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Social Perception of the Tourist Use of the El Angolo Hunting Preserve: Future of Alternative Tourism

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Abstract

Objective: The main objective is to analyze the factors that influence the social perception of the residents of Coto de Caza El Angolo regarding the tourist use of the Protected Natural Area, in order to evaluate its potential for the development of alternative tourism. *Theoretical reference:* The social perception of residents plays a crucial role in managing the ecological, social and economic impacts of tourism. This perception contributes to the conservation and promotion of tourist attractions, as well as to the promotion of sustainable development. Thus, the interaction of the host population with the tourist environment becomes a key factor for the success of tourism development strategies. *Method:* The research is of a basic type, with a non-experimental, transversal and exploratory design. A sample of 34 residents was used, to whom a questionnaire composed of 17 items was applied to measure the variable “tourism use” and an observation form for “alternative tourism”. *Results and conclusion:* The factors “Protection of the ANP CCEA” and “Benefits of tourism” were found to have a positive influence on perception, with “Benefits of tourism” being the factor with the most significant influence. *Research implications:* The El Angolo Hunting Reserve has significant potential for the development of alternative tourism, particularly in the forms of ecotourism, rural community tourism and adventure tourism, which could contribute to the sustainability of the region. *Originality/Value:* The study contributes new knowledge to the literature on the development of alternative tourism, focusing its analysis on the social perception of the tourist use of the Coto de Caza El Angolo Protected Natural Area.

Keywords: Tourism Exploitation, Alternative Tourism, Rural Tourism, Community Tourism, Adventure Tourism.

Introduction

Protected natural areas (PNA) are globally recognized for their importance in the conservation of biodiversity and ecosystems, as well as for their potential for the development of sustainable tourism activities. These areas, designed to preserve native flora and fauna, They are also seen as ideal spaces for ecotourism, which, by integrating conservation and responsible interaction with nature, contributes to the well-being of local communities.(Gonzalez-Estevez, 2021).

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However, in practice, the goal of promoting both environmental conservation and sustainable economic development through tourism in these areas has not always been achieved as expected. The exploitation of these areas has often been approached from a mercantilist perspective, driven by neoliberal policies that prioritize the arrival of capital and its integration into rural and natural environments, which has led to increasing social and environmental degradation.(Gonzalez-Estevez, 2021)

On the other hand, Protected Natural Areas (PNAs) have a crucial role in the conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services, in addition to their contribution to society. The PNAs that attract more tourists tend to offer recreational activities related to water, such as swimming and canoeing, and are closer to cities with high population density and greater online popularity. The analysis emphasizes the relevance of PAs not only as biodiversity refuges, but also as spaces that promote health and well-being through ecotourism, suggesting that proximity to urban areas and the offer of recreational activities are key factors in attracting visitors.(Nabout et al., 2022)

Protected natural areas (PNAs) seek to conserve biodiversity, ecosystems and environmental services that benefit the population; therefore, their existence and care are essential. The participation of interested parties through ecotourism is essential to promote sustainability in PNAs, since they play a key role in the management of ecotourism activities and in the implementation of development objectives, which facilitates the preservation of these spaces (Esparza et al., 2023). In this sense, ecotourism and other forms of alternative tourism have proven to be effective tools for the conservation of biodiversity, while offering economic benefits to the communities that live around these areas.(Maldonado-Oré & Custodio, 2020)

At a global level, the importance of NPAs in biodiversity conservation has been recognized by international initiatives such as the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, which sets the goal of protecting 30% of the land and marine surface by 2030. For countries such as Peru, which is considered one of the megadiverse countries, achieving this goal requires a comprehensive approach that considers both the ecological and social aspects of NPAs (Deléglise et al., 2024). In this context, alternative tourism has the potential to become a key tool for the sustainable management of these areas, contributing to the protection of ecosystems and generating benefits for local communities. (Apaza-Panca et al., 2024)

The El Angolo Hunting Reserve, located in northern Peru, in the provinces of Sullana and Talara, is one of the most important protected areas in the Piura region. With an area of 65,000 hectares, this protected area is located in the ecosystem of the Dry Forests of the North Coast of Peru, one of the most fragile and vulnerable ecosystems in the country. (MINISTERIO DEL AMBIENTE, 2017). El Coto is home to a rich biodiversity, including endemic and endangered species, making it a key site for the conservation of the country's fauna and flora (SERNANP, 2015). The relevance of the El Angolo Hunting Reserve lies not only in its biodiversity, but also in its potential for the development of ecotourism activities and alternative tourism, which can contribute both to the conservation of these resources and to the economic well-being of local communities.

