

Sustainable Entrepreneurship in Latin America: A Systematic Review of Spanish-language Scientific Literature in Scopus and Scielo Databases

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Abstract— Entrepreneurship, defined as the ability to conceive, develop, and execute new initiatives, plays a crucial role in societal value creation through innovation and risk-taking. Entrepreneurs, characterized by their visionary and proactive approach, drive economic growth and job creation by identifying opportunities and mobilizing resources. Sustainable entrepreneurship, aligning economic benefits with a positive societal and environmental impact, emphasizes the pillars of sustainability: economic, social, and environmental. This study aimed to identify evidence of sustainable entrepreneurship in Latin America through a systematic review. The evidence was gathered from the Scopus and Scielo databases and was presented in the Spanish language. The motivation behind this research was to bring visibility to studies conducted in the Latin American region. The main research question of this study was: What are the sustainable entrepreneurship experiences published in Spanish, particularly within the Scopus and Scielo databases? The initial results identified 19 articles through the search term "sustainable entrepreneurship," meeting detailed inclusion criteria. After applying 7 exclusion criteria, 12 references aligning with the study objectives remained. The research approaches varied, encompassing quantitative, qualitative, and mixed methods. These articles originated from Venezuela, Colombia, Brazil, Peru, and Ecuador, covering diverse sectors such as general services, education, and tourism, among others. Key findings emphasize the need for further research on this topic and underscore the relevance of studies from this region.

Keywords—Entrepreneurship, sustainable entrepreneurship, sustainability, SME, systematic review.

I. INTRODUCTION

Entrepreneurship involves the skill to conceive, develop, and execute new businesses, projects, or initiatives with the goal of creating value in society [1]–[4]. At its core, it means taking measured risks and seeking opportunities to innovate, whether through introducing new products or services, improving existing processes, or exploring innovative approaches to meet market needs.

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Entrepreneurs play a central role in this process [5], [6]. They are visionary and proactive individuals who identify business opportunities, mobilize various resources (financial, human, or technological), and take the initiative to establish and lead companies [7], [8]. Their ability to confront uncertainty and their willingness to take risks are crucial elements in the dynamic world of entrepreneurship [9].

The scope of entrepreneurship is not confined to creating new businesses alone; it also involves the ability to innovate within existing organizations, fostering a corporate entrepreneurial spirit [10]. Moreover, it can manifest in various forms, such as social entrepreneurship, aimed at addressing social or environmental issues, or technological entrepreneurship, focused on creating and applying innovative technological solutions [11].

Economically speaking, entrepreneurship plays a vital role in job creation, economic growth, and market competitiveness [12]–[15]. The adaptability, creativity, and resilience of entrepreneurs are essential characteristics, and their influence extends across various sectors, making a significant contribution to global socio-economic development [16], [17].

On the other hand, sustainable development transcends being merely a philosophy or a comprehensive strategy; it is an approach that serves as a guiding paradigm for decision-making across various domains [18]. Considered a philosophy, it reflects a fundamental vision of living in harmony with our environment and future generations [19], [20]. Simultaneously, it operates as a comprehensive strategy, inclusively addressing economic, social, and environmental aspects to achieve sustainable equilibrium [21].

At its core, sustainable development is an approach recognizing the interconnectedness of human well-being, social equity, and environmental preservation [22], [23]. It extends beyond theory, materializing through tangible actions, policies, and international agreements. The United Nations' 2030 Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals

exemplify this approach, outlining specific targets to address global challenges and foster enduring, sustainable development. In essence, sustainable development is an approach guiding the creation of a more equitable and resilient future, ensuring the well-being of current and future generations, while considering the interdependence of economic, social, and environmental factors.

Finally, sustainable entrepreneurship involves creating, developing, and managing businesses with the goal of not only achieving economic benefits but also making a positive, lasting impact on society and the environment [24]. This approach is centered around balancing economic, social, and environmental aspects, commonly referred to as the pillars of sustainability.

