



## A Comparative Study of Community-Based Tourism Models and Environmental Outcomes in West Sumatra

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### Abstract

This study aims to analyze the implementation of Community-Based Tourism (CBT) in tourist destinations in West Sumatra and assess its impact on environmental conservation, local economic dynamics, and community resilience to climate change. There is a fundamental research gap in the study of Community-Based Tourism (CBT) in West Sumatra, namely the absence of an approach that simultaneously integrates environmental conservation, climate change mitigation, and local economic dynamics into one comprehensive framework. This study also identifies the key success factors and major obstacles in CBT management from the perspectives of communities, tourism stakeholders, and government institutions. The research method employs a qualitative approach using a comparative case study design across several community-based destinations in West Sumatra. Data collection was conducted through in-depth interviews, field observations, focus group discussions (FGDs), and analysis of policy documents and destination management reports. Research informants were selected using purposive sampling, involving destination managers, tourism awareness groups, MSME operators, local governments, and community leaders. The Research findings indicate that the implementation of CBT in West Sumatra still shows variations in community participation levels, the institutional capacity of local villages, and the quality of destination management. Several destinations have demonstrated success in enhancing local economic empowerment, strengthening cultural identity, and promoting environmental conservation practices through community education and participation. However, various challenges remain, such as limited human resource capacity, weak inter-institutional coordination, unequal distribution of economic benefits, and pressure on ecosystems due to increased tourism activities.

**Keywords: Participation; Model; CBT; Environmental Impact; West Sumatra**

### Abstrak

*Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis implementasi Pariwisata Berbasis Komunitas atau Community-Based Tourism (CBT) di destinasi wisata Sumatera Barat dan menilai dampaknya terhadap konservasi lingkungan, dinamika ekonomi lokal, dan ketahanan masyarakat terhadap perubahan iklim. Terdapat kesenjangan penelitian mendasar dalam studi Pariwisata CBT di Sumatera Barat, yaitu tidak adanya pendekatan yang secara simultan mengintegrasikan konservasi lingkungan, mitigasi perubahan iklim, dan dinamika ekonomi lokal ke dalam satu kerangka kerja yang komprehensif. Penelitian ini juga mengidentifikasi faktor-faktor kunci keberhasilan dan hambatan utama dalam pengelolaan CBT dari perspektif masyarakat, pemangku kepentingan pariwisata, dan lembaga pemerintah. Metode penelitian menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan desain studi kasus komparatif di beberapa destinasi berbasis komunitas di Sumatera Barat. Pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui wawancara mendalam, observasi lapangan, diskusi kelompok fokus (FGD), dan*

*analisis dokumen kebijakan serta laporan manajemen destinasi. Informan penelitian dipilih menggunakan purposive sampling, yang melibatkan pengelola destinasi, kelompok sadar wisata, pelaku UMKM, pemerintah daerah, dan tokoh masyarakat. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa implementasi CBT di Sumatera Barat masih menunjukkan variasi dalam tingkat partisipasi masyarakat, kapasitas kelembagaan desa setempat, dan kualitas pengelolaan destinasi. Beberapa destinasi telah menunjukkan keberhasilan dalam meningkatkan pemberdayaan ekonomi lokal, memperkuat identitas budaya, dan mempromosikan praktik konservasi lingkungan melalui pendidikan dan partisipasi masyarakat. Namun, berbagai tantangan masih tetap ada, seperti keterbatasan kapasitas sumber daya manusia, koordinasi antarlembaga yang lemah, distribusi manfaat ekonomi yang tidak merata, dan tekanan pada ekosistem akibat peningkatan aktivitas pariwisata.*

***Kata Kunci: Partisipasi, Model; CBT; Dampak Lingkungan; Sumatera Barat***

## **Introduction**

Globally, sustainable tourism has been adopted as a framework for maintaining a balance between economic needs, environmental conservation, and social justice for local communities. Conceptually, sustainable tourism emphasizes a balance between the quality of the tourist experience, ecosystem conservation, and economic benefits for local communities through their active participation (Yolanda & Susdiani, 2023). In the Indonesian context, ecotourism has been positioned as a key focus of tourism development, characterized by high levels of community involvement and the potential for positive impacts on environmental education and local economic empowerment (Setiawan & Krisnawansyah, 2022).

