

Opportunity of Integrated Sustainable Tourism

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ABSTRACT

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*Sustainable Tourism,
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Urbanization led to the extension of the administrative boundaries of the city of Bogor to the villages border in Bogor Regency. This process forms physical, social, and economic interactions between cities and villages, including creating integrated tourism opportunities between cities and districts. However, there are many challenges faced, including the packaging of tourist attractions, weak management of tourism destinations, disparities in the development of tourism areas, and others. This study aims to identify the potential and challenges of sustainable tourism, ecotourism, and urban tourism that are integrated within the framework of city and district linkages; and strategic issues that can become opportunities for development planning. The research method used qualitative descriptive analysis with research objects on opportunities and attractions of sustainable tourism, ecotourism or urban tourism (urban tourism), and amenities in Bogor City and Bogor Regency, which are analyzed using the five pillars of sustainable

SARI PATI

Kata kunci:

Pariwisata Berkelanjutan,
Ekowisata,
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Urbanisasi menyebabkan meluasnya batas administrasi kota Bogor hingga ke perbatasan dengan desa-desa di Kabupaten Bogor. Proses ini membentuk interaksi fisik, sosial dan ekonomi antara kota dan desa, termasuk melahirkan peluang pariwisata terintegrasi di antara kota dan kabupaten. Namun, banyak tantangan yang dihadapi, diantaranya pengemasan dan pengelolaan destinasi wisata, serta kesenjangan pengembangan kawasan pariwisata, dan lain-lain. Tujuan penelitian yaitu mengidentifikasi gambaran potensi dan tantangan pariwisata berkelanjutan, ekowisata dan *urban tourism* yang terintegrasi dalam kerangka keterkaitan kota dan kabupaten; serta isu strategis yang dapat menjadi peluang perencanaan pengembangan. Metode yang digunakan adalah pendekatan deskriptif kualitatif, dengan objek penelitian peluang dan daya tarik pariwisata berkelanjutan, ekowisata atau pariwisata perkotaan (*urban tourism*), dan amenities di Kota Bogor dan Kabupaten Bogor, dianalisis dengan menggunakan lima pilar pariwisata berkelanjutan.

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INTRODUCTION

Urbanization led to the expansion of the city's administrative boundaries to the boundaries of the city with the villages. This process shapes the physical, social, and economic linkages between cities and villages (Harahap, 2013). This linkage raises the discourse of governance of functional areas between cities and villages to meet the needs of residents and regional development. The interaction between the city and the villages around the border is an opportunity for both the city and the peri-urban villages. This urbanization phenomenon also shapes tourism opportunities (Purnomo, 2021), where tourism destinations and attractions can be in both urban and rural areas.

Urbanization in Bogor City has occurred since 1980. This phenomenon affects the border area of Bogor City, which consists of villages in Bogor Regency. In addition, the position of Bogor City has a role as a buffer for the Metropolitan City of Jakarta (Purnomo, 2021). Meanwhile, Bogor Regency faces crucial problems regarding the decrease of total community forest which functions as a real forest, poverty on the community forest border, the low economy of the forest farmer, no bargaining position of smallholder forest farmers, and the lack of regional development (Sukwika et al., 2018). The zero slum program in Bogor district with a target of close to zero percent in 2019 has not been achieved (Pujiyono & Subiyakto, 2021). Bogor City also has typical urban problems, such as congestion (Rizki et al., 2017), air pollution which is almost in the unhealthy category with a PM value of 2.5 at 98 (moderate) (BPLHK, 2018), waste with an average volume of transported waste of 1,871 m³ per day or only 70% of the total waste (2,673 m³ per day) (Samsuri, Maulana, 2019), as well as disaster problems such as floods (Rahman & Wardhani, 2020).

The interaction between Bogor City and Bogor Regency with village and urban flows in the form of a balanced human and commodity is very important, to open up opportunities including the tourism sector in the two regions. However, this requires a process to optimize the roles and functions of cities and villages in the district so that the city's needs can be met by the district, and vice versa. On the other hand, the potential of Bogor City and Bogor Regency as tourism destinations in the form of sustainable tourism, ecotourism, and urban tourism is very broad and varied, consisting of various types of tourist objects and tourist attractions. This potential can invite tourists, as well as provide opportunities for local people to improve their welfare. Both of these destinations require planning that integrates tourism potential which aims to become an integrated tourism area that has its uniqueness. The tourism industry makes a real contribution to the welfare of Bogor City, including equal distribution of income and regional treasury revenues (Fathanah et al., 2018). Even, the level of tourism planning needs to start with regional tourism development including the physical development of tourist destinations and attractions (Rosiyanti & Susilowati, 2017)

The challenges faced by the City of Bogor and Bogor Regency in the field of tourism include the packaging and management of tourist destinations, as well as gaps in the development of tourism areas, and others. Development opportunities are in the realm of society, including friendliness, pluralism, and community participation (Rosiyanti & Susilowati, 2017). The tourism development goals for Bogor City and Bogor Regency need to be directed to be integrated and optimal, by increasing the number of visits, increasing the length of stay of

tourists, absorbing labor, increasing PAD and community welfare, realizing the integrated image of Bogor Regency and Bogor City and realizing competitive advantage in the form of characteristics characteristics of the two regions, as well as increasing the role of the community in tourism.

The purpose of this scientific work is to identify an overview of the potential, opportunities and challenges for integrated sustainable tourism, ecotourism, and urban tourism within the city and regency framework of linkages in Bogor City and Bogor Regency by using the five pillars of sustainable tourism from UNWTO (2015).

METHODS

Location and time

This research was conducted for four months, from March to June 2022. The scope of this research area is Bogor City and Bogor

Regency. The reason for choosing this location is because of the geographical location of Bogor Regency and Bogor City, which are close to the Republic of Indonesia’s capital, DKI Jakarta. This position makes Bogor City and Bogor Regency very strategic as centers of socio-economic development and growth of the community, due to the interaction of urban and rural areas due to the dynamics of Bogor City’s development and urbanization.