Key features of sustainable entrepreneurship include:

1. **Positive Social and Environmental Impact** [25]: Sustainable entrepreneurs aim to address social and environmental issues, contributing to the enhancement of the quality of life in communities and minimizing negative impacts on the environment.
2. **Innovation** [26]–[28]: Encouraging creative solutions and adopting new technologies to address sustainable challenges promotes a proactive approach to sustainability.
3. **Corporate Social Responsibility** [29]–[32]: Sustainable entrepreneurs embrace ethical and transparent business practices, considering the impact of their decisions on employees, customers, communities, and the overall environment.
4. **Resource Efficiency** [33]: The focus lies in optimizing resources, reducing waste, and promoting sustainable practices throughout the supply chain and production processes.
5. **Collaboration** [34], [35]: Encouraging collaboration with various stakeholders, such as governments, NGOs, local communities, and other businesses, enhances the effectiveness of addressing sustainable challenges through synergies and shared efforts.

Sustainable entrepreneurship recognizes the interconnection between long-term business success and environmental and social sustainability [36]. Entrepreneurs committed to sustainability seek to balance profitability with social and environmental responsibility, contributing to sustainable development and overall well-being [37], [38].

The research questions of this study were:

- a) What are the sustainable entrepreneurship experiences published in Spanish, particularly within the Scopus and Scielo databases?
- b) What methodological approaches are prevalent in the literature?
- c) What is the geographic context of the identified sustainable entrepreneurship experiences found?

- d) In which specific business sectors are the sustainable enterprises identified in the study predominantly associated?
- e) What are the key findings extracted from the studies on sustainable entrepreneurship in Spanish?

Latin American researchers consistently produce outstanding research proposals, showcasing brilliant projects and insightful articles. However, a significant challenge arises when these valuable contributions, predominantly crafted in Spanish, miss the chance to resonate with a broader, global audience. The importance of English proficiency becomes evident for researchers seeking international recognition.

Excelling within one's home country may not suffice without a strong command of English, limiting the potential for global impact. Overcoming this language barrier is imperative as it not only hampers visibility but also restricts the reach of valuable perspectives and meaningful contributions.

Acknowledging English as the predominant global language for scientific communication underscores the necessity for effective translation and dissemination strategies. This ensures that these noteworthy projects don't linger in obscurity, providing them with the opportunity to make meaningful contributions to global knowledge and collaborative problem-solving efforts.

The primary objective of this study was to uncover sustainable entrepreneurship experiences published in Spanish, specifically within the Scopus and Scielo databases

Additionally, it sought to delve into the methodological approaches employed in these studies, exploring their geographic context, the particular business sectors associated with the identified sustainable enterprises, and ultimately, extracting and summarizing the key findings.

II. METHODOLOGY

A. Study Design

This research adopts a systematic review methodology, adhering to the PRISMA protocol [39], [40]. This approach was chosen for its capacity to provide a thorough and transparent analysis of existing literature, making it well-suited for synthesizing previous research, identifying patterns and trends, and pointing out potential areas for future study.

In the context of this study, a systematic review is crucial for obtaining a comprehensive understanding of sustainable entrepreneurship experiences published in Spanish,

particularly within the Scopus and Scielo databases. The systematic review will also explore how studies on sustainable entrepreneurship employ different methodological approaches, identify prevalent methodologies in the literature, examine the geographic context of the identified sustainable entrepreneurship experiences with attention to potential variations across different regions, analyze the specific business sectors predominantly associated with the sustainable enterprises in the study, providing insights into the diversity of economic activities. Additionally, it would seek to extract key findings from studies on sustainable entrepreneurship in Spanish and effectively summarize these findings to provide a comprehensive overview of the current state in this field.

B. Eligibility Criteria

The inclusion criteria comprised all search results from both Scopus and Scielo databases. The searches were conducted using the credentials of Universidad Inca Garcilaso de la Vega (UIGV, Peru) on January 11, 2024. Regarding the exclusion criteria, there were a total of 7, detailed below:

Criterion 1: Temporality. No temporal criteria were applied in this study. Its objective was to gather all evidence that could reveal sustainable tourism practices in the region written in Spanish, regardless of their publication date.

Criterion 2: Open access. We excluded inaccessible articles, considering only those in open access or accessible through the research group's credentials.

Criterion 3: Original article. We only considered original articles that showcased experiences of sustainable entrepreneurship. Therefore, we excluded all other types of articles, such as literature reviews, opinion pieces, and others.

Criterion 4: Country of origin. We excluded any article that was not from Latin America.

Criterion 5: Language. In accordance with our research objectives, we excluded any evidence that might be written in a language other than Spanish.

