ECOTOURISM DESTINATIONS IN ARCHIPELAGO COUNTRIES
FOREWORD

Recently tourism industry has to face a big challenge related to environment, that is climate change. Climate change is one of the greatest challenges for policy makers at every level, from global and international to national, regional and local. Policy makers and the tourism industry must develop a range of strategies to adapt to the different ways in which climate change may affect tourism operations and opportunities.

Policy-makers also need urgently to develop policies to mitigate the impact of tourist travel, accommodation and activities on climate change. In a business-as-usual scenario, the tourism sector’s growth and increase significantly give a contribution to climate change. It is clearly paradox with the requirement to reduce global emissions to meet the climate stabilization goals set by the international community. Not all governments, however, favor applying the same emission reduction requirements to tourism as to other sectors; some will instead aim for net emissions reductions in ways which reflect the wider context of the place of tourism in the structure of their economies.

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Editors,

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INTRODUCTION

Climate change poses a serious challenge to social and economic development in all countries. Clearly, while there is a need to negotiate international commitments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, there is also a need to place climate change and its impacts within the mainstream of sectoral and economic policies in both developing and developed countries.

In this book, the issues of tourism destination in Small Island are presented. Chapter 1 explains about the today and tomorrow of Ecotourism in Small Island Countries. The social and culture dimension of ecotourism in Small Islands have been discussed. The best practice of local wisdoms in overcoming climate change is also discussed by using Indonesia Experience.

Chapter 2 focuses on the geostrategy, policy and planning of tourism. This chapter includes six analyses on the issues which has a range from spatial segmentation to heritage. The issues of spatial segmentation become the first discussion. After the role of human rights in the development of Ecotourism Destination management for Small Island has also become the major issues. The geostrategy of Indonesia and Pacific Island of Ecotourism collaboration needs to be discussed in the Chapter 2. One of the case studies provided in the Chapter 2 is the analysis of the tourism aspect toward sister state initiation of Riau Island Province and Hawai’i State. It is trying to analyze the possibility of partnership. In addition, the partnership development in ecotourism destination management and nature based recreational activity and facility planning for Ecotourism Development for Taman Wisata Alam Grojogan Sewu Tawang Mangu, Karang Anyar, Central Java, is also being discussed in the Chapter 2.
Chapter 3 discusses the issues of ecotourism destination management which are more focused on product, market, culture, social aspect of small islands. The marine tourism and the community’s life in the small island is studied and presented in the Chapter 3, which taking a case study of the Island of Panggang, the District of Kepulauan Seribu Jakarta. In managing the destination, the preference of travelers needs to be studied. There is a paper titled Understanding the Eco-Travelers Preferences on Ecotourism which focuses on the issues. Moreover, other case studies are discussed such as Karimunjawa Ecotourism Development and Manggahang Village; both of them are located in Indonesia.

Chapter 4 focuses on the issues of disaster in tourism destination. There are some examples from international cases study such as Nawalparasi District of Southern Terai Nepal and Egypt. In addition, the climate change and ecotourism management are also discussed in line with the integrated management of tourism and urban development of Small Island.
# TABLE OF CONTENT

**FOREWORD** ........................................................................................................... v

**INTRODUCTION** ...................................................................................................... vii

**TABLE OF CONTENT** ............................................................................................. ix

**LIST OF FIGURES** .................................................................................................... xiii

**LIST OF TABLES** ...................................................................................................... xvii

**CHAPTER 1: STRATEGY, POLICY AND PLANNING IN ECOTOURISM DEVELOPMENT** ........... 1


- PART 2. Geostrategy of Indonesia and Pacific Islands on Ecotourism Collaboration (*M. Baiquni*) ................................................................. 14

- PART 3. The Tourism Aspect Analysis towards Sister State Initiation of Riau Islands Province and Hawai`i State (*Erda Rindrasih* and *Melati Mayani*) ......................................................... 35

- PART 4. Spatial Segmentation in a Small Island for Tourism in Accordance with the Limits of Natural Carrying Capacity (*Puthut Samyahardja*) ......................................................... 67

- PART 5. The Role of Human Rights in the Development of Ecotourism Destination Management for Small Islands (*Mariam Saidona Tagoranao*) ......................................................... 81
CHAPTER 2: ECOTOURISM MANAGEMENT
DYNAMICS OF DESTINATIONS .......... 99

PART 6. Toward A Hybrid Segmentation of Ecotourism
(Bayu Sutikno) .......................................................... 101

PART 7. Marine Tourism and the Community’s Life in Small Islands: A Case Study of Pulau Panggang Village, the District of Kepulauan Seribu, in the Northern of Greater Jakarta, Indonesia (Heni Suhaeni) .......... 118

