

Collaborative Innovation for Disaster-Resilient Tourism Villages to Enhance Safe Tourism in Indonesia

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Abstract

The collaborative model of disaster management is very important in reducing disaster risk in disaster-prone areas, this is no exception for tourist attractions that are often visited by various communities. Bandung Regency has many tourist destinations that are prone to disasters, one of which is the Ciwidey area. Various policies and strategies have been prepared by the government in disaster management in disaster-prone areas including the Ciwidey tourist area. The existence of a Disaster Resilient Village in Bandung Regency is expected to reduce disaster risk. However, the Disaster Resilient Village program has not fully become a solution in disaster management, because villages alone are not enough to handle disasters, collaboration between various parties is needed to create disaster safe areas. The purpose of this study is to determine collaborative strategies for disaster mitigation in disaster-resilient villages in creating disaster-safe tourist areas in Bandung Regency. The stages of the research include identifying the optimization of the implementation of the Disaster Tangguh Village, reviewing government policies related to the Disaster Tangguh Village to then map out collaborative disaster mitigation strategies.

Keywords

Collaboration Model; Disaster Resilient Village; Tourism Area; Tourism Village

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1. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is a region that has the potential for disaster vulnerability, both natural disasters and man-made ones, including earthquakes, tsunamis, floods, volcanic eruptions, landslides, strong winds, forest and land fires, and volcanic eruptions. This is one of the reasons for the existence of institutions such as BNPB, BPBD, and BMKG, which are the state's efforts to estimate natural disaster events so that the impact of these disasters can be minimized. Disaster tragedies in Indonesia often occur in regions/areas that have the potential for major disasters, which are the main concern of central/regional governments. According to a report by the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB), there will be 3,531 natural disasters in Indonesia in 2022 (Rahmafritia et al., 2021). In 2022, the most frequent disaster will be floods, namely 1,524 cases. This number is equivalent to 43.1 percent of all national disasters. Apart from that, there were 1,062 extreme weather events, 634 landslides, 252 forest and land



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fires, 28 earthquakes, 26 tidal waves/abrasion events, and 4 drought events. In 2022, the province where natural disasters occur most frequently is West Java, with 823 cases. After that, Central Java and East Java had 486 and 400 cases respectively (Azhari et al., 2021).



Figure 1. Map of Potential Disaster Areas in Bandung Regency

In this case, Bandung Regency has the potential for disasters, including floods, landslides, forest fires and earthquakes. This problem needs to be anticipated so that the impact of disasters can be minimized. BNPB has a program for anticipating disasters, one of which is the Disaster Resilient Village program. This program, confirmed in the Disaster Management Agency (BNPB) Regulation No. 1 of 2012, defines a village/sub-district that has the independent ability to adapt to and face potential disaster threats, as well as recover quickly from the impact of harmful disasters, as addressed to each region as stated in Governor Regulation No. 131 of 2021, which states that the regional disaster management body does not have full responsibility for all forms of anticipation and problems of regional disasters, in order to be self-sufficient in anticipating potential disasters. This regulation is also followed up by the Head of BNPB Regulation No. 3 of 2008 concerning guidelines for the formation of regional disaster management bodies, which stipulates that local governments are responsible for providing information, education, social protection and mitigation prevention (Soedarwo et al., 2022).

This program is a form of government protection for the community, with special objectives stated in BNPB Head Regulation No. 1 of 2012, namely to protect the public, increase public participation, increase government capacity, and increase cooperation between policy makers, NGOs, community organizations and the private sector. This becomes a separate challenge for the government to be able to cooperate and collaborate well in disaster management. The tourism sector is one of the government's mainstay sectors for earning foreign exchange (Folke et al., 2016). Tourism is one of Indonesia's main businesses because it is a contributor to GDP, foreign exchange, as well as the largest and easiest employment opportunities. Tourism development in Indonesia is also extraordinarily fast. According to the World Travel and Tourism Council in 2018, Indonesia is ranked ninth as the country with the

fastest tourism growth in the world, and the best in Southeast Asia (Mutiarni & Nakamura, 2022). Tourism is a branch of the economy that is always hit by crises and disasters, and can even be said to be very sensitive and fragile, because it is very easily affected by the changes and events that surround it (Putri & Permana, 2023). The tourism industry has been hit by several disasters. The National Disaster Management Agency reported that the Lombok earthquake in 2018 caused a reduction of 100,000 tourists and losses to the tourism industry amounting to IDR 1.4 trillion, and further billions in economic losses resulted from the Sunda Strait tsunami on December 22, 2018, with hundreds of lives lost, most of whom were tourists vacationing during the year-end holiday season. The tourism sector is vulnerable to the threat of disaster, so it must always be prepared to face disasters, including in West Java Province, especially Bandung Regency (Zaenuri, 2021).

