

# [Statement conservation. however, tourism development also can bring](https://assignbuster.com/statement-conservation-however-tourism-development-also-can-bring/)

[Business](https://assignbuster.com/essay-subjects/business/), [Industries](https://assignbuster.com/essay-subjects/business/industries/)

Statement of ProblemTourism is the largest industry in theworld by the indicators of Global GDP’s percentage (11%), the total percentageof employment (more than 10%), and the estimation of total tourists travel willbe 1. 6 billion in 2020 (WWF International, 2001).  Furthermore, WWF International (2001) statedtourism development can bring positive effects for both nature and peoplethrough appropriate tourism or sustainable tourism implementation such asproducing both economic chances for communities and states, and raisingpeople’s awareness regarding local culture and nature conservation.  However, tourism development also can bringnegative effects through irresponsible tourism or unsustainable tourism developmentin the form of pollution, increased waste, degradation of land and habitats, and natural resources reduction.  Emphasizingappropriate tourism or sustainable tourism development, UNEP and WTO (2005, p. 12) defined sustainable tourism as “ Tourism that takes full account of its current andfuture economic, social and environmental impacts, addressing the needs ofvisitors, the industry, the environment and host communities”.

Furthermore, in context of Indonesia, thiscountry is known around the world for it rich and unique natural and culturalresources. These resources are crucial asset to the development of tourismindustry in Indonesia, particularly ecotourism and cultural and rural tourism. Based on 2015’s data from The Ministry of Tourism of The Republic of Indonesia, the tourism sector was in fourth largest contributor of state revenues afterOil and Nature Gas, Coal, and Palm Oil with a total of 12, 225. 89 million USD(Kementerian Pariwisata Republik Indonesia, 2016).  Moreover, by 2019, The Ministry of Tourism ofThe Republic of Indonesia projects that tourism industry will be the biggestcontributor sector for Indonesia state’s revenue, 24 million USD (KementerianPariwisata Republik Indonesia, 2017). From these data we can see, how pivotal the role of tourism sector forIndonesia’s current economy and future economic development.  In order to achieve that goal, IndonesianGovernment is required to promote a sustainable tourism development.

One of the factors that is essential fordeveloping sustainable tourism industry is stakeholders participation throughcollaboration.  In context of Indonesia, Sutawa (2012) concluded that the sustainable tourism development will be easierto attain if all concerned stakeholders participated, particularly in managingall matters that can produce negative effects on tourism development.  Moreover, Graci (2013) stated in developingsustainable tourism industry, collaboration is crucial.  Additionally UNEP and WTO (2005) stated thecomprehensive and fair principle of sustainable development indicates theparticipation of broad stakeholders is required in developing and managingsustainable tourism.  Furthermore, Waligo et al. (2012) cited manyscholars such as Fyall and Garrod (2005); Hall (2000); Jamal and Getz (1995); and, Ladkin and Bertramini (2002) that argued the collaboration of stakeholdershows a broader avenue of accepted solutions regarding problems in tourismdevelopment due to limited comprehension among related stakeholders about theproblems and the objectives of tourism development.

In addition, Waligo et al. (2012) also mentioned six groupsof stakeholders related to tourism development, which are: government, localcommunity, tourists, special interest groups, educational institutions, andindustry.  Based on empirical studies above, it isclear that stakeholders participation in form of collaboration amongstakeholders has an important role in sustainable tourism development. Yet, inthe Indonesian context, there are still little studies that analyze theinfluence of tourism policy on stakeholders collaboration at the local level inachieving sustainable tourism development. Therefore, in this paper, I willfill this gap by analyzing the tourism policy application by Kulon ProgoRegency, Special Region of Yogyakarta Province, one of the leading provinces inIndonesia in tourism sector, and how the policy affects local stakeholdercollaboration in supporting sustainable tourism development, especially in the contextof Dolan Deso Boro tourism site. The results of this analyses will be used as apolicy recommendation for the Tourism Agency in Kulon Progo local government inimproving their policy formulation in tourism sector particularly in thecontext of managing better local stakeholders collaboration to supportsustainable tourism development in Kulon Progo Regency, Indonesia. Research QuestionHow do local government and localstakeholders collaborate to support sustainable tourism goals at Dolan DesoBoro tourism site? Methodology            A qualitative methodology will beused in this study. The methodology will implement purposive sampling method through interviews(in-depth semi-structured interviews) with key stakeholders, Focus GroupDiscussion (FDG), direct observation, documentation (photos, videos, notes, andaudios), and relevant documents analysis.

ReferencesGraci, S. (2013). Collaboration andpartnership development for sustainable tourism. Tourism Geographies, 15: 1, 25-42.  https://doi. org/10.

1080/14616688. 2012. 675513. Kementerian Pariwisata Republik Indonesia.(2016, December 27).  Ranking devisa pariwisataterhadap komoditas ekspor lainnya Tourism foreign exchange rank towards othersexport commodities. Retrieved January 14, 2017, from http://www.

kemenpar. go. id/asp/detil. asp? c= 87= 1198. Kementerian Pariwisata Republik Indonesia.(2017, February).  Laporan akuntabilitaskinerja Kementerian Pariwisata tahun 2016 2016 Ministry of TourismAccountability Performance Report.

Retrieved January 10, 2018, from http://www. kemenpar. go. id/userfiles/LAKIP. pdf. Sutawa, G.

K. (2012). Issues on Balitourism development and community empowerment to support sustainable tourismdevelopment. Procedia Economics andFinance, 4, 413-422.

doi: 10. 1016/S2212-5671(12)00356-5. United Nations Environment Program (UNEP)and World Tourism Organization (WTO). (2005). Making Tourism more sustainable: A guide for policymakers.

Retrieved January 19, 2018, from http://wedocs. unep. org/handle/20. 500. 11822/8741.

Waligo, V. M., Clarke, J., & Hawkins, R.

(2013). Implementing sustainable tourism: A multi-stakeholder involvementmanagement framework. Tourism Management, 36, 342-353. http://dx. doi. org/10. 1016/j. tourman.

2012. 10. 008. WWF International. (2001).

Guidelines for community-based ecotourism development.  Retrieved June 17, 2017, from http://www. widecast. org/Resources/Docs/WWF\_2001\_Community\_Based\_Ecotourism\_Develop. pdf