



A NOVEL FRAMEWORK FOR SOCIAL LIFE CYCLE ASSESSMENT TO ACHIEVE SUSTAINABLE CULTURAL TOURISM DESTINATIONS

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ABSTRACT

Tourism has a significant multiplier effect on other socioeconomic sectors, leading to improved infrastructure and public services. Its environmental impact, however, remains a subject of concern and there has been a growing emphasis on increasing the sustainability of tourism attractions. Despite the global importance of sustainability evaluation, there are just a few widely accepted methodologies for evaluating it. The life cycle concept is utilised to assess environmental, economic and social impacts and one critical life cycle tool is social life cycle assessment (S-LCA). Tourism-associated activities are ideally suited for the elaboration of data related to social sustainability due to tourism-specific service specifications. As a result, the main question is how can S-LCA help to ensure the long-term viability of cultural tourism destinations. This paper investigates the theoretical evolution of both S-LCA and cultural tourism in order to answer this question. A new framework S-LCA for sustainable cultural tourist destinations is developed and examined, as are potential application gaps. The hypothesized S-LCA conceptual framework S-LCA can thus play an effective role in accomplishing the principles and objectives of sustainable tourism destination management by bringing all stakeholders' interests together.

KEYWORDS

social life cycle assessment, sustainable cultural tourism destinations, sustainable tourism destination management, novel framework S-LCA

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1. INTRODUCTION

The implementation of the sustainable development concept, which takes environmental, social and economic considerations into account, boosts a firm's

worth in terms of credibility and image among corporate businesses and customers. As a result, sustainability is a prerequisite for all stakeholders, especially the local community, to integrate and compete (Chan & Lee, 2008; Ghalehtemouri et al., 2021). Despite the importance

of global sustainability evaluation, there are only a few widely accepted methodologies for evaluating it (Hanley et al., 1999; Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development [OECD], 2000), and they have never been successful at the local level (Tokede & Traverso, 2020). As a result, the life cycle concept is used to assess environmental, economic and societal consequences. Despite its infancy, the social life cycle assessment (S-LCA) is an essential life cycle instrument concerned with the social effects of life cycles; however, due to the novelty of this analytical approach, no worldwide common application tools have yet been produced (Arcese et al., 2013).

Tourism was expected to be the world's largest industry by 2020 and beyond. Tourism, on the other hand, has been one of the most vulnerable sectors to COVID-19 outbreaks, with a significant drop in visitor numbers (World Tourism Organization [UNWTO], 2020). This rapid expansion has had a substantial economic impact since it generates revenue, which leads to additional direct and indirect job opportunities (Chekole et al., 2021; Constantin & Mitrut, 2008). Furthermore, both travellers and local residents benefit socially, and the tourism business helps to promote cultural interchange (Zerva et al., 2019), while tourism can improve the quality of life through improving urban creativity (Ghalehtimouri et al., 2020). Tourism, in addition to improving infrastructure and public services, has a significant multiplier effect on other socioeconomic sectors (Cooper, 2008; Gibson et al., 2003). However, the environmental impact of tourism remains a source of concern.

Sustainable tourism is likely to be a method that can be used to increase the profitability of all types of tourism on economic, social and environmental levels. Tourism should be focused on resource management, which includes meeting all economic, social and aesthetic needs while also taking into account key ecological processes, cultural integrity and biological diversity (UNWTO, 2016). Cultural tourism is a sort of special interest travel in which the host country's culture plays an important role in drawing visitors to a location. The material (art, music, handicrafts, etc.) and non-material (hospitality, customs, history, religion, etc.) aspects of a host country's culture are highlighted. Many travellers are particularly eager to learn about cultures other than their own (Reisinger, 1994).

It has been established that perceptions affect societal repercussions in numerous ways and in order to improve the accuracy of results, S-LCA approaches must be customised for a particular community. An analysis that emphasizes the social impacts that are directly related to the processes that are part of the product system will not always lead in the same direction as an analysis that concentrates on the more widespread effects (Jørgensen et al., 2008). S-LCA is a useful tool

for decision support when selling goods or services as products in tourist areas, either to compare or to improve the social consequences of a product's life cycle. Additionally, the findings from the case studies that were studied may have a significant influence on decision-makers (Petti et al., 2018). Despite the initial anticipations, there are worries about potential adverse social effects brought on by the circumstances present in feedstocks' production. The social life cycle evaluation methodology was employed in this study to evaluate the effects of these circumstances (Costa & Oliveira, 2022).

