



The Role of Stakeholders in Waste Handling Against the Development of Tourism on Bawean Island

Samwil¹, Gatot Ciptadi², Marjono³, Rosihan Asmara⁴, ^{1,2,3,4} Postgraduate Study of Environmental Science Doctoral Program, Brawijaya University, Malang, Indonesia, Email : samwil@student.ub.ac.id ¹

This study aims to analyze and find a regional waste management system through the role of stakeholders in waste management and tourism development on Bawean Island. Relevant stakeholders are important elements and have main responsibilities in waste management and tourism to ensure sustainable tourism development. This study uses qualitative research with a case study approach. The focus of this research is on the role of the Gresik district government in waste management and Bawean Island tourism, as well as other stakeholders such as non-governmental organizations, entrepreneurs, and the community. The data in this study were collected through observation and interviews, and then the data were analyzed descriptively and qualitatively. The results showed that there was a disintegration of the role of stakeholders in waste management on Bawean Island, which had an impact on tourism development. Therefore, it is necessary to develop a system in the form of circular integration of the roles of stakeholders in waste management on Bawean Island through this system, which makes it possible to form an optimal waste management framework that contributes directly to the development of Bawean Island tourism.

Keywords: *Stakeholders, waste management, tourism, Bawean Island*

1. INTRODUCTION

The development of tourism has a positive impact on the economic growth of the community in a destination, but it also often has a negative impact on the environment (Kachniewska, 2015; Wang et al., 2020). The problem that often arises is the problem of waste management at tourist destinations, especially marine tourism destinations. Garbage generated by tourists and tourism activities can threaten the sustainability of marine ecosystems and the natural beauty around these destinations (Muyasaroh et al., 2023). Therefore, it is very important to manage sustainable tourism by carrying out responsible waste management to maintain cleanliness in and around marine tourism.

The great potential of tourism is to make a positive contribution to the economic growth of a region, as happened in the province of East Java. One of the regencies in East Java province that contributes to economic growth through increasing tourism revenue is Gresik Regency, which has recorded an increase in the last three years, with details of 2020 reaching 1.36% and experiencing an increase in 2021 reaching 3.58% and in 2020. 2022 also experienced an increase, reaching 4.44% (Ismail et al., 2023). This means that the tourism sector in Gresik district has a positive trend.

One of the sub-districts in Gresik district that has the opportunity to develop the tourism sector and benefit from it is Bawean Island. Based on the Gresik Regency Spatial Plan for 2010–2030, Bawean Island was designated as a designated natural and cultural tourism area. As a tourist destination, Bawean Island is required to always be clean so as to create a good image. However, Bawean Island is not yet included in the special category of waste management service coverage for the Gresik district government, resulting in inadequate waste management systems and facilities on Bawean Island (Fikriyah, 2022).

In fact, essentially, waste management and tourism are two important aspects that are interrelated, especially in the context of tourist areas. The low level of waste management and tourism systems on Bawean Island is allegedly due to the low role of stakeholders. According to Al Hasyir et al. (2020), until now, the management of waste and tourism in its implementation by stakeholders still creates problems that have the potential to damage tourist areas. On the other hand, according to Lubis and Tamrin (2023), the stakeholders involved are an important aspect of managing tourist destinations. Lubis & Tamrin (2023) also revealed that empirical facts still show that there is a governance system that is having problems due to the lack of availability of human resources for stakeholders in terms of tourism management.

The availability of human resources can be overcome by increasing the role of stakeholders, in this case the government, who have responsibility for managing tourism waste (Sulistiyono, 2022; Jaya et al., 2022). The government, especially local governments, has a legal obligation to carry out waste management based on norms, standards, procedures, and criteria. To manage tourism waste effectively, it is important for stakeholders, including the government, to collaborate and work together in a coordinated manner (Muid & Merina, 2022).



This collaboration must involve all related parties and include a shared commitment to finding solutions. In addition, there must be clear regulations and guidelines to ensure comprehensive waste management (Widyaningsih, 2021). By fulfilling their stakeholder roles and working together, stakeholders can contribute to the proper management of tourism waste and reduce its negative impacts. In other words, the role of stakeholders in implementing a tourism waste management system will encourage better tourism development and reduce the negative impacts caused by waste.

