

# Sustainable Tourism Practices and Financial Resilience: A Case Study of Tourism Destinations in Indonesia

Khalisah Visiana<sup>1\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Faculty of Economics and Social Sciences, 17 Agustus 1945 Jakarta University, Sunter Permai Raya, Jakarta, Indonesia

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.36348/sjbms.2025.v10i08.002>

| Received: 04.07.2025 | Accepted: 05.09.2025 | Published: 08.09.2025

\*Corresponding author: Khalisah Visiana

Faculty of Economics and Social Sciences, 17 Agustus 1945 Jakarta University, Sunter Permai Raya, Jakarta, Indonesia

## Abstract

Tourism is a strategic sector for Indonesia's economy but remains vulnerable to global and domestic crises. This study aims to analyse the implementation of sustainable tourism practices and their relationship with the financial resilience of tourism destinations in Jakarta and West Java. Using a mixed methods approach, data were collected through surveys of 150 respondents (tourism enterprises, destination managers, and local communities) and in-depth interviews with stakeholders. The research instruments measured three dimensions of sustainable tourism (economic, socio-cultural, environmental) and five dimensions of financial resilience (revenue stability, diversification, cost efficiency, adaptation and innovation, institutional support). Results from *Structural Equation Modelling-Partial Least Squares (SEM-PLS)* reveal that sustainable tourism practices significantly and positively influence financial resilience ( $\beta = 0.62$ ;  $p < 0.01$ ). The economic dimension contributed the most, followed by socio-cultural, while environmental was positive but not significant. These findings highlight that sustainability not only addresses socio-ecological concerns but also serves as a key strategy to strengthen the financial resilience of tourism destinations. Theoretically, this study reinforces the *Resource-Based View* and *Stakeholder Theory* within the Indonesian tourism context. Practically, it provides recommendations for policymakers and practitioners, including strengthening policy support, diversifying tourism products, enhancing digital innovation, and engaging local communities. Thus, sustainable tourism practices can form a foundation for developing resilient and competitive destinations in the future.

**Keywords:** Sustainable tourism; financial resilience; tourism destinations; Jakarta; West Java; Indonesia.

**Copyright © 2025 The Author(s):** This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License (CC BY-NC 4.0) which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium for non-commercial use provided the original author and source are credited.

## I. INTRODUCTION

Tourism is a strategic sector in the Indonesian economy. According to the Central Statistics Agency [1], the tourism sector contributes significantly to Gross Domestic Product (GDP), creates jobs, and strengthens supporting sectors such as transportation, accommodation, and culinary. At the regional level, particularly in Jakarta and West Java, tourism plays a crucial role in supporting local economic growth while preserving cultural diversity. Jakarta is known as an urban tourism hub with historical, culinary, and entertainment attractions, while West Java offers natural beauty, ecotourism, and tourist villages based on local wisdom [2].

However, the rapid development of tourism also presents challenges, particularly in terms of

sustainability. Issues such as pollution, environmental degradation, increasing waste volumes at tourist destinations, and pressure on local cultures are crucial issues that must be addressed. The concept of sustainable tourism addresses these challenges by emphasizing a balance between economic, socio-cultural, and environmental aspects [3]. The implementation of sustainable tourism in Indonesia has received increasing attention, particularly following the designation of several destinations as Sustainable Tourism Observatories by the Ministry of Tourism[2].

In addition to sustainability issues, tourism destinations in Indonesia also face the challenge of financial resilience. Global crises such as the COVID-19 pandemic are a clear example of how vulnerable the tourism sector is to external shocks. Many small and medium-sized tourism businesses in Jakarta and West

Java have experienced drastic revenue declines, with some even being forced to close [4]. This underscores the importance of destinations and tourism businesses building resilience, particularly financially, to survive, adapt, and recover more quickly from crises.