The research location covers the Bogor Regency area, at a geographical position of 106° 24’0” E to 106° 44’ 24” E and 6° 18’ 0” S to 6° 24’0” S. Administratively, it has an area of ± 107,576.12 hectares, and a population of 1,221,985 million people. Meanwhile, geographically, Bogor City is located at coordinates: 106° 43 ‘59.2” East - 106° 50’ 54.8” East; 6° 30 ‘38.6”South - 6° 40’ 48.5” South, with an altitude of 190-330 meters above sea level, with boundaries:



Gambar 1. Lokasi Penelitian
Sumber: Google Maps

Table 1. The Boundaries of Bogor Regency and Bogor City

Boundaries	Bogor City	Bogor Regency
North	Sub-district of Sukaraja, Bojong Gede, and Kemang	Regency of Tangerang Propinsi Banten
South	Sub-district of Cijeruk dan Caringin	Regency Sukabumi
Sebelah Barat	Sub-district of Ciomas dan Dramaga	Regency Lebak Propinsi Banten
Sebelah Timur	Sub-district of Sukaraja dan Ciawi	Regency of Gunung Sindur, Putatnutug, Ranca Bungur, Dramaga and Tamansari.

Source: Government of Bogor City and Regency of Bogor, 2019

Type and Collecting Data

The data collected are related to the scope of five aspects of planning, they are (1) Physical aspects of the environment; (2) Social aspects of the population; (3) Economic aspects; (4) Institutional, policy, and financing aspects; and (5) Aspects of facilities and infrastructure related to sustainable tourism. Data collection uses tools and materials, namely laptop computers, software, stationery, and the Google Earth application. Data collection was carried out utilizing a literature study in the form of previous research, local government policy documents, as well as observation results. The map data taken is in the form of documentation from Google Earth and previous research.

Analysis

This research uses a descriptive and qualitative approach, based on secondary data analysis, and determines the object of research, namely opportunities and challenges for sustainable tourism, ecotourism or urban tourism, and amenities or facilities that provide services for tourists while staying or visiting tourism destinations in Bogor City and Bogor Regency.

In addition, supply and demand elements are also examined in developing tourism destinations which include (1) the number of tourists, (2) accessibility, (3) tourism service centers, (4) potential areas and tourism objects, (5) routes/circulation route, with techniques of (a) internal analysis (area/site) to identify (a.1) internal physical conditions of the natural (abiotic) environment: climate, hydrology, altitude, temperature, humidity, soil type, topography, landscape/landscape); (a.2) internal conditions of biological (biotic) elements: vegetation, animals, land cover; and cultural inventory/attributes (land use, cultural attractiveness, utilities/

facilities, buildings, roads, site regulations, environmental perceptions, social economy, trade and others); and (b) external analysis to identify the area/site externally (physical environment) related to accessibility, land use around the area/site; then this analysis uses the five (5) pillars of sustainable tourism developed by UNWTO (2015).

Sustainable Development

Tourism is an important field for countries in the world, especially Indonesia because it is considered to have the fastest growth and is an economic driving force. (Maftuhah & Wirjodirdjo, 2018), as well as being a source of foreign exchange, including providing jobs. Tourism is closely related to the socio-economic dimension, even the ecological dimension, which is also a pillar of Sustainable Development. Sustainable tourism is a tourism development system that can ensure the sustainability or availability of natural and environmental resources, and socio-cultural and economic life for future generations (Maftuhah & Wirjodirdjo, 2018). Sustainable Tourism proclaims the implementation of this concept with the requirements of fulfilling the five pillars of Sustainable Tourism, including (1) Tourism Policy and Governance; (2) Trade, investment, data, and competitiveness; (3) Jobs, decent work, capacity building; (4) Poverty alleviation and social engagement; (5) Sustainability of natural resources, environment and socio-cultural (UNWTO, 2015).

Rural-Urban Linkage

Rural-urban linkages are considered a form of interaction regarding the flow of people, services, information, and market mechanisms, which constitute the spatial distribution of economic activity and investment (Ali & Meaza, 2013), including

natural resources and the environment in the city and rural area. The factors that influence rural-urban linkages cover flows and reciprocal interactions that occur between rural and urban areas, which mainly consist of (1) people/population, (2) production, (3) commodities, (4) services, (5) capital, and (6) environmental services (Berdegú & Proctor, 2014). One of the efforts to improve rural-urban linkages in the form of development interventions by the government, according to Mike Douglass, is the Virtuous Cycle between

regions and rural-urban linkages to obtain maximum benefits. Within this Virtuous Cycle model, there is also tourism linkage, which involves situations when people move from their permanent residence for recreation, and holidays, and to visit relatives and friends for a short time (Geleta, 2020).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The physical internal condition of the natural (abiotic) environment of Bogor City and Bogor Regency are

Table 2 Physical internal conditions of the natural (abiotic) environment of Bogor City and Bogor Regency