As for the fact that the study shows the importance of the role of stakeholders in handling waste, namely the study of Gracia and Van Vliet (2020), it found that there is still a lack of stakeholder support in waste management and protection of the marine environment; therefore, it is recommended to increase education and participate in the role of stakeholders in decision-making. tourism-related decisions. The study of Zorpas et al. (2021) reveals that tourists can generate twice as much waste per capita as the local population. Therefore, commitment from stakeholders is needed to carry out transformations to encourage sustainable tourism development.

Therefore, the proposition of this research is that the lack of role of stakeholders in the form of weak collaboration among stakeholders, weak role of government, lack of synchronization with stakeholders, and lack of empowerment in waste management can have a negative impact on tourism waste management. Based on this proposition, it is very important to analyze how the role of stakeholders in waste handling affects the development of tourism on Bawean Island.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

This study uses a qualitative research method with a case study type that includes waste management for Bawean Island tourism development. The objects in this study are tourist destinations on Bawean Island. This research was conducted from 29 August 2022 to 28 December 2022. The focus of this research is on the role of the Gresik district government in waste management and tourism on Bawean Island and other stakeholders such as non-governmental organizations, entrepreneurs, and the community. The key informants in this study were the Gresik district government, the people of Bawean Island, and non-governmental organizations engaged in tourism and the environment.

Data collection techniques in this study used three stages, such as observation methods, interviews with related parties, and good documentation in the form of studies from existing publication media. First, a review of tourist sites on Bawean Island, especially in the area that is the entrance and destination, Second, interviews were conducted to obtain accurate and in-depth information from the Gresik district government, the community, non-governmental organizations, and tourists considered to have competence. Search for documents both through the media and previous studies related to the role of stakeholders in waste management and tourism development on Bawean Island. The next stage of this research is to conduct descriptive data analysis to draw conclusions using three data analysis techniques: processing data into theme units, searching for and determining keywords as ideas, and then carrying out

the data categorization stage based on the theme of the research focus. Furthermore, the data validity test technique uses triangulation and source triangulation techniques. Finally, the data is presented in the form of a research report.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Circular Disintegration of Stakeholder Roles in Waste Handling Against Tourism Development on Bawean Island

The waste problem is not an individual problem. The problem of waste is the responsibility of all components, be they the government, the community, the private sector, or tourists. The role, concern, and real action of each component are very important in overcoming this problem. A comprehensive description of the stages in waste handling activities includes waste segregation, waste collection, waste transportation, waste treatment, and final processing. The purpose of this management activity is to reduce the negative impact of waste on the environment and human health. But this goal is difficult to achieve because it requires cooperation between various stakeholders, as described in the figure below:

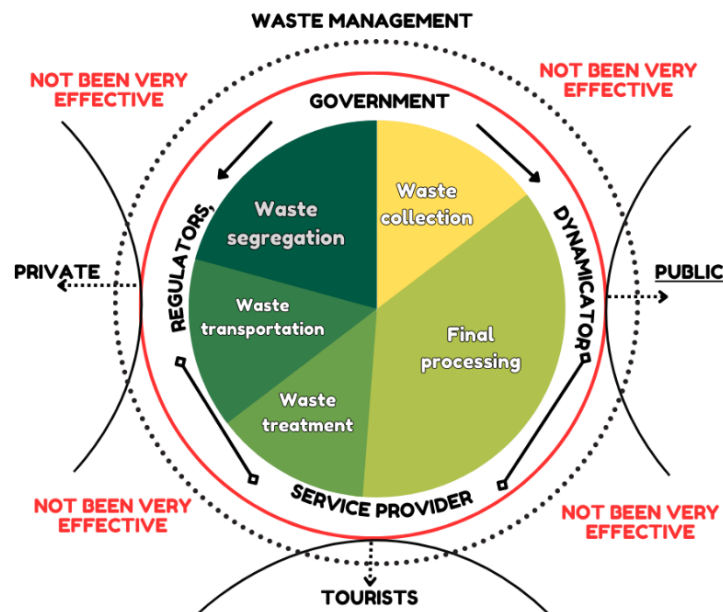


Figure 1. Circular Disintegration of Stakeholder Roles in Waste Handling Against Tourism Development.

Based on Figure 1, The circular disintegration of the role of stakeholders in waste handling against the development of tourism on Bawean Island shows that there is an inconsistent and partial movement away from each stakeholder in carrying out their role in handling waste on Bawean Island, so that it becomes ineffective in its implementation. Ideally, a government with enormous authority and role can encourage and embrace the role of other stakeholders. Circular disintegration occurs because there is an imbalance of roles carried out by the government,

especially related to service delivery and dynamics, without fully utilizing the roles of other stakeholders.

