

Statement
conservation.
however, tourism
development also can
bring

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Statement of Problem Tourism is the largest industry in the world by the indicators of Global GDP's percentage (11%), the total percentage of employment (more than 10%), and the estimation of total tourists travel will be 1.6 billion in 2020 (WWF International, 2001). Furthermore, WWF International (2001) stated that tourism development can bring positive effects for both nature and people through appropriate tourism or sustainable tourism implementation such as producing both economic chances for communities and states, and raising people's awareness regarding local culture and nature conservation. However, tourism development also can bring negative effects through irresponsible tourism or unsustainable tourism development in the form of pollution, increased waste, degradation of land and habitats, and natural resources reduction. Emphasizing appropriate tourism or sustainable tourism development, UNEP and WTO (2005, p. 12) defined sustainable tourism as "Tourism that takes full account of its current and future economic, social and environmental impacts, addressing the needs of visitors, the industry, the environment and host communities".

Furthermore, in context of Indonesia, this country is known around the world for its rich and unique natural and cultural resources. These resources are crucial assets to the development of the tourism industry 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 the fourth largest contributor of state revenues after Oil and Natural 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 of The Republic of Indonesia projects that the tourism industry will be the

biggest contributor sector for Indonesia state's revenue, 24 million USD (Kementerian Pariwisata Republik Indonesia, 2017). From these data we can see, how pivotal the role of tourism sector for Indonesia's current economy and future economic development. In order to achieve that goal, Indonesian Government is required to promote a sustainable tourism development.

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

In addition, Waligo et al. (2012) also mentioned six groups of stakeholders related to tourism development, which are: government, local community,

tourists, special interest groups, educational institutions, and industry. Based on empirical studies above, it is clear that stakeholders participation in form of collaboration among stakeholders has an important role in sustainable tourism development. Yet, in the Indonesian context, there are still little studies that analyze the influence of tourism policy on stakeholders collaboration at the local level in achieving sustainable tourism development. Therefore, in this paper, I will fill this gap by analyzing the tourism policy application by Kulon Progo Regency, Special Region of Yogyakarta Province, one of the leading provinces in Indonesia in tourism sector, and how the policy affects local stakeholder collaboration in supporting sustainable tourism development, especially in the context of Dolan Deso Boro tourism site. The results of this analyses will be used as a policy recommendation for the Tourism Agency in Kulon Progo local government in improving their policy formulation in tourism sector particularly in the context of managing better local stakeholders collaboration to support sustainable tourism development in Kulon Progo Regency, Indonesia.

Research Question How do local government and local stakeholders collaborate to support sustainable tourism goals at Dolan Deso Boro tourism site?

Methodology A qualitative methodology will be used in this study. The methodology will implement purposive sampling method through interviews (in-depth semi-structured interviews) with key stakeholders, Focus Group Discussion (FDG), direct observation, documentation (photos, videos, notes, and audios), and relevant documents analysis.

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

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