Tourism-related activities are ideally suited for the development of data pertinent to social sustainability because of the service criteria for the tourism industry. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to determine how S-LCA might help to ensure the long-term viability of cultural tourism destinations by examining the theoretical development of both S-LCA and cultural tourism. The presentation and discussion of an framework S-LCA for sustainable cultural tourism destinations includes an examination of any potential restrictions on its applicability.

This paper consists of three main parts which cover the method of life cycle impact criteria assessment. Then introduces different social life cycle criteria for assessment based on the recognition of The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and Society of Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry (SETAC) recommendations. Finally, it introduces a framework S-LCA based on this assessment to achieve sustainable cultural tourism destinations.

2. METHODS

Goal and scope definition, inventory analysis, impact assessment and interpretation are the four main steps of the methodology which is based on UNEP and SETAC recommendations for product social life-cycle evaluation. To change the framework for S-LCA in order to achieve the objective of material comparison, several special features are supplied (Hosseinijou et al., 2014). Primary research is the approach, and content analysis is the research methodology. Data were collected through extensive library research. This study used a relational literature analysis technique called qualitative content analysis to identify relevant and useful indicators for developing an framework for S-LCA sustainable cultural tourism destinations. In qualitative content analysis, categories are created inductively (from the data) and then applied to the data (Aghazamani et al., 2020; Lindgren et al., 2020).

In the literature, there is disagreement over the precise concept of qualitative content analysis; the disagreements centre on how the data is assessed

after it has been categorised. According to some authors, qualitative content analysis always requires counting words or categories (or statistically analysing them if the sample size is large) to find patterns in the data, and then interpreting those patterns to determine what they imply. This study converted qualitative data into category data in order to objectively analyse differences in the types of responses provided. Without the use of counting or statistical methods, qualitative content analysis is a procedure that looks at content only qualitatively rather than statistically (van Zyl et al., 2021; Schreier et al., 2019). The following sections are: 2.1. Development of a novel framework S-LCA for attaining sustainable cultural tourism destinations; 3.1. Inventory indicators of S-LCA.

2.1. THE DEVELOPMENT OF A NOVEL FRAMEWORK S-LCA FOR ATTAINING SUSTAINABLE CULTURAL TOURISM DESTINATIONS

The S-LCA method is advantageous for assessing the positive and negative social consequences of a product's life cycle (Benoît & Mazijn, 2009). Since its launch, there has been a surge in interest in this method, particularly for global supply chains. Significant

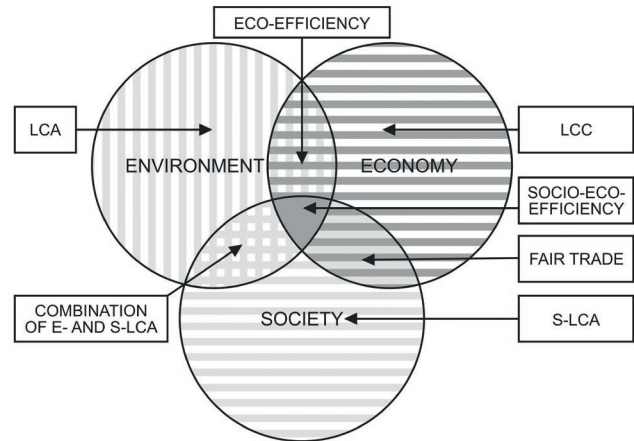


Figure 1. Different types of LCA and the status of S-LCA among them

Source: based on Cirolth and Franze (2011, p. 82)

limits to the methodology's comprehensive and theoretical application have been identified by Benoît Norris et al., 2013; Dreyer et al., 2010; Jørgensen et al., 2010; Hunkeler, 2006; Weidema, 2006; Movahed and Ghalehtimouri, 2020. As a result, the unique S-LCA conceptual framework for S-LCA proposed in Figure 1 for establishing sustainable cultural tourist destinations implies some theoretical underpinnings.

Table 1. The matrix of cultural tourism stakeholders' responsibility and collaboration

	Local community	Tour leaders	Tourism-related organizations	Tourists
Local community	-	Employment opportunity Employment stability Social support Social security	Social participation Social responsibility	Social trust Social security Social support Sharing local heritage
Tour leaders	Employment opportunity Employment stability Social trust Social equality	-	Local heritage conservation Economic capacity development	Social equality Social security Social trust Transparency Introducing local heritage
Tourism-related organizations	Transparency Economic capacity development Facilities and technical infrastructure development Employment opportunity Employment stability Social support Social security Social responsibility Social participation Protecting local heritage	Employment opportunity Employment stability Social support Transparency	-	Transparency Social trust Social security Facilities and technical infrastructure development
Tourists	Employment opportunity Employment stability Economic capacity development Promoting local heritage	Employment opportunity Employment stability	Economic-technical efficiency Directing facilities and technical infrastructure development	-

Source: authors.