Bogor City	Bogor Regency
<p>Topography Slope 0-15% and a fraction of 15-30%. The average altitude is 190-330 m above sea level (asl).</p>	<p>Topography The morphological type varies, mostly uplands, hills, and mountains. The northern part is relatively lowland, the southern part is highland: elevation 15-100 meters above sea level (asl) (29.28%), 100-500 meters asl (42.62%), 500-1000 meters asl (19.53%), 1000-2000 meters asl (8.43%) and 2,000–2,500 meters asl (0.22%).</p>
<p>Geology The dominant soil type is reddish brown latosol with an effective depth of soil exceeding 90 cm and the soil texture is fine and somewhat sensitive to erosion.</p>	<p>Geology Dominant as a result of volcanic eruptions and covered by volcanic rocks from sediments (sedimentary rocks) originating from two volcanoes, namely Mount Salak and Mount Pangrango, which are somewhat sensitive or sensitive to erosion (latosol, alluvial, regosol, podzolic and andosol, with the dominance of andesite, tuff, basalt), which are prone to landslides.</p>
<p>Climatology The lowest temperature is 21.8°C and the highest is 30.4°C with an average of 26°C. Air humidity 70%, average rainfall 3500-4000 mm/year, the heaviest rainfall in December and January</p>	<p>Climatology The very wet tropical climate is in the South and the wet tropical climate is in the North. The lowest temperature is 21.4°C in August and January, the annual average temperature is 25°-26°</p>
<p>Hydrology The city is located on three watersheds (DAS), namely Cimahpar, Cikereti, and Kali Baru. Several rivers have water levels far below the surface of the city, namely the Ciliwung, Cisadane, Cipakancilan, Cidepit, Ciparigi, and Cibalok Rivers. There are lakes namely Situ Gede (6.20 Ha) for irrigation, retention, and recreation;</p>	<p>Hydrology It is divided into eight watersheds (DAS), namely: Cidurian, Cimanceuri, Cisadane, Ciliwung, Cileungsi, Cikarang/Bekasi, Cibeet, and Ciberang. There are also 32 government irrigation networks, around 794-900 rural irrigation networks, 93-95 lakes, and 96-201 springs.</p>

Source: Results of secondary data analysis, 2023

Land Use and Ecosystems

Bogor City’s land use pattern is built-up land dominated by commercial areas and dense settlements, where in 2016, the area of residential/built-up land was 7,532 hectares or 60% of the total area of Bogor City, 11,520 hectares (Ina Lidiawati et al., 2019). The dominant type of ecosystem in Bogor City is natural, while artificial ecosystems are in the form of parks and urban forests (BPLHK, 2018).

Based on the pattern of land use in 2015, the Bogor Regency area was dominated by 22.66% irrigated/rainfed rice fields and 19.8% mixed gardens, while built-up land, namely 16.77% settlements (Dani et al., 2017). This condition indicates that Bogor Regency is still dominated by agricultural resources and that most of the population is still working in the agricultural sector.

Social and Population

The population of Bogor City in 2021 is 1,052,359 people, and the population growth rate is assumed to be 1.22% of births and migration (BPS Kota Bogor, 2021). The population of Bogor Regency in 2021 is 4,454,407 people with an assumed population growth rate of 1.28% of births and migration (BPS Kabupaten Bogor, 2021).

Besides, the COVID-19 pandemic has affected the value of the Human Development Index (HDI) or *Indeks Pembangunan Manusia*, both Bogor City and Bogor Regency. In 2022 the HDI value for Bogor City is 77.17 and for Bogor Regency is 71.2. Due to the 2019 pandemic, the HDI value for Bogor Regency has decreased by 0.25% from 2018, likewise in 2020, it fell by 0.35%. The decline in HDI was influenced

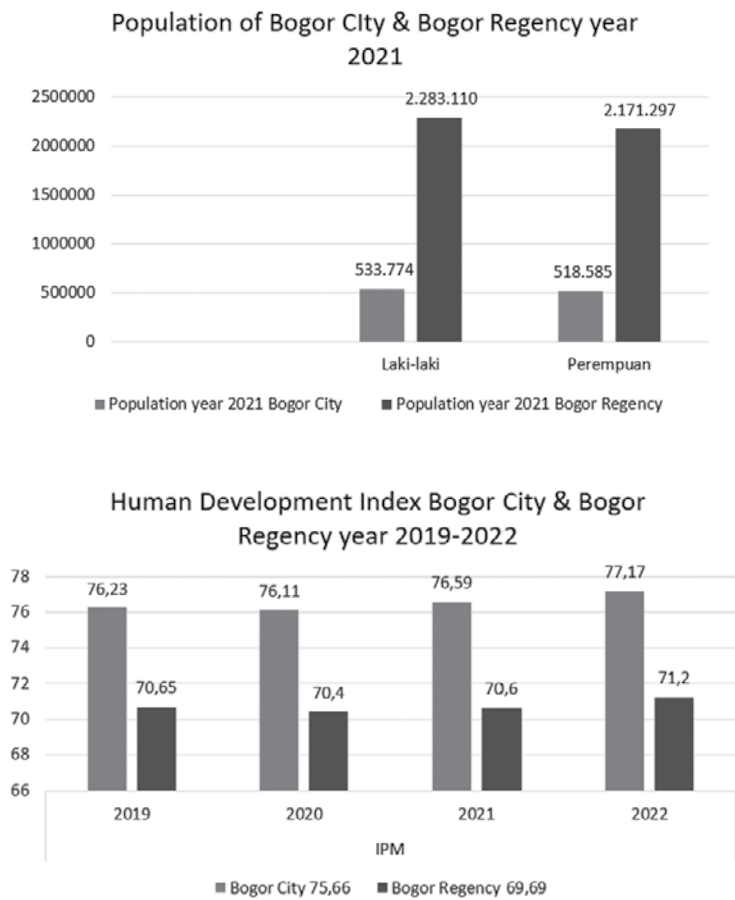


Figure 2. Population and HDI of Bogor City and Bogor Regency
 Source: Central Bureau of Statistics for Bogor City and Bogor Regency (2023)

by a decrease in adjusted average spending per capita. Even so, in 2020 the HDI for Bogor Regency is still categorized as high and is ranked 16th out of 27 districts/cities in West Java province, and ranked 7th out of all West Java districts (BPS Kota Bogor, 2023).

Infrastructure

Bogor City has two terminals, namely Baranangsiang and Bubulak Terminals, connecting Bogor City with the Bogor Cross Road and the Toll Road to Bogor Regency, as well as to DKI Jakarta as a center. However, traffic jams often occur in Bogor City because the increased volume of vehicles is not accompanied by road capacity to accommodate them. Even though the provision of infrastructure that is not evenly distributed hampers community activities.

