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ON METHODOLOGIES APPLIED
TO TOURISM AND CULTURAL
OFFERINGS INVENTORYING AMONG
TRADITIONAL PEOPLES**

**REVISÃO SISTEMÁTICA DE LITERATURA SOBRE
METODOLOGIAS DE INVENTÁRIO DA OFERTA TURÍSTICA
E CULTURAL PARA POVOS TRADICIONAIS**

SYSTEMATIC LITERATURE REVIEW ON METHODOLOGIES APPLIED TO TOURISM AND CULTURAL OFFERINGS INVENTORYING AMONG TRADITIONAL PEOPLES

REVISÃO SISTEMÁTICA DE LITERATURA SOBRE METODOLOGIAS DE INVENTÁRIO DA OFERTA TURÍSTICA E CULTURAL PARA POVOS TRADICIONAIS

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ABSTRACT

Systematic Literature Review (SLR) focused on tourism and cultural offerings inventorying methodologies aimed at traditional peoples in Brazil. Its main aim is to present the used methodologies and their adequacy to, or limitations, in traditional peoples' contexts. In order to do so, an in-depth SLR protocol divided into five stages conducted in five databases was carried out. The accessed databases were SciELO, RCAAP, Scopus, Redalyc and Semantic Scholar. Each stage was carefully planned and carried out based on the SMARTER method (Simple Multi-Attribute Rating Technique using Exploiting Rankings). It was done to assess the quality and relevance of the selected studies. Results showed significant gaps in the current literature, mainly regarding adjustments in inventory methodologies aimed at the cultural and tourism specificities of traditional peoples. Traditional peoples' unique features have not been taken into consideration by current approaches, and it highlights the urgency in developing new culturally sensitive methodologies adjusted to their specific contexts.

Keywords: Systematic Literature Review. Tourism and Cultural Inventory. Traditional Peoples. Tourism and Cultural Offer Methodology.

RESUMO

O presente estudo é uma Revisão Sistemática de Literatura (RSL) focada nas metodologias de inventário aplicadas à oferta turística e cultural voltadas para povos tradicionais no Brasil. Seu objetivo principal é apresentar as metodologias utilizadas e suas adequações, ou limitações, no contexto de povos tradicionais. Para alcançar esse objetivo, um rigoroso protocolo de RSL, estruturado sobre cinco fases distintas e conduzido em cinco bases de dados, foi seguido. As bases de dados acessadas foram: SciELO, RCAAP, Scopus, Redalyc e Semantic Scholar. Cada fase desse processo foi, cuidadosamente, planejada e executada, através do uso do método SMARTER (Simple Multi-Attribute Rating Technique using Exploiting Rankings), para avaliar a qualidade e a relevância dos estudos selecionados. Os resultados revelaram lacunas significativas na literatura atual, especialmente no que tange a adaptação de metodologias de inventário às especificidades culturais e turísticas dos povos tradicionais. As características únicas dos povos tradicionais não estão sendo consideradas pelas abordagens atuais, o que destaca a urgência de desenvolver-se novas metodologias culturalmente sensíveis e adaptadas a seus contextos específicos.

Palavras-chave: Revisão Sistemática de Literatura. Inventário Turístico e Cultural. Povos Tradicionais. Metodologia da Oferta Turística e Cultural.

INTRODUCTION

The inventory of tourism and cultural offerings in traditional communities plays key role in preserving and enhancing these peoples' cultural and natural heritage. Rather than only promoting tourism sustainable development, this process also strengthens cultural identity and fosters the social and economic inclusion of involved communities. However, the complex intrinsic cultural and territorial dynamics of these communities poses significant challenges for the development of truly sensitive inventory methodologies adjusted to their reality. Several traditional approaches used in these inventories fail to fully capture these peoples' rich knowledge and practices, and it often leads to the underrepresentation of their intangible heritage.

Therefore, the relevance of the current research lies on its attempt to fill a critical gap in the literature by systematizing and assessing the existing methodologies applied to inventorying tourism and cultural offerings among traditional peoples. Its aim is not only to identify the best replicable or adjustable practices, but to suggest new methodological instruments that take into account these communities' cultural and territorial peculiarities. It is essential applying such methodologies to make sure that cultural tourism, in addition to being sustainable, is fair and inclusive, so it can allow traditional communities to play leading roles in managing and valorizing their heritage.



The present study is a SLR focused on tourism and cultural offerings inventorying methodologies aimed at traditional peoples. Its main aim is to identify methodological gaps in the process to inventorying tourism and cultural offerings for traditional peoples.

STUDY METHODOLOGY

The study followed a strict protocol to make searches in the five main databases, namely: SciELO - Scientific Electronic Library Online, RCAAP - *Repositório Científico de Acesso Aberto de Portugal*, Scopus, Redalyc - *Red de Revistas Científicas de América Latina y el Caribe, España y Portugal*; and Semantic Scholar. The guidelines established by (Caiado, 2016) and (Dermeval, 2020), which comprise 5 (five) stages, were systematically followed. **Stage 1 refers to formulating the study question.** Several arguments linked to the study aims were searched to conduct the inventories. These arguments concerned methodological approach aspects found in previous studies on tourism and cultural offerings for traditional peoples, on developing instruments for inventorying tourism offerings, on how these communities' cultural heritage elements, knowledge and practices are added to the inventories, and on existing previous surveys carried out with the assessed peoples in their territories. All these arguments are taken into account to help better learn about these communities' production in association with cultural heritage and Community-Based Tourism.

This set of enquiries led to the core research question: what is the current status of research on inventorying tourist and cultural offerings for traditional peoples, including methods, challenges, results and emerging trends?