Criterion 6: Duplicity. If duplicate articles are obtained as a result of different searches, only the first one will be examined, excluding the subsequent duplicates.

Criterion 7: Relevance.

If any filtered article does not align with the study's objectives, it will be removed.

C. Information Sources

Our research strategy involved conducting searches in two primary databases: Scopus and Scielo. Scopus, recognized for its exceptional quality within the academic community, provides extensive coverage of publications in the social sciences and humanities [41]. In contrast, Scielo holds a distinguished position as the premier regional database in Ibero-America, consistently enriched with valuable contributions in both Spanish and Portuguese [42]. The strategic selection of these databases was aimed at ensuring a

thorough and well-rounded exploration of relevant literature for our study.

Table 1 shows the databases explored, along with the last access date

TABLE I
DATABASES EXPLORED

Database	Last Access Date
Scopus	January 11, 2024
Scielo	January 11, 2024

D. Search Strategy

We conducted a search for "emprendimiento sostenible" (sustainable entrepreneurship in Spanish) in both the Scopus database and Scielo. The initial results would include a combination of these terms in the title, abstract, and/or keywords.

E. Selection Process of Studies and Data Extraction

Our research team underwent a restructuring into three distinct groups. On January 17, 2024, each group independently conducted identical searches and applied the same inclusion and exclusion criteria. The next day, we convened to compare their findings. To our satisfaction, the results were consistent across all groups, validating the conclusive outcomes of the systematic review. No specialized software was employed for information extraction or recording, except for spreadsheets.

F. Selection Process of Studies and Data Extraction

We proceeded to apply the filters detailed in section 2.2. Initially, there were a total of 19 initial results (7 from the Scopus database and 12 from Scielo). Subsequently, some articles were removed according to the exclusion criteria:

Criterion 1: Temporality. Due to not applying this filter, 0 articles were excluded.

Criterion 2: Open access. Since all the results were accessible due to being open access, no articles were excluded under this criterion.

Criterion 3: Original article. We removed 4 articles as they were not original research articles; they were either bibliometric analyses [43] (found twice), literature reviews [44], or essays [45].

Criterion 4: Country of origin. Experiences conducted outside of Latin America were not identified, so no articles were excluded.

Criterion 5: Language. Despite having a title and abstract in Spanish, an article had to be removed because its content was written in English [46].

Criterion 6: Duplicity. There were 1 duplicate result at this stage [47].

Criterion 7: Relevance. 1 article was excluded due to relevance [48], as it pertained to educational themes.

G. List of Data

As a result of the search in the Scopus and Scielo databases, 19 initial results were obtained. After applying 7 exclusion criteria, this led to 13 final results that align with the research objectives. This process is detailed in Table II.

TABLE II
INITIAL AND FINAL SEARCH RESULTS

Process	Search results		
	Total	Scopus	Scielo
Initial Results	19	7	12
Criterion 1: Temporality	0	0	0
Partial Results	19	7	12
Criterion 2: Open Access	0	0	0
Partial Results	19	7	12
Criterion 3: Original Article	4	2	2
Partial Results	15	5	10
Criterion 4: Country of Origin	0	0	0
Partial Results	15	5	10
Criterion 5: Language	1	0	1
Partial Results	14	5	9
Criterion 6: Duplicity	0	0	1
Partial Results	13	5	8
Criterion 7: Relevance	1	1	0
Final Results	12	4	8

H. Assessment of Bias Risk

Each team of researchers independently conducted searches in their assigned databases. Subsequently, the information gleaned from the results was meticulously cross-referenced, resulting in uniformly consistent responses. This validation process was meticulously implemented to minimize any potential biases.

Additionally, a contingency plan was in place; in the event of discrepancies, a third team member would replicate the same search and filters, although this precautionary measure proved unnecessary.

I. Flow Diagram and Synthesis Method

Fig. 1 illustrates the flowchart followed from the identification of initial results to the attainment of the final outcomes.