Bogor Regency has transportation infrastructure, also regional and local terminals in Leuwiliang, Jasinga, and Parung Panjang Sub-districts, namely Inter-City or Inter-Provincial Terminals (AKAP), Inter-City Within-Provincial Terminals (AKDP), urban transportation and land transportation. Regional and local transportation terminals are located in Ciampea, a regional transportation service that offers access outside Bogor Regency such as Bogor City, Tangerang, and Rangkasbitung

In Bogor City, some of the settlements are occupied by urbanization. In fact, in several locations, slum settlements have arisen because people have neglected sanitary conditions. Meanwhile, Bogor Regency is growing rapidly in the construction or real estate sector according to the conditions of Bogor Regency which is the overflow of Bogor City development, even though agriculture, forestry, and fisheries are experiencing setbacks (Kasikoen, 2018).

Settlement infrastructure in Bogor Regency has indeed been built following the sub-district cities which are service centers covering education, health, trade, worship, and economic services. Likewise, the infrastructure for electricity supply, clean water, or the Drinking Water Supply System (SPAM) is sufficient, especially at important points for community activity centers. However, it is necessary to pay attention to infrastructure development at visiting places or tourist destinations, including waste disposal and management facilities. So far, the Final Disposal Site (TPA) for Bogor City and Bogor Regency is at the Galuga TPA, but an integrated waste management and reduction policy is needed to support tourism development and preserve nature in tourist areas.

Tabel 3. Existing condition of Bogor City and Bogor Regency

Aspek	Kota Bogor	Kabupaten Bogor
Total sub-districts	6	40
Total area	11,850 hectares	266,385 hectares
Total population	831,571 people	5,965,410 people
Livelihood	Service (31.5%)	Agriculture (54.25%)
GDRP (PDRB) Sector	Commerce	Processing & Agriculture
Road condition	Traversed by various types of roads and in good condition	Provincial roads dominate and 40.8% are in damaged condition

Source: (BPS Kota Bogor, 2021), Bogor Regency in Figures, 2021

Social and Economy Infrastructure

Gross Regional Domestic Income based on Business Fields in Bogor City in 2020 was the largest obtained from the Wholesale and Retail Trade, Car and Motorcycle Repair, Processing Industry, as well as Transportation and Warehousing sectors, all of which experienced a decline. The business fields that experienced an increase were the information and communication business sector as well as the Provision of Accommodation and Meals and Drinks. Bogor City's total GRDP in 2020 reached IDR 45,940,259,000, a decrease from 2019, which was IDR 46,223,356,000 (BPS Kota Bogor, 2021).

Based on the business field, Bogor City's Gross Regional Revenue in 2020 was highest in wholesale and retail trade, car and motorcycle repair, the manufacturing industry, as well as transportation, and warehousing, all of which experienced a decline. The growing business sectors are the information and communication industry as well as accommodation and beverage services. The GRDP of Bogor City in 2020 is IDR 45,940,259,000, - lower than in 2019 IDR 46,223,356,000.

Gross Regional Domestic Income based on Business Field in Bogor Regency with the largest value experiencing a decrease was Manufacturing Industry, followed by Wholesale and Retail Trade, Car and Motorcycle Repair, and Construction. In several business fields with increased value, namely agricultural services, information and communication, real estate, and educational services. Bogor Regency's total GRDP in 2020 reached IDR 154,096,806,000 with oil and gas, but this value decreased from the previous 2019, which was IDR 156,868,301,000 (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2021).

In general, the inequality of development resources is shown by the results of a hierarchy of potential regional resources (Marfiani et al., 2018), including the availability of transportation facilities and public services. Bogor City is considered central to Bogor Regency for the marketing of agricultural production commodities, a shopping center for fulfilling consumption, work orientation, schools, and tourism with the node being in Bogor City. Trade and service services in Bogor City and Bogor Regency which are also important are the facilities, namely the Vegetable and Fruit Main Market which is the center of the agribusiness trade and service industry as one of the elements of tourism services. The emergence of modern markets side by side with traditional markets in the two regions has also given rise to new strategic ideas and added value to create economic balance (Priatana IA, 2021)

The Potential of Sustainable Tourism, Ecotourism, and Urban Tourism

The number of tourists visiting the City of Bogor has increased from year to year and achieved its peak in 2019, before declining sharply during the Covid-19 Pandemic. The total number of visitors to Bogor City, both international tourists and domestic tourists, in 2020 was 3,457,722 people and decreased drastically due to the COVID-19 pandemic from the previous year which amounted to 9,160,884 people, who visiting tourist attractions or staying at hotels. In contrast to the number of tourists coming to Bogor Regency, there is fluctuations in number changes of visits from year-to-year. It shows numbers that increase then decrease, and the following year increase again. The total number of tourists in Bogor district, both international tourists and local tourists in 2019, is 9,484,957, both visiting tourist objects or staying at hotels.