It can be assumed that the circular disintegration that occurred among waste handlers on Bawean Island occurred due to an imbalance in the implementation of the role by the government, especially in providing services and driving dynamics. This can be seen from several things, including:

1. **Collaboration and Participation:** There has not been close cooperation between all stakeholders. The government has not maximized its efforts in facilitating collaborative forums where various parties can be involved, discuss, and plan solutions that provide mutual benefits. This increases circular disintegration and weakens the framework for waste management on Bawean Island.
2. **Government Role:** Collaboration and participation that have not been maximized have a correlation with the lack of initiative from the government to take the main driving role in efforts to deal with waste. This should have been done by developing policies and programs through related agencies promoting sustainable waste management practices. In addition, policies and programs in terms of supporting and accelerating the formation of the necessary infrastructure should be given a form of appreciation to other stakeholders in the form of incentives for their active participation.
3. **Stakeholder Role Synchronization:** The movements of the roles are not well synchronized, so it is important to ensure that all stakeholders involved in the waste management process have a clear understanding of their respective roles. In this case, including the role of the government, local communities, businesses, environmental organizations, and other related parties. Good coordination and communication between stakeholders will help reduce ambiguity and discrepancies in waste management efforts.
4. **Stakeholder Empowerment:** With low empowerment programs, it is only fitting that, apart from the government, other stakeholders must also be empowered to play a more active role in dealing with waste. Efforts that can be made through education, training, and raising awareness regarding the impact of waste on the environment must be increased in society and the business world. Environmental organizations can play an important role in educating and organizing community involvement in waste management.

3.2 Circular Integration of Stakeholder Roles in Waste Handling Against Tourism Development on Bawean Island

As described Figure 1, weak collaboration, a weak role for government, ineffective synchronization between stakeholders, and ineffective community empowerment in waste handling have a negative impact on tourism waste management. In order to overcome this

problem, it is necessary to integrate roles in the form of effective collaboration between stakeholders by involving all related parties. To achieve effective collaboration, it requires the involvement of all major stakeholders. There must be an understanding of views, a productive dialogue, a joint commitment to find solutions, and the implementation of handling the impact of waste on tourism development. Of course, this requires a cooperation management system framework to realize effective and efficient integration of stakeholder roles.

Stakeholders in this context refer to various parties who have interests and impacts on waste management and tourism development on Bawean Island. Stakeholders include local governments, tourism business owners, local communities, environmental organizations, and other parties who are involved and have an interest in handling waste at tourism sites. A role transformation is needed in circular integration in an effort to maximize the roles of stakeholders on Bawean Island. The role of circular integration refers to an approach that connects various aspects, such as environmental, economic, and social, in efforts to handle waste and develop tourism. In terms of waste management, this could involve recycling practices, reducing single-use plastic waste, and promoting environmental awareness among the public and tourists. Whereas in tourism development, circular integration includes a sustainable approach that considers environmental impacts, local community welfare, and long-term economic benefits.

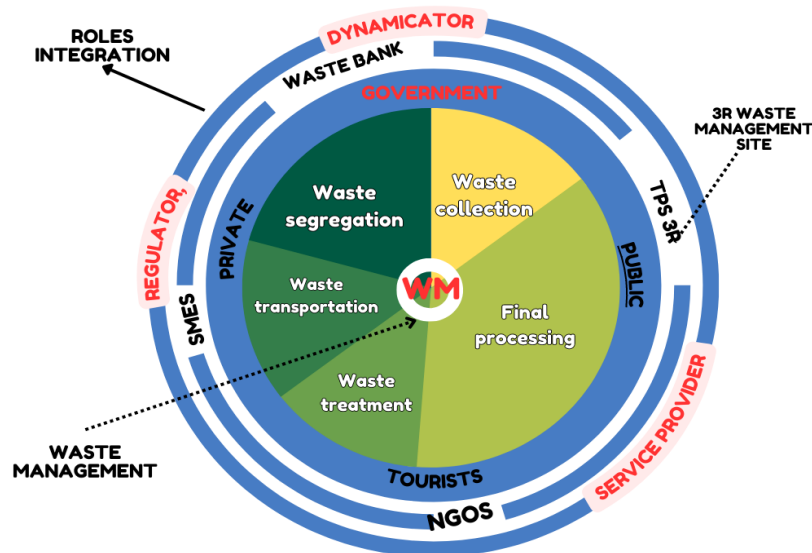


Figure 2. Circular Integration of Stakeholder Roles in Waste Handling Against Tourism Development.