This conceptual framework for S-LCA as depicted in a schematic matrix, specifies the roles and regions of collaboration amongst stakeholders within their effect categories and subcategories (Table 1).

According to Table 1 and Figure 2, if cultural tourism stakeholders successfully respond to their reciprocal obligations within the proposed framework S-LCA conceptual for cultural tourist destinations as sustainable cultural destinations will result. As a consequence of this detailed investigation, it is possible to conclude that S-LCA applies to places where the long-term viability of a tourism destination is investigated.

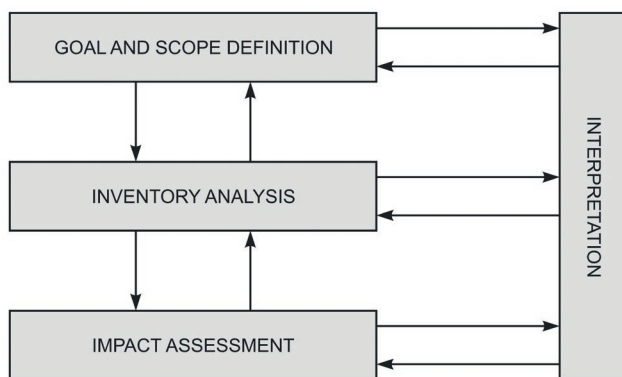


Figure 2. An overview of the LCA framework
Source: based on Valdivia and Lie Ugaya (2011)

2.2. IDENTIFICATION OF EFFECTIVE INDICATORS

2.2.1. SOCIAL LIFE CYCLE ASSESSMENT

According to the first SETAC Europe life cycle assessment (LCA) Symposium in Leiden, LCA is the same as environmental life cycle assessment (December 1991). It was emphasised that in order to conduct a full sustainability assessment, at least two more elements, economic and social, must be considered. This issue was finally resolved ten years later, at two United Nations international conventions (Rio de Janeiro and Johannesburg), adding to our “good old LCA” (Kloepffer, 2008). S-LCA is used in cost-benefit analysis (CBA), social impact assessment (SIA), social accounting, and other professions (Jørgensen et al., 2008). Tourism expansion benefits economic well-being and growth by increasing job opportunities associated with tourism-driven growth. However, the number of tourists and the level of environmental instability had a negative correlation with S-LCA, and this can affect tourism. The importance of employment stability and tourism growth in improving the S-LCA procedure in developing countries cannot be overstated (Karimi et al., 2022).

Over recent decades, various methodologies and tools (indicator-driven, product-driven and integrated) have been created around the concept of “sustainability assessment” (Singh et al., 2012). The “life

cycle assessment” idea is one of the most important dynamic and evolving tools for analysing sustainability effects within the product-driven tool category, with the “social life cycle assessment” approach being one of the most prominent (Singh et al., 2012). This method allows for the analysis and evaluation of the social sustainability implications of a product throughout its life cycle (Russo & Perrini, 2010).

Typically, the social dimensions of sustainability are the least addressed of its three pillars including economic, and environmental elements. S-LCA was created as a mechanism for assessing a product’s positive and negative social and socioeconomic impacts throughout its life cycle (Benoît & Mazijn, 2009). There are other methodologies for quantifying social repercussions; however, S-LCA stands out since it focuses on products and services and has a broad reach that encompasses the entire life cycle (Figure 1). Informing end users and retailers about the positive and negative social impacts of the special products they sell or buy, as well as preventing negative social impacts from being converted from one life cycle stage to another, or from one social issue to another, is part of adopting a life cycle perspective (Benoît et al., 2010). According to Jørgensen et al. (2012), there has been an increasing interest in developing and using S-LCA since 2004.

2.2.2. THE STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK FOR S-LCA

S-LCA is ISO 14040 and ISO 14044 compliant, and it can be used alone or in conjunction with LCA. As a result, the S-LCA follows the four major stages of the LCA: goal and scope definition, inventory analysis, impact assessment and interpretation.

S-LCA and LCA work effectively together to enhance environmental sustainability issues. For example, Larsen et al. (2022) investigated existing knowledge and methodologies for combining life cycle thinking into life cycle sustainability assessment (LCSA), namely life cycle assessment (LCA), life cycle costing (LCC) and social life cycle assessment (S-LCA) (Figure 2).