Despite its natural wealth, the CCEA has historically been managed primarily for regulated hunting, although in recent decades there has been a growing interest in diversifying the economic activities associated with the ANP, such as ecotourism and alternative tourism (SERNANP, 2015). This type of tourism, which is characterized by an offer differentiated from mass tourism, focuses on responsible interaction with nature and local communities, and

promotes sustainable development that seeks to balance the conservation of ecosystems with the generation of income for adjacent populations (Nabout et al., 2022).

The El Angolo Hunting Reserve, with its bio- diversity and strategic location, is presented as an ideal space for the development of this type of alternative tourism. This study aims to analyze the factors that influence the social perception of residents regarding the tourist use of the CCEA and its potential for the development of sustainable alternative tourism. Knowledge of these perceptions is essential for the implementation of public policies that encourage the active participation of local communities in the management of ecotourism activities, ensuring both the conservation of biodiversity and the improvement of the quality of life of nearby inhabitants (Esparza et al., 2023).

The research carried out seeks to contribute to the understanding of how residents of the CCEA value the opportunities and challenges of alternative tourism, providing a basis for the formulation of strategies that promote responsible and sustainable tourism development in this ANP, for the benefit of biodiversity and communities.

Tourism Exploitation: A Necessary Conceptualization

Tourism utilisation refers to how tourism activities are organised and managed in such a way as to minimise their environmental impact while maximising social and economic benefits, according to Gössling (2009). In this sense, protected natural areas play a key role in the development of sustainable tourism models, as they allow interaction between tourism, conservation and the local community without compromising resources for future generations.

In terms of local development, tourism development can be considered a fundamental tool for generating employment, improving infrastructure and integrating rural or indigenous communities into economic activities. For Scheyvens (2002), tourism development, through models such as ecotourism or alternative tourism, can be an effective strategy to empower local communities, providing them with new sources of income and improving their quality of life, provided that it is managed appropriately.

On the other hand, tourism in Protected Natural Areas requires adequate planning, where natural resources are managed not only for recreational purposes but also for the purpose of conserving biodiversity. According to Kyriakaki, A., & Kleinaki, M. (2021), tourism in protected natural areas should be treated as an activity that not only benefits tourists, but also the surrounding communities, providing economic income and, in some cases, promoting environmental education and the sense of belonging of communities towards their natural environment.

In the context of the ANP, tourism development must also be understood from a natural resource management perspective. The concept of “adaptive management”, as defined Samal, R., & Dash, M. (2023)., refers to a flexible approach that allows the implementation of management strategies that evolve based on acquired experiences and changing circumstances.

Alternative Tourism: Development Opportunities

Castro et al. (2024) in his research entitled “Alternative tourism, an option for local development”, mentioned that alternative tourism emerges as an option to mass tourism, from considering options of activities that take into account, among other aspects, the full realization of the human being, an ever-increasing contribution to education, equality of destiny of peoples, the liberation of man and respect for his identity and dignity, the affirmation of the originality of cultures and respect for the moral heritage of peoples. He also mentions that with alternative

tourism, various modalities can be detached, ranging from Adventure Tourism, Ecotourism and Agrotourism, as the most popular variants, making this form of Tourism an attractive option for the promotion of activity in localities, which seek to achieve harmonious and sustained development.

Likewise, he emphasizes that there are localities that present favorable conditions to propose, within their possibilities, the development of this type of tourism, which can offer their visitors significant tourist experiences, through contact with nature and society. Finally, the author recommends that it is necessary to consider this type of tourism as a strategic opportunity, considering it from a local perspective, based on the adaptation of the development strategy to the socioeconomic and sociocultural reality in which it will be inserted.