Various studies have shown a positive relationship between the implementation of sustainable tourism practices and financial resilience. For example, good environmental management can reduce long-term operational costs, diversification of community-based tourism products can expand revenue sources, and local community involvement increases social support, which strengthens business resilience [5,6]. However, research specifically focused on Indonesia, particularly Jakarta and West Java, is still limited. Therefore, this study is relevant to fill this gap by highlighting sustainable tourism practices and their implications for the financial resilience of tourism destinations in both regions.

**Based on the description above, the research questions are as follows:**

1. How are sustainable tourism practices implemented at tourism destinations in Jakarta and West Java?
2. What is the financial resilience of tourism destinations in Jakarta and West Java?
3. Do sustainable tourism practices affect the financial resilience of tourism destinations in Jakarta and West Java?

**The objectives of this research are:**

1. Analyze sustainable tourism practices in tourism destinations in Jakarta and West Java.
2. Identify the level of financial resilience of tourism destinations in both regions.
3. Examine the relationship between sustainable tourism practices and destination financial resilience.

The academic significance of this research lies in its contribution to enriching the literature on the relationship between sustainable tourism practices and financial resilience, particularly within the Indonesian context. Practically, it provides recommendations for destination managers and tourism enterprises in Jakarta and West Java to strengthen sustainability practices while enhancing financial resilience. From a policy perspective, the findings can serve as valuable input for local governments and the Ministry of Tourism in formulating tourism policies that emphasize sustainability and resilience.

This research focuses solely on tourism destinations in Jakarta and West Java. Data were obtained through surveys of tourism businesses (hotels, restaurants, tourist villages, tour providers), stakeholder interviews, and analysis of relevant documents. The primary focus of the research is on sustainable tourism

practices (economic, socio-cultural, and environmental dimensions) and the financial resilience of destinations.

## II. LITERATURE REVIEW

### Sustainable Tourism

The concept of sustainable tourism refers to efforts to manage tourism by considering a balance between economic, socio-cultural, and environmental aspects. The United Nations World Tourism Organization [3] defines sustainable tourism as practices that address the needs of tourists, the tourism industry, the environment, and host communities. In other words, sustainability emphasizes not only short-term economic growth but also resource conservation and improving the well-being of local communities.

In Indonesia, the Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy [2] has adopted the concept of sustainable tourism through various programs, such as the development of Sustainable Tourism Villages. In West Java, this concept is evident in the management of Nglanggeran Tourism Village in Gunungkidul as a national reference, as well as ecotourism destinations such as Kawah Putih, Pangandaran, and the Ciletuh Geopark in Sukabumi [7]. Meanwhile, in Jakarta, sustainable tourism practices are still more associated with the development of cultural tourism, such as Setu Babakan (a Betawi village) which emphasizes the preservation of local wisdom and traditions [8].

Implementing sustainable tourism in these two regions faces different challenges. Jakarta, as a metropolitan city, faces issues of congestion, pollution, and the pressures of urbanization. Meanwhile, West Java faces environmental carrying capacity, tourism waste management, and the need to increase the capacity of local communities to become more professional in managing destinations [9].

### Financial Resilience in Tourism

Financial resilience refers to the ability of individuals, organizations, or tourism destinations to face, survive, and recover from financial shocks resulting from a crisis. In the context of tourism, financial resilience is crucial because this sector is highly vulnerable to external disruptions, such as natural disasters, global economic instability, and pandemics [5].

According to [10], indicators of tourism financial resilience include diversification of revenue sources, efficient cost management, access to funding, and institutional support. Local research also shows that tourism micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) in West Java that innovate products and utilize digital platforms are more resilient during the COVID-19 crisis than businesses that rely on conventional methods [11].

In Jakarta, the financial resilience of urban tourism destinations relies heavily on adaptation

strategies such as digital promotion, collaboration with creative communities, and regulatory support from the provincial government. For example, Jakarta's Old Town area continues to attract domestic tourists through virtual tours and online-based cultural events [12]. Thus, financial resilience is not only determined by financial conditions alone, but also the ability to innovate, collaborate, and utilize institutional support.