The emphasis on community involvement and the preservation of cultural and environmental values aligns with the general principles of sustainable tourism, which have also been adopted in various regions of West Sumatra (Sumbar), characterized by Minangkabau cultural dynamics, abundant natural resources, and strong traditional customs. Regional research indicates that ecotourism can contribute to post-shock economic recovery, such as following a pandemic, by increasing local employment opportunities, maintaining ecosystem integrity, and strengthening destination identities rooted in culture and nature (Rao & Verma, 2020).

West Sumatra boasts natural tourism potential including scenic landscapes, lakes, islands, and mountains as well as the rich Minangkabau culture, which has been highlighted as a key aspect of the destination's identity. Examples of destinations promoted as ecotourism sites include Harau Valley and the surrounding Tanah Datar area, which have been identified as having potential for community-based ecotourism (Yolanda & Susdiani, 2023). Beyond natural aspects, West Sumatra also emphasizes culture- and religion-based tourism, with regional policy frameworks promoting halal tourism and community involvement in destination management, including local regulations on halal tourism planning and the promotion of destination brands such as "Taste of Padang," which forms part of national and international promotional strategies (Nanda et al., 2023). Additionally, policies regarding village governance and the Regional Spatial Plan (RSP) of West Sumatra Province demonstrate efforts to synchronize the work of the tourism agency, villages, and relevant stakeholders to manage destinations sustainably (Mirwati & Hijriya 2024). In the context of climate change, capacity building for local communities through CBT has the potential to reduce pressure on natural ecosystems and enhance adaptation to environmental impacts through the diversification of local income sources and traditional conservation practices (Setiawan & Malik, 2022).

Direct participation of village/hamlet residents in destination management, the formation of management groups, the involvement of local SMEs, and a more equitable distribution of economic benefits to the local community. Community-based ecotourism can drive income growth and preserve the environment through education and oversight of tourism activities, such as ecotourism in Kotobaru, Harau, and Mentawai (Firdaus & Tutri, 2018). Previous research on CBT in West Sumatra indicates that community participation is a key factor in mitigating environmental impacts and maximizing economic benefits for local communities, although challenges arise regarding institutional capacity, independent company management, and the need to enhance the competencies of local tourism stakeholders (Yolanda & Susdiani, 2023).

Within the policy framework, West Sumatra has adopted a tourism model based on religious and cultural values (nagari-based) and is promoting halal destinations through local regulations and promotional support, which explicitly positions the community as the primary actor in the tourism value chain (Setiawan & Malik, 2022). Although the potential for CBT in West Sumatra is promising, a number of issues could hinder the widespread implementation of community-based practices. Some of the main challenges include the limited institutional capacity of nagari in managing sustainable tourism destinations, including coordination among local agencies and between communities and relevant government departments (Zahara et al., 2024).

Inequalities in human resource capacity, training, and service standardization among local tourism stakeholders, which can affect the quality of the tourist experience and environmental impacts (Asri et al., 2022). The need for funding mechanisms, market access, and long-term policy stability to ensure the sustainability of CBT amidst regional economic dynamics and the impacts of climate change (Yanti, 202). The challenge of environmental impacts from tourism activities, including the risk of local ecosystem degradation in the absence of effective management, yet CBT offers opportunities for conservation through education and community participation (Pristiwasa, 2018).

Based on the analysis, the researchers observed a fundamental research gap in studies of Community-Based Tourism (CBT) in West Sumatra, namely the absence of an approach that simultaneously integrates environmental conservation, climate change mitigation, and local economic dynamics into a single comprehensive framework. Previous studies have tended to be fragmented, thus failing to provide an in-depth explanation of the role of interactions between institutional capacity, governance, and the socio-cultural context of the nagari in determining the sustainability of MBT.

Additionally, the lack of cross-regional comparative studies has led to a limited understanding of the general patterns of success factors and structural barriers. Therefore, this research offers a novel approach through a multidimensional comparative framework that positions PBM as an integrated adaptive system, and generates policy recommendations that are more context-specific, measurable, and evidence-based.

Thus, the researchers are interested in conducting this study, which has three objectives: (a) To describe and compare CBT practices in several regions of West Sumatra, as well as assess their impact on the natural environment, cultural resources, and climate change; (b) To identify the determinants of CBT success and the main obstacles from the perspectives of the community, tourism stakeholders, and relevant institutions; (c) To propose evidence-based policy recommendations to strengthen CBT, improve environmental quality, and enhance contributions to climate change mitigation actions in West Sumatra.

