

Stakeholder Roles in Maliosewu Culinary Tourism Management

Muthidatul Anisa, Yulianto, Ani Agus Puspawati, Dian Kagungan

Faculty Of Law, Universitas Lampung, Indonesia
muthyanisaa@gmail.com

Article Info

Received: 2025-01-27

Revised: 2025-05-19

Accepted: 2025-06-29

Keywords: Stakeholder
Role, Power–Interest Grid,
Tourism Culinary,
Maliosewu

Abstract

Community-based culinary tourism is a growing instrument for local economic development in the region. However, the sustainability of this type of destination is primarily determined by governance and stakeholder relationships. This study aims to analyze the roles and positions of stakeholders in the management of Maliosewu Culinary Tourism in Pringsewu Regency. The study used a qualitative case study design. Data were collected through in-depth interviews, field observations, and document reviews, then analyzed using a stakeholder mapping approach with the Power–Interest Grid model. The results show an imbalance in the levels of interest and capacity for influence among actors. The Pringsewu Regency Youth and Sports Agency (DISPRAPAR) plays a key role, with relatively high structural power and interests, although its involvement remains predominantly administrative. The Pringsewu Regency Regional People’s Representative Council (DPRD) is in the context-setter position with latent power but selective involvement. Meanwhile, managers, MSME traders, and the surrounding community have strong interests but limited influence, while visitors are in the crowd, with restricted interests and influence. These findings confirm that the main challenge in managing Maliosewu Culinary Tourism lies in the imbalance in the relationship between authority, interests, and participation mechanisms. Therefore, a stakeholder management strategy that is differential and contextual is needed to support the destination’s social, economic, and institutional sustainability

I. Introduction

Tourism is a strategic sector in regional economic development because it can make a significant contribution to economic growth and improve community welfare (Fadilla, 2024). In addition to contributing directly to regional income, the tourism sector is closely linked to other economic sectors, such as transportation, hospitality, and micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs), thereby creating a multiplier effect on the regional economy (Suhel & Bashir, 2018). Therefore, optimal and sustainable tourism management is a crucial instrument in strengthening the local economy. One tourism subsector that has grown rapidly in recent years is culinary tourism. Culinary tourism not only serves as a tourist attraction but also helps preserve local culture and strengthen community economies by involving MSMEs (Fitriyani, 2025). The development of community-based culinary tourism is considered capable of creating inclusive economic participation and strengthening regional identity (Pitana & Putra, 2013). Therefore, culinary tourism needs to be managed in a planned manner to provide sustainable economic and social benefits.

Pringsewu Regency is one of the areas in Lampung Province with significant tourism potential for development. Data from the Pringsewu Regency Central Statistics Agency shows that the number of tourist visits has increased year after year, reflecting the region's high interest in its tourist destinations (BPS Pringsewu, 2025). The following is data on tourist visits to Pringsewu Regency from 2022 to 2024:

Figure 1. Tourist Visits to Pringsewu Regency



Source: Central Statistics Agency of Pringsewu Regency (2025)

The increase in tourist visits indicates that Pringsewu Regency's tourism sector has significant potential for continued development. Its strategic geographic location and rich local culture are supporting factors in strengthening the region's tourism appeal (Suharsono et al., 2023). The local government has also demonstrated its commitment to maintaining the local economy, including the tourism sector, as reflected in regional development policy directions (Radar Lampung, 2024). One of the developing culinary tourism destinations in Pringsewu Regency is Maliosewu. This destination was inaugurated at the end of 2022 as a night culinary tourism destination involving local MSMEs with a regionally distinctive thematic concept (RRI, 2024). Maliosewu serves not only as a recreational space for the community but also as a platform for economic empowerment for traders. The growing number of MSME stalls indicates that Maliosewu has significant economic potential for the surrounding community (Radar Lampung, 2024).