This question allowed the search for relevant keywords about the assessed topic, to research aims and, consequently, to the SLR question. The selected keywords were "Inventory of tourism offerings", "Inventory of cultural offerings", "Inventory of tourism offerings for traditional peoples", "Traditional communities", "Inventory methodologies for traditional peoples", "Emerging trends in inventorying tourism and cultural offerings", "Inventory of indigenous peoples", "Inventory of *Quilombola* peoples".

Defining the keywords was the procedure initiating **the protocol's stage 2, which concerned selecting the studies.** The search string was adjusted to each database because each one of them



had specificities preventing the application of the same search string and filters in all of them. Table 01 provides the search string used in each scientific database in order to ensure higher article identification accuracy.

All SLR stages were recorded to ensure methodology ‘replicability’ based on research question and on the aims of project “Weaving Methodological Instruments for Inventorying Tourism and Cultural Offerings for Traditional Peoples”. The following order was defined for the initial search string, since it led to an understandable search string: (“Tourism inventory” OR “inventory of tourism offerings” OR “inventory of cultural offerings”) AND (“traditional peoples” OR “traditional communities”) AND (“methods” OR “methodologies” OR “approaches”) AND (“challenges”) AND (“results”) AND (“emerging trends in inventorying tourism and cultural offering”).

Synonyms such as (“tourism offering survey” OR “cultural offering” OR “tourism offering registers” OR “cultural offering registers”) AND (“indigenous peoples” OR “original indigenous peoples” OR “original peoples” OR “traditional communities”) AND (“strategies” OR “techniques” OR “practices” OR “procedures”) AND (“challenges” AND “results” AND “emerging trends”) were adopted for strings’ application in the scientific databases (as reported above), given the scarcity of publications covering the original keywords.

Inclusion and exclusion criteria were established during the search at Scielo, RCAAP, Scopus, Redalyc and Semantic Scholar databases. Inclusion criteria were peer-reviewed articles, primary studies, production published between 2006 and 2024 (the year of 2006 features the creation of Project Inventorying Tourism Offerings by the Ministry of Tourism) and full articles. Exclusion criteria included non-peer-reviewed articles, duplicate articles, abstracts, books, technical reports, publications prior to 2006, redundant articles (that did not meet the research aim), secondary studies and gray literature.

Each publication identified over the search process was analyzed by taking into consideration the titles provided by each database. Titles meeting the exclusion criteria were removed from the sample and those remaining after the search were reviewed by taking the keywords into account. The final selection followed inclusion criteria defined for the SLR protocol in order to make sure that the research outline was strictly respected.



Table 01 | Search string applied to each accessed scientific database

Database	Search string			
Scielo	(inventory of tourist offering) OR (inventory of cultural offering) OR (traditional peoples) OR (traditional communities)	(tourist offering survey) OR (cultural offering survey) OR (traditional communities)	(tourist and cultural offerings inventory in traditional territories) – journals and all indices	(tourist offering survey) OR (cultural offering survey) OR (traditional communities) – Journals
Scopus	inventory AND of AND tourist offering AND) OR (inventory AND of AND cultural offering AND) OR (traditional AND peoples) OR (traditional AND communities)		(inventory AND tourist) AND inventory AND cultural)	
RCAAP	Tourist inventory or tourist offering inventory or cultural offering inventory		tourist offering survey or cultural offering survey and tourism in traditional communities	
Redalyc	Tourist inventory OR cultural offerings inventory	tourist and cultural offering inventory in traditional territories	tourist and cultural offerings inventories and traditional territories	
Semantic Scholar	(tourist offering inventory) AND (cultural offering inventory) AND (traditional peoples) AND (traditional communities)		(tourist offering inventories) AND (cultural offering inventory)	

Source: Jesus, 2024








Adjustments made in the search strings depended on the consulted database and they were essential to better adjust the strings to each specific context (Table 01). These changes were necessary due to lack of satisfactory outcomes in searches performed with initially formulated strings, a fact that highlighted the need for expanding the search results.

Stage 3 began after defining the search strings, as shown in Table 01. **It was featured by searches at the databases.** This process allowed acknowledging the relevance of recording the SLR protocols' application step-by-step in order to show the whole search process in each database. This procedure helped the present researchers to repeat the review process, besides allowing other researchers to follow these same procedures, based on the herein applied SLR methodology. Therefore, the document "SLR: How to Apply the Protocol - Selected Texts" was created to both describe the search process and record information gathered over each search, as shown in the figure below.

Figure 1 | Search procedure description based on SLR protocol application

PROJECT: WEAVING METHODOLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS TO INVENTORING TOURIST AND CULTURAL OFFERINGS FOR TRADITIONAL PEOPLES
PROTOCOLS FOR SYSTEMATIC LITERATURE REVIEW - SLR
 SLR comprises 5 consecutive phases:

Date May 06th, 2024
 Scielo Brasil Database: <https://search.scielo.org/>

1. Search string: (inventory of tourism offering) or (inventory of cultural offering) or (traditional peoples) or (traditional communities)
 Journal: No documents found for this search
2. Research string: (inventory of tourist offering) or (inventory of cultural offering) or (traditional peoples) or (traditional communities)
 All indices: 271 selected publications.
 Apply filter - 2006 to 2024: 257 publications
 Apply filter - Articles: 222 publications
 Apply filter - thematic fields - Human Sciences and Applied Social Sciences: 140 publications
 Apply filter - thematic fields - Development, Social, Environmental, Interdisciplinary and Cultural: 51 publications
3. Look at the articles that are in compliance with the research aim: What is the current state of research on tourism and cultural offerings inventory among traditional peoples, including methods, challenges, results and emerging trends? Read the title of all articles and check on the ones that are in compliance with the research topic: 4 articles that may be related to the topic were found: 4 publications
 1.  [Theories and practices of local development in traditional rural and indigenous communities: Journal *Intercâmbios* \(2000-2010\)](#). Facebook Twitter
 Soares, Karen Giuliano ; Castilho, Maria Augusta de 
 2.  [Propuesta de calificación en turismo en el territorio brasileño de la Ruta Biocénica a la luz de la Política Nacional de Calificación en Turismo \(PNCT\)](#). Facebook Twitter Arruda, Dvego de Oliveira ; Bassinello, Patricia

Source: Jesus, 2024

It is essential highlighting the need for recording the search carried out in the databases, which have followed some steps, namely: a) Search string and results; b) New search focused on detailing the filters used in each database; c) Core SLR question and observing what should be done with information on items identified after the titles were found. Each link identified in the publications was opened for primary verification based on reading the title and the abstract. It was done to relate them to the research topic.