The problem to be researched relates to the collaboration between the Disaster Resilient Village and various parties, especially in creating a tourist area that is safe from disasters. This is important to note because Bandung Regency has many tourist areas located in disaster-prone areas. Apart from that, 20 Disaster Resilient Villages have been formed as the main capital for implementing disaster mitigation collaboration. The specific aim is to identify an effective collaboration model in reducing disaster risk in Bandung Regency. This study takes a problem-solving approach that focuses on the implementation of a collaborative disaster mitigation model in the Disaster Resilient Village in Bandung Regency. Problem solving will be carried out through an analysis of concrete steps that can be taken to create safe tourism in the area. This research will involve relevant stakeholders, including local government, the local community, tourism stakeholders and disaster experts, to work together in identifying and implementing effective disaster mitigation measures (Rahmanto, 2021).

Previous research conducted in the context of disaster mitigation and safe tourism in this area will be a reference for identifying sustainability and challenges faced. The novelty of this study lies in the collaborative approach adopted, in which various stakeholders play an active role in achieving safe tourism (Sholeha et al., 2022). Involvement of local government, local communities, tourism stakeholders and disaster experts in planning and implementing disaster mitigation steps in the Disaster Resilient Village will become a new approach that can contribute to facing the challenges of safe tourism in Bandung Regency (Jaya & Izudin, 2023). This research is expected to provide a deeper understanding of how collaboration between various parties can be an effective solution in realizing safe tourism in disaster-prone regions. The novelty of this research will be very useful in facing the challenges of disasters and sustainable tourism management. By combining innovation, technology and collaboration, this new potential can help create safer, disaster-resistant and sustainable tourist villages in Bandung Regency.

The following is a research road map based on the research topic Facing Safe Tourism Challenges: Collaborative Approach in Disaster Mitigation in Disaster Resilient Villages, Bandung Regency:



Figure 2. Research Roadmap

This research will begin by conducting a comprehensive literature review on the topics of Disaster Resilient Tourism Village Innovation, collaborative models in disaster mitigation, and current issues in safe tourism management. Researchers will collect and analyze scientific literature, journals, books, and other reliable sources to understand relevant concepts and theories in this field. After the literature review is carried out, researchers will identify case studies in Bandung Regency, namely tourist villages that have the potential to face disaster risks. The selection of case studies must be based on certain criteria relevant to the research objectives. Next, researchers will collect the necessary data, such as geospatial data, data about village characteristics, data about disasters that have occurred, and data about tourism activities in the area. Based on the findings from the literature review and the data collected, researchers will develop a collaborative model for disaster mitigation in selected tourist villages. This model will include concrete strategies and actions involving various stakeholders, including regional governments, local communities, academia and the private sector. This model will also include aspects of preparedness, response, recovery and sustainable development (Bhaskara & Filimonau, 2021).

After the collaborative model is developed, researchers will test it in a case study in selected tourist villages in Bandung Regency. This testing can include simulating disaster scenarios, implementing preparedness programs, and evaluating responses to potential disaster risks. During testing, researchers will also actively involve the participation of various stakeholders involved. Once implementation of the collaborative model is complete, researchers will analyze the data collected during testing. This analysis will include an evaluation of the model's effectiveness in reducing disaster

risk and increasing preparedness and safety in tourist villages. The findings from this analysis will be the basis for drawing up research conclusions and recommendations.

In the final step, the researcher will draw conclusions based on the findings and data analysis. This conclusion will answer the research questions and describe the contribution of this research to existing knowledge. In addition, researchers will develop policy and practice recommendations for local governments, communities and other related parties to implement collaborative models in disaster mitigation and safe tourism development, along with an evaluation of the research carried out.

Tourist villages are a new economic asset that is being developed. In more general economic theory, tourism's competitive advantage is assessed from the demand side. For example, the number of tourists visiting a destination depends on people's income, the population of the tourist country, the cost of living, transportation costs between countries, currency exchange rates, and inflation. To achieve comparative advantage, tourism must change its perspective on development from the demand side to the supply side. Due to its environmental conditions, infrastructure and cultural values, a region can become a frequently visited tourist destination (Mutiarini, 2022). The theory of comparative advantage proposed by David Ricardo refers to the advantages of each region or country. This theory states that when two countries trade a good that has a comparative advantage for that country because that country specializes in that good, then these countries gain an advantage.