For Turp et al. (2024), who conducted the research entitled “Alternative tourism: an option for local development in two indigenous communities in Baja California”, they analyzed the relationship between development, sustainability and alternative tourism, since two communities in Baja California report that alternative tourism is a way for their development. They analyzed how a tourism project oriented to this type of tourism would be carried out, which allowed them to offer as a context some elements necessary to be able to structure tourism policies related to alternative tourism, linked to sustainability.

Alternative tourism or slow tourism is a type of tourism that promotes the tourist experience by slowing down the pace, protecting the environment and improving the quality of the tourist experience by engaging tourists with the place. It is a new idea that is gaining acceptance around the world. This study is a reflection on how this type of tourism could grow (Valls et al., 2019)

On the other hand, the alternative tourism development approach known as “rebalancing” is based on the principles of Community-Based Tourism (CBT), whose main feature is to give control of tourism to marginalized members of society. This model allows small businesses to participate with the aim of promoting inclusion, empowerment and poverty reduction, while respecting local traditions and values. It also proposes the conservation of traditional architecture, valuing its diversity and uniqueness (Etongo et al., 2023).

At the same time, alternative tourism is assessed from a social point of view, as part of local development, the potential natural-cultural viability for three determining factors: the local perception of the tourist attraction, the willingness and interest to participate and the level of organization of the community. In addition to the inventory and assessment of the tourist attractions of the community. The results obtained show that the inhabitants have a clear knowledge of the tourist attraction of their territory and sufficient interest and willingness to participate; however, their organizational capacity is not optimal and is limited mainly by internal differences and conflicts, showing an inconsistency between the high tourist potential of the community and its current possibilities of social order.(Méndez Méndez et al., 2016)

Community-based rural tourism is promoted in a homogeneous and indiscriminate manner throughout the territory without recognizing local characteristics. It also analyzes local expressions incorporated into the organization of unpaid collective work; learning in family participation in which everyone contributes according to their will and interest; and the distribution of benefits. A situated cooperative movement has been generated that contributes to its permanence in conditions of great competitiveness.(Valencia et al., 2023)

Rural tourism has been widely recognized as a means of promoting the revival of traditional villages and has been supported by numerous researchers. It has the potential to provide

significant social and economic benefits, making it a popular strategy for rural development in both developed and developing countries (Yanan et al., 2024)

Tourist places since their emergence as a social phenomenon of modernity, through their various forms of appropriation of the territories in which they have developed: The first is related to the Grand Tour, a social practice that emerged in the West; the second, gives rise to the so-called modern, mass or Fordist tourism; the third, is the emergence of alternative tourism, in response to environmental debates, to forms of participatory planning and from a local perspective; and the last, refers to contemporary or postmodern expressions. Although there are some milestones in the emergence of these paradigms, today in different areas of the planet they are presented simultaneously, generating multiple logics and social, material, symbolic and aesthetic contents of places with a tourist vocation (Bellón, 2024)

Tourism contributes to human well-being and is recognized as a cultural ecosystem service. Tourism is also valued as a set of outdoor activities that have the potential of the natural landscape, which is described as the capacity of the landscape to be used for tourism purposes and the service potential, which adds the willingness of tourists to undertake an activity. (Woźniak et al., 2018)

According to Rojas-Briceño et al. (2025), community-based rural tourism in our country has proven to be an effective mechanism to diversify the economy of rural communities, as well as promote the conservation of natural and cultural resources. In the case of Coto de Caza El Angolo, the implementation of rural tourism projects would not only strengthen the local economy, but would also contribute to raising awareness about the importance of preserving this fragile ecosystem in the Piura region.

The El Angolo Hunting Reserve also offers favorable conditions for the development of adventure tourism, due to its varied geography and the challenges offered by its landscape. The hills, mountains and ravines that characterize this ANP are ideal settings for activities such as hiking, mountain biking and climbing. These activities, which are part of adventure tourism, have shown sustained growth in Peru in recent years, as indicated by the Adventure Travel report. Trade Association.

Adventure tourism not only attracts visitors interested in outdoor physical activities, but also has the potential to generate a positive economic impact on local communities by diversifying tourism activities and expanding the range of services offered in the region.