Stage 4 started after the aforementioned stages, and it was featured by analysis and synthesis (bibliometric, content analysis and conceptual map). A table developed as document of Word to describe the whole process adopted to operationalize the applied methodology based on the SLR Protocol was systematized according to the search at the databases. It provides the links to the databases, search procedures details based on using the search strings, the link to each article and its description with title, authors and year – it gave direct access to the database. A table was elaborated for primary data systematization; it highlighted the search string, results found after filters' application, the selected documents, as well as the validated and non-validated articles. The initial table substantiated the elaboration of the second one (Figure 2), in addition to highlighting articles' title, year, authors, and a brief description and assessment. It was done to observe whether the article presented the expected state of the art and whether it was validated or not. Title, abstract and keywords were taken into consideration for articles' assessment.

Cases whose keywords and search strings were available right in the title and in the abstract during the analysis, but whose approach did not seem to meet the research aim were subjected to 'introduction', 'methodology' and 'results' reading, so that the article could be selected and likely validated. Figure 02 highlights this procedure.

Figure 02 | Brief description of each analyzed article

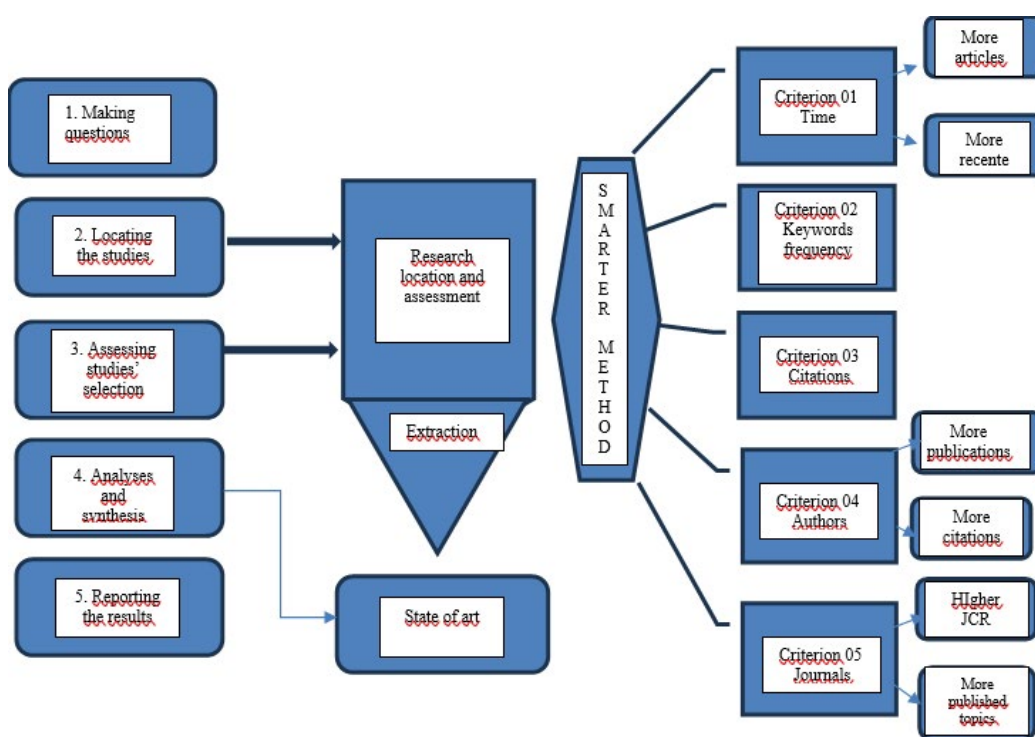
Title	Year	Authors	Description	Belongs to the state of art
Interpreting cultural heritage through tourist routes on 7 de Setembro Av., Manaus, AM	2019	Márcia Raquel Cavalcante Guimarães Karla Cristina Ribeiro Maia Sibelle da Silva Oliveira Luciano Torres Tricácio	Identifying likely heritage interpretation of a city based on 7 de Setembro Av., which is a space representative of Manaus' history at the pre-colonial, colonial, imperial and republican periods – it was featured by its construction and buildings.	Validated article, as it mentions the inventory instrument, but it does not describe the instrument used to carry out the inventory.
Limits and possibilities in developing Community-Based Tourism strategies in a quilombola territory	2020	Dyego de Oliveira Arruda Juliano Pessanha Gonçalves	Aim: understanding the limits and possibilities of outspreading community-based tourism initiatives in the quilombola territory of São José da Serra, Southern Rio de Janeiro State.	The article was not validated because it did not meet the research aims and study topic.
Propuesta de calificación en turismo en el territorio brasileño de la Ruta Bioceánica a la luz de la Política Nacional de Calificación en Turismo (PNCT)	2021	Dyego de Oliveira Arruda Patrícia Zaczuk Bassinello Carla Cristina de Souza Milton Augusto Pasquatto Mariani	Presenting a proposal for outspreading professional, technical and humanistic training actions aimed at tourism in the Brazilian territory - it comprised the Bioceanic Route.	The article was not validated because it did not meet the research aims and study topic.
Local development theories and practices in traditional rural and indigenous communities: journal <i>Interações</i> (2000-2010)	2022	Karen Giuliano Soares Maria Augusta de Castilho	Analyzing local development worked on over a ten year period (2000 to 2010) in 21 editions of journal <i>Interações</i> on traditional rural and indigenous communities.	The article was not validated because it did not meet the research aims and study topic.