2.2.3. THE GOAL OF S-LCA

The first step in the S-LCA approach is to establish a clear goal that will guide a study’s execution. The study’s purpose should be to answer questions such as “Why are we doing S-LCA?”, “What will the LCAs be for community”, “How are we going to persuade others to use our findings?”. Based on previous research, two types of goal can be identified: a product, procedure or organisation correlation (Schmidt et al., 2004); or the identification of a product or procedure improvement possibility (Friot et al., 2005; Schmidt et al., 2004). For Flysjö and Ohlsson (2006), Dreyer et al. (2006), Griefshammer et al. (2006), and Gauthier (2005),

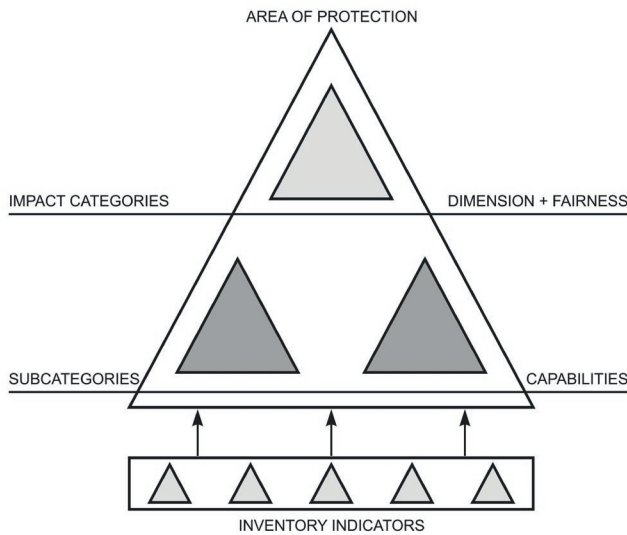


Figure 3. Normative S-LCA framework
Source: based on Reitingger et al. (2011, p. 386)

a key goal can be, “Which of two comparable products delivered by different methodologies or organisations has the least negative social effects or the greatest social benefits?”. The second LCA goal is to provide answers to queries such as, “Are there any places or practices in the production chain that have a negative social impact or may be promoted?” (Paragahawewa et al., 2009).

The ultimate goal of S-LCA is to improve social conditions and, more broadly, the socioeconomic performance of a product for all stakeholders throughout its life cycle (Benoît & Mazijn, 2009) with human well-being at the centre (Ekener-Petersen & Finnveden, 2013). According to S-LCA recommendations, while examining the social consequences of products, well-being should be emphasised as the primary area of protection. Furthermore, in order to ensure a fair and ethical society, fairness and equality should be

addressed in terms of social justice (Neugebauer et al., 2014). Furthermore, the effects of S-LCA are assessed in an area of protection (AOP), which is defined in the recommendations as human well-being. The ramifications of the AOP are evaluated by affected stakeholders and/or impact categories (Ekener-Petersen & Moberg, 2013). These interactions are depicted in Figure 3 within the context of a framework for S-LCA.

2.2.4. THE SCOPE OF S-LCA

The primary purpose of the scope definition is to limit the investigation evaluation. As a result, it should demonstrate the product system under investigation as well as outline the scope and depth of the research. With this in mind, the function, or product utility, and its functional unit should be established for the S-LCA analysis. As a result, the purpose or utility of a thing is defined as its usage by consumers (Paragahawewa et al., 2009). Furthermore, (Benoît & Mazijn, 2009) states that the practical unit for making cross-product correlations should be capacity rather than product item. However, this argument may be more relevant to the product’s consumption phase than its production, where a certain quantity of the product appears to be the most practical (Trumbic, 2017).

The scope should contain the impact categories, their indicators, data quality criteria, and any investigation suspicions and limitations. Because human dignity and well-being are the areas of protection (AOP) in S-LCA, stakeholder groups should be recognised whose dignity and well-being are to be influenced by the life cycle of a product or service (Paragahawewa et al., 2009). Benoît and Mazijn (2009) recognised and introduced five key stakeholder groups associated with S-LCA: local community, workers/employees, society (national and global), consumers and value chain actors.

STAKEHOLDER CATEGORIES	IMPACT CATEGORIES	SUBCATEGORIES	INV. INDICATORS	INVENTORY DATA
WORKERS	HUMAN RIGHTS	■	▬	▬
LOCAL COMMUNITY	WORKING CONDITIONS	■	▬	▬
SOCIETY	HEALTH AND SAFETY	■	▬	▬
CONSUMERS	CULTURAL HERITAGE	■	▬	▬
VALUE CHAIN ACTORS	GOVERNANCE	■	▬	▬
	SOCIO-ECONOMIC REPERCUSSIONS	■	▬	▬

Figure 4. Assessment system from categories to the unit of measurement
Source: Benoît et al. (2007, p. 11)

2.2.5. THE STAKEHOLDERS OF S-LCA

The goal of stakeholders influenced by local conditions is critical in the construction of a viable framework for S-LCA and monitoring the social life cycle (Lehmann et al., 2011). Stakeholders should be involved in the development of an S-LCA analysis, and this should be reflected in the impact analysis. They are classified into five categories, with macro classes tailored to each unique order of which represent the value and influence of place (see Figure 4 in the UNEP and SETAC Guidelines Stakeholders' classification) (Arcese et al., 2013).