A tourist village is a combination of accommodation, attractions and supporting services, which are realized in a community life system that is in accordance with existing rules and traditions. Villages that are called tourist villages are villages that have developed tourism potential, unique traditions and culture, accessibility and infrastructure that support the tourism village program, guaranteed security, and maintained order and cleanliness. The development of tourist villages is based on understanding the nature and characteristics of existing village elements, such as environmental and natural conditions, social culture, community economy, structure, historical aspects, community culture and buildings, including the local knowledge and skills owned by the community (Yuda et al., 2022).

Collaborative Theory according to Chris Ansell and Alison Gash describes collaborative governance as a governing arrangement in which one or more public agencies directly engage non-state stakeholders in a collective decision-making process that is formal, consensus-oriented, and deliberative, and that aims to make or implement public policy or manage public programs or assets. Collaboration is a form of social process, in which there are certain activities aimed at achieving common goals by helping each other and understanding each other's activities. Cooperation is also an effort to achieve a common goal that has been set through the division of tasks or work, not as a compartmentalization of work but as a unit of work, all of which is directed towards achieving the goal (Cahyanto et al., 2021).

A disaster is an event or series of events that threatens and disrupts human life and livelihood, either due to natural factors, non-natural factors, or human actions, resulting in loss of life, environmental damage, property loss and psychological impacts. In general, the cause of disasters is the interaction between risk and vulnerability. The threat of disaster according to Law Number 24 of 2007 is an event or occurrence that can cause a disaster. An earthquake is a physical phenomenon or natural event that is generally characterized by the occurrence of ground shaking. Preparedness is any pre-disaster activity that aims to develop operational capacity and facilitate effective disaster response (Heri & Caesar, 2018).

2. METHOD

The method used in this study is a qualitative method, which attempts to build meaning about a phenomenon to be researched based on the views of the study participants. This qualitative study seeks to describe the Disaster Resilient Village collaboration model within the framework of good governance practice, especially in Bandung Regency. In this qualitative research approach, researchers selected research sources (samples/informants) who truly understand the research phenomenon currently being studied through interview questionnaires (Nugraha, 2023).

The data sources in this research use primary and secondary data sources. Primary data collection was carried out through literature study and structured interviews with several key informants, such as Bandung Regency BPBD officials and a number of implementers of the Disaster Resilient Village in Bandung Regency who truly understand and know the disaster vulnerability in their respective areas. Besides primary data, researchers use secondary data to support the completeness of the research data, which is obtained by collecting all relevant materials, including books, scientific journals, proceedings, and documents related to the collaboration model for disaster mitigation in the Disaster Resilient Village from Bandung Regency BPBD (Agastya et al., n.d.).

In this study, the researcher positions himself as the research instrument, which is the basic instrument of qualitative research. The researcher determines the sources and data to be used, and analyzes the data so that conclusions can be drawn from the problems studied. In addition, this research is supported by supporting technical instruments in the form of writing tools, a laptop, a smartphone, and an internet connection to support the research activities carried out. The data analysis technique from Miles and Huberman reveals that the data analysis process consists of three activities, namely: (a) data collection, obtained from both primary and secondary sources; (b) data reduction, i.e. sharpening the analysis, classifying, directing, discarding unnecessary data, and organizing it in a way that allows conclusions to be drawn, a process that continues throughout the research until it ends; (c) data presentation, i.e. displaying the data obtained, which in qualitative research is often presented in

narrative form and can also be presented in the form of tables, diagrams, matrices, charts and other forms; and (d) drawing conclusions and verification, i.e. analyzing the data collected to obtain data validity during the research, while verification serves as proof of the conclusions that have been drawn (King et al., 2021). This research was conducted at the Department of Tourism and Culture and the Regional Disaster Management Agency of Bandung Regency, West Java Province.

3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 The Disaster Resilient Tourism

Disaster resilient villages/sub-districts are villages/sub-districts that have the ability to adapt independently and face potential disaster threats. This village/area can recover quickly after a disaster occurs. Disaster resilience is achieved through development planning that includes investment in disaster risk prevention, preparedness, disaster reduction and capacity building for post-crisis recovery. Development of disaster resilient villages/regions is one of the community-based disaster risk reduction initiatives to increase preparedness which is planned and implemented by the community as the main actor. Communities in disaster-resistant villages participate actively by using local resources in researching, analyzing, processing, monitoring, evaluating and reducing disaster risks in their area. Disaster Resilient Villages and Subdistricts are set as standards for implementing Disaster Resilient Villages or Subdistricts (Mardiah, 2018).