Source: Jesus, 2024



Stage 5 – Results’ reporting and using (Summarizing the most relevant articles, conducting content analysis, issuing reports or writing articles) - was not applied in this article, as the study is in its initial SLR stages. However, all processes in the SLR protocols defined for project “Weaving Methodological Instruments for Inventorying Tourism and Cultural Offerings for Traditional Peoples” will be described as part of the methodology. The SMARTER method will be adopted based on using multicriteria, as shown in the following figure.

Figure 03 | SLR stages and SMARTER method’s use with emphasis on the adopted multicriteria.



Source: Adapted from Caiado et al, 2016. Elaborated by Jesus, 2024.

Adjustments were made in the SMARTER method to meet the research aims. It will be carried out by following some application steps, namely:

Step 01 – Ordering alternative articles for state of the art selection;

Step 2 – Presenting the hierarchy of features that value the actions, as shown in Figure 03 (above).

Table 2 was elaborated to help better understanding the adopted criteria.

Table 02 | Criteria coding and description

Criteria		Description
C1	Time	Year when the article was published. The oldest ones defined the main concepts and milestones of tourism offering inventories, and established the study frameworks to be followed. The most recent ones pointed out the trends, gaps, practice types, used methodologies used and what has emerged, overtime.
C2	Keyword frequency	Analyzing keywords frequency in articles, quantifying identical and different keywords, and whether this similarities and divergences are related to publication time. Variations in keywords and in their synonyms in the selected articles to identify patterns and prevailing core fields.
C3	Citations	Total citations of an article in Google Scholar
C4	Authors	Authors who have published the largest number of publications on the topic, and those accounting for the largest number of citations. Articulate analysis of articles presenting the topic's concepts and milestones, and publication date.
C5	Journals	Identifying the journal having the strongest impact and that accounting for the largest number of publications on the subject among those chosen for the search.

Source: Adapted from Caiado et al, 2016. Elaborated by Jesus, 2024

Step 03 – Assessment objects (alternatives): The model described in Table 03, which holds 6 (six) columns, was used after all articles found through systematization were identified. The first column shows the article and its corresponding number, for example: A1 – article 01. The second column shows the article title; the third ones indicates the publication year; the fourth presents the keywords; the fifth indicates the authors; and the last column provides the journals' name. Table 03 also lists all articles found during the searches.

Table 03 | Alternative article

Alternative	Article name	Year	Keywords	Author(s)	Journal
A1	Tourism offering inventory: Theoretical Reflections for Tourist Space Planning and Organization	2020	Tourism Planning, Tourism Offering inventory, Tourist Space; IOT-RJ	Fratucci, Aguinaldo César; Moraes, Claudia Corrêa de Almeida	Redalyc

Source: Adapted from Caiado et al, 2016. Elaborated by Jesus, 2024

Step 04 – Assessing the Matrix of objects based on features: nXm Matrix table providing the alternative articles found in the search and the meanings of the 5 SMARTER method criteria (C1, C2, C3, C4 and C5).

Table 04 | Example of nXm Matrix

	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5
A1	2001	53	234	Most relevant	2.542

Source: Adapted from Caiado et al, 2016. Elaborated by Jesus, 2024

Step 05 – Dominated options: excluding dominated alternatives presenting at least two adjectives equal to zero.

Step 06 – Valuing the one-dimensional utilities of each criterion of SMARTER multicriteria shown in Figure 01. It is necessary thinking about the one-dimensional value and highlighting that C2 (keywords frequency) is the value recorded for each article, C3 (citations) is the number of times a given article was cited) and C5 is the impact number of the journal the article was published in.

The following references were created for each criterion and they will be applied to turn the values found for C2, C3 and C5 into values proportional to the one-dimensional function values.

Table 05 | One-dimensional function value set for criterion C2 - keywords frequency will be the value recorded for each article.

C2 - Citations	Scoring
0 to 5	0
06 to 30	0.25
31 to 60	0.5
61 to 100	0.75
More than 100	1

Source: Adapted from Caiado et al, 2016. Elaborated by Jesus, 2024

Table 06 | One-dimensional function value for criterion C3 (citations) - number of times a given article was cited.

C3 - Citations	Scoring
0 to 2	0
03 to 10	0.25
11 to 20	0.5
21 to 30	0.75
More than 31	1

Source: Adapted from Caiado et al, 2016. Elaborated by Jesus, 2024

Table 07 | One-dimensional function value for criterion C5 – publication’s index or journal impact factor.

C5 - Journals	Scoring
0 to 999	0
1000 to 3000	0.0625
3001 to 6000	0.125
6001 to 9000	0.1875
9001 to 12000	0.25
12001 to 15000	0.3125
15001 to 18000	0.375
18001 to 21000	0.4375
21001 to 24000	0.5
24001 to 27000	0.5625
27001 to 30000	0.625
30001 to 33000	0.6875
33001 to 36000	0.75
36001 to 39000	0.8125
39001 to 42000	0.875
42001 to 45000	0.9375
More than 45001	1

Source: Adapted from Caiado et al, 2016. Elaborated by Jesus, 2024

A conversion table was elaboration at the time to validate the criteria set to assess the articles selected at different databases. However, article submission to Clarivate Analytics’ Journal Citation Reports (JCR), which is responsible for identifying journals’ impact factor, allowed observing that many articles did not present this impact index. Such queries were carried out according to link ‘Journal Citation Reports – JCR’.