Methodology

The study was of a basic type, with a non-experimental design and exploratory scope. A non-probabilistic, convenience and intentional sampling was chosen. The sample consisted of 34 residents of the El Angolo Hunting Reserve. The technique used was the survey and the instrument was the questionnaire to measure the tourist use variable with a Likert rating scale, which consisted of 17 items. Likewise, to check the reliability of the instrument, Cronbach's Alpha was chosen, having a value of 0.923 for the tourist use variable.

In relation to Alternative Tourism, data was collected through visits to the El Angolo Hunting Reserve Protected Natural Area. Likewise, observation forms for data collection proposed by MINCETUR were used, where the tourist resources available at this hunting reserve, proposals for tourist activities, as well as the accessibility conditions that exist were recorded. Finally, the data was processed using SPSS V.26.

Results

Of the total number of participants, 47% were female and 53% were male; the ages of those surveyed ranged from 18 to 55 years, and a smaller percentage (12%) were people over 55 years of age.

As a first part of the analysis of the descriptive results, each of the items in the questionnaire was grouped according to the dimensions of the theoretical model. Table 1 shows that the mean evaluation of their perception of the positive impacts on nature was neutral, since the mean evaluations were close to the score for item three, which on the scale used from 1 to 5, indicates that they neither agreed nor disagreed with regard to the perception of the positive impacts that the Protected Natural Area has on nature.

	Items (n=34)	Minimum	Maximum	Average	Desv . Deviation
A	Tourism contributes to the protection of nature in the ANP CCEA.	1.00	5.00	3.50	1.161
B	Tourism has enhanced the nature of the ANP CCEA in many ways.	1.00	5.00	3.53	1.080
C	Tourism has improved the visual appearance of the ANP CCEA.	1.00	5.00	3.62	1.101

Table 1: Dimension: Perception of Positive Impacts on Nature

Table 2 presents the opinion on the dimension of sustainable use and whose results show in first place with an average of 2.94 *"The ANP CCEA exists to be used by people "*, and secondly with an average of 2.85 *"The primary value of the ANP CCEA is to provide benefits to humans"*, in general with the statements raised a negative perception is observed with an average of 2.61.

	Items (n=34)	Minimum	Maximum	Average	Desv . Deviation
D	People must use the ANP CCEA exclusively for human benefit.	1.00	5.00	2.44	1.021
E	Human needs are more important than ANP CCEA.	1.00	5.00	2.56	1.160
F	The primary value of ANP CCEA is to provide benefits to humans.	1.00	5.00	2.85	1.105
G	The tourist use of the ANP CCEA is more important than protecting the species that live there.	1.00	5.00	2.24	1.208
H	The ANP CCEA exists to be used by people.	1.00	5.00	2.94	1.179

Table 2: Dimension: Sustainable use

Regarding the opinion on the protection of the ANP, Table 3 shows that the responses are located close to number 4 (option "Agree"), this implies that the respondents agree with the statements

made focused on valuing, caring for and protecting the ANP CCEA, among which stands out caring for them for future generations with an average of 4.38.

	Items (n=34)	Minimum	Maximum	Average	Desv . Deviation
I	The ANP CCEA must be protected for its own value and not just to satisfy people or tourists.	1.00	5.00	3.97	1.193
J	The ANP CCEA must have rights similar to the rights of individuals.	1.00	5.00	4.09	1.215
K	Tourist use of the ANP CCEA should not be permitted if it causes serious damage.	1.00	5.00	4.09	1.138
L	It is important to take care of the ANP CCEA for future generations.	1.00	5.00	4.38	0.985
M	The ANP CCEA is important with or without its tourist use.	1.00	5.00	4.26	1.024

Table 3: Dimension: Protection of the ANP CCEA

Table 4 presents the opinion on variables of the dimension of benefits of tourism; these were found at 4.21 on the scale from 1 to 5, which implies that the respondents agreed with the statements made, among which the one that stands out with an average of 4.32 is that which states that the government should control tourism in the ANP CCEA to improve the benefits and reduce the damages.