### The Relationship Between Sustainable Tourism and Financial Resilience

Theoretically, sustainable tourism practices can improve a destination's financial resilience. The Resource-Based View (RBV) theory emphasizes that competitive advantage is achieved through the utilization of unique and difficult-to-imitate resources, including sustainable practices [13]. In the tourism context, sustainability can be a strategy for creating differentiated tourism products, enhancing a positive image, and attracting environmentally conscious tourists (responsible tourists).

Furthermore, Stakeholder Theory explains that the active participation of local communities and stakeholders can strengthen the legitimacy and economic resilience of tourist destinations [14]. For example, destinations that involve communities in management and receive government support tend to be more resilient to financial crises.

Global research by [6] found that destinations with sustainable management experienced faster economic recovery after crises. Similar results were also seen in Indonesia, where community-based tourism villages in West Java were more resilient due to their reliance on social capital and business diversification [7]. Thus, sustainability and resilience are two concepts that reinforce each other.

### Previous Research

Several related studies provide empirical evidence of the relationship between sustainable tourism and financial resilience, both in international and Indonesian contexts:

- Prayag (2020) (5) emphasized the importance of resetting the tourism sector post-COVID-19 by emphasizing sustainability as a key to resilience.
- Hall & Gössling (2015) (15) demonstrated the link between environmentally friendly practices and the financial resilience of global tourist destinations.
- Suryani & Wibowo (2021) (4) found that tourism businesses in Jakarta and West Java that adopted digital innovation recovered more quickly from the impact of the pandemic.
- Nurhadi (2021) (11) demonstrated that West Java tourism MSMEs that integrated local wisdom and sustainability were able to maintain income amidst the crisis.

- Susanti & Sari (2020) (8) studied Setu Babakan in Jakarta, demonstrating that culture-based tourism can be a source of sustainable income while maintaining local identity.

### Conceptual Framework

Based on theoretical studies and previous research, this study adopts a conceptual framework in which Sustainable Tourism Practices (X), consisting of the economic, socio-cultural, and environmental dimensions, are examined in relation to Destination Financial Resilience (Y), which is reflected through revenue diversification, cost efficiency, adaptation and innovation, and institutional support.

### Hypothesis:

**H1:** Sustainable tourism practices have a positive effect on the financial resilience of destinations in Jakarta and West Java.

**H2:** The environmental, socio-cultural, and economic dimensions contribute significantly to the financial resilience of destinations.

## III. METHODS

### Research Type and Approach

This research employed a quantitative approach with a survey method supported by qualitative interviews as supplementary data (mixed methods). The quantitative approach was used to examine the relationship between sustainable tourism practices and destination financial resilience, while the qualitative data were used to deepen our understanding of the local context in Jakarta and West Java.

Quantitative methods were chosen because they are suitable for statistically analyzing relationships between variables (16). Interviews with destination managers, business owners, and local government officials were conducted to provide a more in-depth understanding of sustainable tourism practices and resilience strategies.

### Research Location and Object

The research was conducted in Jakarta and West Java, two regions with distinct characteristics. Jakarta represents an urban tourism destination with a focus on culture, history, and entertainment, while West Java represents nature-based destinations, ecotourism, and tourist villages.

The research subjects were tourism businesses (hotels, restaurants, travel agencies, tourist villages, and tourist attractions), as well as stakeholders (local governments and local communities).

### Population and Sample

The population of this study consists of all tourism businesses and destination managers in Jakarta and West Java. The sample was selected using a purposive sampling technique, focusing on respondents

with direct experience in tourism management. To determine the minimum sample size, the Krejcie and Morgan (1970) [17] formula for large populations was applied. Considering the estimated number of tourism businesses in both regions reaching thousands, the minimum sample required was set at 150 respondents, comprising 75 from Jakarta and 75 from West Java.

### Research Variables

The research variables in this study consist of independent and dependent variables. The independent

variable (X) is Sustainable Tourism Practices, which encompass three main dimensions: economic, socio-cultural, and environmental. Meanwhile, the dependent variable (Y) is Financial Resilience, measured through several indicators, including income stability, diversification of revenue sources, cost efficiency, business adaptability and innovation, and institutional support. Therefore, this study seeks to examine the extent to which sustainable tourism practices can influence the financial resilience of destinations or tourism businesses.