Four assessment criteria (C1, C2, C3 and C4) set for SLR on inventory methodologies applied to tourism and cultural offerings for traditional peoples were used. Criterion C5 was discarded because it was not identified in the selected articles.

Criteria C1 and C4 required knowing the qualitative categorical scale and one-dimensional function value. C1 required using the scoring according to Table 08.

Table 08 | One-dimensional function value for criterion ‘Time’ criterion

C1 - Time	Scoring
Past years (defines key concepts and milestones) or current year	1
Last 5 years, minus current year	0.67
More than 5 years, less than 10 years	0.33
Over 10 years, does not define key concepts and milestones	0

Source: Adapted from Caiado et al, 2016. Elaborated by Jesus, 2024

C4 required using the scoring as shown in Table 09.

Table 09 | One-dimensional function value for criterion ‘Authors’

C4 - Authors	Scoring
Most relevant (created the concepts and milestones)	1
More relevant	0.5
Less relevant	0

Source: Adapted from Caiado et al, 2016. Elaborated by Jesus, 2024

The table was developed after elaborating the nXm Matrix table based on describing the features of each article according to the nXm Matrix of one-dimensional utilities that was proportionally turned into a 0 to 1 scale.

Table 10 (Example) | nXm matrix with one-dimensional utilities (changing the nXm Matrix Table at Step 04 by replacing the numbers found by the corresponding one-dimensional utilities).

	C1	C2	C3	C4
A1	0.0000	0.1719	0.1578	1.0000

Source: Adapted from Caiado et al, 2016. Elaborated by Jesus, 2024

Step 07 – Ordering the features: defining features’ order of importance in the adopted SLR protocol.

Table 11 (Example) | Ordering of features

	1	2	3	4
Ordering of features	Frequency (C2)	Authors (C4)	Time (C1)	Citations (C3)

Source: Adapted from Caiado et al, 2016. Elaborated by Jesus, 2024

Step 08 – Calculating ROC relevance by defining relevance criteria as shown in Table 12.

Table 12 (Example) | Criteria Relevance – ROC relevance

Criteria relevance	R ₁	R ₂	R ₃	R ₄
	0.4556	0.2567	0.1567	0.04

Source: Adapted from Caiado et al, 2016. Elaborated by Jesus, 2024

The multi-feature utility table was elaborated by using nXm Matrix systematization based on one-dimensional utilities, features' ordering and criteria application – ROC Relevance, as well as Global Utility equation $U = \sum_j w_j u_j(a)$ application in each selected article.

Step 09 – Decision: Elaborating the multi-feature utility table to identify the alternative accounting for the highest Global Utility Value U, which represents the state of the art of the research topic. Although the other articles were used in data analysis, the article presenting the highest Global Utility Value U and the highest robustness represented the state of the art of the tourist and cultural offering inventory for traditional peoples.

Therefore, SLR was herein adopted as main methodological approach. This process involved five phases: formulating the research question, searching for the articles, assessing and selecting the articles, analyzing and synthesizing the collected data, and, finally, reporting and using the results. Phase 'Reporting and Using the Results' will not be covered in this article, but it will be reported in a specific study that will provide an in-depth description on how to use the SMARTER method in multicriteria analysis applied to the 40 articles validated in the present study. It must be done to provide an in-depth assessment of the main findings.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The present research followed a strict SLR protocol to achieve its aim. This protocol was based on five different phases and applied to five databases: SciELO, RCAAP, Scopus, Redalyc and Semantic Scholar. A table to systematize the results of each database was organized. It was based on each search string, including total number of publications found, number of selected publications and classification between validated and non-validated research. Table 12 highlights information from the Scielo database.

Table 13 | Systematizing results recorded for the search string at Scielo database (from May 6 to May 20, 2024)

Database	Search String	Found publications	Selected publications	Validated	Non-validated
Scielo	(tourist offering inventory) OR (cultural offering inventory) OR (traditional peoples) OR (traditional communities)	51	4	1	3
	(tourist and cultural offerings inventory in traditional territories) – journals and all indices	0	0	0	0
	(tourist offering survey) OR (cultural offering survey) OR (traditional communities)	47	1	0	1
	(tourist offering survey) OR (cultural offering survey) OR (traditional communities) - periodicals	0	0	0	0

Source: Jesus, 2024

Four different search strings were used to the search at Scielo database. First, the following filters were applied: all indices, published between 2006 and 2024, articles and thematic fields (Human Sciences, Applied Social Sciences, as well as Development, Social, Environmental, Interdisciplinary and Cultural) - 51 publications were found. Four (4) publications were selected after reading the title, abstract and keywords. An in-depth analysis took into consideration the inclusion and exclusion



criteria, and it allowed validating 1 (one) article; the other 3 (three) articles were non-validated.

No publications were found after applying the second search string with the search filters ‘journals’ and ‘all indices’.

The third search string used synonyms and applied the same filters: all indices, published between 2006 and 2024, articles and thematic fields (Human Sciences, Applied Social Sciences, Development, Social, Environmental, Interdisciplinary and Cultural). Forty seven (47) publications were found and 4 (four) of them were identified articles, but 3 (three) articles had already been selected in the previous search. New articles were not validated.

Finally, the fourth search used the same search string filter ‘journals’, but, once again, no publication was found.

Table 14 | Systematizing the results recorded for the search string at Scopus database (search started on May 7, 2024 - as the database presented errors, the search was finished on May 28, 2024).