	Items (n=34)	Minimum	Maximum	Average	Desv . Deviation
N	If more tourists come to the ANP CCEA it would be much better for everyone.	1.00	5.00	3.85	1.209
O	The government should make more efforts to improve infrastructure for tourists.	2.00	5.00	4.44	0.894
P	The government should control tourism in the CCEA ANP to improve benefits and reduce harm.	1.00	5.00	4.32	1.065
Q	The community should support the tourism development of the ANP CCEA.	1.00	5.00	4.24	0.987

Table 4: Dimension: Benefits of Tourism

Table 5 shows that 56% of the total participants consider that tourism contributes to the protection of nature in the CCEA ANP, however, 24% neither agree nor disagree. Likewise,

59% consider that tourism has improved the nature of the ANP, however, 21% are undecided. In addition, 65% consider that tourism has improved the visual appearance of the ANP, however, 12% consider that it has not.

	Tourism contributes to the protection of nature in the ANP CCEA.		Tourism has enhanced the nature of the ANP in many ways.		Tourism has improved the visual appearance of the ANP.	
	F	%	F	%	F	%
Totally disagree	2	6	1	3	3	9
Disagree	5	15	6	18	1	3
Neither agree nor disagree	8	24	7	21	8	24
Agree	12	35	14	41	16	47
Totally agree	7	21	6	18	6	18
Total	34	100	34	100	34	100

Table 5: Dimension: Perception of Positive Impacts on Nature

In Table 6, 56% of the participants disagree that people should use the ANP exclusively for human benefit, however, 29% consider themselves neither in agreement nor in disagreement. Likewise, 48% do not consider that human needs are more important than the ANP CCEA. In addition, 64% consider themselves in disagreement with the tourist use of the ANP at the expense of protecting the species that live there. Finally, 38% consider that the ANP exists to be used by people; however, 36% consider themselves in disagreement.

	People must use the ANP CCEA exclusively for human benefit.		Human needs are more important than ANP CCEA.		The primary value of ANP CCEA is to provide benefits to humans.		The tourist use of the ANP CCEA is more important than protecting the species that live there.		The ANP CCEA exists to be used by people	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Totally disagree	6	18	8	24	5	15	12	35	5	15
Disagree	13	38	8	24	7	21	10	29	7	21
Neither agree nor disagree	10	29	10	29	11	32	5	15	9	26

Agree	4	12	7	21	10	29	6	18	11	32
Totally agree	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	2	6
Total	34	100	34	100	34	100	34	100	34	100

Table 6: Dimension: Sustainable Use

Table 7 shows that 85% consider that the ANP should be protected, 82% consider that the ANP should have rights similar to those of human beings, in addition, in the same proportion, 82% consider that if damage is caused to the ANP, its use should not be permitted, likewise, 91% need to agree with taking care of the ANP for future generations, and finally, 85% consider that the ANP is important with or without tourist use.

	The ANP CCEA must be protected for its own value and not just to satisfy people or tourists		The ANP CCEA must have rights similar to the rights of individuals.		Tourist use of the ANP CCEA should not be permitted if it causes serious damage.		It is important to take care of the ANP CCEA for future generations		The ANP CCEA is important with or without its tourist use.	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Totally disagree	3	9	3	9	2	6	1	3	1	3
Disagree	2	6	1	3	2	6	2	6	2	6
Neither agree nor disagree	0	0	2	6	2	6	0	0	2	6
Agree	17	50	12	35	13	38	11	32	11	32
Totally agree	12	35	16	47	15	44	20	59	18	53
Total	34	100	34	100	34	100	34	100	34	100

Table 7: Dimension: Protection of the ANP CCEA

According to Table 8, of the total number of participants, 70% agree with the influx of tourists to the ANP, 91% agree with improving the infrastructure for tourists, and 91% agree with exercising control of the ANP by the government to improve benefits and reduce prejudices. Finally, 88% consider that the community should support the tourist development of the ANP CCEA.

	If more tourists come to the ANP CCEA it would be	The government should make more efforts to improve	The government should control tourism in the CCEA ANP to	The community should support the tourism development of
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	much better for everyone.		infrastructure for tourists.		improve benefits and reduce harm.		the ANP CCEA.	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Totally disagree	3	9	0	0	2	6	1	3
Disagree	1	3	3	9	1	3	2	6
Neither agree nor disagree	6	18	0	0	0	0	1	3
Agree	12	35	10	29	12	35	14	41
Totally agree	12	35	21	62	19	56	16	47
Total	34	100	34	100	34	100	34	100

Table 8: Dimension: Benefits of Tourism

In relation to Alternative Tourism, data was collected through visits to the Coto de Caza El Angolo Protected Natural Area. In this sense, tourist resources were identified, as well as accessibility to the place, evidencing a high potential for the practice of alternative tourism.

