes but limited direct implementation capacity. Their value lies in legitimisation and communication functions essential for sustainable CBT systems.
- ***Minimal Effort (low power, low interest):*** Tourists possess minimal power to implement safety measures despite receiving predominant research attention across all dimensions, confirming the tourist-centric bias identified throughout this review.

The under-representation of high-power actors and dominance of low-power groups in existing research constrain development of multi-stakeholder frameworks essential for robust CBT safety governance. This gap directly informs the integrated framework proposed in the discussion section.

DISCUSSION

Tourism safety research remains uneven in stakeholder representation, prioritising tourists and operators while under-representing emergency services, local authorities, and governance bodies despite their central role in safety outcomes (Kunjuraman and Hussin, 2017; Moses-Wothke *et al.*, 2021). In CBT contexts, where communities act simultaneously as hosts, operators, and safety facilitators, this imbalance generates operational and governance challenges. As a result, research agendas often diverge from practical responsibilities, limiting the development of inclusive and sustainable safety strategies (Goel and Budak, 2010; Tatsiienko *et al.*, 2021). Drawing on institutional theory, this study adopts a governance-oriented framework to examine CBT safety through the interaction of regulative, normative, and cognitive pillars (Figure 6) (Scott, 2013).

Figure 6: CBT Integration

Source: Constructed by authors

Figure 6 synthesises these interactions by illustrating how stakeholder collaboration, safety practices, and economic sustainability are mutually reinforcing dimensions of integrated CBT success. Evidence from the systematic literature review and expert interviews reveals a regulatory misfit of formal standards, tensions between external protocols and community practices, and divergent local risk interpretations (Ernawati *et al.*, 2017; Lwoga, 2019; Zou and Yu, 2022). As

depicted in Figure 6, weaknesses in stakeholder collaboration and safety governance ultimately undermine economic sustainability, indicating that CBT safety challenges are primarily institutional rather than technical. These findings highlight the role of misaligned governance structures and fragmented stakeholder co-ordination in shaping CBT safety outcomes.

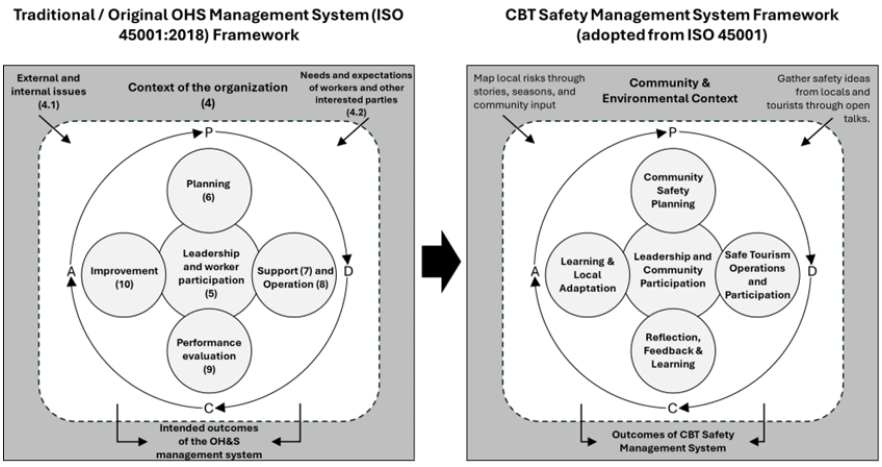

Figure 7: From Organisational to Community-Based Safety Management

Source: Constructed by authors

Building on these insights, the proposed CBT Safety Management System (Figure 7) reframes conventional organisational safety models, such as ISO 45001, by embedding the Plan-Do-Check-Act cycle within participatory community routines (Singh, 2024). The framework integrates local hazard knowledge, seasonal experience, and tourist feedback with external expertise, reducing reliance on resource-intensive formal systems while enhancing economic viability and institutional alignment (Kunjuraman and Hussin, 2017; Bumyut *et al.*, 2024; Tan, 2024). Rather than replacing existing practices, the framework formalises everyday safety actions already embedded in CBT operations, addressing implementation gaps and strengthening multi-stakeholder collaboration.

MANAGERIAL IMPLICATIONS

This study highlights that effective CBT safety management requires moving beyond tourist-centric and compliance-driven approaches towards inclusive, multi-actor governance. Practitioners and local authorities should prioritise collaboration with emergency services and community leaders to translate formal safety standards into locally workable practices. Embedding safety routines within everyday community operations can improve compliance, reduce resource burdens, and support economically viable and resilient CBT destinations.

PROSPECTIVE RESEARCH AGENDA

This research agenda synthesises key gaps into themes centred on economic sustainability, stakeholder collaboration, and community-led safety management. It highlights the persistent under-representation of high-influence actors and the need for low-cost, locally adaptable safety systems beyond tourist-centric approaches. The proposed questions aim to generate context-sensitive solutions that align community autonomy, economic viability, and safety standards to support scalable CBT safety frameworks.

Table 10: Research Agenda

No	*Thematic Area*	*Emerging Research Questions*
1	Economic-Safety Integration	• How can CBT adopt low-cost safety measures with economic returns? • What is the optimal balance between safety investment and revenue? • How do safety investments influence long-term competitiveness?
2	Multi-Stakeholder Governance	• How can emergency services be integrated into CBT safety? • What mechanisms enable local authority participation? • How can healthcare providers support safety in low-resource areas?
3	Community Capacity and Cultural Integration	• Which training methods best build community safety capacity? • How can traditional knowledge be aligned with modern standards? • What peer-learning models enhance safety knowledge transfer?
4	Crisis Management and Technology	• How can CBT develop adaptive crisis-management systems? • What low-cost early-warning tools are feasible? • How can communities balance immediate response with long-term resilience?

Source: Constructed by authors

CONCLUSIONS

This review demonstrates that tourism safety research remains tourist- and operator-centric, under-representing critical CBT actors such as communities, emergency services, and local authorities. By synthesising existing evidence, the study shows that financially sustainable, culturally appropriate, and operationally effective CBT safety strategies emerge through inclusive stakeholder collaboration and institutional alignment, and it contributes a CBT-specific safety framework integrating economic viability, community participation, and governance structures.

A key limitation lies in the study's reliance on academic literature, with supplementary interviews providing only initial contextual validation. Nonetheless, the framework offers a theoretically grounded and practically relevant contribution by reframing CBT safety as an institutional governance challenge rather than a technical or compliance-based issue.

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