Despite its significant potential, Maliosewu's culinary tourism has not yet developed to its full potential. Limited guidance, policy support, and coordination between stakeholders are key challenges in creating this destination. This situation has led to suboptimal utilization of culinary tourism's potential as a driver of the local economy. Several previous studies have shown that culinary tourism can positively contribute to increasing community income and empowering MSMEs (Stone et al., 2018; Rahayu et al., 2022). However, these studies have generally not specifically examined culinary tourism management at the local level, in relation to the dynamics of regional policies and practices. Therefore, more in-depth studies are needed to understand how culinary tourism management at the local level can be optimized. Based on this background, this study aims to analyze the role of *stakeholders* in the management of Maliosewu culinary tourism in Pringsewu Regency. This research is expected to provide academic and practical contributions to the development of more sustainable regional culinary tourism management.

II. Research Method

This research uses a qualitative case study design to analyze the roles and relationships of stakeholders in the development of Maliosewu culinary tourism in Pringsewu Regency. This approach was chosen because it can deeply explore the interests, influences, and interactions between actors within the context of regional

public policy (Creswell & Poth, 2018; Yin, 2018). The research was conducted in the Maliosewu culinary tourism area, Bulukarto Village, Gadingrejo District, Pringsewu Regency. The focus of the study was on mapping the stakeholders involved, examining their level of interest and influence (power), and examining the dynamics of relationships among these factors in the development and sustainability of the destination.

The analysis was conducted using a stakeholder mapping approach with the Power–Interest Grid model (Eden & Ackermann, 1998 in LAN, 2015). The analysis stages include identifying primary and secondary stakeholders, assessing power and interest levels, and grouping actors into four quadrants (crowd, subjects, context setters, and players) to determine stakeholder management strategies (Johnson, Scholes, & Whittington, 2008). The research data consisted of primary and secondary data. Primary data were obtained through in-depth interviews, observation, and documentation with key actors, including the local government, the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD), Maliosewu management, traders, residents, and visitors. Informants were selected using purposive sampling based on their involvement and knowledge of Maliosewu development (Palinkas et al., 2015). Secondary data were obtained from policy documents, government agency reports, BPS data, and relevant literature and publications.

III. Results and Discussion

Maliosewu Culinary Tourism is a community-based nighttime culinary tourism destination located in Gadingrejo District, Pringsewu Regency, Lampung Province. This area was initiated by Karang Taruna Gajah Muda Bulukerto and inaugurated at the end of 2023, with legal basis in the Decree of the Head of the Pringsewu Regency DISPORAPAR Number 21/435/KPTS/D.15/II/2024. Before the inauguration, coordination was carried out with the local government, resulting in regulations on limited operating hours and the obligation to maintain the cleanliness and order of the area (Interview Results, August 15, 2025). This condition indicates that the local government's involvement remains administrative and has not been permanently institutionalized. Spatially, Maliosewu is strategically located on the route to the regional government center, offering high accessibility and a transitional urban-rural character that enhances its appeal as a nighttime recreation destination. Its development reflects a policy of utilizing public space to support MSMEs, with a concept adapted from Malioboro Street to reflect the local socio-cultural context (Haluan Lampung, 2023; RRI, 2024). The area is

managed by a community-based organization under the guidance of the local government, with the support of 151 local MSME vendors (Maliosewu Profile Document, 2024). Despite its significant economic contribution, Maliosewu's management remains within a temporary policy framework, with substantial operational burdens at the management level and unsustainable institutional support. This situation reflects differences in the level of interest and influence among stakeholders in the area's governance. Therefore, this study uses a Power-Interest Grid approach to map stakeholder positions based on their level of interest and influence, drawing on interview data, field observations, and a review of management documents.