3. THE IMPACT CATEGORIES IN S-LCA

According to UNEP (Benoît & Mazijn, 2009), impact categories are a logical categorization of S-LCA outcomes tied to social concerns of relevance to stakeholders and decision-makers. Someone may review a stakeholder classification and, as a result, classify the subcategories when selecting the goal and scope of a study. During the evaluation stage, the social and socioeconomic subcategories of effects may be grouped together, with the resulting list of subcategories arranged into a table where the first column representing stakeholder groups and the second column showing effect areas. Several stakeholder categories may be linked to a single effect category, but the first stakeholder category may itself be impacted by numerous categories Benoît and Mazijn (2009).

The principal goal of the classification of stakeholder groups is to ensure that the S-LCA analyses the greater part of the scenario and that it matches its goal and scope. Table 2 shows the stakeholder groups as well as the effect subcategories that are linked to them. It is vital to realise that stakeholders can differ not only between studies, but also between supply chain steps. Despite the fact that subcategories serve as the foundation for an S-LCA, we should strive to build useful indicators for analysing subcategories that are tailored to the specific situation while completing an S-LCA (Benoît & Mazijn, 2009).

3.1. THE INVENTORY INDICATORS OF S-LCA

Inventory indicators offer the most direct record of the conditions under examination and are extensive definitions of the required information. Inventory indicators can be classified based on their type (qualitative or quantitative) and unit of measurement. The methodology sheets, which may be obtained on the Life Cycle Initiative's website (Benoît & Mazijn,), present examples of inventory indicators for each subcategory.

Table 2. The stakeholder categories and the linked impact subcategories

Stakeholder categories	Subcategories
Consumer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Transparency 2. Feedback mechanism 3. Health and security 4. End of life responsibility 5. Consumer privacy
Employees	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Social benefit / social security 2. Health and security 3. Forced labour 4. Fair salary 5. Equal opportunities / discrimination 6. Child labour 7. Working hours 8. Freedom of association and collective bargaining
Local community	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cultural heritage 2. Respect for indigenous rights 3. Communities engagement 4. Delocalization and migration 5. Access to material resources 6. Secure living conditions 7. Local employment 8. Safe and healthy living conditions 9. Access to immaterial resources
Value chain actors not including consumers	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promoting social responsibility 2. Respect for intellectual property rights 3. Fair competition 4. Supplier relationships
Society	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Corruption 2. Prevention and mitigation of conflict 3. Contribution to economic development 4. Public commitments to sustainability issues 5. Technology development

Source: based on Benoît and Mazijn (2009).

3.2. SETTING SYSTEM BOUNDARIES IN S-LCA

The process of deciding which unit processes should be included in the system under examination are referred to as "system boundaries". What the production system that will be examined is the question, and how will it be defined in an S-LCA (Benoît & Mazijn, 2009). According to Venditti (2004), the system boundary determines which unit processes are included in the LCA since they must be consistent with the goal, while elimination of a life cycle stage, process, input or output is only permitted if it does not significantly affect the overall findings (Figure 5).

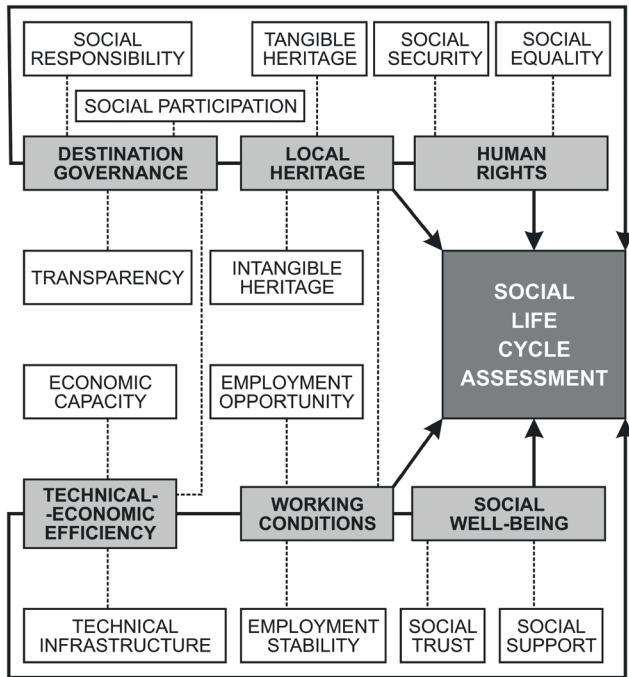


Figure 5. The proposed conceptual framework for S-LCA to attain sustainable cultural tourism destinations
Source: authors