Based on Figure 2, the circular integration of the roles of stakeholders in waste management can be described simply as follows:

1. Integration between stakeholders, which include the government, community, private sector, and tourists, requires the government to play a dominant role, which includes regulators, service providers, and dynamicators.

2. Community, private, and tourist stakeholders are supported by the potential presence of NGOs, waste banks, 3R Waste Management (*Tempat Pengelolaan Sampah-TPS 3R*) site, and Small and medium enterprises (SMEs). This potential can support the role of stakeholders effectively.
3. The circular integration of stakeholder roles is carried out in accordance with the dynamics and developments on Bawean Island, both in waste and tourism conditions. Each stakeholder can play a role in accordance with their duties and capacities in waste management, which include sorting, collecting, transporting, processing, and final processing. For example, the private sector can play a role at the final waste processing stage by developing waste processing methods that have economic value and/or ecotourism and utilizing existing potential, such as NGOs and/or SMEs. Like others, they can take on a role according to their capacity.

The shift or transformation of the paradigm of the role of stakeholders in waste management towards the development of Bawean island tourism from circular disintegration to circular integration is a conscious and planned effort. Circular Integration of Stakeholder Roles is a concept that seeks to maximize the role of government to encourage the roles of other stakeholders to contribute to waste management, as illustrated in Figure 2 above. The effort to maximize the government's role can be done by improving the service sector and its dynamics. From Figure 1, the circular integration of stakeholder roles shows that the government is the main actor but not dominant in waste management because it does not provide room for participation for other stakeholders. In addition, the role of service providers and government dynamics is not very effective.

In an effort to maximize the government's role, the government can involve and encourage two agencies, namely the Environmental Service and the Tourism Office, as the main elements. Because previously it functioned partially, causing program gaps and not achieving targets in waste management on Bawean Island from each of these agencies, to initiate these improvements, the government's role as a regulator is needed by correlating the policies and programs of the two agencies. So as to increase the government's role as a regulator and service provider in waste management, the roles of regulators and service providers have a correlation in public institutions. This correlation, in terms of the government's role as a service provider, is determined by the government's role as a regulator (Jati, 2013).

With the unification of programs through policies, the government's role as a service provider and dynamicator can indirectly run. For example, in terms of the procurement of service facilities at the Integrated Waste Processing Site (*Tempat Pemrosesan Sampah Terpadu/TPST*) on Bawean Island, which is currently constrained, a development program can be made for the Integrated Waste Processing Site educational tour. Constraints in budget allocation owned by the Environment Agency can be covered with the involvement of the tourism agency. According to his study, Muyassaroh et al. (2023) recommend that a policy be established to establish an institution that manages waste in tourist destination areas immediately. In addition,



efforts need to be made to develop funding sources so that waste management in and around tourism can run optimally and sustainably. With the existence of legal institutions and the availability of budgets and service facilities fulfilled, other stakeholders will participate. The participation of other stakeholders is called the role of the implemented dynamist.

Conceptually, what is meant by the role of government includes three roles, as described above. First, the role of the regulator is to design, create, and establish regulations or policies in responsive waste management and tourism. Second, the government's role as a service provider, namely efforts in waste management carried out in various forms of programs in the form of providing facilities and encouraging the participation of various related elements Third, the role of government dynamics is an effort to mobilize and encourage community participation to contribute to tourism development and encourage optimal waste handling on the Bawean island.

All of these roles are directed at regulating waste handling as stipulated in the Governor of East Java Regulation (*Pergub Prov Jawa Timur*) Number 106 of 2018 concerning Regional Policies and Strategies for the Management of Household Waste and Household-like Waste in Article 3 paragraph (3). Waste Handling Household and Similar Waste Household waste is processed through sorting, collection, transportation, processing, and final processing. The government's role is focused on all stages of waste management so that it can encourage other stakeholders such as the public, private sector, and tourists.