PART 8. Understanding the Eco-Travelers Preferences on Ecotourism (Titik Desi Harsoyo) .......................... 132

PART 9. Ecotourism Destination Management (Jono Lesmana) .......................................................... 146

PART 10. Karimunjawa Ecotourism Development (Destha Titi Raharjana) ............................................... 158

PART 11. Water Village Manggahang Becomes A Tourist Destination (Gai Suhardja) .......................... 179

CHAPTER 3: ECOTOURISM AND RELATED ISSUES OF DEVELOPMENT .................................... 187

PART 12. Best Practice of Local Wisdoms in Overcoming Climate Change, Indonesian Experience (I Gede Ardika) .................................................................. 189

PART 13. Partnership Development in Ecotourism Destination Management Case Study: World Heritage Site Komodo Island (Rr. Esti Cemporaningsih and M. Baiquni) .......................................................... 196

PART 14. Climate Change Induced Disaster in Southern Terai of Nepal: A Case Study of Nawalparasi District of Southern Terai Nepal (Santosh Dahal) ..................... 210

PART 15. The Climate Change and Ecotourism Management (Thakur Prasad Devkota) .......................... 226

PART 16. Nature-Based Recreational Activity and Facility Development for Ecotourism of Taman Wisata
| PART 17. | Ecotourism A Component of A Sustainable Development Strategy in Egypt (Radwa A. Sameh, El-Baghdady, and Hanafi) | 286 |
| PART 18. | Integrated Management of Tourism and Urban Development of Small Islands (Kereshmeh M.N. Roodbari and Badaruddin Mohamed) | 316 |
| PART 19. | Contribution of Locality in Destination Management: A Study on the Application of the Economic, Aesthetics and Ethical Local Value and Value–Induced in Destination Management of Komodo–Labuan Bajo, Nusa Tenggara Timur (Frans Teguh) | 335 |
| AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL NOTE | | 367 |
| EDITOR | | 374 |
**LIST OF FIGURES**

| Figure 2.1 | The Island of Weh .............................................. | 25 |
| Figure 2.2 | The Kids Learn about Earth ................................ | 26 |
| Figure 2.3 | Coral in Weh Island ............................................ | 27 |
| Figure 2.4 | Kids Gathering .................................................... | 29 |
| Figure 2.5 | The Panorama of Weh Island .................................. | 30 |
| Figure 2.6 | The Island from Above ........................................... | 31 |
| Figure 3.1 | The Competitive/Sustainable Tourist Destination: A Managerial Framework | 44 |
| Figure 3.2 | The Structure and Composition of Tourism Policy | 46 |
| Figure 3.3a | Top 10 Visited Attractions in 2008 ......................... | 49 |
| Figure 3.3b | The Map of Hawai`i Islands ................................... | 50 |
| Figure 3.4 | Marketing Budget Categories ................................ | 54 |
| Figure 4.1 | Tunda Island (Pulau Tunda) .................................... | 73 |
| Figure 4.2 | Space Distribution Model for Small Islands ............... | 75 |
| Figure 4.3 | Spatial Pattern of Small Islands ............................. | 78 |
| Figure 7.1 | Description of Kepulauan Seribu ............................ | 121 |
| Figure 7.2 | The Occupation the Village of Pulau Panggang, 2009 .................. | 126 |
| Figure 7.3 | Birth Rate in Pulau Panggang ................................ | 127 |
| Figure 7.4 | Trend Visit Tourist 1995–2006 .............................. | 128 |
| Figure 8.1 | Eco-travelers Preference on Ecotourism Destinations .... | 141 |
| Figure 8.2 | Eco-travelers Preference on Information Resources of Ecotourism | 142 |
| Figure 8.3 | Recreational Activities at Ecotourism Sites .............. | 143 |
| Figure 10.1 | The Synergic Model ............................................... | 175 |
| Figure 15.1 | The Inbound Tourism by Purpose of Visit, 2010, Share | 231 |
Figure 16.1  Schematical Study Process  ........................................ 270
Figure 16.2  Grojogan Sewu Waterfall, Karang Anyar is Main Attraction Located Inside the Nature Park ........ 271
Figure 16.3  Topography and Existing Features of TWA Grojogan Sewu Tawang Mangu .......................... 272
Figure 16.4  Diversity of Flora Fauna has the Uniqueness as Potential Aspect for Nature-Based Recreation .... 273
Figure 16.5  Nature-Based Recreational Spatial Potential of TWAGS .............................................................. 273
Figure 16.6  Distribution of Activity Intensity in TWAGS .... 274
Figure 16.7  Slope Analysis of TWAGS ................................. 274
Figure 16.8  Visual Scenic of TWA Grojogan Sewu Tawang Mangu ................................................................. 276
Figure 16.9  Pinus Trees and Shrub (left), View: River Stream and Framed by Vegetation (right) ...................... 276
Figure 16.10  Visitor Characteristics of TWAGS .......................... 277
Figure 16.11  Potential Visitor was 12–17 years. The Intensive Activity was close to Waterfall .......................... 278
Figure 16.12  Activity Tracking Analysis of TWA Grojogan Sewu Tawang Mangu ............................................ 280
Figure 16.13  Facility Development of TWA Grojogan Sewu Tawang Mangu ................................................... 283
Figure 16.14  Facility Concept Design: 1) Shelter, 2) Information Board, 3) Photo Spot Board, 4) Ecosystem Information, 5) and 6) Signal Boards ................... 284
Figure 17.1  Fayoum Governorate on the Map of Egypt ........ 295
Figure 17.2  Map of "Fayoum" Depression ............................. 296
Figure 18.1  Kwajalein Airfield, Marshall Islands ................... 323
Figure 18.2  Grenada Islands .................................................... 323
Figure 18.3  Structural Components of Urban ......................... 324
Figure 18.4  Essential Types of Variables in Urban Planning with Some Examples ............................................. 325
Figure 19.1  Path Analysis Test .................................................. 356
Figure 19.2  Simulation Model of Adoption of Locality in the Destination Management of Komodo–Labuan Bajo ................................................................. 361

