

**ECOTOURISM DESTINATIONS
IN ARCHIPELAGO COUNTRIES**

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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.

This book is initiated from the International Conference titled: "Destination Management in Small Island Countries" conducted in 27–28 April 2011. The International Conference was organized by The Center for Tourism Studies Universitas Gadjah Mada in the collaboration with the Ministry of Foreign Affair Republic of Indonesia. Editor would like to thank to Ministry of Foreign Affair Republic of Indonesia, Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Government of the Province of North Sulawesi, and Universitas Gadjah Mada. In addition, we would like to express our gratefulness to I Gede Ardika, Elias Ginting, Wieske Rotinsulu, Siti Nugraha Maulidah, Djoko

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Yogyakarta, April 2013
Editors,

Muhammad Baiquni, Janianton Damanik, and Erda Rindrasih

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 focus 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.

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