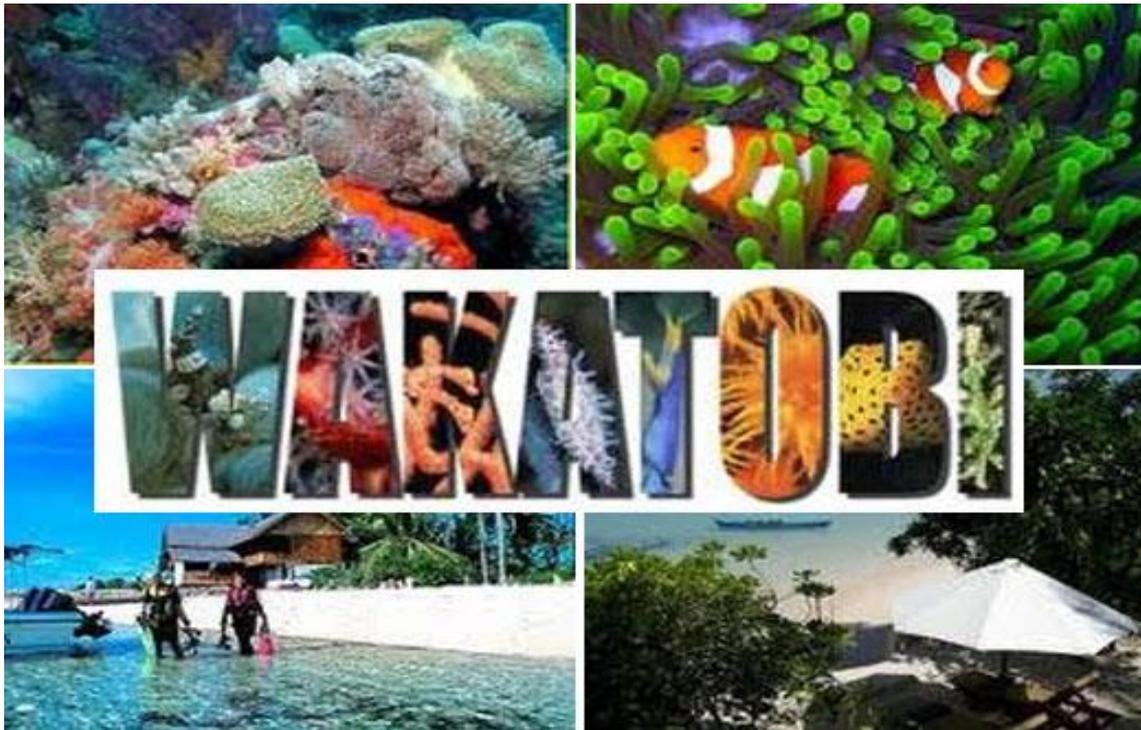


ASSESSMENT IMPACTS OF ECOTOURISM
 TO PROMOTE
 SUSTAINABLE TOURISM DEVELOPMENT

A Case Study in Wangi-Wangi in Wakatobi



Master Thesis
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 2015

Assessment Impacts of Ecotourism To Promote
Sustainable Tourism Development
(Study Case: Wangi-Wangi in Wakatobi)

MASTER THESIS

A thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirement for
The Master Degree from University of Groningen

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Abstract

Ecotourism is a leading sector for increasing environmental protection and improving the prosperity of people in Wangi-Wangi. After incorporation of vision ecotourism in Middle Development Plan of Wakatobi. The number of strategies has been done by the local government to gain benefits what have been claimed in Ecotourism. The implementation of ecotourism has brought some positive and negative consequences in the environmental, economic and social aspects. In this research, it is concluded that some of the positive impacts of ecotourism in Wangi-Wangi have contributed to support sustainable development on the three issues. Even though there is still found negative effects, but the positive impacts outweigh negative impacts. Hence, some of the positive indicators assessed in this study will be useful as a tool for decision making. Some of the indicators to be considered on its decision-making are integration of land-use planning and environmental protection, collaboration of multi-level governance, local participation in all stages of process local involvement, the number of formal tourism employment, local business development, some of facilities for social infrastructure, and local pride on environment and culture.

Using case study analysis in this research through conducting semi-structured interviews and then combining between interviewer's results and policy document analysis, the findings of this study are that the positive impacts have contributed to support environmental protection and conservation, improve well-being of local people, and promote social cohesion on community. These findings are indicated that ecotourism in Wangi-Wangi has fulfilled some indicators to support sustainable development, even though three are some aspects becoming barriers to achieve sustainable tourism development, but by improving aspects of law enforcement of implementation regulation, long-term planning and policies, development of inclusive stakeholders, and capacity building both of local government staffs and local communities will be more reliable to promote sustainable tourism in Wangi-Wangi.