Identification Stakeholder

The management of Maliosewu Culinary Tourism involves various stakeholders with varying roles, interests, and levels of influence. This diversity of actors reflects the complexity of managing a community-based tourism destination within an institutional framework that is not yet fully established. As a public economic space, Maliosewu is not only linked to economic activity but also to social dynamics and institutional relations at the local level. Stakeholder identification was conducted to map actors with direct and indirect influence on the sustainability of Maliosewu, whether through formal authority, operational involvement, or participation in the area's economic activities. Based on interviews and field observations, stakeholders included the local government, legislative bodies, community-based managers, MSME vendors, visitors, and the surrounding community. This diverse set of actors demonstrates that Maliosewu management lies at the intersection of regulatory, economic, and social interests.

a. Department of Youth, Sports, and Tourism (DISPORAPAR) of Pringsewu Regency

The Pringsewu Regency Tourism and Tourism Office (DISPORAP) is a regional government agency with formal authority to develop and supervise the tourism sector, including issuing operational decrees and granting legal legitimacy for the implementation of Maliosewu Culinary Tourism. Field findings indicate that DISPORAPAR's involvement is still dominated by administrative and regulatory functions, while technical assistance and sustainable area development are not optimal. This pattern is in line with Freeman's (2010) view that positions the government as the primary stakeholder with legal authority, where the role of local governments in destination management is generally limited to being regulators and facilitators, while technical implementation is carried out by community or non-governmental actors (Hall, 2008 in Higgins-Desbiolles, 2020; Okazaki, 2008 in Lee et al., 2024). The Pringsewu Regency Regional People's Representative Council

(DPRD) plays a strategic policy role through its legislative, budgeting, and oversight functions, particularly regarding the legality of public space utilization and regional budget allocation. Although not involved in technical-operational management, the DPRD has the capacity to influence the direction of Maliosewu management policies and maintain public policy accountability. This position places the DPRD at the strategic governance level, as noted by Rhodes (1997) and Peters (2018), and plays a role in ensuring destination management remains within the public interest (Khamim, 2021; Khater et al., 2025).

The Maliosewu Culinary Tourism Manager is the primary operational actor responsible for vendor arrangements, cleanliness, security, and the area's operating hours. This role reflects community-based tourism management supported by local government legitimacy (Timothy, 1999, in Wondirad et al., 2020). However, the manager's authority is limited because all activities are carried out under an annual mandate issued through a local government decree, placing the manager in a position of high importance but low strategic influence (Hall, 2008, in Higgins-Desbiolles, 2020). MSME traders are the primary drivers of Maliosewu's economic activity and are highly dependent on the area's operational stability. Despite their role as creators of tourism products and drivers of the local economy (Teguh, 2024), traders lack formal representation in planning and decision-making; thus, their participation is functional, and their influence on policy is limited (Ishak & Hos, 2025; The Duy & Tien Thanh, 2024).

Visitors act as consumers who influence the local economy, but their involvement is incidental and unconnected to management structures or decision-making. Visitors' interest in the area's sustainability is relatively low and is driven by preference and convenience (Gnanapala, 2017; White & Langenheim, 2021; Nasib et al., 2023; Hu & Xu, 2023). Meanwhile, the surrounding community is directly affected by Maliosewu's economic and social impacts but lacks formal representation in the management structure. This reflects low and undivided participation (Arnstein, 1969, in Mayanja, 2020), positioning local communities as actors with significant stakes but limited influence in area governance (Reed et al., 2018; Bryson, 2018).

Stakeholder Assessment

An assessment of power and interest levels was conducted to determine each stakeholder's relative position within the Maliosewu Culinary Tourism governance structure. This assessment was based not only on formal authority but also on the actual capacity to influence policy, the level of involvement in management practices, and the degree of dependence of actors on the sustainability of the area (Bryson, 2018). Data were obtained through in-depth interviews, field observations,

and a review of management documents. The assessment results indicate that the Pringsewu Regency Tourism and Tourism Office (Disporapar) has a high level of power due to its formal authority in tourism development, issuance of operational decrees, and oversight of public space utilization. Disporapar also demonstrated a relatively high level of interest, viewing Maliosewu as part of the development of culinary tourism destinations and the regional creative economy (Disporapar Interview, 2025)—this combination of structural authority and policy attention positions Disporapar as a strategic actor in area management.