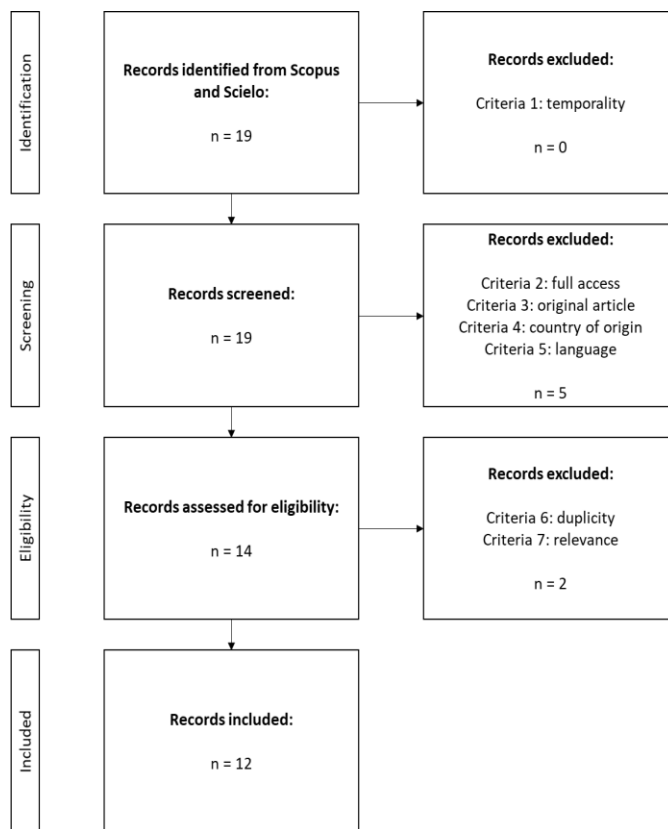


Fig. 1 PRISMA Flow Diagram.

After downloading all the scientific evidence for this systematic review, we extracted the title, authors, journal name, methodological approach, study location, business sector, and the key findings.

III. RESULTS

A. Sustainable entrepreneurship experiences published in Spanish, within the Scopus and Scielo databases

In this systematic review, we identified 12 pieces of evidence documented in scientific articles that met the search criteria. In some instances, the titles were presented in Spanish, prompting the need for translation into English to facilitate accessibility for the international community without the reliance on a translator. The authors exhibit diversity, with Latin American affiliations based on their institutional connections. The scientific journals that disseminated these findings also exhibit diversity. Table III shows the code, citation, title (original and translated to English), authors and scientific journal of each evidence.