Key Words: Ecotourism, assessment of impacts, sustainable development, and sustainable tourism development.

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Groningen, August 2015

Susanti Djalante Paddodi

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CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

1.1 Trend in the tourism

Tourism sector becomes an important aspect due to it can be identified as effective means to meet development (Sharpley and Tefler, 2002). They argue the development is focused not only a social phenomenon but also influence in big business. This notion may relate to fundamentally globalization that to pursue the processes of encapsulating operating on an international scale, where processes of interconnection have taken place for hundreds of years as the process of continuing transition in the development of capitalism (Mowforth and Munt, 2008). In other words, the globalization of tourism influences on capitalism such as the transforming in telecommunication, finance, and transport.

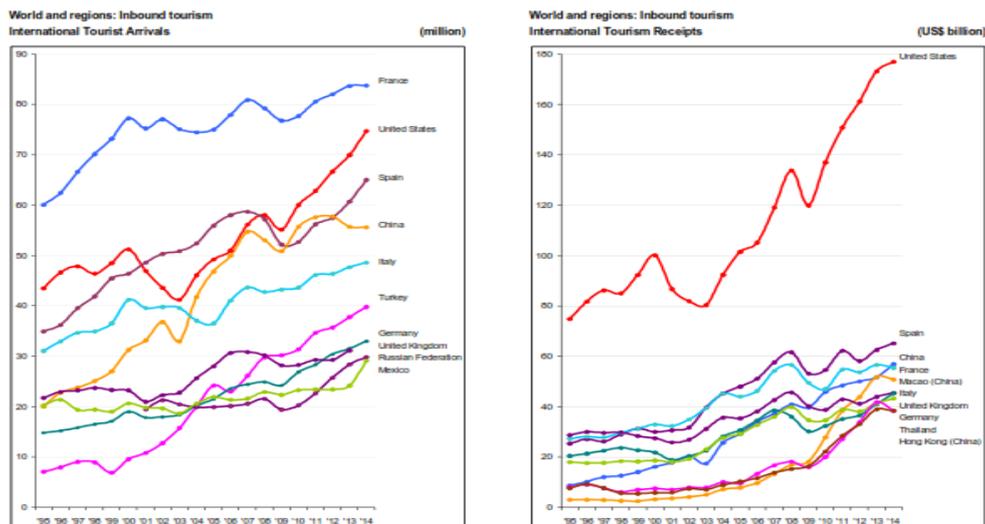
A World Tourism Organization (WTO), international tourism industries will grow 3% to 4% in 2015, and then giving the contribution to global economic recovery <http://media.unwto.org>. Figure 1 (a and b) explains that one of the reasons is that the growth of international tourism stimulate international trade as well as market goods and services and boost expenditure for local products.

Figure 1 The trend of International Tourist Destinations (a) and Tourism Receipts (b)

(Source: <http://media.unwto.org>)

(a)

(b)



Moreover, some previous studies explained that the potential tourism industry can widely be recognized such as supporting economic development through cross-cutting various sectors. The sectors influenced are public tourism services (hotels), culinary services, entertainment, public transportation and tourism operator services (Akinboade and Braimoh, 2010). Also, promoting traditional sources and diversity to develop economic activities is an important part to support tourism industries (Saleh et al.,2013). Hence, the overall view above, we can show that tourism industries have a significant contribution to many aspects. Although we cannot deny that they can lead to adverse consequences on the environment, economy, and culture.

1.2 Ecotourism- Wangi-Wangi in Wakatobi

Tourism is regarded as a bridge to link between environment-development that embedded within a resource management process (Page, et al.,2001). While, the form of nature-based of tourism is recognized as ecotourism which has potential to be a tool for the enrichment of understanding of importance of environmental values, a balance of local communities' economies, and appreciation of cultural identities (Wearing and Neil, 2009).

However, the claims of benefits of ecotourism are not always achievable in addressing their fundamental goals.As some reasons influence to make its failure, likewise in equal advantages and risks received by local communities and private sectors (Kiss, 2004), less monitoring of area conservation as well as lack of law enforcement and local property rights (Linkie, et al.,2008), and potentially environmental harmful, socially incompatible and culturally dangerous (Ralf, 2004). Thus, we can conclude that ecotourism can be reached as long as it's implemented through the management strategies in which between tourism, biodiversity, and local people built properly.