3.3. CULTURAL TOURISM

Cultural tourism has a long history and was possibly the first sort of tourism having its roots in the Grand Tour. The majority of specialists agree that it has a bright future. Cultural tourism accounts for 37% of global tourism, and estimates show that this segment of the economy will grow at a 15% annual rate (UNWTO, 2019). These estimates are widely employed in market studies on cultural tourism (Bywater, 1993), despite the fact that they are not backed up by actual data (Richards, 1996).

Because their borders clearly distinguish their implications, it may be simple to distinguish between the conceptions of culture and the travel business; in this way, it is similar to the concept of cultural tourism. A vacation on the beach is not considered cultural tourism, although visiting a society inside in a country known for their social parameters is. However, the two concepts of the travel industry and culture, as well as their associated implications, have recently undergone significant changes to the point where their refinements have become obscured; MacCannell (2002) claims that all travel is a cultural encounter, and Urry (1995) claims that the travel industry is culture. Some analysts claims that cultural tourism is new or has a postmodern appearance because of these assumptions. In any event, research into the notion of cultural tourism finds that what has changed is the extent of cultural tourism, as well as the forms of culture consumed by cultural vacationers (Richards, 1996).

3.3.1. SUSTAINABLE CULTURAL TOURISM DESTINATIONS

Sustainable tourism enhances current conceptual frameworks for S-LCA tourism planning and development by using residents as its primary focus (Choi & Sirakaya, 2005). Local government, developers and individuals are known for ignoring environmental values in order to maximise economic growth. To be really sustainable, tourism must be capable of preserving local and national culture while also enhancing social and individual well-being as well as protecting the environment (Terzić et al., 2014). Figure 6 shows the cycle of sustainable tourism.

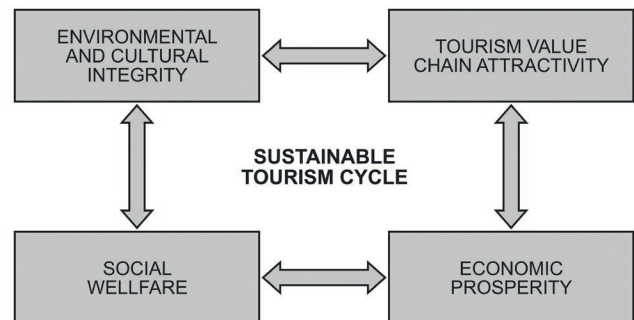


Figure 6. Dimensions of sustainable tourism
Source: based on UNEP (2005)

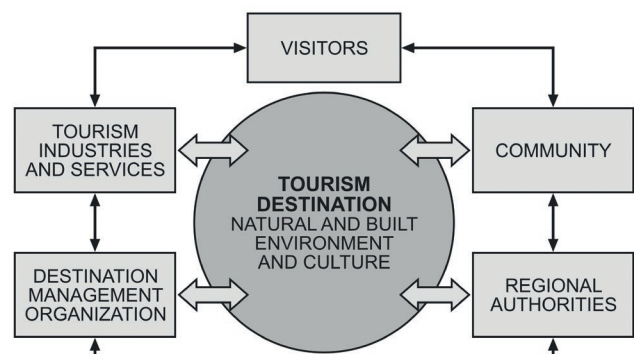


Figure 7. Sustainable destination management conceptual framework
Source: based on Vajčnerová et al. (2014)

Various sections of society, including governments, the tourism industry, visitors and residents are increasingly recognising the significance of the local historical heritage of the expanding phenomenon of cultural tourism. Cultural tourism follows the following principles: (a) it provides a unique visitor experience, particularly of a site's unique cultural, natural or historical attractiveness; (b) it is based on cultural or natural heritage resources; (c) it serves an educational role in promoting heritage conservation awareness among both visitors and heritage managers and owners, including residents, while contributing financially to heritage resource conservation; and (d) it creates economic advantages

for local communities, allowing them to keep their cultural identities and living traditions which are important components of the heritage environment (UNEP, 2005). Figure 7 depicts the conceptual framework for S-LCA sustainable destination management.