TABLE III
CODE, CITATION, TITLE (ORIGINAL AND TRANSLATED TO ENGLISH), AUTHORS AND SCIENTIFIC JOURNAL OF EACH EVIDENCE

Code	Citation	Title (original)	Title (in English)	Authors	Scientific Journal
1	[49]	El clima organizacional en el emprendimiento sostenible	Organizational Climate in Sustainable Entrepreneurship	Chirinos Araque, Yamarú del Valle; Meriño Córdoba, Víctor Hugo; & Martínez de Meriño, Carmen	Revista EAN
2	[50]	Evaluación de estrategias de emprendimiento sostenible e innovación implementadas en las unidades productivas del SENA Centro Industrial y Desarrollo Empresarial de Soacha, Cundinamarca, Colombia	Evaluation of Sustainable Entrepreneurship and Innovation Strategies Implemented in the Productive Units of SENA Industrial and Business Development Center in Soacha, Cundinamarca, Colombia	Cruz Páez, Fabio Orlando; Mera Rodríguez, Carlos William; & Lechuga Cardozo, Jorge Isaac	Tendencias
3	[51]	La inversión de impacto como medio de impulso al desarrollo sostenible: una aproximación multicaso a nivel de empresa en Colombia	Impact Investment as a Means to Drive Sustainable Development: A Multicase Approach at the Company Level in Colombia	Contreras Pacheco, Orlando E.; Pedraza Avella, Aura Cecilia; & Martínez Pérez, Mauricio José	Estudios Gerenciales
4	[52]	La Responsabilidad Social Universitaria: emprendimiento sostenible como impacto de intervención en comunidades vulnerables	University Social Responsibility: Sustainable Entrepreneurship as an Impact of Intervention in Vulnerable Communities	Chirinos Araque, Yamaru Valle; & Pérez Peralta, Claudia Milena	Revista EAN
5	[53]	Ecosistema emprendedor y sustentabilidad como catalizadores del desarrollo regional: propuesta de un modelo teórico	Entrepreneurial Ecosystem and Sustainability as Catalysts for Regional Development: Proposal of a Theoretical Model	Vitor Siffert, Paulo; & de Oliveira Guimarães, Liliane.	Interações
6	[54]	Emprendimiento sostenible: un estudio de caso múltiple	Sustainable Entrepreneurship: A Multiple Case Study	Acosta Prado, Julio C.; Zárate Torres, Rodrigo A.; & Ortiz, Edward A.	Información Tecnológica
7	[47]	Comunidad rural del Noreste brasileño: un escenario de reflexión para la formulación de políticas de desarrollo local y emprendimiento sostenible	Rural Community in Northeast Brazil: A Scenario for Reflection on the Formulation of Local Development and Sustainable Entrepreneurship Policies	Pereira Batista, Márcio Luciano; Medeiros Macêdo, Ermínia; Luz Bezerra, Ana Keuly; Da Silva, Antonio Joaquim; & Melo de Barros, Roseli Farias	Revista de Administração Pública
8	[55]	Emprendimiento sostenible para el desarrollo económico de las PYMES	Sustainable Entrepreneurship for the Economic Development of SMEs	Chirinos Araque, Yamarú del Valle; Meriño Córdoba, Víctor Hugo; Martínez de Meriño, Carmen Ysabel ; & Perez Peralta, Claudia Milena.	Espacios
9	[56]	Consolidación de emprendimiento sostenible y saludable basado en liderazgo resonante y desempeño laboral	Consolidation of Sustainable and Healthy Entrepreneurship Based on Resonant Leadership and Job Performance	Chirinos Araque, Yamaru del Valle; Godínez López, Roberto; Barbera Alvarado, Nataliya; & Pérez Peralta, Claudia Milena	Revista de ciencias sociales
10	[57]	Emprendimiento sostenible como motor económico clave del cambio para las PYME en los países en vías de desarrollo y menos desarrollados	Sustainable Entrepreneurship as a Key Economic Engine for Change for SMEs in Developing and Less Developed Countries	Terán Yépez, Eduardo; & Batlles de la Fuente, Ana	Revista de ciencias sociales
11	[58]	Situación del Turismo en el Perú y el desarrollo del Turismo Rural Comunitario como emprendimiento sostenible	Situation of Tourism in Peru and the Development of Community Rural Tourism as Sustainable Entrepreneurship	Ticse Villanueva, Edwing; Valdivia Llerena, Cesar; Ugarte Concha, Roxana; Briceño Peñafiel, Johanna; Neyra Paredes, Kelly; Ortiz Salazar, José Ignacio; & Neyra Paredes, Luisa	20th LACCEI International Multi-Conference for Engineering, Education, and Technology:
12	[59]	Emprendimiento como factor del desarrollo turístico rural sostenible	Entrepreneurship as a Factor in Sustainable Rural Tourism Development	Oyarvide Ramírez, Harold Paul; Nazareno Véliz, Ingrid Tania; Roldán Ruenes, Amílcar; & Ferrales Arias, Yasmelys	Retos de la Dirección

TABLE IV
CODE, CITATION AND RESEARCH APPROACH PREVALENT IN THE LITERATURE

B. Methodological approaches prevalent in the literature

The results in Table IV indicate that, out of the 12 identified pieces of evidence, 6 were conducted using a qualitative approach (50% of the total), 4 were carried out under the quantitative approach (33% of the total), and the remaining 2 opted for a mixed-methods approach (17% of the total).

Code	Citation	Research Approach
1	[49]	Quantitative
2	[50]	Quantitative
3	[51]	Qualitative
4	[52]	Mixed
5	[53]	Qualitative
6	[54]	Qualitative
7	[47]	Qualitative
8	[55]	Quantitative

9	[56]	Quantitative
10	[57]	Qualitative
11	[58]	Qualitative
12	[59]	Mixed

C. Geographic context where the studies were conducted

Table V illustrates the geographic diversity of the identified evidence, highlighting countries such as Venezuela, Colombia, Brazil, Peru, and Ecuador.