Wakatobi is located in Southeast Sulawesi Island which has a land area of about 823 km², or only 4.5 % of total Wakatobi district as a whole, and the region of territorial water covers about 19.200km² (Wakatobi Central Bureau of Statistic, 2014).Indonesia government then through Forestry Minister designates Wakatobi as Marine Tourism Park due to the location is Coral Triangle Center, having a wide range of 750 coral type from 850 coral species in the world, 942 fish species, and the longest

Atoll rock in the world (Operation Wallacea, 2006 in Wakatobi Central Bureau of Statistic, 2014).

The biggest potential marine underwater world makes the Wakatobi local government incorporating vision of ecotourism into Middle Development Plan (RPJMD) of 2012-2016, namely "The Existing of Real Heaven Under Sea in Center of World Reef Triangle"(Wakatobi Central Bureau of Statistic, 2014, p.2.3). Hence, the aim of the vision proposed by the Wakatobi local government exactly accelerates claimed by benefits of ecotourism, such as achieving well-being in economics, social, and environment. Simultaneously, Pforr (2001) explains that ecotourism development, run by governments, can be forced into developing of policies and strategies in which the regional development can be reached effectively.

Therefore, since the local government constitutes the vision of ecotourism on the Middle Development Plan (RPJMD), then every agency must take a board to accelerate the vision of ecotourism in their strategy planning. In addition, after the constitution, there is a significant increase in the number of tourists in Wakatobi from 6332 in 2012 to 12370 in 2013 (Wakatobi Central Bureau of Statistic, 2014). The other supplies of development also follow as the growing of tourism's number. However, this can lead to both positive and negative impacts as explained on the concept of sustainable development that the economic growth and environmental protection would result complementary and antagonistic relation (Zuidema, 2015). Thus, doing the assessment of negative and positive impacts and identifying barriers of ecotourism is becoming important issues to promote sustainable tourism development.

1.3 Research Objectives

The main objectives of this research to assess the impact ecotourism to the local people by addressing the social, economic and environmental impact that become indicators to meet sustainable tourism development. To do this, I will examine existing impacts of ecotourism to the local communities in Wangi-Wangi district in Wakatobi regency. Then, I will identify barriers in the present of existing of ecotourism implementation, and seeking policy for improving sustainable tourism development.

1.4 Research Questions

The main objectives of this research to assess the impact ecotourism to the local people by addressing the social, economic and environmental impact that become indicators to meet sustainable tourism development. To do this, I will examine existing impacts of ecotourism to the local communities in Wangi-Wangi district in Wakatobi regency. Then, I will identify barriers in the present of existing of ecotourism implementation, and seeking policy for improving sustainable tourism development.

To fulfill research objective, I propose some several research question as follows:

1. What are the impacts of the current implementation of ecotourism in three different aspects (environment, economy and sociocultural)?
2. What are kinds of barriers at the present of ecotourism to achieve sustainable tourism development?
3. What policies/strategies are needed in ecotourism to achieve sustainable tourism development based on barriers assessment?

1.5 Structure of thesis

This thesis consist of five chapters. The content of this study can be explained:

Chapter 1: Introduction

This chapter describes an introduction of a global tourism industry then explains the issue ecotourism in study case.

Chapter 2: Background: Theories

This chapters will describe the theory and principles of ecotourism, categorize ecotourism impacts, explain the concept of sustainable development and examine how ecotourism can support sustainable tourism development.

Chapter 3: Methodology

This chapter describes the methodology used in this study. It will explain how to collect data, as well as method and output of the analysis.

Chapter 4: Analysis of the case of the impact of ecotourism perspective for the area.

This chapter presents data from different sources related to the impact of ecotourism, the barriers and challenges to meet the goals of sustainable tourism and policy recommendation to achieve sustainable tourism development.