The Pringsewu Regency Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD) has significant structural power through its legislative, budgeting, and oversight functions. However, its interest in Maliosewu is moderate and not yet institutionalized. Field findings indicate that its attention is primarily focused on the legality of land use and potential relocation, rather than on sustainable area management (Interviews with DPRD Chairperson and Members, 2025). In contrast, managers, MSME traders, and the surrounding community expressed a very high level of interest because the sustainability of Maliosewu is directly linked to their economic activity, business stability, and social life. However, these three groups have little power because they lack formal authority in strategic planning and decision-making (Interviews with Managers, Traders, and the Community, 2025). This position reflects the characteristics of stakeholders who are highly impacted but have limited influence (Bryson, 2018).

Meanwhile, visitors have low levels of power and interest. Their role is incidental as service users without any structural ties or strategic stake in the direction of area management (Visitor Interviews, 2025). Overall, the assessment of power and interest reveals an imbalance between actors with high interests and actors holding formal authority.

Classification Into the Quadrant

Based on the power and interest assessment results in the previous subchapter, stakeholders in the management of Maliosewu Culinary Tourism occupy different positions in the structure of interests and influence. These differences reflect variations in formal authority, structural capacity, and each actor's level of dependence on the sustainability of the area. Power-interest mapping is used to identify actors with dominant decision-making roles, operational actors, and those affected.

The analysis reveals an imbalance between the levels of influence and interests among stakeholders. Local government actors, particularly the Department of Youth and Sports (DISPORAP) and the Pringsewu Regency Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD), possess significant structural power

through regulatory, budgeting, and oversight authority. However, this power is not always accompanied by sustained operational interest. Conversely, managers, vendors, and the surrounding community demonstrate a very high level of interest due to their direct links to local economic and social activities, yet they occupy a weak structural position. Meanwhile, visitors possess relatively low levels of interest and influence due to their incidental involvement. Based on these conditions, stakeholders are classified into four quadrants of the Power–Interest Grid, namely Players, Context Setters, Subjects, and Crowd.

Figure 2. Quadrant Power-Interest Grid



Source: Processed by Researchers, 2025

a. Quadrant I: Players (High Power–High Interest) Stakeholder: Pringsewu Regency Youth and Sports Agency

The Tourism and Culture Office (DISPORAP) occupies the High Power–High Interest quadrant because it has both formal authority and strategic importance in the development of Maliosewu within regional tourism policy. The DISPORAPAR's power stems from administrative and regulatory authority, including issuing operational decrees, fostering the tourism sector, and overseeing the use of public spaces. The relatively high level of interest is reflected in Maliosewu's position as a potential destination for culinary tourism and the creative economy. This position makes the Tourism and Tourism Office (DISPORAP) a key

actor in determining the direction of regional management. However, its predominantly administrative involvement has implications for top-down governance patterns. The tourism governance literature indicates that the dominance of government actors without ongoing strategic support can limit the capacity-building of local actors (Nunkoo, 2017; Saarinen, 2018).

b. Quadrant II: Context Setters (High Power–Low Interest) Stakeholder: Pringsewu Regency DPRD

The Pringsewu Regency Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD) falls into the High Power–Low Interest quadrant. Its power is strategic and latent, stemming from its legislative, budgeting, and public policy oversight functions. However, the DPRD's level of interest in Maliosewu management has not yet been established in a collective, sustainable manner. The findings indicate that the Regional People's Representative Council's (DPRD) orientation towards Maliosewu is fragmented and arises on specific issues, such as the legality of spatial use and potential relocation. This situation positions the DPRD more as a policy context-shaper than a driving force behind management. This aligns with the literature, which suggests that legislative institutions often possess significant formal power but that political priorities and internal dynamics heavily influence their sectoral involvement (Pierre & Peters, 2020).