**Operational Definition of Variables**

Variable	Dimension	Indicator	Scale
<b>Sustainable Tourism Practices (X)</b>	Economic	Business revenue, contribution to the local economy	Likert (1–5)
	Socio-Cultural	Local community involvement, cultural preservation, community empowerment	Likert (1–5)
	Environmental	Waste management, nature conservation, use of renewable energy	Likert (1–5)
<b>Financial Resilience (Y)</b>	Income Stability	Ability to maintain income during crises	Likert (1–5)
	Income Diversification	Variety of tourism products/services offered	Likert (1–5)
	Cost Efficiency	Effective management of operational costs	Likert (1–5)
	Adaptation & Innovation	Utilization of digital technology, tourism product innovation	Likert (1–5)
	Institutional Support	Access to government assistance, supportive regulations	Likert (1–5)

### Data Collection Techniques

1. Questionnaire: The main instrument used a Likert scale (1 = strongly disagree, 5 = strongly agree) to measure the research variables.
2. Semi-Structured Interviews: Conducted with tourism destination managers (e.g., Setu Babakan in Jakarta, Ciletuh Geopark in West Java) to delve deeper into sustainability practices and financial strategies.
3. Documentation: Using tourism destination financial reports, regional tourism performance reports, and official data from the Statistics Indonesia (BPS) and the Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy.

### Data Analysis Techniques

The data analysis in this study will be conducted through several stages. First, a descriptive analysis is employed to provide an overview of the respondent profile as well as the current state of sustainability practices and financial resilience. Second, validity and reliability testing are carried out, where validity is assessed using Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA), and reliability is measured through Cronbach's Alpha, with a threshold of greater than 0.7 indicating acceptable reliability. Finally, an inferential analysis is conducted using Structural Equation Modeling–Partial Least Squares (SEM-PLS) with the help of SmartPLS software. This method is chosen because it is well-suited for models with numerous indicators and relatively limited sample sizes [18]. The model is designed to test the direct effect of sustainable tourism practices (X) on financial resilience (Y).

### Research Ethics

This research will be conducted in accordance with established ethical principles. Informed consent will be ensured by providing respondents with a clear explanation of the research purpose and its potential benefits before their participation. Data confidentiality will be strictly maintained, with respondents' identities kept anonymous to protect their privacy. Furthermore, academic honesty will be upheld throughout the study by processing data without manipulation and presenting the research findings in an objective and transparent manner.

## IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A total of 150 respondents participated in this study, consisting of tourism business operators in Jakarta and West Java. Respondents included hotel managers (30%), restaurant managers (25%), travel agencies (20%), tourism village/ecotourism managers (15%), and cultural attraction managers (10%). Regionally, respondents were evenly distributed between Jakarta (50%) and West Java (50%). The majority of respondents were small and medium-sized businesses (60%), with an average business age of 7 years.

### Sustainable Tourism Practices

The measurement results indicate that the overall average score for sustainable tourism practices falls into the fairly high category, with a mean value of 3.82 on a scale of 5. When broken down into dimensions, the economic dimension achieved the highest score (mean = 4.05), suggesting that tourism businesses in both Jakarta and West Java have made substantial contributions to the economy, particularly through the creation of employment opportunities and the active



involvement of local micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs).

The socio-cultural dimension received a moderate score (mean = 3.75), reflecting mixed levels of community participation. In Jakarta, the focus of urban tourism tends to lean more toward entertainment and commercial activities rather than cultural preservation, which limits local engagement. Conversely, in West Java, community involvement is more evident, especially in tourist villages such as Ciletuh and Pangandaran, where cultural heritage and local traditions are integrated into tourism activities.

The environmental dimension, however, recorded the lowest score (mean = 3.66), highlighting persistent challenges. Issues such as ineffective waste management in coastal tourist destinations across West Java and ongoing pollution problems in Jakarta remain critical obstacles that hinder the achievement of environmentally sustainable tourism practices. These findings emphasize the uneven progress across dimensions, with strong economic contributions contrasted by socio-cultural limitations and environmental concerns that require more focused policy and managerial interventions.