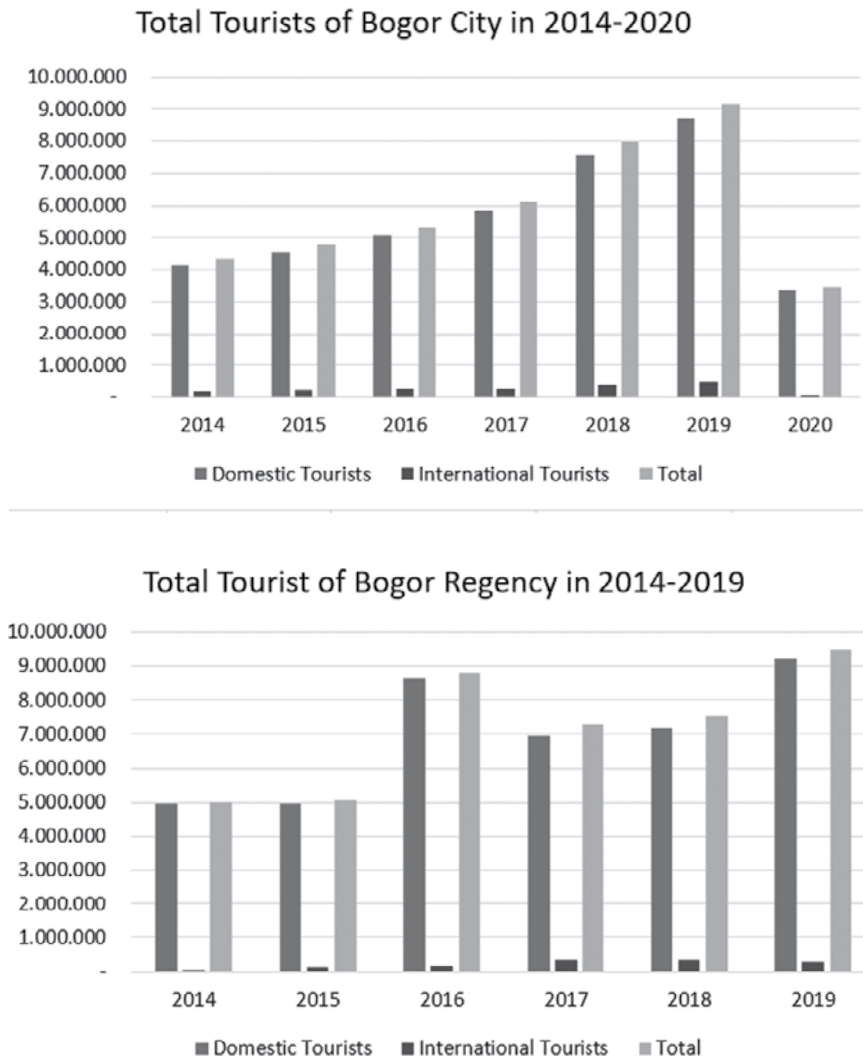


Figure 3. Total Tourists of Bogor City (2014-2020) and Bogor Regency (2014-2019)
 Source: Central Bureau of Statistics for Bogor City and Bogor Regency (2023)

This shows that tourism development opportunities for Bogor City and Bogor Regency are integrated, in the form of sustainable tourism, ecotourism, and urban tourism.

The geographical location of Bogor City is in the middle of the Bogor Regency area and close to the capital city of the Republic of Indonesia, namely DKI Jakarta, making it strategic in the development and growth of economic activity. Therefore, Bogor City and Bogor Regency have the potential and opportunities to be developed into tourist destinations, both from the attractiveness of tourist objects and from

the development of centers for handicrafts, superior commodities, culinary, historical sites and buildings, and biological wealth. Furthermore, tourist objects and destinations in Bogor City and Bogor Regency apart from for domestic market segmentation can also be intended for international market segmentation, both from natural tourism, sports, culture, souvenirs, and various special or culinary foods as well as MICE (Meeting, Conferences and Incentive Events). On a regional tourism industry scale, the Bogor region excels in the manufacturing, mining, and agriculture industries, as well as infrastructure for organizing MICE.

Even so, several problems still need to be addressed, such as traffic congestion, environmental degradation, and the loss of identity for the City of Bogor. The development of Bogor City so far has paid more attention to the physical and spatial aspects in pursuit of increasing the regional economy. Historic, cultural heritage, and heritage buildings in Bogor City often change their function to become commercial buildings such as hotels or restaurants and look unorganized. Even though there are policies to regulate, protect and preserve these historic buildings, the cultural and historical values inherent in the city of Bogor have received little attention. On the other hand, the history and identity of the city of Bogor as a comfortable city, with the spatial concept of the garden city, is fading. Even though the image and characteristics of the City of Bogor (city branding) are important it becomes its uniqueness compared to other areas around it, especially within the scope of the Greater Jakarta area and cities/districts in West Java. Another opportunity in carrying out city branding for the city of Bogor is to optimize the local wisdom of the city of Bogor by determining the city's regional identity based on local wisdom. This regional identity optimization strategy can be carried out by developing ecotourism in Bogor City, such as urban tourism, cultural ecotourism, and culinary ecotourism (Prabandari et al., 2019).

Bogor Regency is ranked in the top ten in the 2016 Indonesian Tourism Index by the Indonesian Ministry of Tourism. The many tourist potentials (natural, cultural, and man-made) have increased the number of tourist destinations. Natural tourism and special interest tourism objects or ecotourism consist of 24 objects, while cultural or artificial tourism consists of 11 objects. This shows that in Bogor Regency there are more available tourist objects in the

form of natural and special interest tourism or ecotourism according to rural characteristics, compared to cultural or artificial tourism.

The spatial pattern in Bogor Regency includes protected and cultivated areas. Therefore, many tourist attractions in Bogor Regency are located in areas for the use of plantations or agriculture, protected forests, and production forests. There are two National Parks in which there are various tourist objects, namely: Mount Halimun Salak National Park, and Mount Gede Pangrango National Park (Rosiyanti & Susilowati, 2017).