## Methods

This study employs a qualitative research design with a case study approach to comprehensively examine the dynamics of Community-Based Tourism (CBT) in West Sumatra, particularly focusing on community participation, mechanisms for the distribution of economic benefits, and the environmental impacts of tourism activities. A qualitative approach is adopted to capture the meanings, processes, and lived experiences of local actors that are not readily quantifiable, including power relations, destination management practices, and interactions among communities, tourism enterprises, and government institutions. The study is descriptive-comparative in nature, analyzing CBT practices across multiple destinations to identify key success factors, implementation barriers, and their broader economic and environmental implications. The study utilizes both primary and secondary data sources. Primary data are obtained through direct engagement with informants via interviews and observations, while secondary data are derived from policy documents, destination management reports, tourism regulations, and relevant academic literature. Research sites are purposively selected based on variations in geographical context, natural and cultural resource potential, and differing levels of CBT policy implementation at village and district levels. Informants are selected using purposive sampling to ensure the inclusion of stakeholders with substantial knowledge and involvement in CBT management, with the number of informants ranging from 12 to 20 until data saturation is achieved. These include CBT destination managers, homestay operators, tourism awareness groups (Pokdarwis), village tourism coordinators, local government officials, tourism business actors, travel agents, MSME operators, traditional or cultural leaders, and relevant academics or experts. The primary research instrument is the researcher as a human instrument, supported by semi-structured interview guides, observation checklists, and documentation protocols. Data collection techniques include participatory and non-participatory observation, in-depth semi-structured interviews, focus group discussions (FGDs), and document analysis. Observations are conducted to examine management practices and stakeholder interactions, while interviews and FGDs are used to explore perceptions, experiences, partnership dynamics, benefit-sharing mechanisms, and environmental and socio-cultural impacts. Data analysis is conducted using an interactive qualitative analysis model consisting of three main stages: data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification. The analysis follows a thematic approach by categorizing data into key domains such as levels of community participation, institutional capacity, governance effectiveness, success factors, implementation barriers, and economic and environmental outcomes. The analytical process is iterative, occurring continuously from data collection through to the final reporting stage. To ensure the credibility and validity of the findings, this study applies triangulation of sources and methods, member checking, and systematic field note documentation.

## Results and Discussion

### 1. The Level of CBT Implementation In West Sumatra

Community-based tourism (CBT) practices in West Sumatra are showing positive development, but their implementation has not yet been fully optimized. The level of community participation still varies across destinations; some villages demonstrate a relatively high level of commitment to the development of community-based tourism, but their capacity for integrated destination management still faces various limitations. A number of destinations, such as Nagari Harau, Kotobaru, and several tourism villages in Tanah Datar and Lima Puluh Kota Regencies, face

challenges in inter-agency coordination, the clear division of roles among stakeholders, and the lack of uniform service standards in destination management. Silvanna was one of the tourism operators expressed optimism about the growth of community-based tourism, but is currently facing challenges in coordinating with several parties that are crucial to tourism development (Interview, November 05<sup>th</sup> 2025).

The interview findings indicate that the region has significant tourism potential; however, without strong coordination among village governments, local communities, and relevant agencies, Community-Based Tourism (CBT) programs are difficult to implement in an integrated and sustainable manner. This statement underscores that the success of CBT implementation depends not only on a region's tourism resources but is also heavily influenced by policy alignment, inter-agency coordination, and the strengthening of human resource capacity involved in destination management. These findings align with studies emphasizing the importance of institutional capacity and service standardization in supporting the success of community-based tourism management (Khairunnisa, Furqan, Hibatullah, Fasandra & Rahman, 2025).

Communities generally have a desire to preserve the environment; however, if access to resources and the distribution of economic benefits are not perceived as fair, community motivation to participate in tourism management may decline. This finding indicates that perceptions of fairness in the distribution of economic benefits are a key factor in sustaining community participation in CBT development. These findings are consistent with the literature describing the potential for conflicts of interest between environmental protection efforts and the economic needs of the community, particularly when the distribution of benefits is not perceived as equitable among village governments, tourism operators, and local communities (Asri et al., 2022).