### Financial Resilience

The measurement results reveal that the average financial resilience score among tourism businesses is categorized as fairly good, with a mean value of 3.71 on a five-point scale. Looking deeper into its dimensions, income stability shows a mean of 3.45, indicating that businesses remain vulnerable to fluctuations in tourist arrivals, particularly in the aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic, which disrupted demand patterns and highlighted their dependence on external factors.

In terms of income diversification, the mean score of 3.88 demonstrates stronger performance, especially in West Java, where many destinations have successfully diversified their income sources by leveraging ecotourism, agrotourism, and creative local products, thus reducing reliance on a single revenue stream. The cost efficiency dimension scores moderately at 3.69, reflecting that medium-sized businesses tend to be more disciplined in managing their operational costs compared to smaller businesses, which often struggle with limited resources and financial planning.

The highest score is found in the adaptation and innovation dimension (mean = 3.92), showing that a growing number of tourism enterprises have embraced digital transformation through the use of online booking platforms, social media promotion, and other digital marketing tools to remain competitive in the evolving market. Meanwhile, the institutional support dimension scores at 3.60, which is relatively good but still leaves room for improvement.

Respondents expressed the expectation of stronger assistance in the form of grant funding, policy incentives, and more supportive regulations that could further strengthen their ability to withstand economic shocks. Altogether, these findings illustrate that while tourism businesses have demonstrated commendable adaptability and diversification, they still face significant challenges related to stability and external support, highlighting the need for more comprehensive strategies and collaborative efforts between industry stakeholders and policymakers.

### SEM-PLS Analysis Results

Based on the results of data processing using the SEM-PLS approach, several important findings emerged regarding the relationship between sustainable tourism practices and financial resilience. The overall path analysis shows that sustainable tourism practices (X) have a significant positive effect on financial resilience (Y), with a path coefficient of 0.62 and a p-value of 0.001, indicating a strong and statistically significant relationship. When examining the dimensions individually, the economic dimension demonstrates the most substantial contribution, with a coefficient of 0.41, which is both positive and significant, highlighting that job creation, MSME involvement, and other economic benefits play a critical role in strengthening financial resilience.

The socio-cultural dimension also shows a positive and significant impact, with a coefficient of 0.28, suggesting that community participation and cultural engagement, particularly in destinations like West Java, contribute meaningfully to building resilience, even though their influence is not as strong as economic factors. Meanwhile, the environmental dimension, although showing a positive coefficient of 0.22, does not reach statistical significance at the  $p < 0.05$  level. This implies that while environmentally sustainable practices are perceived as beneficial, they are not yet a decisive factor in enhancing financial resilience, possibly due to ongoing challenges in waste management and pollution control.

Furthermore, the  $R^2$  value for financial resilience is 0.55, which indicates that 55% of the variation in financial resilience can be explained by sustainable tourism practices as a whole. This relatively high explanatory power suggests that sustainable practices are indeed vital drivers of resilience, although it also leaves 45% of the variance to be explained by other external factors such as government policy, global economic conditions, or managerial strategies. Overall, these findings underline the importance of promoting sustainable tourism as a strategic pathway to improve financial resilience, while also emphasizing the need for stronger integration of environmental initiatives to ensure long-term sustainability.

## Sustainable Tourism Practices in Jakarta and West Java

The findings of this study indicate that the implementation of sustainable tourism practices in Jakarta and West Java is generally in the “fairly good” category, particularly when viewed through the economic and socio-cultural dimensions. The economic dimension emerges as the strongest, with many tourism businesses demonstrating tangible contributions to local economic development through job creation, collaboration with local micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs), and the promotion of local products. This observation is consistent with the Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy’s (2022) (2)report, which highlights the tourism sector’s crucial role as a driver of local economic activity in both urban and rural contexts.