c. Quadrant III: Subjects (Low Power–High Interest) Stakeholders: Managers, Traders/MSMEs, and the Surrounding Community

Managers, MSME traders, and the surrounding community fall into the Low Power–High Interest quadrant. These three groups have a significant stake because the sustainability of Maliosewu directly impacts their economic activity, business stability, and social life. However, they lack formal authority, access to strategic decision-making, or control over policy resources. Managers perform operational functions in accordance with local government mandates, without substantive delegation of authority, thereby acting as policy implementers. MSME traders are core economic actors, but they lack the space to participate in policy formulation, making them vulnerable to changes in management direction. The surrounding community directly impacts the area's existence, but its involvement remains limited. This position reflects a classic imbalance between the level of dependency of local actors and their capacity for influence within the governance structure (Bryson, 2018; Ostrom, 2015).

d. Quadrant IV: Crowd (Low Power–Low Interest) Stakeholders: Visitors

Visitors fall into the Low Power–Low Interest quadrant because their involvement is temporary and disconnected from the policy process. While visitor presence is crucial for the region's economic sustainability, it lacks the strategic importance or structural capacity to influence management direction. In destination

governance, visitors are positioned as service users managed through the provision of information and service quality improvements, rather than through policy engagement (Hall & Page, 2021; Bryson, 2018).

Strategy Management: Each Quadrant

The stakeholder management strategy is formulated based on the classification of actors into the Power-Interest Grid in the previous subchapter. This mapping shows that each quadrant has different interests, influence capacity, and involvement patterns, so the management approach cannot be standardized. Therefore, the strategy in this subchapter is formulated differently according to stakeholder positions and is based on empirical findings from interviews and field observations. This approach aims to ensure that the management of Maliosewu Culinary Tourism is contextual and aligned with real power relations on the ground.

a. Quadrant I: Players (High Power–High Interest) Stakeholder: Pringsewu Regency Youth and Sports Agency

The Pringsewu Regency Youth and Sports Agency (Disporapar) is in the Players quadrant, representing an actor with significant structural power and strategic importance to the sustainability of Maliosewu. This position places Disporapar as a key player in determining policy legitimacy, development direction, and the stability of area management. Within a stakeholder management framework, actors in this quadrant need to be managed closely, as their attitudes and decisions significantly influence policy success (Johnson et al., 2008). Empirical findings indicate that although the Department of Youth and Sports (Disporapar) has formal authority in tourism development, Maliosewu's development has not been fully integrated into regional strategic planning. This situation has the potential to lead to reactive, less sustainable policies. Research by Dredge and Jamal (2015) and Hartman (2023) confirms that active involvement of public authorities in strategic planning is a crucial prerequisite for stable tourism destination governance.

Furthermore, interviews indicated an information gap between the Tourism and Tourism Office (DISPORAPAR) and field actors, particularly regarding regional planning and relocation. Tourism governance literature emphasizes the need for regular policy evaluation mechanisms to maintain alignment between policy and field practice (Bramwell et al., 2017; Amore, 2024). Therefore, the DISPORAPAR management strategy is directed at strengthening intensive coordination through regular evaluation forums and integrating Maliosewu into official regional tourism planning documents. This integration is crucial for

enhancing the region's legitimacy, ensuring budget support, and reducing policy uncertainty (OECD, 2020; UNWTO, 2018).

b. Quadrant II: Context Setters (High Power–Moderate Interest) Stakeholder: Pringsewu Regency DPRD