The hope is that disaster-resilient villages and local governments will become a common benchmark in specific disaster mitigation measures for the community, including climate change adaptation, which are initiated by many ministries/institutions, NGOs, the business world and village communities as well as the region itself. There are SNI (Indonesian National Standards) for disaster-resistant villages and sub-regions, so that disaster risk reduction efforts can significantly reduce disaster risks, including the impact of climate change, by strengthening communities in villages and sub-regions. Direct community participation includes vulnerable groups and other marginalized groups (Filimonau & De Coteau, 2020).

Several obstacles that arise in implementing Disaster Resilient Village activities include (Djajasinga et al., 2021):

- There is still a lack of regional commitment in replicating the disaster resilient village program in their regions;
- There are inadequate guidelines and technical manuals for the implementation of each stage of community empowerment activities, especially the disaster resilient village program, which is more detailed and easy to implement by village communities, in connection with the publication of the Ministry of Home Affairs' Minimum Service Standards (SPM) for Disasters;

- There is still a low level of inclusive multi-stakeholder involvement in disaster management to build synergy and national resilience.

For this reason, future efforts that need to be carried out by BNPB include:

- Growing the commitment of regional heads to be able to carry out Destana replication in their respective regions (Research Results Report of FKN Unhan Lecturers, 2019);
- Preparing modules and guides related to the implementation of disaster resilient villages;
- Increasing the number of disaster resilient village facilitators as an effort to increase multi-stakeholder involvement in disaster risk reduction efforts;
- Implementation of a volunteer desk system for managing volunteers;
- Disaster risk reduction forum coordination meetings attended by all DRR forums at provincial and district/city levels;
- The need for massive involvement of business institutions, both private, state-owned enterprises (BUMN) and MSMEs, in building disaster preparedness to save company assets and sustain the company's business;
- Inclusive multi-stakeholder involvement in disaster management to build synergy and national resilience (BNPB, 2014). Disaster Resilient Villages/Subdistricts are one manifestation of the responsibility to provide protection to the community from the threat of disaster (Alzafari & Ursin, 2019).

The aim of developing Disaster Resilient Villages/Subdistricts is to protect communities living in hazard-prone areas from the adverse impacts of disasters, increase community participation in resource management in order to reduce disaster risks, increase community institutional capacity in resource management and maintain local wisdom for risk reduction, increasing government capacity in providing resource and technical support for disaster risk reduction, and increasing cooperation between stakeholders in DRR, local government, the private sector, universities, NGOs, community organizations and other concerned groups (Kılıçlar et al., 2018). In this era of globalization, tourism has become an important sector in a regional economy. However, with the profits generated by the tourism industry comes the potential risk of disaster that cannot be ignored. Bandung Regency, which is a popular tourism destination in Indonesia, is not immune from this risk. The research "Disaster Resilient Tourism Village Innovation: Collaborative Model in Disaster Mitigation to Create Safe Tourism in Bandung Regency" is an important step to overcome this challenge. In this discussion, we will explore research findings, practical implications, and the urgency of a collaborative model in making safe tourism the main destination in Bandung Regency.

This research produces a deeper understanding of the situation of Bandung Regency in facing disaster risk. With careful data analysis, the research succeeded in identifying various types of possible

disaster risks, including earthquakes, floods and landslides. This paves the way for more effective disaster mitigation planning. One of the key achievements of this research is the development of a Collaborative Model in Disaster Mitigation. This model involves various stakeholders, such as regional governments, local communities, tourism stakeholders, and disaster experts, in a joint effort to protect tourism destinations and their communities from disaster risks. The development of this model is a proactive step in facing threats that cannot be avoided (Cudney et al., 2020). Furthermore, this research underlines the importance of implementing planned mitigation measures. Training programs and raising awareness of local communities have increased their level of preparedness in dealing with emergency situations. The disaster-resistant infrastructure that has been built and the early warning system introduced has great potential to protect tourists and local communities from disaster risks (Duxbury et al., 2021).

3.2 Practical Implications

This research has significant practical implications in maintaining the security of the tourism sector and the people of Bandung Regency. Some practical implications that can be drawn from this research include:

- **Collaborative Model Development:** Collaborative Models in Disaster Mitigation are a powerful tool in maintaining the sustainability of the tourism sector. Enhanced cross-sector cooperation opens up opportunities for other tourist destinations to adopt similar approaches to dealing with disaster risks.
- **Education and Community Awareness:** Training programs and community awareness campaigns are important investments in building community preparedness and understanding of disaster risks. A more aware and trained public is more likely to act appropriately in emergency situations.
- **Periodic Monitoring and Evaluation:** The key to the success of this model is regular monitoring and evaluation. Local governments and stakeholders must regularly evaluate the effectiveness of mitigation measures and disaster-resistant infrastructure that has been built. This helps in identifying areas that need improvement.
- **Inter-Regional Cooperation:** Bandung Regency can act as a pioneer in sharing experiences and learning with other tourist areas. Inter-regional cooperation can strengthen disaster mitigation efforts throughout Indonesia.
- **Utilization of Technology:** Utilization of technology in early warning systems and disaster risk monitoring can be improved. Technology-based sensors and applications can help in providing real-time information to the public and tourists.