Table 9 shows the identified tourist resources, the tourist activities with potential to be developed and the type of activity.

No.	Tourist Resource	Tourist activity	Guy
1	Pillars of Fernandez	Sports/Adventure	Rock climbing (canyoning)
			Hike
			Ride
			Cycling
			Camping
		Nature	Bird watching
			Flora observation
			Wildlife watching
2	Black Jaguar	Nature	Bird watching
3	Big Willow	Sports/Adventure	Sport hunting

Table 9: Tourist Resources Identified in Coto De Caza El Angolo For Alternative Tourism

Regarding access to the Coto de Caza Protected Natural Area, it is mentioned that, by having 03 entrances, it provides facilities to different visitors to carry out tourist activities related to Alternative Tourism. The tourist routes are described below:

Route 1: City of Sullana – Mancora – Fernandez.

Starting from the city of Sullana, head north on the Pan-American Highway north until you reach the exit for Máncora. After crossing the Fernández Ravine bridge, take a detour to the right of the road heading east, entering a paved road that goes over the Fernández Ravine, and continue until you reach the Fernández Population Center and the Fernández CCEA checkpoint.

Route 2: Piura City – Venados – 2 Bocanas

You leave the city of Piura along the Pan-American Highway north until you reach the city of Sullana, from this point you take the route that leads to the district of Lancones, passing the aforementioned district you will find on the left the "Venados" detour where you enter to go to the Jahuay Negro town, following the only paved road passing through the hamlets of Vista Florida and Corral de Vacas. Upon reaching Jahuay Negro, continue along a little-traveled path passing through the towns of Quebrada Seca, Peña Blanca, Bejucal, Papayo and los Páramos until you reach the "Dos Bocanas" checkpoint.

Route 3: Piura City – Sauce Grande

Starting from the city of Piura along the Pan-American Highway north until reaching the city of Sullana, and continuing along the Pan-American Highway, passing approximately 10 kilometers from the Samán de Mallares bridge, take a detour to the right and continue along the only paved road, passing through the hamlets of La Noria, Burgos, Salados and El Angolo until reaching the Piura Hunting, Fishing and Tourism Club in the Sauce Grande sector of CCEA.

An additional route begins in Talara, following the Panamericana north, and continuing along the Honda ravine and Oyocos ravine to Atascadero, to continue along El Muerto until reaching Fernández. In addition, it should be noted that within the El Angolo Hunting Reserve there are various bridle paths or trails used by hunters, park rangers, ranchers, etc. (Table 10)

Route	Stretch	Access Type	Means of Transport	Type of Land Route	Distance Km/Time
Route 1	Sullana-Mancora	Land	Bus- Public Transport	Panamericana Norte - Asphalt	30 Km /90 min.
	Mancora-Fernandez	Land	Private Car	Gauge	
Route 2	Sullana-Venados Detour	Land	Private Car	Asphalt road	56 Km /60 min.
	Deer-Two mouths	Land	Private Car	Assured and Trail	46 Km /90 min.
Route 3	Sullana-Great Willow	Land	Private Car	Assured and Trail	80Km/120 min.

Table 10: Description of access routes to the El Angolo Hunting Reserve

Discussion

Protected areas are important for biodiversity conservation. However, they also generate social impacts on local communities, both negative and positive. The effectiveness of NPA management influences the environmental and social impacts that are created and the attitudes of local people towards conservation initiatives. In China, the most discussed social impacts are related to the income and livelihoods of local communities, while intangible social impacts, such as the culture and rights of local communities, are neglected or ignored. Furthermore, the limited involvement of local communities in NPA management has resulted in the disengagement of communities from NPAs (Zhang et al., 2025).