The Pringsewu Regency DPRD (Regional People's Representative Council) occupies the Context Setters quadrant, meaning actors with high structural power but whose level of interest in Maliosewu management has not been consistently established. Empirical findings indicate that the DPRD's low-to-moderate interest is not due to opposition to Maliosewu activities, but instead to limited information, weak cross-agency coordination, and the unclear legal status of the area. In the public governance literature, legislative actors tend to engage selectively, depending on the relevance of issues to oversight, budgeting, and political risk (Christensen et al., 2016; Howlett & Ramesh, 2020). Therefore, the management strategy for the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD) is not focused on operational engagement but rather on managing institutional relations through selective, data-driven policy information delivery, particularly regarding local economic impacts, the utilization of regional assets, and the legal implications of policies. Episodic involvement of the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD) at strategic policy moments, such as determining area status or relocation policies, is considered more aligned with its authority (Ansell & Torfing, 2017; Peters, 2018). Strengthening the legal basis and clarity of regional planning can also increase the DPRD's institutional interest by providing legal certainty for the implementation of its legislative and oversight functions (Pierre & Peters, 2020; Head, 2022).

c. Quadrant III: Subjects (Low Power–High Interest) Stakeholders: Managers, Traders/MSMEs, and the Surrounding Community

Managers, MSME traders, and the surrounding community are in the Subjects quadrant, actors with very high stakes but low influence. These three groups are directly dependent on Maliosewu's sustainability, both economically and socially, but lack formal access to strategic planning and decision-making. Field findings indicate that unclear policy information, particularly regarding regional planning and relocation, creates direct uncertainty for this group. The public governance literature confirms that for low-power actors, information transparency and clarity of policy direction are essential forms of interest protection (Biesbroek et al., 2017; Termeer et al., 2019). In addition to transparency, the establishment of structured communication forums is considered relevant as an institutionalized channel for aspirations without changing formal authority structures (Head, 2022). Furthermore, increasing managers' and traders' capacity through business development, hygiene standards, and area management is a crucial strategy for

strengthening local economic resilience (UN-Habitat, 2018; OECD, 2020). Establishing a formal complaints mechanism is also necessary to ensure that issues on the ground are documented and can be systematically addressed (OECD, 2019).

d. Quadrant IV: Crowd (Low Power–Low Interest) Stakeholders: Visitors

Visitors are placed in the Crowd quadrant because their involvement is temporary and disconnected from the policy process. While they contribute to economic activity through consumption, visitors have neither strategic importance nor influence over regional governance. In tourism studies, this position is considered reasonable because tourists are on the demand side rather than within the destination management structure (Hall & Page, 2021; Nunkoo, 2016). Visitor management strategies are focused on monitoring basic needs and service experiences, such as cleanliness, safety, and comfort, as well as providing simple, one-way, informative communication (Bryson, 2018; Reed et al., 2018). This approach is considered proportionate because it meets visitor needs without creating irrelevant expectations of policy participation.

IV. Conclusion

This research shows that the governance of Maliosewu Culinary Tourism is characterized by an imbalance between the level of interest and stakeholders' capacity to influence. The actors most dependent on the area's sustainability — managers, MSMEs, and the surrounding community — have strong interest but are in positions with limited influence. Conversely, strategic authority is more concentrated in local government and legislative institutions, whose involvement is not yet fully operationally sustainable. The Power–Interest Grid mapping results place the Department of Youth and Sports (DISPORAP) as a key player with relatively high structural power and interests, but its role remains mainly administrative. The Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD) functions as a context-setter with substantial latent power but selective, undivided interests. Meanwhile, the subject group is the most impacted but weakest actor in the decision-making structure, while visitors are positioned in the crowd with low interests and influence. These findings confirm that the primary challenge in Maliosewu management lies in the imbalance between interests, authority, and participation mechanisms. Therefore, area management requires a differentiated approach that adapts to each stakeholder's position to ensure the social, economic, and institutional sustainability of Maliosewu Culinary Tourism