TABLE V
CODE, CITATION AND GEOGRAPHIC CONTEXT WHERE THE STUDY WAS CONDUCTED

Code	Citation	Geographic context
1	[49]	Mene Grande, Zulia (Venezuela)
2	[50]	Soacha (Colombia)
3	[51]	Caquetá, Santander, Guajira (Colombia)
4	[52]	Bogotá; (Colombia)
5	[53]	Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais (Brazil)
6	[54]	Tenjo, Nuquí, Bogotá, Medellín, and Los Santos (Colombia)
7	[47]	Cabeceiras do Piauí (Brasil)
8	[55]	Maracaibo, Zulia (Venezuela)
9	[56]	Venezuela
10	[57]	Latin America in general
11	[58]	Perú
12	[59]	Esmeraldas (Ecuador)

D. Business sector where the studies were conducted

Table VI provides insights into the business sectors where the studies took place. Sustainable entrepreneurship experiences were identified in diverse sectors, encompassing general services and maintenance, education, banking, hospitality, food, tourism, and others.

TABLE VI
BUSINESS SECTOR WHERE THE STUDIES WERE CONDUCTED

Code	Citation	Business sector
1	[49]	General Services and Maintenance
2	[50]	Educational
3	[51]	Banking, Hospitality and Food
4	[52]	Educational
5	[53]	Educational
6	[54]	Companies in general
7	[47]	Not specified
8	[55]	Not specified
9	[56]	Not specified
10	[57]	Companies in general
11	[58]	Tourism
12	[59]	Tourism

E. Key findings of the selected studies

Key findings from the selected studies can be found in Table VII. It succinctly presents the most significant content from each study related to sustainable entrepreneurship, along with some lessons for the international community's knowledge.

TABLE VII
KEY FINDINGS OF THE SELECTED STUDIES

Code	Citation	Business sector
1	[49]	The study reveals job dissatisfaction among employees, reflecting a low organizational climate. Uncomfortable climate types, such as psychological, aggregate, and collective, prevail. Both internal and external factors show low scores, indicating a lack of managerial attention and comfort in the working hours
2	[50]	The SENA's strategies in Soacha drive the sustainability of enterprises in productive units and companies through training, business strengthening, and entrepreneurship support. Technological and social innovation, coupled with robust project management supported by SENA, positions the productive units as examples of sustainable and competitive entrepreneurship in rural areas. Project management facilitates participation in funding calls, building confidence for the future sustainability of supported enterprises. Additionally, the peace agreement in Colombia could benefit rural areas by providing greater access to credits and agricultural technical assistance to strengthen the competitiveness of SENA-backed enterprises
3	[51]	Crezcamos, a Colombian microfinance institution, received \$1.5 million from Incofin IM in 2008. It offers microfinance services to rural families, promoting financial inclusion. In 2016, with steady growth, it aims to become the country's main rural bank, emphasizing its sustainable approach. An ecological hotel (Hotel Waya Guajira) located in Colombia, opened in 2013, received financial support since 2011. In addition to serving El Cerrejón, it promotes regional tourism. With 71 employees and a sustainable focus, it seeks to generate employment and local development. Mukatri, a Colombian confectionery company based on Amazonian fruits, supported by LGT VP and IC Foundation since 2006. It stands out for sustainable production, uniting 152 families and supporting 62 small producers in Caquetá. It received disbursements to improve its operational capacity and contribute to regional development
4	[52]	The study, through questionnaires and interviews, explored CORPOSUCRE's social extension processes and its progress in University Social Responsibility (RSU) to promote sustainable entrepreneurship in the "Altos de la Sabana" community. Social projection is highlighted as a means to meet human needs, emphasizing the importance of RSU to bring positive changes to vulnerable communities, as seen in the identification of specific characteristics in that community.
5	[53]	The study underscores the relevance of business ecosystems and advocates for a sustainable entrepreneurship approach to achieve lasting changes in the socio-economic and environmental dimensions of a region. The need for specific indicators and methodologies for future research is recognized.
6	[54]	The role of entrepreneurs today has a vital impact on the application of the concept of sustainable development. As entrepreneurs present knowledge, projects, or ventures, their competencies can translate sustainability challenges and ideas into concrete actions that impact actors and the context in which they operate.
7	[47]	The community of José Gomes, Brazil, with valuable plant resources, faces challenges of low education and income. Diversification and education strategies are proposed, while opportunities like Pronaf and threats like high taxes require public policies to drive sustainable entrepreneurship. In conclusion, these strategies could catalyze more sustainable and entrepreneurial development.
8	[55]	Entrepreneurs have limited knowledge and give little importance to crucial factors such as constant changes and technology, reflecting a limited impact of sustainable entrepreneurship in the region. The lack of attention to political-legal aspects and the minimal contribution to the local GDP