Figure 19.3  Tourism Destination Management Strategy in Komodo–Labuan Bajo ................................................................. 362
LIST OF TABLES

Table 3.1 Variable and Notes ................................................................. 39
Table 3.2 The Number of Hotel, Rooms and Beds in Riau Island Province ...................................................... 60
Table 6.1 Type of Ecotourism ............................................................... 105
Table 6.2 Segmentation for Ecotourism .............................................. 107
Table 6.3 Hybrid Segmentation of Ecotourists ............................... 111
Table 6.4 Marketing Strategies for Hybrid Segmentation .......... 112
Table 7.1 Population and Land Areas of the District of Kepulauan Seribu, 2006 ......................................................... 122
Tabel 7.2 The Islands in the Village of Pulau Panggang ........... 126
Table 8.1 Percentage of Sample Based on Sex and Age .......... 136
Table 8.2 Income per Month ............................................................... 137
Table 8.3 Relationship between Income per Month with Occupation .......................................................... 137
Table 8.4 Relationship between Ecotourism Spending and Income per Month ......................................................... 138
Table 8.5 Eco-travelers Preferences on Traveling Partners .... 139
Table 8.6 Eco-travelers Preferences on the Geographic Location .......................................................... 139
Table 8.7 Eco-travelers Preferences on Resting Place ............ 140
Table 8.8 Eco-travelers Preferences on Traveling Management .......................................................... 140
Table 8.9 Eco-travelers Preferences on Tourism-related Products Sold in Sites .......................................................... 141
Table 10.1 Typology of Products and Activities Ecotourism ... 169
Table 13.1 Length of Stay, Foreign Tourist, Domestic Tourist, East Nusa Tenggara Resident and Indonesian Student .......................................................... 205
Table 14.1 Percentage of Reported People Affected by Disaster Type in Nepal ........................................... 214
Table 15.1 International Tourist Arrivals in Different Region... 232
Table 15.2 The Tourist Arrivals and Receipt in Asia and the Pacific ................................................................. 234
Table 15.3 Important declaration and Conferences Regarding on Climate Change and Tourism .......................... 237
Table 15.4 The Statistical Performance Tourism in Nepal ...... 244
Table 15.5 Number of Visitors to National Parks and Protected Areas, a Comparative Study from 2007 to 2009 ........................................................................ 247
Table 16.1 Type of Land Use Based on Permitted Angle of Slope .................................................................. 275
Table 16.2 Slope Analysis of TWAGS ................................................................. 275
Table 16.3 Most Popular Attractions of Visitor .................................................. 278
Table 16.4 Participation in Recreation Activities by Age (%) of Respondents .................................................... 281
Table 16.5 Check list of Facility Development in TWAGS .... 282
Table 17.1 Fayoum Governorate SWOT Analysis ................... 298
Table 17.2 Table Indicators Developed by the WTO .............. 299
Table 18.1 Characteristics of Small Islands Leading to Their Fragileness and Vulnerabilities ............................. 319
Table 18.2 Negative Impacts of Tourism on Natural Environment of Small Islands ........................................... 320
Table 18.3 Interrelated Components of Built Environment ...... 321
Table 18.4 Negative Impacts of Tourism on Built Environment ........................................................................ 322
Table 18.5 The Components of Tourism Planning ................. 326
Table 18.6 Some Examples of Urban Structural Units Related to the Tourism Development in Small Islands ...... 326