## **2. The Impact of Community-Based Tourism on the Environment and Climate Change**

The combined impact of CBT development and nature conservation. Destinations that implement CBT based on environmental education and visitor capacity limits tend to demonstrate increased conservation efforts through environmental education and more careful management of natural resources. However, pressure on local ecosystems persists if management mechanisms do not reinforce adherence to conservation principles or visitor limits. Examples from destinations such as Mentawai, Harau, and Kotobaru illustrate that without effective monitoring mechanisms and visitor limits, environmental impacts continue to rise even though CBT programs are in place (Thariqy & Pristiwasa, 2018). Rahmat as Tourism operators in Harau Valley have stated that residents and domestic tourists pose a challenge for us due to their low awareness of the need to protect the environment (Interview, January 6<sup>th</sup> 2026). This is consistent with the literature emphasizing that environmental conservation in CBT depends on accountability, clear benefit-sharing, and effective visitor capacity limits (Alhadihaq & Hermana, 2023). Climate change, as an external context, has impacted the sustainability of CBT through variations in rainfall, the risk of natural resource degradation due to non-adaptive management, and fluctuations in community income that is heavily dependent on tourism.

CBT has the potential to serve as a climate adaptation mechanism through income diversification (alternative local products, environmental education services) and the enhancement of community capacity to manage environmental risks. These findings align with the literature emphasizing that CBT can strengthen environmental resilience when supported by adequate policies, fair benefit-sharing, and broad community involvement in the planning of tourism environmental policies.

### **3. Community-Based Tourism As A Potential Solution For Tourism Development In West Sumatra**

An integrated governance framework (village-government agency-stakeholders) and long-term policies are necessary to ensure market access, funding, and consistent service standards across all CBT destinations in West Sumatra. Minangkabau traditional values and the principles of halal tourism can serve as driving forces if integrated through clear regulations. The literature emphasizes the synergy between local culture, environmental policies, and sustainable business practices as the key to CBT's success in West Sumatra (Hartiningrum et al., 2024).

The imbalance between the implementation of Community-Based Tourism (CBT) activities and the institutional capacity of local governance structures constitutes a key factor explaining the emergence of conflicts of interest in tourism management in West Sumatra. In many cases, nagari or village-level institutions hold a central role in planning and decision-making processes related to tourism development. However, this authority is not always supported by sufficient institutional capacity to manage destinations in a professional, sustainable, and adaptive manner.

As a result, tensions often arise between environmental conservation objectives and the economic needs of local communities that depend on tourism as a source of income. When economic pressures increase, some community members tend to prioritize the growth of tourist arrivals without fully considering environmental carrying capacity. Conversely, groups that emphasize environmental protection advocate for restrictions on tourism activities in order to preserve ecosystem sustainability. This divergence of perspectives highlights that the success of CBT is not determined solely by the presence of natural and cultural tourism assets, but also by the ability of local institutions to manage competing interests and establish inclusive decision-making mechanisms.

Strengthening institutional governance, improving community management skills, and developing clear operational standards therefore become essential components in ensuring that tourism development supports both economic resilience and environmental sustainability at the local level. From the perspective of sustainable tourism development, CBT is increasingly recognized as a strategic approach that can contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts. Sustainable tourism frameworks emphasize environmental education, active community participation, and diversification of local income sources as essential elements for enhancing the resilience of tourism destinations.

In practice, CBT enables local communities to become directly involved in managing tourism resources, which creates stronger incentives to preserve the natural and cultural environments that form the foundation of tourism attractions. Through participatory governance, communities are more likely to adopt environmentally responsible practices such as ecosystem conservation, waste management initiatives, and the development of low-impact tourism activities (Liyushiana, 2023). In addition, CBT often promotes alternative forms of tourism, including ecotourism, cultural tourism, and educational tourism, which generally impose less pressure on fragile ecosystems compared to mass tourism models.

These approaches allow destinations to manage visitor flows more effectively while preserving environmental quality. Consequently, CBT not only contributes to local economic development but also reinforces environmental stewardship and community awareness regarding sustainable resource management. Such practices are particularly relevant in regions where tourism development must balance ecological preservation with economic opportunities for rural communities. The socio-cultural

context of West Sumatra provides a unique foundation for the development of CBT as part of a broader sustainable tourism strategy. Minangkabau cultural values emphasize communal cooperation, collective decision-making, and local wisdom in the management of natural and social resources. These principles align closely with the participatory philosophy underlying CBT.

The traditional governance system of the nagari also offers an institutional framework that allows communities to play an active role in planning and managing tourism initiatives according to their local priorities and cultural identity (Rozi & Putri, 2023). In recent years, the growth of halal tourism has further strengthened the relevance of community-based tourism in the region, given the strong religious and cultural orientation of local society. Integrating CBT with cultural tourism and halal tourism can create a tourism model that simultaneously promotes economic growth, cultural preservation, and ethical tourism practices.