The role of the community, when referring to the stages of waste handling mentioned by East Java Regional Regulation No. 106 of 2018, can be directed and focused on selecting, collecting, transporting, and processing. The community's role is supported by the accelerated construction of the village 3R Waste Management (*TPS 3R*) site. The existence of a village 3R Waste Management (*TPS 3R*) site can facilitate, guide, and control the community's efforts to provide trash bin facilities and actively select their waste from home by applying the 3R concept (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle). When the waste selection activity goes well, the village *TPS 3R* will be active in the process of transporting and processing waste.

Community coordination and cooperation with support from a village 3R Waste Management (*TPS 3R*) sites and non-governmental organizations (*POKDARWIS* and Concern for Bawean Conservation). The role of the community has been implemented, for example, through socialization, organizing waste sorting sites, community service, mutual cooperation, and so on. So as to encourage public awareness to be more optimal in carrying out their role as actors because they can feel the direct benefits of waste handling for the development of tourism on the island of Bawean. According to Violina and Suryawan (2016), the quality of cleanliness plays an important role in creating an attractive tourist atmosphere that is comfortable and can be enjoyed by tourists. In this context, the role of the community is an effort to implement responsibility in the form of participation in providing sorting facilities, monitoring, and



providing advice in order to minimize the amount of waste in the family environment and village environment, which indirectly contributes to the tourism image of Bawean Island.

The private sector is one of the business actors that has the potential to generate waste from the products it produces or sells, both in general and specifically in tourist areas. The role of the private sector includes reducing production that is not environmentally sound, reducing the use of plastic packaging, providing waste facilities, and participating in waste processing. Private practitioners can be involved in waste processing by utilizing waste banks and micro, small, and medium enterprises, where waste is managed so that it has economic value. At a larger stage, the private sector can play a role and be involved in the management and final processing of waste at the final processing site through technological investment so that waste can be managed into materials that can be reused, such as methane gas and so on.

In addition, the private sector, with the criteria of a large company, can play a role through the creation and delivery of CSR (corporate social responsibility) programs for waste management. The essence of the role of the private sector is an effort to implement duties and responsibilities towards environmental hygiene by reducing the production of non-environmentally friendly materials, reducing the use of plastic packaging, providing waste facilities, and being involved in waste processing in the context of handling waste reduction. According to Manurung (2013), the private sector is one of the actors who play a role in waste management. The involvement of the private sector is expected to be a means of raising public awareness about the environment and micro-scale (household) waste management.

The role of the private sector can be implemented in the scope of tourism because it acts as a provider of tourist accommodation services. When environmentally sound materials and products are used in providing services to visitors or tourists, it will contribute to the handling of waste arising from tourism activities. It can also provide understanding and awareness for visitors or tourists about the importance of keeping the environment clean from waste. The involvement of tourists in handling waste in tourist areas is essential because tourism activities have the potential to generate quite a large amount of waste.

Therefore, tourists have an important role in waste handling for the development of tourism on the island of Bawean. Tourists are those who come to Bawean to enjoy the natural beauty of Bawean Island. Tourists can participate in efforts to reduce waste and protect the environment by disposing of waste in its place and buying food and beverage products and souvenirs with environmentally friendly packaging. In addition, tourists can bring up initiatives and ideas on how to process waste as a form of concern for the environment.

Based on the description above, the role of circular integration stakeholders in waste handling against tourism development on Bawean Island is carried out continuously by various elements and actors involved. The effectiveness and optimal handling of waste depend on the ability and quality of the roles of stakeholders. In addition, the role of circular integration Stakeholders in waste management and tourism development must be able to calculate and analyze the

inhibiting factors. Because the inhibiting factors can determine the integration relations of each stakeholder role. Some important things that need to be considered in the role of circular integration stakeholders in this context are:

1. **Collaboration:** A collaborative effort is needed between stakeholders so that they can identify problems, develop solutions, and implement programs and policies effectively and efficiently in waste management on Bawean Island. Collaborative efforts among stakeholders to materialize require open dialogue, mutual listening, and commitment to achieving common goals as interest groups (Corwin et al., 2012; Pearson, 2020).
2. **Analytical Ability:** Stakeholders must have the ability to analyze the situation holistically. Stakeholders need to understand the impact of their actions on the tourism area's environment (Pandy & Rogerson, 2019). This can help in making better decisions and measuring the effectiveness of the steps taken.
3. **Awareness of Inhibiting Factors:** Low awareness of inhibiting factors, such as inadequate regulations, a lack of recycling facilities, or low public awareness, must be identified and addressed (Godfrey et al., 2019). These factors require commitment and coordination from all stakeholders.
4. **Sustainable Approach:** Circular Integration Stakeholder roles must be based on sustainable principles. They should strive to strike a balance between economic growth and environmental protection while providing equitable benefits to local communities.
5. **Evaluation and Adjustment:** Actions taken should be evaluated periodically. If any failures or challenges arise, stakeholders need to be willing to adjust their plans and actions.
6. **Education and empowerment:** Increasing environmental awareness among the public and tourists needs to be an integral part of this effort (Darvishmothevali & Altinay, 2022). Through education and empowerment, communities will be more aware of their impact on the environment and can contribute to solutions.
7. **Strong Leadership:** Stakeholders who play a role in circular integration must have strong leadership (Eisenreich et al., 2021). Stakeholders need the ability to mobilize others, influence decisions, and lead by example, especially in handling tourism waste.

So, the role of circular integration Stakeholders in waste management and tourism development on Bawean Island involve close collaboration, holistic analysis, awareness of the inhibiting factors, and commitment to a sustainable approach. In this way, the integrated relationship between stakeholders will play an important role in achieving sustainable long-term goals in handling the impact on the development of waste tourism on Bawean Island. It is important to note and understand that sustainable change requires the process, time, and commitment of all



stakeholders. By coordinating, collaborating, and strengthening the roles of each stakeholder, significant improvements in waste management and tourism development on Bawean Island can be realized.

4. CONCLUSION

Stakeholders who play a role in handling waste for the development of Bawean Island tourism include the government, the community, the private sector, and tourists. The effectiveness and optimal handling of waste depend on the ability and quality of the roles of stakeholders. So that's why circular integration is needed, which is a concept that seeks to maximize the role of government and encourage other stakeholders to contribute to waste management. So, the role of circular integration Stakeholders in waste management and tourism development on Bawean Island involve close collaboration, holistic analysis, awareness of the inhibiting factors, and commitment to a sustainable approach. In this way, the integrated relationship between stakeholders will play an important role in achieving sustainable long-term goals in handling the impact on the development of waste tourism on Bawean Island. Through coordination, collaboration, and strengthening the roles of each stakeholder, significant improvements in waste management and tourism development on Bawean Island can be realized.

As a recommendation to all stakeholders, it is crucial to establish good coordination among them. By having close cooperation and open communication, the common goals of waste management and environmental preservation in tourist destinations on Bawean Island can be achieved. Specifically, we suggest that local governments create and enforce robust policies concerning waste management and the environment in these tourist areas. Additionally, it is important to increase the budget to develop efficient waste management infrastructure, particularly in tourist destination zones.

5. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The author would like to thank all parties who have provided support and assistance during the preparation of this research. With their cooperation and contribution, so that research can be realized and completed. In particular, we would like to thank the Postgraduate School of Brawijaya University for the facilities and resources provided to support the course of this research. The author realizes that not all parties who may have contributed directly or indirectly can be mentioned here in full. Thank you for all the support and inspiration that have been given.