Also, while tourism provides employment opportunities for ethnic communities surrounding national parks, striking a balance between economic development and environmental and cultural preservation is paramount to ensure long-term sustainability. In 2021, the first mountain cog railway transport project for poverty alleviation and tourism development began construction in western China. Based on a questionnaire survey of 395 Tibetan residents in the vicinity of the park, this study used an asymmetric approach to explore the multifaceted elements that shape benefit-sharing, tourism support and community participation intentions. Findings reveal a greater emphasis by residents on the economic benefits of tourism over environmental and cultural considerations (Li et al., 2023).

This inclination is rooted in the lasting impact of strict ecological conservation measures over the past 50 years, which have significantly limited regional economic development. In particular, young women who did not fully benefit from tourism express a high level of support for tourism, especially when the economic, cultural and facility benefits are redistributed to the region (Wei et al., 2024).

Moreover, the social impact of tourism is immense and diverse, and is integrated with other tourism impacts. Therefore, studying it is very essential to manage tourism responsibly. One study used a mixed approach. The results of the study indicated that tourism has both positive and negative impacts on tourism destinations. The positive social impact of tourism was expressed in moderate terms and was expressed in terms of expansion of hotels, road transport, air transport, electricity, internet, banking and other infrastructure. The negative social impact was expressed in small terms and conveyed in terms of inequality in access to the aforementioned social services, the expansion of prostitution, the persistence of theft and illicit trade in heritage, and the random adoption of tourist lifestyles and manners by residents (Alamineh et al., 2023).

Another study explored the critical relationship between green finance, renewable energy and sustainable tourism development. Using panel data from 30 provinces in China over the period 2005-2023, the research aimed to assess the impact of green finance and renewable energy on the tourism sector, incorporating healthcare costs, carbon emissions and technological advances as explanatory variables. Using the GMM system and the augmented means group (AMG) methodology, the analysis reveals that green finance and renewable energy significantly boost tourism activities, contributing to lower healthcare costs and carbon emissions. The results also reveal a strong relationship between technological innovation and the growth of tourism-related activities. In addition, panel causality analysis confirms strong two-way causal links between the variables studied. Policy implications suggest that encouraging green finance initiatives and renewable energy infrastructure can effectively improve sustainable tourism practices, aligning China's efforts with global environmental standards (Chen et al., 2025).

As such, excessive tourism generates pressure on the environment, negative impacts on local communities and reduced tourist satisfaction in many protected areas. This phenomenon has become an increasingly important issue in the management of national parks in Poland, especially mountain parks (Żemła-Siesicka & Sobala, 2024).

To counteract and alleviate the effects of excessive tourism it is necessary to develop appropriate management strategies based on detailed analysis of tourism monitoring data. Sustainability implementation efforts, relevant to all of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), can succeed or fail depending on how effectively programme activities align with local community norms. Conflict arises when implementers incorrectly assume the ways in which local

communities and other stakeholders share their worldviews. A novel approach to identifying conflicts between stakeholder norms was applied through the example of wildlife conservation. This case is based on 62 systematically collected interviews involving law enforcement personnel (wildlife police officers [WPOs]) and local community members in four of Zambia's Game Management Areas. Cultural consensus analysis (CCA) was used to extract and compare cultural patterns between groups. Discordant cultural norms for resource protection were identified, reflecting the fragility of collaborative strategies. The concordant norms were relevant to the shared understanding of disproportionate burdens on communities based on the GMA of conservation and some potential benefits of collaboration. This case shows an exemplary application of CCA to capture and compare stakeholder norms associated with livelihoods and conservation, enabling better programme design that reduces conflict and builds on shared values to better support the SDGs, especially SDG 15 (Life of terrestrial ecosystems) (Yang et al., 2025).

Another study investigated the attitudes of people living in three adjacent communities near the Bomfobiri Wildlife Sanctuary in Ghana towards observing cultural and seasonal hunting closures. The cognitive and motivational approaches of attitudinal theory in wildlife management guided, under the phenomenology method, the collection of qualitative data on the importance of seasonal hunting closure and its implementation challenges. This research was considered crucial to improve the disjointed relationship between park management and local communities that often hinder wildlife conservation and tourism in the Bomfobiri Wildlife Sanctuary. Forty-five key wildlife stakeholders, including park officials, traditional authorities, elderly residents and bushmeat. Traders were purposively selected with some interviewed in person and others participated in focus group discussions. Although an increasing number of stakeholders acknowledged the importance of seasonal hunting closure, some challenges prevented its implementation (Rogowski et al., 2025).