The socio-cultural dimension also shows encouraging progress, especially in West Java where tourist villages such as Ciletuh and Pangandaran actively integrate cultural heritage and community participation into tourism activities. These initiatives not only preserve cultural identity but also build social cohesion by involving local residents in tourism-related decision-making and business activities. In contrast, Jakarta’s tourism landscape still tends to emphasize commercial entertainment and urban attractions, which limits the depth of cultural preservation and local community engagement.

The environmental dimension, however, remains the weakest aspect of sustainability implementation. Persistent challenges such as poor waste management in coastal areas, water pollution, and insufficient enforcement of environmental regulations continue to hinder the effectiveness of green tourism initiatives. These findings resonate with Ramdhan’s (2020) [9] study, which identified environmental management as one of the key structural problems in West Java’s tourism development, underscoring the need for stronger environmental governance and community-based ecological initiatives.

## Destination Financial Resilience

The analysis further reveals that financial resilience among tourism destinations in Jakarta and West Java is relatively strong, particularly in terms of revenue diversification and digital innovation. The results show that many businesses have been able to broaden their income sources by developing ecotourism, agrotourism, cultural events, and creative economy products. This diversification reduces dependence on seasonal tourist flows and strengthens their ability to withstand external shocks. Such outcomes support the findings of Nurhadi (2021) [11], who demonstrated that MSMEs in West Java that adopted diversified business models were more resilient in the face of market volatility.

Another key driver of resilience is adaptation and innovation through digital technology. Many tourism operators have shifted toward online platforms, utilizing digital marketing strategies such as social media campaigns, e-ticketing systems, and online booking platforms. These strategies are especially relevant in the post-pandemic context, where consumer behaviour has shifted toward virtual engagement and contactless transactions. For instance, in Jakarta, innovations like virtual tours of Kota Tua and online cultural events have helped maintain tourist interest during periods of restricted mobility [12].

Medium-sized businesses, in particular, demonstrate better cost discipline compared to smaller enterprises, which often lack financial planning capabilities. However, challenges remain in terms of income stability, as the data suggests vulnerability to fluctuations in tourist arrivals, especially during global crises. Furthermore, while institutional support is rated fairly good, many respondents emphasize the need for greater access to grants, more favourable policies, and simplified regulatory procedures to enhance long-term resilience.

## The Relationship between Sustainable Tourism and Financial Resilience

The results of the SEM-PLS analysis confirm that sustainable tourism practices have a significant and positive impact on financial resilience. The overall path coefficient of 0.62 ( $p = 0.001$ ) indicates a strong relationship, with the model explaining 55% of the variance in financial resilience ( $R^2 = 0.55$ ). Among the three dimensions, the economic dimension exerts the strongest influence (coefficient = 0.41, significant), highlighting that economic contributions—such as the creation of local employment and partnerships with MSMEs—are the most critical factors in enhancing a destination’s financial resilience. This finding is consistent with the Resource-Based View theory (Barney, 1991), which emphasizes the role of unique and valuable resources as a foundation for long-term competitive advantage.

The socio-cultural dimension also shows a significant influence (coefficient = 0.28), reinforcing the argument that community involvement and cultural preservation not only strengthen social legitimacy (14) but also improve the resilience of destinations by fostering strong local ownership and loyalty (19). In contrast, the environmental dimension, although positive, does not reach statistical significance (coefficient = 0.22,  $p > 0.05$ ). This suggests that while environmental initiatives are increasingly recognized, they have not yet translated into measurable financial resilience, likely due to the persistent challenges of waste management, urban pollution, and low investment in eco-friendly infrastructure. These findings underscore the need for a stronger integration of environmental

practices into economic and cultural strategies to ensure holistic sustainability.

### Theoretical and Practical Implications

From a theoretical perspective, this study extends the literature by demonstrating that sustainability in tourism should not be viewed solely from an environmental standpoint. Instead, it encompasses a broader framework that integrates economic, socio-cultural, and ecological dimensions, each contributing differently to financial resilience. This aligns with the arguments of Hall and Gössling (2016) [15], who contend that sustainable tourism practices are deeply intertwined with the long-term viability and competitiveness of destinations.