REFERENCES

- Al Hasyir, G., Hidayat, A., & Ismail, A. (2020). Persepsi Dan Peran Stakeholder Dalam Pengelolaan Kawasan Wisata Darajat Kabupaten Garut. *Jurnal Komunikasi Universitas Garut: Hasil Pemikiran dan Penelitian*, 6(1), 412-425.
- Corwin, L., Corbin, H., & Mittelmark, M. B. (2012). Producing synergy in collaborations: A successful hospital innovation. *The Innovation Journal: The Public Sector Innovation Journal*, 17(1), Article-5.
- Darvishmotevali, M., & Altinay, L. (2022). Green HRM, environmental awareness and green behaviors: The moderating role of servant leadership. *Tourism Management*,
- Eisenreich, A., Füller, J., & Stuchtey, M. (2021). Open circular innovation: How companies can develop circular innovations in collaboration with stakeholders. *Sustainability*, 13(23), 13456.
- Fikriyah, N., Meidiana, C., & Sari, K. E. (2022). Penentuan Sistem Pengumpulan Sampah Dan Tempat Penampungan Sementara Desa Sawahmulya, Sangkapura. *Jurnal Tata Kota dan Daerah*, 14(1), 35-46.
- Godfrey, L., Ahmed, M. T., Gebremedhin, K. G., Katima, J. H., Oelofse, S., Osibanjo, O., ... & Yonli, A. H. (2019). Solid waste management in Africa: Governance failure or development opportunity. *Regional development in Africa*, 235.
- Graci, S., & Van Vliet, L. (2020). Examining stakeholder perceptions towards sustainable tourism in an island destination. The Case of Savusavu, Fiji. *Tourism Planning & Development*, 17(1), 62-81.
- Ismail, H., Wahyudi, E., & Puspaningtyas, A. (2023). Collaborative Governance Dalam Pembangunan Inklusif Wisata. *Jurnal Kebijakan Publik*, 14(2), 171-178.
- Jati, T. K. (2013). Peran Pemerintah Boyolali Dalam Pengelolaan Sampah Lingkungan Permukiman Perkotaan (Studi Kasus: Perumahan Bumi Singkil Permai). *Jurnal Wilayah Dan Lingkungan*. 1 (1): 1-16
- Jaya, R. C. D., Widayati, T., & Kardiman, M. E. (2022). Skenario Model Optimalisasi Pendapatan Daerah dari Pengelolaan Sampah Kota Semarang. *Jurnal Riptek*, 16(1), 21-34.
- Kachniewska, M. A. (2015). Tourism development as a determinant of quality of life in rural areas. *Worldwide Hospitality and Tourism Themes*, 7(5), 500-515.
- Lubis, L., & Tamrin, M. H. (2023). Pengelolaan Kee Ujung Pangkah Melalui Kolaborasi Stakeholders. Malang: PT. Literasi Nusantara Abadi Grup.
- Manurung, R. A. (2013). Peran Masyarakat dan Swasta dalam Pengelolaan Sampah di Kota Kecil Jawa Tengah (Studi Kasus: Kawasan Kupang Kidul, Kota Ambarawa). *Jurnal*



Wilayah Dan Lingkungan, 1 No (3): 227-244

- Muid, D. M., & Merina, B. (2022). Pengelolaan Desa Wisata Religius Di Tengah Pandemi Covid 19. *Jurnal Enersia Publika: Energi, Sosial, dan Administrasi Publik*, 6(2), 140-156.
- Muyasaroh, S., Muzaqi, A., Defriatno, M. E., & Krisdhianto, A. (2023). Analisis Sosial Kelompok Masyarakat di Kawasan Wisata Pantai Pulau Merah dalam Implementasi SOP Pengelolaan Sampah Plastik di Destinasi Wisata Bahari. *Jurnal Engineering*, 5(1), 1-10.
- Pandy, W. R., & Rogerson, C. M. (2019). Urban tourism and climate change: Risk perceptions of business tourism stakeholders in Johannesburg, South Africa. *Urbani izziv*, 30, 225-243.
- Pearson, W. R. (2020). What Diplomacy Can Do for You. In *What Diplomacy Can Do for You*: Pearson, W. Robert. [SI]: SSRN.
- Sulistiyono, F. (2022). Tanggung Jawab Pemerintah Daerah Kabupaten Jember Dalam Menyelenggarakan Pengelolaan Sampah Berdasarkan Undang-Undang Nomor 18 Tahun 2008 Tentang Pengelolaan Sampah: Responsibilities of the Local Government of Jember Regency in Implementing Waste Management Based on Law Number 18 of 2008 Concerning Waste Management. *Constitution Journal*, 1(2), 157-168.
- Violinaa, S., dan Suryawan, I. B. (2016). Kualitas Kebersihan Lingkungan Sebagai Penunjang Daya Tarik Wisata Pantai Sanur Kaja. *Jurnal Destinasi Pariwisata*. 4 (1).
- Wang, J., Huang, X., Gong, Z., & Cao, K. (2020). Dynamic assessment of tourism carrying capacity and its impacts on tourism economic growth in urban tourism destinations in China. *Journal of Destination Marketing & Management*, 15, 100383.
- Widyaningsih, H. W. T. (2021). Manajemen Kolaboratif Dalam Penanggulangan Bencana Daerah Di Kabupaten Banjarnegara. *Public Policy and Management Inquiry*, 4(2), 116-133.
- Zorpas, A. A., Navarro-Pedreño, J., Panagiotakis, I., & Dermatas, D. (2021). Steps forward to adopt a circular economy strategy by the tourism industry. *Waste Management & Research*, 39(7), 889-891.