		suggest an insufficient focus on stability and sustainable growth. The need to consider these factors to drive entrepreneurship and its economic impact is emphasized.
9	[56]	The study examined the impact of resonant leadership on work performance and organizational health in utility companies in Venezuela. Deficiencies were found in the implementation of resonant leadership styles, with a moderate presence, highlighting the Coaching style. Despite this, improving the application of resonant leadership, especially focusing on styles like Visionary and Affiliative, was recommended to strengthen organizational health
10	[57]	The relevance of sustainable entrepreneurship to improve the competitiveness of SMEs in developing countries is highlighted. The connection between business ethics and sustainable development is emphasized, noting that responsible businesses can be more efficient and innovative. Challenges such as difficulty accessing financing are pointed out. In summary, the crucial role of sustainable entrepreneurship in generating positive impacts in different economic sectors is highlighted.
11	[58]	The study of community-based rural tourism (CBRT) in Peru emphasizes its importance as a source of income and economic development, with social and cultural benefits. The need to improve the efficiency of CBRT is recognized by learning from international experiences. The COVID-19 pandemic presents challenges, and measures such as biosecurity and innovation in tourism offerings are suggested.
12	[59]	The studied ventures in Tachina lack formality and strengthening, limiting the potential development of the area, despite its proximity to the cantonal and provincial headquarters. Various reasons affecting tourism growth in the parish were identified, such as lack of training, low service quality, difficulties accessing financing, underutilization of tourist natural resources, socio-economic and cultural socialization problems, and the lack of connection between productive activities and territorial planning. These aspects are crucial for achieving sustainable development that harmonizes long-term economic growth, natural resources, and society. The need to develop a Tourism Development Plan to position Tachina as a tourist destination in the Esmeraldas province is emphasized, considering tourism ventures as drivers of socio-economic development

IV. CONCLUSIONS

The focus of this study is on sustainable entrepreneurship experiences published in Spanish, identified within the Scopus and Scielo databases. The systematic review revealed 12 pieces of evidence documented in scientific articles, meeting specific search criteria. In some cases, translation from Spanish to English was necessary to enhance accessibility for the international community. The authors exhibit diversity with Latin American affiliations, and the findings were disseminated across various scientific journals.

As for the studies and their key insights, we found:

- a. Highlights job dissatisfaction among employees, indicating a low organizational climate in a sustainable entrepreneurship [49].
- b. SENA's strategies in Soacha drive sustainability through training, innovation, and project management [50].
- c. Impact investment as a means to drive sustainable development in Colombia [51].
- d. The role of university social responsibility in sustainable entrepreneurship in vulnerable communities [52].
- e. Sustainable entrepreneurship approach for lasting changes in regional development [53].
- f. A multiple case study on sustainable entrepreneurship [54].
- g. Rural communities in Northeast Brazil for formulating local development and sustainable entrepreneurship policies [47].
- h. Sustainable entrepreneurship as a driver for SMEs' economic development [55].
- i. Consolidation of sustainable and healthy entrepreneurship through resonant leadership [56].

- j. The role of sustainable entrepreneurship in driving economic changes in developing countries [57].
- k. The situation of tourism in Peru and the development of sustainable rural tourism as entrepreneurship [58].
- l. Entrepreneurship as a factor in sustainable rural tourism development [59].

The presence of diverse methodological approaches in research highlights the importance of gaining a comprehensive understanding of sustainable entrepreneurship. The combination of qualitative and quantitative methods allows addressing the inherent complexities in this field, capturing both subjective experiences and quantifiable results.

The geographical diversity of the studies highlights the application of sustainable entrepreneurship in various contexts, ranging from rural communities in Brazil to urban environments in Colombia. This suggests that sustainable entrepreneurship strategies can be adapted to different geographical and business environments.

The lack of specificity in certain business sectors emphasizes the need for more detailed and focused research in specific areas. Understanding how sustainable entrepreneurship strategies are applied in particular industries can provide valuable insights for developing more specific and effective practices.

These implications underscore the complexity and breadth of sustainable entrepreneurship, providing key areas for future research and practical actions aimed at strengthening and promoting more sustainable business practices.

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