3.3.2. THE APPLICATION OF S-LCA TO CULTURAL TOURISM DESTINATIONS

One of the most important jobs for travellers is to plan and manage tour itineraries that include a variety of exciting points-of-interest based on the tourist's preferences. The difficult task of selecting tour itineraries is exacerbated further by the need to account for a variety of real-world constraints, such as limited touring time, unknown traffic conditions, severe weather, group travel, waiting times and crowdedness (Lim et al., 2019). Then, stakeholders will be involved in the tourist process (Figure 7), with the most crucial being counselling organizations (travel and cultural heritage agencies), tour leaders, local communities (indigenous people, officials, residential complexes, welfare and services), and lastly tourists. The impact categories and tailored subcategories have an impact on the conceptual model (Figure 8) and are themselves influenced by other categories and subcategories (Table 3).

Table 3. The S-LCA impact categories and subcategories

Impact categories	Subcategories
Working conditions	Employment opportunity
	Employment stability
Social well-being	Social trust
	Social support
Technical-economic efficiency	Economic capacity development
	Technical infrastructure
Local heritage	Tangible heritage
	Intangible heritage
Destination governance	Social responsibility
	Social participation
	Transparency
Human rights	Social security
	Social equality

Source: authors.

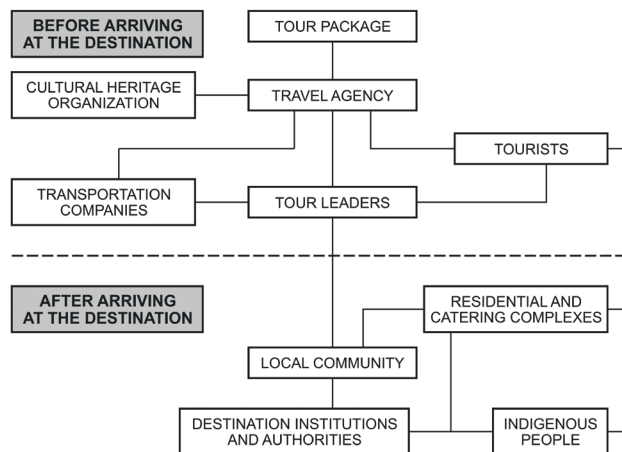


Figure 8. The process of tourism in the SLA
Source: authors

4. DESCRIPTION OF THE CONCEPTS OUTLINED IN THE CONCEPTUAL MODEL

4.1. WORKING CONDITIONS

Employee interactions with their organisational context are thought to have an impact on working circumstances. As a result, working circumstances include both psychological and physical aspects of the workplace (Gerber, 1998). Other academics, such as Greenslade and Paddock (2007), believe that working conditions include a wide range of challenges, ranging from workload and scheduling to system-wide issues such as professional identity and the scope of practice in general.

4.2. SOCIAL WELL-BEING

Social well-being is defined as the appraisal and recognition of an individual's performance in society, as well as the quality of connections with others (neighbours and social groups) to which s/he belongs (Keyes & Shapiro, 2004). Respondents' psychological well-being was influenced by marital status, education, income status, and the types of tourism businesses in which they worked, but their social well-being was influenced by their age, education and organisational position. Meanwhile, mental health has a significant impact on future corporate work commitment. Managerial effects are investigated in terms of improving employee resilience, well-being and future recovery strategies (Kimbu et al., 2021).

4.3. TECHNICAL-ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY

It is beneficial to first distinguish two forms of effectiveness: technical and allocative. Technical efficacy is defined as the capacity to handle given resources to

achieve the best possible result. Allocative proficiency, also known as value effectiveness, is the allocation of financial resources in such a way that, given similar costs, the most advantageous mix of assets is obtained. Given an organization's financial constraints, no other asset mix would allow it to attain better results (Farrell, 1957; Leibenstein, 1966). Economic effectiveness is the sum of technical and allocative effectiveness (technical productivity allocative effectiveness) (Adeoye et al., 2012).

4.4. LOCAL HERITAGE

The significance of various elements such as places, buildings, and works of art is much highlighted, memorials, and the overall ambiance in a region is complex and encompasses multiple dimensions. These dimensions include historical, scientific, cultural, social, archaeological, architectural, natural, and aesthetic aspects. This understanding is supported by the *Heritage Act of 1977* and the research conducted by Movahed and Ghalehtemouri (2019). These entities play a vital role in defining the overall value and character of a region, acting as both tangible and intangible symbols of its heritage. Recognizing and preserving their significance is crucial as it ensures the ongoing appreciation and protection of our shared history and cultural identity, in line with the guidelines established by the New South Wales (NSW) in 2011 (Khoo & Noonan, 2011). Local involvement, education and training, authenticity and interpretation, sustainability-centered tourism management, integrated planning, incorporation into a larger sustainable development framework for S-LCA, controlled growth, governance, stakeholder participation, market and product diversification, appropriate funding provision, international governance, support systems, a heritage capital approach and effective site management (Loulanski & Loulanski, 2011).