Bogor Regency is dominated by nature tourism or ecotourism because most of the sites are located in the morphological conditions of the highlands, hills, and mountains with an attractive landscape. The distribution of tourist objects and tourist areas in general, natural tourism consists of waterfall tourism, mountain, and hill tourism (trekking/hiking), cave tourism, outdoor adventure, and culinary tourism. Various types of attractions that can be developed which can also be integrated with agro-industry include a) types of plant cultivation tours with attractions of plowing fields, sowing/seeding, cutting weeds, and others; b) types of post-harvest tourism with harvesting/picking attractions, laboratory research, development of plant cultivation, sorting, packaging, trading, and others; c) types of post-harvest processing tourism or agro-industry with the attraction of processing rice flour, tapioca flour, handicrafts, and other processing; and d) types of facilities supporting attractions such as cattle and buffalo grazing, fishing ponds and recreation, cultural performances, cultural reserves, and historic sites, children's playgrounds, outbound, hiking, trekking, tracking, and other facilities (Djamudin et al., 2012).

Table 4. Tourism Objects and Destinations

Bogor City		Bogor Regency	
Cultural / Artificial Tourism	Natural & Special Interest Tourism (Ecotourism/Urban Tourism)	Cultural / Artificial Tourism	Natural & Special Interest Tourism (Ecotourism/Urban Tourism)
1. Prasasti Batutulis	1. Situ gede	1. Curug Giri Jaya	1. Riung Gunung
2. Museum Kepresidenan RI	2. Kebun Raya Bogor	2. Taman Sri Bagenda	2. Tambang Emas Pongkor
3. BP. Plaza Kapten Muslihat	3. Kampung Labirin RW X	3. Taman Buah Mekar Sari	3. Taman Safari Indonesia
4. Museum Munasain	4. Kampung Batik	4. Danau Lido	4. Taman Sri Bagenda
5. Museum & Monumen PETA	5. Kebun wisata ilmiah tanaman obat (Balitro)	5. Wanawisata Penangkaran Rusa	5. Sumber Mata Air Jalatunda
6. Museum Perjuangan Bogor	6. Kampung Pulo Geulis	6. Taman Kupu-Kupu	6. Taman Buah Mekar Sari
7. Rancamaya Country Golf	7. Kampung Ciharashas	7. Gua Walet (Kec. Cariu)	7. Telaga Warna
8. Balai Penelitian Tanaman Rempah dan obat	8. Kampung tematik agro-eduwisata Mulyaharja	8. Bumi Perkemahan Gunung Bunder	8. Wisata Pendidikan Bodogol
9. Museum Tanah dan Pertanian	9. Taman Sringanis / Tanaman Obat	9. Taman Safari Indonesia	9. Hutan Wisata Catang Malang
10. Istana Kepresidenan Bogor		10. Wanawisata Gunung Pancar (Kec. Babakan Madang)	10. Danau Lido
11. Museum Zoologi			11. Taman Kupu-kupu
12. Sagara			12. Curug Cilember
13. Bogor Golf Club			13. Gunung Salak
14. Country Club Cimanggu/ Marcopolo			14. Curug Dendeng Kec. Rumpin
15. Kebun Raya Residence Club			15. Wanawisata Penangkaran Rusa
16. Jungle Bound			16. Curug Seribu,
17. The Jungle Water			17. Kawah Ratu,
18. Taman parahyangan			18. Curug Cigamea,
19. The Jungle fest			19. Gua Walet Kec. Cariu
20. The Voyage			20. Curug Luhur
			21. Curug Ngumpet
			22. Gua Gundawang
			23. Curug Titis Kec. Ciomas
			24. Curug Nangka

Sumber: Berbagai sumber, modifikasi (2022)

Accessibility to the Bogor Regency tourist area from Bogor City can be accessed by land from the site location with a distance of between 1-9 km with the longest travel time of around 20 to 60 minutes and about 2-3 hours from DKI Jakarta City. The geographical location of Bogor City is very strategic and the tourism opportunities are very promising. In addition to easy access to tourist attractions in the capital city of DKI Jakarta and the provincial capital of West Java (Bandung), Bogor City can become a magnet for tourist visits to Bogor City and then continue to Bogor Regency.

Strategic Context Based on the 5 Pillars of Sustainable Tourism

1. Tourism Spatial Utilization Policy and Good Governance

The Bogor City Government strongly supports the development of Bogor City tourism by issuing a Regional Regulation (Perda) for Bogor City No. 9 of 2016 concerning the 2016-2025 Regional Tourism Development Master Plan (RIPDA). This regional regulation is an implementation action for the 2015-2019 Bogor City Strategic Plan and acceleration of tourism development. This policy reinforces other regulations, namely (1) Tourism Law No. 10 of 2009 concerning Tourism, (2) Presidential Regulation (Perpres) No. 19 of 2015 concerning the Ministry of Tourism, (3) West Java Provincial Regulation concerning RIPDA of West Java Province in 2015-2025. Another policy that supports tourism is the amendment to Regional Regulation (Perda) No. 8 of 2011 concerning the Bogor City Regional Spatial Plan (RTRW) for 2011-2023 by including a pattern of urban planning development integrated with the transportation system in the form of Transit Orientation Development (TOD). This policy strengthens sustainable tourism policies, ecotourism, and urban tourism in Bogor City.

Based on the Bogor City Spatial Plan for 2011-2023, Bogor City tourism areas are spread throughout Bogor City around 46 hectares, where is categorized into several types, namely a) science and technology tourism, b) cultural tourism, c) culinary tourism and shopping, d) MICE (Meeting, Incentive, Convention, Exhibition), e) agro-tourism and nature recreation, and f) recreational park tourism. The Bogor City Regional Planning Institution (Bappeda) in the RTRW 2011-2031 is also developing science (IPTEK) and heritage tourism, organizing culinary and shopping tours in the city center, and developing MICE tourism and ecotourism.