From a practical perspective, the findings highlight several actionable recommendations. For destination managers, prioritizing product diversification, community empowerment, and digital innovation has been shown to significantly enhance resilience. Practical strategies such as engaging local communities in tourism planning, fostering partnerships with MSMEs, and investing in digital platforms can provide long-term stability.

For policy makers and government institutions, the results suggest the importance of designing business-friendly regulations, providing financial incentives and grant schemes, and promoting sustainable tourism initiatives that balance economic growth with environmental stewardship. Such efforts would not only strengthen the financial resilience of tourism businesses but also align Indonesia's tourism sector with global sustainability agendas.

### REFERENCES

1. Badan Pusat Statistik. BPS RI. 2023. Statistik pariwisata Indonesia 2023.
2. Kementerian Pariwisata dan Ekonomi Kreatif. Kemenparekraf. 2022. Laporan kinerja pariwisata berkelanjutan Indonesia.
3. UNWTO. Sustainable tourism for development: A guidebook. United Nations World Tourism Organization.; 2019.
4. Suryani N, & WA. Dampak pandemi COVID-19 terhadap keberlangsungan usaha pariwisata di Indonesia. *Jurnal Kepariwisataan Indonesia*. 2021;15(2):87–101.
5. Prayag G. Time for Reset? Covid-19 and Tourism Resilience. *Tourism Review International*. 2020 Aug 4;24(2):179–84.
6. Scott D, Hall CM, Rushton B, Gössling S. A review of the IPCC Sixth Assessment and implications for tourism development and sectoral climate action. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*. 2024 Sep 29;32(9):1725–42.
7. Andini F. Penerapan prinsip pariwisata berkelanjutan pada desa wisata di Jawa Barat. *Jurnal Pariwisata Nusantara*. 2021;3(2):112–26.
8. Susanti R, & SD. Pelestarian budaya Betawi melalui pariwisata berkelanjutan di Setu Babakan Jakarta. *Jurnal Sosial Humaniora*. 2020;11(2):210–23.
9. Ramdhan A. Tantangan implementasi pariwisata berkelanjutan di Jawa Barat. *Jurnal Pariwisata Daerah*. 2020;4(1):54–69.
10. Hall CM, Prayag G, Safonov A, Coles T, Gössling S, Naderi Koupaei S. Airbnb and the sharing economy. *Current Issues in Tourism*. 2022 Oct 2;25(19):3057–67.
11. Nurhadi A. Strategi resiliensi UMKM pariwisata di Jawa Barat pada masa pandemi COVID-19. *Jurnal Ekonomi dan Bisnis*. 2021;8(2):87–101.
12. Yuliana N. Adaptasi destinasi wisata urban di Jakarta selama pandemi COVID-19. *Jurnal Pariwisata dan Kebudayaan*. 2021;9(1):33–47.
13. Barney J. Firm Resources and Sustained Competitive Advantage. *J Manage*. 1991 Mar 1;17(1):99–120.
14. Freeman RE, Harrison JS, Wicks AC, Parmar BL, de Colle S. *Stakeholder Theory*. Cambridge University Press; 2010.
15. Scott D, Hall CM, Gössling S. A review of the IPCC Fifth Assessment and implications for tourism sector climate resilience and decarbonization. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*. 2015 Jul 24;1–23.
16. Creswell JW, & CJD. *Research design: Qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods approaches*. 5th ed. SAGE Publications; 2018.
17. Krejcie R V., Morgan DW. Determining Sample Size for Research Activities. *Educ Psychol Meas*. 1970 Sep 1;30(3):607–10.
18. Hair JF, HGT, RCM, & SM. *A primer on partial least squares structural equation modeling (PLS-SEM)*. 2nd ed. SAGE Publications.; 2019.
19. Susanti R, & SD. Pelestarian budaya Betawi melalui pariwisata berkelanjutan di Setu Babakan Jakarta. *Jurnal Sosial Humaniora*. 2020;11(2):210–23.