References

- Amore, A. (2024). Tourism, public policy, and governance. *The Wiley Blackwell Companion to Tourism*, 635–651.
- Central Statistics Agency of Pringsewu Regency. (2025). *Pringsewu Regency in Figures 2025*. Data on Tourist Attractions and Tourist Visits. Accessed through <https://pringsewukab.bps.go.id/id/publication/2025/02/28/92289dccc7d51700b126fc9/kabupaten-pringsewu-dalam-angka-2025.html>
- Biesbroek, R., Dupuis, J., Jordan, A., Wellstead, A., Howlett, M., Cairney, P., & Rayner, J. (2017). Opening up the black box of adaptation decision-making. *Nature Climate Change*, 7, 478–482.
- Bramwell, B., Higham, J., Lane, B., & Miller, G. (2017). Twenty-five years of sustainable tourism and the Journal of Sustainable Tourism: Looking back and moving forward. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, 25(1), 1–9.
- Bryson, J. M. (2018). *Strategic planning for public and non-profit organizations*. John Wiley & Sons.
- Christensen, T., Lægreid, P., & Rykkja, L. H. (2016). Organizing for crisis management. *Public Administration Review*, 76(6), 887–897.
- Creswell, J. W., & Poth, C. N. (2018). *Qualitative Inquiry and Research Design: Choosing Among Five Approaches (4th ed.)*. SAGE Publications.
- Fadilla, H. (2024). Developing the tourism sector to increase regional income in Indonesia. *Benefit: Journal of Business, Economics, and Finance*, 2 (1), 36–43.
- Fitriyani, N. (2025). The Role of Culinary Tourism in Economic Growth in the Demak Tourism Destination. *Scientific Journal of Economics and Management*, 3 (1), 484–493.
- Freeman, R.E., Harrison, J.S., Wicks, A.C., Parmar, B.L., & De Colle, S. (2010). *Stakeholder theory: The state of the art*.
- Gnanapala, A. C. (2017). Destination marketing approaches for wildlife tourism.
- Hall, C. M., & Page, S. J. (2020). *Geography and the study of events*. In *The Routledge Handbook of Events* (pp. 208–228). Routledge.
- Haluan Lampung. (2023). Maliosewu Culinary Tourism, Pringsewu Regency, Officially Opened. <https://haluanlampung.com/2023/12/wisata-kuliner-maliosewu-pringsewu-resmi-dibuka/>
- Head, B. W. (2022). Policy design and evidence-based policymaking. *Public Administration Review*, 82(1), 3–14.
- Higgins-Desbiolles, F. (2020). The “war over tourism”: Challenges to sustainable tourism in the tourism academy after COVID-19. *Journal of sustainable tourism*, 29 (4), 551–569.

- Howlett, M., Ramesh, M., & Perl, A. (2020). *Studying public policy (4th ed.)*. Oxford University Press.
- Hu, Y., & Xu, S. (2023). Repeat tourists' perceived unfavorable changes. *Tourism Review*, 78(1), 42–57.
- Ishak, N., & Hos, J. (2025). Local Institutional Dynamics and Citizen Participation in Community-Based Ecotourism Development. *PAMARENDA: Public Administration and Government Journal*, 5(1), 58-70.
- Johnson, G., Scholes, K., & Whittington, R. (2008). *Exploring corporate strategy: Text and cases (8th ed.)*. Pearson Education
- Khamim, M. (2021). *The Role of the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD) in Realizing Good Governance in the Regions*. Nem Publisher.
- Khater, M., Ibrahim, O., Sayed, M., & Faik, M. (2025). Legal frameworks for sustainable tourism: Balancing environmental conservation and economic development. *Current Issues in Tourism*, 28 (22), 3693–3714.
- Lee, S., Lee, N., Lee, T. J., & Hyun, S. S. (2024). The influence of social support from intermediary organizations on innovativeness and subjective happiness in community-based tourism. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, 32 (4), 795–817.
- State Administration Institute. (2015). *Policy analyst training module*. Jakarta: State Administration Institute
- Fate, WJ, et al. (2023). The role of destination image. *Journal of Hunan University Natural Sciences*, 50(6).
- Nunkoo, R. (2017). Governance and sustainable tourism. *Journal of Destination Marketing & Management*, 6(4), 277–285.
- Nunkoo, R., & Ramkissoon, H. (2016). Stakeholders' views of enclave tourism. *Journal of Hospitality & Tourism Research*, 40(5).
- OECD. (2020). *Tourism policy responses to the COVID-19 pandemic*. OECD Publishing.
- Ostrom, E. (2015). *Governing the Commons*. Cambridge University Press.
- Palinkas, L.A., Horwitz, S.M., Green, C.A., Wisdom, J.P., Duan, N., & Hoagwood, K. (2015). Purposeful sampling for qualitative data collection and analysis in mixed-method implementation research. *Administration and policy in mental health and mental health services research*, 42 (5), 533–544.
- Peters, B. G. (2018). *The politics of bureaucracy: An introduction to comparative public administration*. Routledge.
- Pierre, J., & Peters, B. G. (2020). *Governing complex societies (2nd ed.)*. Palgrave.
- Pitana, IG, & Putra, IGSA (2013). Tourism as a Means of Subak Preservation, and Subak Culture as Basic Capital in Tourism. *Journal of Bali Studies*, 3 (2), 159-180.