Meanwhile, opportunities for spatial use for sustainable tourism, agro-tourism, and ecotourism in Bogor Regency refer to the Spatial and Regional Layout Plan (RTRW) for Bogor Regency Regional Regulation No. 17 of 2000, and Regional Regulation no. 19 of 2008 concerning RTRW 2005-2025. This reference includes (1) National RTRW in the Jakarta, Bogor, Depok, Tangerang, Bekasi, Puncak, Cianjur (Jabodetabekpunjur) areas as National Strategic Areas (KSN) (PP no 26 of 2008); (2) Spatial Planning for the Jabodetabekpunjur Area (Jakarta, Bogor, Depok, Tangerang, Bekasi, Puncak, Cianjur) leads to the development of settlements for Bogor Regency in supporting Jakarta Urban Area National Activity Center (Perpres no 54 of 2008); and (3) development of the mainstay area of Bodebekpunjur in the agribusiness, industry, and tourism sectors, conservation areas and supporting nodes for the Bodebekpunjur region (West Java Regional Regulation No. 25 of 2010 concerning West Java Provincial RPJMD Year 2008-2013).

2. Commerce, investment, data, and competitiveness

The Bogor City processing industry sector

provides a large income to the Original Local Government Revenue (PAD) of the Bogor City Government, coupled with the trade, accommodation (hotel), and restaurant sectors. Others are manufacturing and creative industries of Bogor City which consist of fashion, culinary, handicrafts from wood/bamboo/rattan, traditional musical instruments gongs, Bogor batik, souvenirs, as well as agricultural-based tourism potential or agro-edutourism. The development of tourism in Bogor City affects indeed the development of the processing industry, creative industry, IKM (Small and Medium Industry), and UKM (Small and Medium Enterprises), where a multiplier effect process occurs between sectors.

Likewise in Bogor Regency, several local entrepreneurs have increased their income through the development of sustainable tourism, ecotourism, and urban tourism, through various creative businesses, as well as local crafts and culinary businesses (Fathanah et al., 2018). Bogor Regency's economic development is oriented toward large, medium, and small-medium-scale agricultural agribusiness. Economically, agriculture can play its role as both employer and food supplier (Andriamasari et al., 2015).

3. Jobs, decent work, capacity building

Urbanization of Bogor City or the process of population movement from Bogor Regency to Bogor City occurs because there is a public perception that Bogor City promises a better life than in Bogor Regency. This condition is exacerbated by the increasing poverty rate in Bogor Regency due to the trickle-down effect. Meanwhile, the economic disparity is getting bigger because the center of growth is in Bogor City, and Bogor City absorbs the resources available in parts of Bogor Regency. Bogor City experienced relatively the highest

quality economic growth in terms of HDI and poverty rate. However, it is still accompanied by high levels of open unemployment and socio-economic inequality. Development of physical aspects and transportation services, agricultural area road networks and markets expanding and promoting new markets in rural areas, increasing interaction between villages, connecting agricultural production areas with collection and distribution centers, and creating economic opportunities for agricultural commodities.

Some of the strengths that exist in Bogor Regency include the existence of post-farm businesses managed by the community as social investment opportunities for community empowerment, the rapid development of the settlement and housing sector, community farming groups developing agricultural agriculture, and the spread of tourist attractions that can increase people's income (Triono & Warsita, 2019). In addition, several local entrepreneurs have increased their income through the development of sustainable tourism, agricultural tourism, ecotourism and urban tourism through various creative ventures, local crafts, themed villages and culinary companies. (Fathanah et al., 2018).

4. Poverty reduction and social engagement

The potential for natural and cultural resources in rural areas has resulted in a flow of tourists entering the village, especially in tourist villages. The tourism development carried out by the Bogor City and Bogor Regency governments has indeed opened up opportunities to develop new tourism objects and destinations, as well as optimize the local economic potential. This process requires strategic planning so that more capital will interact and contribute to the growth of

other capital, thus creating a greater impact (Hatipoglu et al., 2022).

This process needs to maximize benefits by identifying in advance the existence of resource gaps, as well as determining the social goals of the community, and that with strong leadership, community social capital, and institutional involvement, the existence of tourism activities will have strengths that have an impact on community welfare (Hatipoglu et al., 2022). One of the impacts felt by tourism developers, local communities, and policymakers, the implementation of small-scale tourism projects becomes a tool for sustainable development (Hatipoglu et al., 2022). For Bogor City and Bogor Regency, tourism activities are income for the local treasury as well as income for the surrounding community. However, existing tourism services and infrastructure still need to be improved to attract more visitors.

From a social perspective, agriculture in Bogor Regency can play a role in the development of education, tourism, culture, and farmer organizations. From an ecological perspective, according to the agricultural environmental mission, agriculture can become a river and water resource protection area, prevent erosion, become a place for processing organic waste, encourage microclimate improvement, and as a habitat for vegetation and wildlife. (Andriamasari et al., 2015). Therefore, governments at the national or central level, at the local (city) level of cities, small and medium towns, and rural areas, recognize the potential linkages of rural-urban development, the impact their development actions have on urban and rural areas, and the positive role that they can play in poverty alleviation (Okpala, 2003). Improving service quality (reliability, assurance, tangible, empathy,

and responsiveness), in the implementation of community-based tourism or CBT (Community-based Tourism) is a priority, such as the behavior of homestay hosts to maintain local wisdom values, for example in Wates Jaya Tourism Village, which seeks to respond to the trend of tourist behavior which has begun to shift from organized mass tourism to small group tourism, especially during the pandemic (Rustini, 2021).

Science, technology, and innovation are also very important policies that can increase positive outcomes in rural-urban linkages (Ndabeni, 2015). Therefore, the Smart City policy in Bogor City as a city development concept that is dynamic and focuses on innovation and solutions, with optimal utilization of human resources and technology will provide opportunities for tourism development within the framework of rural-urban linkages.