These include the absence of alternative mechanisms to support hunters during the annual hunting closure period; lack of adequate awareness and education on the hunting ban; lack of transparency in the equitable distribution of wildlife tourism revenue in Bomfobiri Wildlife Sanctuary between park (government) officials and traditional authorities; the booming bushmeat business and fear of losing customers after the fallow period; and alleged corruption on the part of park officials, threatening the observance of the seasonal closure of hunting. The study has offered proactive suggestions to the Wildlife Division of the Forestry Commission and mainly to the park management at Bomfobiri Wildlife Sanctuary on how to address these challenges and improve wildlife management and the potential for sustainable wildlife tourism in Ghana. These include the prudent provision of alternative sources of livelihoods and the establishment of non-timber forest product enterprises as sources of income for hunters during the seasonal hunting ban.(Adom & Boamah, 2020).

Another study aimed to analyse how park households perceive the economic, socio-cultural and environmental impacts of ecotourism in Simien Mountain National Park (SMNP), Ethiopia. Qualitative and quantitative techniques were combined for data collection. We used a sequentially embedded mixed design that gives priority to quantitative data. We also employed a multistage sampling technique to select respondents from three districts or woreda, namely Debark, Janamora and Beyeda woredas. Finally, 397 participants participated in the study from a random selection of three villages from each district or woreda. Data were collected through a survey questionnaire, interviews and focus group discussions. Data were analysed using descriptive and inferential statistical methods, including means, standard deviations, analysis of

variance (ANOVA) and logistic regression models. Results of logistic regression analysis revealed that participation in ecotourism had a significant relationship with gender ($B = 1.850$, $P = 0.023$), education level ($B = 0.238$, $P = 0.032$), geographic location ($B = 0.420$, $P = 0.041$) and occupation ($B = 0.920$, $P = 0.019$). This research suggested that men and people with higher levels of education are more likely to have optimistic perspectives on the impacts of ecotourism.

In addition, it was recognised that people residing in districts relatively close to ecotourism destinations, those engaged in tourism-related jobs and younger participants have optimistic views regarding the impacts of ecotourism. In conclusion, the study highlighted the need for collaborative efforts among stakeholders to maximise the benefits of ecotourism and minimise the negative effects on SMNP. To achieve this, it is recommended that the Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Agency, the Ministry of Tourism and local government work together to develop sustainable tourism plans that improve local livelihoods and park conditions. Efforts should focus on increasing the participation of women and those with lower levels of education through training and the provision of resources (Abuhay et al., 2023).

Conclusions

The general objective of the study was to analyze the most influential factors in the social perception of the residents of Coto de Caza El Angolo regarding the tourist use of the Protected Natural Area for the development of Alternative Tourism. It was determined that the factors "Protection of the ANP CCEA" and "Benefits of tourism" exert a positive influence on the perception, with "Benefits of tourism" being the factor with the most significant influence. "Sustainable use" proved to be a less influential factor in the perception of the residents towards the tourist use of the ANP CCEA, which could lead to positive attitudes, beliefs, expectations or behaviors that improve the experience of tourists, for which it is necessary to design and apply the necessary measures to maximize the satisfaction between recreation, conservation and tourist use of the protected areas, to increase the support and participation of the residents in the tourist growth of Coto de Caza El Angolo.

Protected natural areas are essential to the tourist offer, so the perception of residents is essential to properly manage the negative impacts in these protected spaces. Due to the increase in services and leisure activities within and in the area of influence of the Protected Natural Area, as well as limited control and monitoring of tourist and recreational use, it is recommended to design and implement strategies or public policies aimed at environmental education for Protected Natural Areas in the destination, explaining the relationship between conservation and tourist attractions.

The El Angolo Hunting Reserve has significant potential for the development of alternative tourism, particularly in the forms of ecotourism, rural community tourism and adventure tourism. The unique biodiversity of the region, combined with the possibility of offering authentic experiences in local communities and outdoor activities, makes El Angolo an attractive destination for national and international tourists. However, for this potential to be fully exploited, it is essential to implement sustainable management strategies that promote the conservation of natural resources and guarantee benefits for local populations.

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