- Radar Lampung. (2024, January 10). Pringsewu Regent Focuses on MSME Development and Regional Infrastructure. <https://radarlampung.bacakorana.co/>
- Rahayu, S., Diatmika, I., & Haryadi, W. (2022). Analysis of culinary tourism potential in supporting the economy of coastal MSMEs in Saliper Ate in Sumbawa Regency. *Journal of Technology and Environmental Studies Research*, 5 (1), 01–08.
- Reed, M.S., et al. (2018). *A theory of participation*. *Restoration Ecology*, 26, S7–S17.
- Rhodes, R. A. (1997). *Understanding governance: Policy networks, governance, reflexivity and accountability*. Open University
- RRI. (2024, January 1). Maliosewu, Pringsewu's Malioboro Officially Opened. <https://www.rri.co.id/umkm/498306/maliosewu-malioboro-nya-pringsewu-resmi-dibuka>
- Stone, M. T. (2018). Community-based tourism enterprises: challenges and prospects for community participation. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, 26(8), 1267–1285.
- Suharsono, S., Nugroho, AA, Harrison, A., & Singgalen, YA (2023). THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNITY-BASED TOURISM VILLAGES AND SOCIAL CAPITAL (CASE STUDY IN LUGUSARI TOURISM VILLAGE, PRINGSEWU REGENCY, LAMPUNG). *Serina Social Humaniora Journal*, 1 (3), 11-19.
- Suhel, S., & Bashir, A. (2018). The role of tourism in local economic growth. *Economic Journal of Emerging Markets*, 32–39.
- Teguh, F. (2024). *Destination Governance: Building a Tourism Ecosystem*. UGM PRESS
- Termeer, C., Dewulf, A., & Biesbroek, R. (2019). A critical assessment of the wicked problem concept. *Policy Sciences*, 52, 167–179.
- The Duy, D., & Tien Thanh, P. (2024). Economic challenges faced by migrant street vendors during a crisis: implications for social inclusion development. *International Journal of Sociology and Social Policy*, 44(9/10), 809-825.
- UNWTO. (2018). Tourism and local economic development.
- White, M., & Langenheim, N. (2021). Re-imagining Arnstein's ladder. *Journal of Design Research*, 19(1–3), 155–183.
- Wondirad, A., Tolkach, D., & King, B. (2020). Stakeholder collaboration is a significant factor in sustainable ecotourism development in developing countries: *Tourism Management*, 78, 104024.
- Yin, R. K. (2018). *Case Study Research and Applications: Design and Methods (6th ed.)*. SAGE Publications.