5. Sustainability of natural resources and environment as well as socio-culture

The Bogor City Main Spatial Plan (RTRW) stipulates that the Bogor Botanical Gardens and its surroundings, which are part of the Green Open Space (RTH) area, are the center of the city and also the old city (historical area). Its use serves to maintain commerce and service activities, office centers, and green open spaces in the city of Bogor. This is a challenge because the built area in Bogor City is growing. Based on predictions of Bogor City's land cover in 2017-2031, in 2031 almost all of Bogor City's land cover will become built-up land (Zahrotunisa, 2017). In addition, an increasing total population including socio-economic conditions and government policies have led to broadening the conversion of rural areas into agricultural land and green open space (RTH) in Bogor City to become

housing and various activities area such as commercial zones (Ina Lidiawati et al., 2019). Another basic problem is the ineffectiveness of community empowerment in monitoring the utilization of space (BPLHK, 2018).

Furthermore, the management of disaster-prone areas needs more attention to achieve it optimally. Several areas in Bogor City are very vulnerable due to settlement and population factors, as well as the level of vulnerability, unstable landforms, and high tectonic risk due to volcanic cones, river cliffs, valleys, and flooding that flows down the mountain slopes. Terraces are prone to landslides, floods, fallen trees, tornadoes, and fires (caused by lightning and short circuits) (Permadi et al., 2018). Mapping of potential disaster areas for Bogor City in six sub-districts shows 32 points prone to natural disasters due to landslides and floods which have identified nearly half of the city's area (Diskominfostandi Kota Bogor, 2017). Another challenge is the microclimate change due to increasing air temperature and decreasing air humidity in Bogor City. This is partly due to the conversion of 940 hectares of green open space from 1994-2004 which was used as a residential area, trade, industry, offices, and roads (Asiani, 2007). The results of a study of the 6 contents of the Bogor City KLHS showed the seven strategic issues, namely: (1) availability of public space and green open space, (2) Carrying capacity of food providers, (3) efficiency of food supply, (4) waste generation in residential areas, (5) Utilization water resources for various purposes, (6) disaster vulnerability, (7) rapid population growth. Other environmental issues arising from the impact of city activities such as water pollution, air pollution and noise integrated waste management, prevention of environmental impacts, and disasters (BPLHK, 2018).

The Bogor Regency RTRW 2005-2025 stipulates that the Puncak Area which includes the Ciawi, Cisarua, and Megamending Areas is part of the Bogor, Puncak, and Cianjur Areas (Bopunjur) which functions as a water catchment area and a nature reserve or protected area (Rachmawati et al., 2013). Meanwhile, in the conservation area of a part of Bogor Regency, namely the Cisadane Watershed, 42% is forest area and 58% is non-forest area. However, the imbalance in land use in the Cisadane watershed is 22.7%, while the area of forested areas is only 16,164.26 ha (25.35%) of the area of the protected watershed which is dominated by location permits. for residential, commercial, and financial projects, as well as agro-tourism (Ianah, 2019). Padahal Undang-undang no 27 th 2007 menyatakan bahwa luas tutupan hutan minimal 30% dari luasan DAS yang ada. Even though Law No. 27 of 2007 states that the area of forest cover is at least 30% of the existing watershed area.

Bogor Regency is included in the peri-urban typology due to the dynamics of change in dominant agricultural land, which was originally in the form of forest in 1999, then converted to agricultural land in 2006, and converted into vacant land and cultivated land in 2014. Therefore, agricultural development developed in the kingdom diversification in nature, namely agricultural development that emphasizes environmental protection (environmentally friendly agriculture) and development strategies based on economic and social aspects (Andriamasari et al., 2015).

The United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) says that sustainable tourism should aim to maintain and maintain essential ecological processes and help to conserve natural resource heritage and biodiversity (UNWTO, 2015). However, in

reality, investment in natural resources constitutes a much smaller investment in tourism projects. Investment in natural resources has a broad impact on sustainability, as well as improving the condition of the most important natural resources, namely water, biodiversity, and natural resources (Hatipoglu et al., 2022). Nonetheless, tourism conducted in Bogor City and Bogor Regency is an integral part of conservation efforts, strengthens the local economy, and encourages respect for culture or cultural differences (Fatahudin et al., 2021).

CONCLUSION

In the urban-rural linkages between Bogor City and Bogor Regency, there is a linkage of physical conditions, economic, services, trade, social and institutional, and technological sectors, including the tourism sector. On the other hand, the tourism potential of Bogor City and Bogor Regency as tourist destinations, both sustainable tourism, ecotourism, and urban tourism is still very broad and varied.

Factors influencing interaction were also found, namely Region Complementary (areas that complement each other), Intervening Opportunity (opportunity to intervene), and Spatial Transfer Ability (ease to move in space) between Bogor City and Bogor Regency. In terms of positioning, Bogor City and Bogor Regency are the entrances or gates to other areas in West Java and also have access to the capital city of DKI Jakarta. Bogor City and Bogor Regency have great opportunities for superior tourism potential from rural-urban tourist areas at the province and national levels that are integrated with their respective uniqueness but can mutually support one another if there is integration.

The urban community of Bogor City gets the positive impact of tourism from Bogor Regency which has more natural and ecotourism tourist destinations. They are more familiar with the environment and natural resources, as well as socio-cultural life in rural areas. The experience of traveling in nature and the rural environment provides learning and experiences about rural life. Preferences for life and the rural environment are formed because urban communities consider the rural environment being more valuable than what is expected by rural communities. Urban communities will be then actively involved in conservation activities in protected areas and rural areas, and in rural areas, there will be opportunities to increase the economy.

Based on the five Pillars of Sustainable Tourism, potentials, challenges, as well as program recommendations, and tourist attractions to develop integrated Bogor City and Bogor Regency tourism are inherent in conservation activities, capacity building, and local economic empowerment, as well as increasing mutual respect for cultural differences. This interaction requires optimal roles and functions in both regions, therefore strong linkages will be formed, and balance the flow of villages and cities, especially people and commodities. The integration of sustainable tourism in rural and urban areas is a new opportunity to form a collaboration between urban communities in Bogor City and rural communities in Bogor Regency.

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