Database	Search String	Publications found	Selected publications	Validated	Non-Validated
Scopus	(inventory AND of AND tourist offering AND) OR (inventory AND of AND cultural offering AND) OR (traditional AND peoples) OR (traditional AND communities)	708	0	0	0
	(inventory AND tourist) AND inventory AND cultural)	0	0	0	0

Source: Jesus, 2024

The first search string was used at Scopus database based on the following advanced search filters ‘from 2006 to 2024’, limited to Social Sciences; Business, Management and Accounting; Economics, Econometrics and Finance; Portuguese, Spanish and English. The search for articles in Brazil led to 708 documents. No publication was selected after reading the title, abstract and keywords.

The second String was performed by advanced search ‘all indices’ at Scopus but, yet, no publication was found.

Table 15 | Systematizing the results recorded for the search string at RCAAP database (from May 7, 2024 to May 8, 2024)

Database	Search String	Publications found	Selected publications	Validated	Non-validated
RCAAP	Tourist inventory or tourist offering inventory or cultural offering inventory	1	1	1	0
	tourist offering survey or cultural offering survey and tourism in traditional communities	17	4	0	4

Source: Jesus, 2024

The first search string at RCAAP database presented the advanced search filter “documents from 2006 to 2024” and articles. One (1) article was found, and it was selected and validated.

The second search string applied the advanced search filter ‘documents from 2006 to 2024” and “articles”. Seventeen (17) documents were found; 4 (four) of them were selected and 4 documents were not validated.

Table 16 | Systematizing the results recorded for the search string at Redalyc database (from May 8, 2024 to May 23, 2024)

Database	Search String	Publications found	Selected publications	Validated	Non-validated
Redalyc	tourist inventory or cultural offering inventory	8	8	5	3
	tourist and cultural offerings inventory in traditional territories	0	0	0	0
	“tourist and cultural offerings inventory” and “traditional territories	2676	27	10	17

Source: Jesus, 2024

The first search string at Redalyc database applied filters ‘articles’ and ‘publications from 2006 to 2024’. It led to 8 (eight) articles; 8 (eight) of them were selected, 5 (five) were validated and 3 (three) were not validated.

The second search string did not show any document.

The third search string applied filters ‘published from 2006 to 2024’; languages English, Portuguese and Spanish; ‘tourism field’ (Tourism Studies), countries Portugal and Brazil, and it led to 2676 documents. The title, abstract and keywords were read, which made it possible to select 27 (twenty-seven) publications. Ten (10) articles were validated and seventeen (17) were not validated after reading the title, abstract and keywords, and after checking the exclusion and inclusion criteria.

Table 17 | Systematizing the results recorded for the search string at the Semantic Scholar database (from May 31, 2024 to July 20, 2024)

Database	Search String	Publications found	Selected publications	Validated	Non-validated
SemanticScholar	tourist offering inventory AND cultural offering inventory AND traditional peoples AND traditional communities	15	2	2	0
	tourist offering inventory AND cultural offer inventory	318	104	28	4

Source: Jesus, 2024

The Semantic Scholar database had not been initially chosen to be included in the search, but it was included due to the small number of documents found in the other databases. The first search string applied the filter ‘published from 2006 to 2024’. Option was made to do not insert many additional filters in order to achieve a broader search. Thus, 15 (fifteen) documents were found. After reading the titles, abstracts and keywords and based on the exclusion and inclusion criteria, 2 (two) articles were selected, and they were validated.

The second search string used the same filter ‘published from 2006 to 2024’. This search led to 318 (three hundred and eighteen) documents. The titles, abstracts and keywords were read and, 104 (one hundred and four) publications of this total were selected, among them, two articles had already been selected (‘*Quilombola Circuit*’ and ‘*Weaving Methodological Instruments*’); thus, 102 (one hundred and two) initial publications remained in the sample.

Exclusion and inclusion criteria application allowed observing that 68 (sixty-eight) publications should be discarded: 63 (sixty-three) expanded abstracts and 5 (five) dissertations or theses, because they did not meet the requirements of the established SLR protocol. Therefore, 32 (thirty-two) articles remained; 4 (four) of them were not validated and 28 (twenty-eight) were validated.

Figure 04 | Summary of validated articles based on publication year



Source: Jesus, 2024

The figure above shows validated SLR articles by database. Scopus database had no validated article, Scielo and Rcaap databases had only 1 (one) article each. Redalyc database provided 15 (fifteen) articles and Semantic Scholar, 30 (thirty) articles. Factor ‘up to 5 years’ led to 27 (twenty-seven), factor ‘from 6 to 10 years’ led to 10 (ten) articles and factor ‘more than 11 years’ led to 10 (ten) articles.

All 46 selected articles were read to present the approaches of SLR validated articles. Validated articles were filed, as well as the selected and non-validated articles in order to allow new searches or searches for future studies, in case of doubts. The analysis carried out at this stage

ended up filtering articles at different databases, but they were duplicate, and it led to the total of 40 validated articles after the analysis described in Table 18.