However, successful integration requires clear service standards, effective coordination among stakeholders, and the avoidance of fragmented policies or overlapping authorities. Without coherent governance structures, the potential benefits of tourism may be unevenly distributed, and the sustainability of local destinations may be compromised. Within the framework of destination governance, sustainable tourism management depends on the integration of ecological, economic, and social dimensions of development.

Effective governance requires collaboration among multiple actors, including government agencies, local communities, private sector stakeholders, and civil society organizations. In the context of CBT, community participation becomes a defining feature that distinguishes it from conventional tourism models. Communities are not merely beneficiaries of tourism development but are actively involved in decision-making processes, resource management, and the distribution of tourism-generated benefits. Such participatory governance structures enhance transparency, accountability, and social legitimacy in tourism development.

Moreover, community-centered governance enables destinations to respond more flexibly to environmental and socio-economic challenges, including those associated with climate change. Local knowledge and traditional ecological practices can contribute to adaptive strategies that strengthen the resilience of tourism destinations. Consequently, integrating community participation with broader governance frameworks creates a more balanced approach to tourism development, ensuring that environmental conservation, economic growth, and social equity are pursued simultaneously (Apliant & Asluki, 2023).

From a policy perspective, strengthening CBT governance in West Sumatra requires more effective coordination among village administrations, regional governments, tourism authorities, and other relevant stakeholders. One possible approach is the establishment of local tourism management bodies or multi-stakeholder forums that facilitate dialogue and collaboration across different sectors. Such institutional platforms can function as mechanisms for joint policy formulation, conflict resolution, and strategic planning in destination management.

They also provide opportunities to harmonize development priorities between local communities and government institutions. In addition to institutional coordination, sustainable financing mechanisms are necessary to ensure the continuity of CBT initiatives. Financial resources derived from village development funds, environmental grants, community empowerment programs, and sustainable tourism investment schemes can support infrastructure development, capacity-building programs, and environmental conservation activities. By ensuring stable financial support and clear

governance arrangements, tourism development can generate more equitable economic benefits for local communities while maintaining environmental sustainability as a central priority. Human resource development represents another critical component in strengthening the effectiveness of CBT initiatives. Local tourism actors, including homestay operators, tour guides, artisans, and members of community tourism organizations, require continuous capacity-building programs in order to deliver high-quality and sustainable tourism services.

Training programs may include destination management, hospitality services, digital marketing, environmental management, and sustainable tourism practices. In addition, certification schemes related to halal tourism and sustainable tourism standards can enhance the competitiveness of local destinations in the global tourism market (Subarkah & Akim 2020). Improved service quality contributes to higher visitor satisfaction, strengthens destination reputation, and increases economic returns for local communities (Sugiartha & Mulyawati 2022).

Nevertheless, the expansion of tourism activities must be accompanied by structured environmental monitoring systems to ensure that tourism growth does not exceed ecological carrying capacity. Integrating human resource development with environmental governance therefore plays a vital role in balancing economic opportunities with long-term sustainability objectives. Overall, the findings of this study demonstrate that the success of community-based tourism in West Sumatra is closely linked to the interaction between institutional capacity, governance structures, community participation, and environmental management practices.

CBT has significant potential to support sustainable tourism development by empowering local communities, preserving cultural heritage, and promoting environmentally responsible tourism activities. However, the effectiveness of this approach depends on the ability of stakeholders to establish inclusive governance systems, strengthen institutional coordination, and enhance the capacity of local tourism actors. Integrating CBT principles with broader destination governance frameworks can provide a more comprehensive strategy for managing tourism development while addressing emerging challenges such as climate change, environmental degradation, and socio-economic inequality.

## **Conclusions**

The findings of this study indicate that the development of Community-Based Tourism (CBT) in West Sumatra demonstrates significant potential to support sustainable tourism; however, its implementation remains suboptimal due to variations in community participation, institutional capacity, and governance coordination. While local communities exhibit strong commitment to tourism development, limitations in managerial skills and weak institutional collaboration hinder consistency and sustainability, often creating tensions between economic needs and environmental conservation. Nevertheless, CBT serves as an effective framework for enhancing local resilience, promoting environmentally responsible practices, and preserving cultural and natural resources, particularly as it aligns with the socio-cultural values of Minangkabau traditions and the nagari governance system. Ultimately, the success of CBT depends on strengthening governance mechanisms, improving stakeholder collaboration, and ensuring continuous capacity-building, with the integration of community participation, effective governance, and sustainability principles being essential to achieving inclusive and resilient tourism development in West Sumatra.

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