3.3 Collaborative Model in Disaster Mitigation to Realize Safe Tourism in Bandung Regency

The collaborative model in disaster mitigation to achieve safe tourism in Bandung Regency involves intensive collaboration between local government, related agencies, local communities and stakeholders in the tourism sector. First of all, a comprehensive analysis of the potential disaster risk in the area is carried out by considering the history of disasters and weather patterns (Luu, 2018). The results of this analysis are used to create risk mapping that takes into account tourist locations, level of vulnerability and resilience to disasters. Furthermore, this model involves local communities in the mitigation process by holding meetings, training and disaster education campaigns to increase their awareness and involvement. An early warning system integrated with modern technology, such as sensors and mobile applications, was also developed to provide fast and accurate information to visitors and the public. Close cooperation between government agencies, police, fire brigade, medical teams and the tourism sector is strengthened through joint training and simulations (Harrison et al., 2022). In addition, improving infrastructure such as embankments, drainage systems and health facilities also supports disaster mitigation efforts. Education and community involvement, as well as ongoing monitoring of the effectiveness of this model, are an integral part of Bandung Regency's sustainable development efforts. Thus, it is hoped that this collaborative model can create a safe, disaster-responsive and sustainable tourism environment in Bandung Regency (Gröschl, 2007).

The collaborative model in disaster mitigation to create safe tourism in Bandung Regency after conducting research and also supported by existing data is as follows:

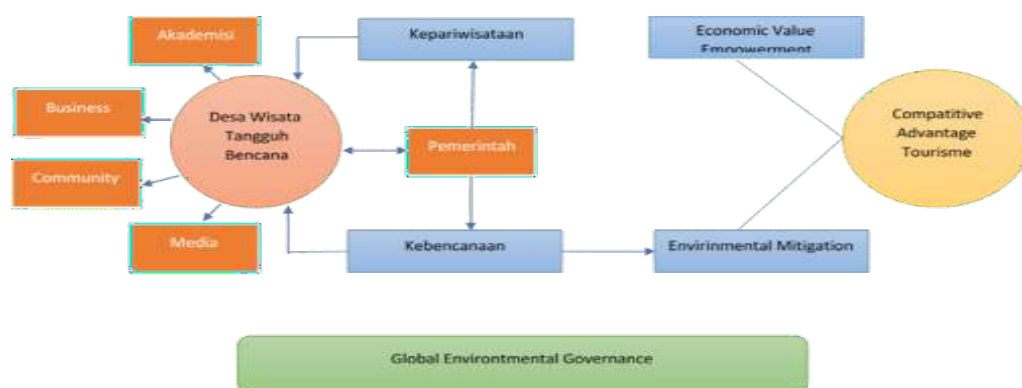


Figure 3. Collaborative Model in Disaster Mitigation to Realize Safe Tourism in Bandung Regency

This model basically uses the pentahelix model, where creating a disaster-resilient tourist village requires collaboration between academics and business people, community, government and media (Amoah & Baum, 1997). The government's role here is to have authority in policy matters, especially in the fields of tourism and disaster. In this case, increasing tourism has the aim of increasing economic strength in society, while in the case of disasters the aim is to mitigate the environment in order to maintain conservation and preparedness in facing disasters (Hornig et al., 2009).

From the research results, it is also stated that Bandung Regency has 50 Tourist Villages in accordance with the Regent's Decree Number: 556/Kep.770-Disbudpar/2022 concerning Determination of Tourist Villages in the Bandung Regency Area, while Bandung Regency has 280 Villages from 31 Districts. This shows that 18.5% of Bandung Regency has tourist villages. Of the 50 tourist villages, 20 of them are Disaster Resilient Villages (Desatana). This allows for collaboration between Disbudpar and BPBD Bandung Regency. However, the Disaster Resilient Village program is not yet a complete solution for disaster management, because villages alone are not enough to handle disasters; collaboration between various related parties is needed to create disaster-safe areas.

4. CONCLUSIONS

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