Table 18 | Recurring topics gathered based on category and keywords

Topic	Category	Keyword
Cultural Heritage and Appreciation	Cultural Routes and Tourism Sustainability (2023)	Intangible cultural routes; Cultural heritage; Local development; Tourism sustainability; Funchal
	Heritage Interpretation and Tourist Routing (2019)	heritage interpretation; routing; avenue.
	Rural Tourism and Local Development (2019)	communities, local development and identity, landscapes, rural tourism
	Assessing the Aesthetic Quality of Cultural Landscape. (2011)	Aesthetic Quality, Cultural Landscape, Tourist Destinations
Cultural Tourism and Traditional Communities	Cultural Tourism and <i>Quilombola</i> Heritage (2017)	Tourism. Cultural Heritage. <i>Quilombola</i> Community. <i>Quilombola</i> Circuit
	Tourism Potential in Indigenous Communities (2024)	<i>Comunidad kichwa, Desarrollo turístico, Potencialidad turística, Emprendimientos</i>
	Community Tourism and Natural Resources (2019)	Tourist resource, Inventory, <i>Comunidad, Diagnóstico</i>
	Gastronomy and Ecotourism in the Community (2014)	Gastronomy, Cultural Identity, Ecotourism and Community
Tourism Planning, Management and strategies	Synergy between tourism planning and demand (2006)	Tourism. Planning. Strategies. Demand profile. Local and regional development.
	Hierarchy of tourist attractions (2011)	Hierarchy of Tourist Attractions; Tourist Planning; Tourist Routing.
	Tourism Potential and Regional Development (2016)	Regional Tourism; Tourist Inventory; Tourist Heritage
	Regional Tourism Planning and Development (2017)	Northern Region, sustainable tourism, tourism planning, regional competitiveness.
	Tourism Diagnosis and Local Planning (2020)	<i>Actores involucrados, atractivos turísticos, caracterización, servicios, turismo</i>
	Rural Tourism Diagnosis and Development (2022)	<i>actores involucrados, atractivos turísticos, caracterización, servicios, turismo</i>
	Coordination and Communication in Tourism (2020)	Coordination and communication, Public Management, Tourism Offering inventory, IOT-RJ, State of Rio de Janeiro.
	Analysis of Natural Resources in Tourism (2021)	Territorialization. Territory. Natural Heritage. Tourism. SWOT Analysis.
	Methodologies for Tourism Qualification (2023)	Tourism Planning, Tourist Categorization, Hierarchy of Tourist Space
	Tourism Observatories for Regional Decision Support (2011)	Information, Regional Tourism Council, Alentejo, Tourism Observatory.
	Strategic Management of Regional Tourism (2018)	<i>Atractivos turísticos, gestión del turismo, tourist inventory, tourist offering, tourist potential.</i>
Tourism Management and Potential (2019)	State Environmental Protection Area of Águas Verdes. Tourism Offering. Management.	

Tourism Inventory Methodologies and Tools	Methodology for the Tourist and Cultural Inventory of <i>Quilombola</i> Communities (2022)	Pedagogical Innovation Project. Tourist and Cultural Inventory. <i>Quilombola</i> Communities. Participatory Inventory. Innovation
	Methodology for Cultural Tourism Inventory (2014)	tourism, culture, cultural tourism, tourist experience
	Tourism Planning and Methodological Inventory (2020)	Tourism Planning, Tourism Offering Inventory, Tourist Space; IOT-RJ
	Methodology and Management of Tourism Inventory (2020)	Tourism offering inventory, PRODETUR, IOT-RJ, Rio de Janeiro
	Inventory of Cultural Resources for Tourism (2011)	inventory, cultural tourism, cultural heritage, cultural resources
	Local Tourism Inventory and Potential (2013)	Municipality of Flores, Pernambuco. Inventory. Local tourism
	Tourism Inventory and Planning (2022)	Tourism; Tourist planning; Tourist equipment, services and attractions.
	Tourism Inventory and Local Development (2016)	Tourism inventory; regionalization of tourism; local development).
	Participatory Diagnosis of Tourism System (2017)	Tourism system, participatory diagnosis, tourism inventory, tourism offering and tourism demand
	Cultural Heritage in Tourism Inventories (2024)	Cultural heritage, inventory, tourist attractions, cultural tourism, Carchi Ecuador
Public Policies and Regionalization of Tourism	Geological Inventory as Tool for Sustainable Tourism Planning and Development (2009)	Vila Velha de Ródão, inventory, geological heritage, conservation, (geo)tourism, Naturtejo Geopark
	Inventory of Coastal Tourist Attractions (2022)	Tourist attraction; Tourist planning; Tourist offering inventory; Tourist development plan
	Tourism Policies Evolution in Brazil (2011)	Brazil, Municipalization, Public Policy, Regionalization, Tourism
	Tourism Regionalization as Management Model (2011)	Tourism. Regionalization. Space. Territory. Rio Grande do Sul. Brazil.
	Tourism and Local Development (2018)	<i>Turismo, Desarrollo Local, Potencialidades, Ecuador</i>
	Accessibility and Hotel Infrastructure (2020)	Accessibility; Universal design; Hotel projects; Hotel industry; NBR 9050: 2015.
Sustainable Tourism and Local Development	Alternative Tourism and Resource Inventory (2022)	Alternative Tourism, Tourist Potential, inventory of resources/attractions
	Sustainable Tourism and Local Development (2019)	Tourism. National Tourism Plan. Development. Culture. Barra do Jucu
	Regional Development and Sustainable Tourism (2020)	Regional Tourism Development, Baixada Fluminense, Baixada Verde, Tourism Observatory, State of Rio de Janeiro
Rural Tourism and Sustainability (2023)	culture, history, sustainability, rural tourism	

Source: Jesus, 2024



Table 18 was organized as follows: 1. Topic – what was frequently identified in the databases about tourism during the search; 2. Category – reflects the focus of the selected articles based on analysis applied to title, abstract and keywords; 3. Keywords – describes the keywords of each selected article. Six topics were identified:

1. Cultural Heritage and Appreciation (4 articles). Although they addressed the topic, their focus was on “Cultural Routes and Tourism Sustainability”, “Heritage Interpretation”, “Tourist Routing”, “Rural Tourism and Local Development” and “Assessing Cultural Aesthetic Quality”. The inventories were treated as tools to identify cultural elements to be included in tourist routes.

2. Cultural Tourism and Traditional Communities (4 articles). They dealt with “Cultural Tourism and *Quilombola* Heritage”, “Tourism Potential in Indigenous Communities”, “Community Tourism and Natural Resources” and “Gastronomy and Ecotourism in Communities”. The inventory highlighted communities’ cultural heritage and inclusion in tourist routes. They used the National Inventory of Cultural References (INRC) by IPHAN.