4.5. DESTINATION GOVERNANCE

Supervising, coordinating and leading a network of players outside of the state to achieve certain goals is included in governance. It is about bringing together all essential stakeholders in order to successfully and efficiently implement specific actions and services (Schwab et al., 2001). Theorizing tourism destinations as complex adaptive systems allows for the projection of viewpoints on key traits and conditions that enable destinations to engage in dynamic-adaptive behaviour. Overtourism, for example, can serve as a feedback (feedforward) mechanism for bettering destination governance (Hartman, 2021).

4.6. HUMAN RIGHTS

Human rights will be inherent for all. They describe the interactions between people and power structures, particularly the state. Human rights limit state power while also requiring states to take proactive actions to build a system in which all can fully exercise their these rights (Nowak et al., 2005).

5. CONCLUSION

When examining the distinctive properties of tourism destinations in historical, cultural, anthropological, social and physical aspects, the importance and necessity of their sustainability is felt more than ever. Because unsustainable tourism development can jeopardise tourism destinations' cohesive socio-cultural fabric, and because sustainability is the key to tourism destinations' long-term survival, any kind of instability will most likely mean depriving many local residents of sustainable income and create problems, given the economy of tourism destinations and the reliance of many on tourism. The tourism sector is experiencing a societal crisis. Given its significance and the impossibility of replicating it, research into tourism development sustainability is a continuous process and a constant movement to identify the unsustainable and turn areas and instances of instability into sustainability.

The S-LCA criteria identified and evaluated through the reviewed literature can be defined and proposed as a theme for appropriate decision-making through the combination of different environmental and human concepts of sustainability in tourism destinations. Because sustainability is taken into account for both social and environmental issues it is obvious that they are only fragile sources of tourism and have to be well looked after.

The suggested conceptual framework for S-LCA may be utilised to analyse the sustainability of varied tourism destinations because of the high sensitivity of socio-cultural components in cultural destinations; it is applied to cultural destinations due to the special place and significance of S-LCA. Because S-LCA takes a comprehensive approach to all stakeholder needs (working conditions social well-being) up to the highest level, the alignment of the complexity and sensibility of the socio-cultural system with the importance of S-LCA, particularly at cultural tourism destinations in developing countries, will result in synergy and efficiency for monitoring and managing the impacts and outcomes (human-rights and freedom of action). As a result, the conceptual framework for S-LCA proposed here can include

all stakeholders in a cultural tourist destination. Furthermore, because it is decided that the S-LCA framework can successfully execute the principles and objectives of sustainable tourism destination management, it brings all stakeholders' interests together in a novel way, resulting in synergy. Finally, while research on S-application LCAs in tourism is sparse, this study proposes a novel model for quantifying the social impact of tourism on cultural locations using the S-LCA which highlights the following implications:

1. If S-LCA will be considered as a tool for evaluating impacts, it can itself improve local development processes and achieve sustainable tourism development.
2. S-LCA can bring the cycle of internal and external factors involved in tourism development to a dominant set of stakeholders for simultaneous understanding of the effects of tourism on a local community scale.
3. Due to the consistent view of all stakeholders' interests, including external tourism custodians, the need for synergy in the overall sustainability of the process and for tourism development, must be recalled. In this sense, each stakeholder's life is intertwined with another's and is a requirement for their long-term survival.
4. It focuses on a sensitive aspect of the destination system (the socio-cultural dimension), which has received less attention in policies and evaluations thus far. In particular, in addition to assessing the impact on tangible and intangible local culture, other dimensions such as improving working conditions, human rights, equal opportunities, interaction, cooperation, and even the way the destination is governed, must be considered.
5. Finally, it can identify the strengths and weaknesses of the cultural destination system from the stakeholders' perspective, based on impact categories, subcategories and inventory indicators (which are also local community assets) to reorient decision-making and analyse resources allocation.

After all, due to S-LCA's modernity and evolving nature, its implementation constraints, such as the lack of a database for accurate observation of changes, the threshold for tolerance of cultural elements, and the lack of observations and case studies available elsewhere in the world, cannot be overlooked.

Limitations

Sometimes political instability or religious issues and involvements are the biggest barriers to effective S-LCA implementation. Moreover, if tourism development policies are tied to environmental and social development they can slow-down or reduce economic growth and social well-being.

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