3. Tourism Planning, Management and Strategies (12 articles). Varied focus, including topics such as “Tourism Planning and Demand”, “Hierarchy of Tourist Attractions”, “Tourism Potential and Regional Development” and “Tourism Observatories”. Some studies used the Tourism Supply Inventory (IOT) by the Ministry of Tourism (MTur) to set areas of tourist interest. However, many articles did not mention the use of inventories as essential methodology for tourism planning and management. Those that have mentioned such factors did not address the need for thinking about instruments adjusted to the reality of traditional peoples and communities.

4. Tourism Inventory Methodologies and Tools (12 articles). Topics included “Tourism and Cultural Inventory Methodologies for *Quilombola* Communities”, “Cultural Resources Inventory”, and “Geological Inventory for Sustainable Tourism Planning and Development”. The articles mentioned the use of MTur IOT to diagnose and plan tourism, but only one reflected on the need for specific methodologies to inventorying *Quilombola* communities.

5. Public Policies and Regionalization of Tourism (5 articles). Main focuses: “Tourism Policies Evolution in Brazil”, “Regionalization as Management Model”, “Accessibility and Hotel Infrastructure”, and “Alternative Tourism”. The inventories were discussed in a general way, without



taking into consideration specific methodologies for traditional peoples and communities.

6. Sustainable Tourism and Local Development (3 articles). Focus on “Sustainable Tourism”, “Regional Development” and “Rural Tourism”. The articles addressed the use of MTur’s IOT in rural areas and traditional communities, but they did not propose specific methodologies for such locations.

After analyzing the titles, abstracts and keywords, the topics were organized by color palette, according to which the darkest ones represented the categories most closely related to the topics, and the lightest ones indicated lesser links between them. Although all the articles dealt with inventories related to tourism, the focus on specific methodologies for traditional peoples and communities was limited to just one article.

SLR results showed that existing methodologies need to be adjusted in order to be applied to traditional peoples’ cultural and territorial realities. Most reviewed studies applied generic inventory approaches, without taking into account the peculiarities and specificities of these communities. Significant gaps were identified, mainly regarding communities’ active inclusion in the inventory process and traditional knowledge and practices’ records. Although INRC/IPHAN has been used to identify cultural heritage and tourism demands, there is no consolidated methodology to articulate tourism and cultural offerings inventories specific to traditional peoples.

The reviewed methodologies presented considerable limitations in their applicability to traditional contexts. This finding highlighted the need for developing new methodological instruments to respect these communities’ cultural and territorial specificities in order to make sure that tourism and cultural offerings inventories are inclusive and value such particularities.

Thus, the Systematic Literature Review on methodologies for Inventorying Tourist and Cultural Offerings for traditional peoples pointed out the urgency of creating more adjusted and inclusive methodologies to actively involve communities in questioning and respecting their particularities. It must be done to contribute to their cultural heritage’s sustainable development and valorization.



FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

This article is the first to address a SLR focused on methodologies for inventorying tourism and cultural offerings for traditional peoples. The analysis of 3.841 documents collected from five databases led to 40 selected and validated articles that will be subjected to multicriteria analysis through the SMARTER method. It will be done at a stage aimed at in-depth analysis to be published in future articles. The study highlighted significant gaps in the literature, mainly when it comes to adjusting inventory methodologies to traditional peoples' cultural and territorial realities.

Initial SLR results pointed out that many analyzed methodologies lack an approach to actively involve traditional communities in the inventorying process. Most reviewed articles addressed the inventory in a generic way, without taking into consideration cultural particularities and the relevance of community participation in the construction of tourism offerings. Only one of the analyzed articles took a close look at these communities' particularities and highlighted the urgent need for developing methodologies that are more sensitive to their cultural realities.

Therefore, the current study has laid the foundations for the next SLR stage, when new methodological tools will be proposed. These methodological tools need to be culturally and territorially adjusted to make sure that inventories accurately record tourism and cultural offerings and that they will strengthen the identity, sustainability and leading role of traditional communities in tourism planning processes.

Furthermore, SMARTER method application to the 40 validated articles will lead to a deep multicriteria analysis to broaden the understanding of the most relevant criteria adopted to adjust the existing methodologies. The main aim of this project is to develop tools that align inventory practices to traditional peoples' specificities in order to achieve a more inclusive and sustainable tourism featured as sensitive to the particularities of the assessed communities.

Therefore, this article not only highlighted the need for innovation in inventory methodologies, but also emphasized the relevance of more actively involving traditional communities in all stages of the herein assessed process. Furthermore, according to this study, the inventory of tourism and cultural offerings has not been properly articulated to the regionalization policy by the Ministry of



Tourism (MTur), nor has it been analyzed in recent years with regard to its effectiveness in tourism planning. By bearing in mind that inventory is a fundamental instrument for planning and organizing tourism in Brazil, these gaps in the literature point out the need for a more careful and integrated assessment of its results' application.

In conclusion, SLR results highlighted the urgent need for developing innovative and culturally sensitive methodologies to inventorying tourism and cultural offerings for traditional peoples. According to the identified gaps, current approaches are not enough to capture the cultural and territorial specificities of these communities. The study sought to improve inventories' representation and effectiveness, as well as to significantly contribute to the sustainability and appreciation of local cultures by proposing customized methodological tools.

The continuation of this research focuses on the subsequent SLR stages. It will be essential for developing methodologies that respect and value traditional knowledge and practices. This process is essential to ensure that inventories are not just technical instruments for tourism planning, but agents for strengthening the cultural identity and autonomy of the assessed communities. Thus, it will not only contribute to improve sustainable tourism, but to promote the appreciation of traditions and knowledge seen as the very pillars of these populations' cultural richness, in addition to strengthening these communities' governance and income generation based on a contextualized tourism project designed from a broad diagnosis of these territories.



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