Chapter 5: Conclusions and Recommendations

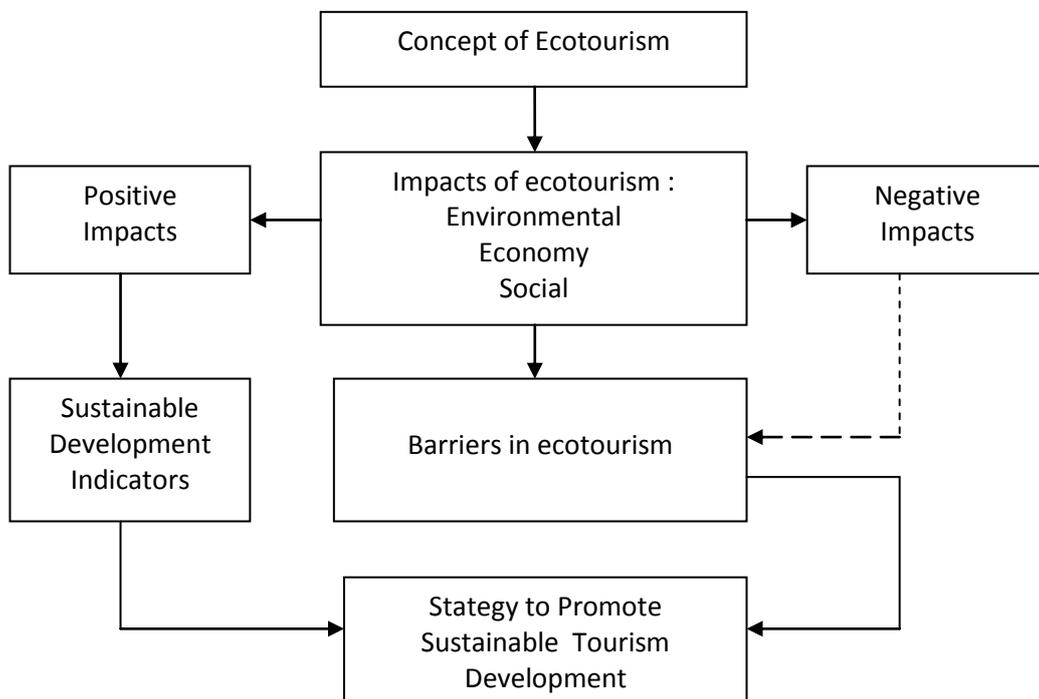
This chapter shows what the results of the data collection and analysis and answers the main research questions while at the same time gives recommendations for better practices

CHAPTER II LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 A conceptual model

The conceptual model of this thesis is started by explaining the concept of ecotourism, then assessing the impacts of ecotourism. This impacts are divided into three categories; environmental, economic and social aspects, and these consist of positive and negative impacts. In addition, the positive impacts would be useful to identify indicators of sustainable development and to help for explaining sustainable tourism development. Meanwhile, the negative impacts will be assessed to find the barriers of ecotourism implementation. To promote sustainable tourism development is based on the barriers faced on this case study and some of strategies to solve the problems are taken account from the indicators of sustainable development. The explanation of conceptual model in this research can be seen on the Figure 2:

Figure 2 A conceptual Model



2.2 What is Ecotourism ?

Ballantyne and Packer (2013) explains that ecotourism is represented as one of the kinds of the natural resource-based product of tourism. Although a detailed definition of ecotourism is not clear, there are some definitions arranged that have identified an explicit picture of its essential principles, which are explained in Table 1.

Table 1 Definition of Ecotourism

| | |
|--|--|
| Ceballos-Lascurain (1996) in Boissevain and Selwyn(2004) | Ecotourism is defined as traveling to undisturbed natural areas that have specific goals for environmental responsibility, complimentary of cultural characteristic that support conservation, and has fewer tourism impacts and supports local participation for economic benefits. |
| Fennell (2008) in Newsome, et al (2012) | Ecotourism is a sustainable form of undisturbed nature-based tourism that has the focus on natural learning and, which is organized effectively to minimize impacts and to reduce consumptions, to benefit locally as well as to promote conservation. |

Based on the explanation above, ecotourism has fundamental objectives for environmental protection, local economic benefits, and socio-cultural promotion. Similarly, Blamey (2000) explains four core pillars of ecotourism were to reduce environmental impacts, to respect local cultures, to maximize benefits for locals and tourist satisfaction. While, Raju (2009) argues that even though the concept of ecotourism tends ambiguity and dispute, but the ideal concept of ecotourism should reduce the adverse impacts of tourism industry, support for conservation efforts, create local jobs and contribute to local income, enlighten or broad tourists about the host environment and traditional culture, build collaboration among locals in managing pristine areas, and provide an enjoyment and satisfaction of experiences either traveler and locals.

However, Diamantis (2004) tries technically to classify definition of ecotourism to be four categories. First, the fragile ecotourism highlighted practices in either protected or non-protected areas. Next, the weak ecotourism could emphasize the practices in both protected and non-protected areas, which produces small benefits in environmental, economic and social-cultural elements in areas initiated. Then, the strong ecotourism referred to a high equal distribution of advantages on environmental, economic and social-cultural elements not only in protected areas but also non-protected areas. Last, the very strong ecotourism could be considered to generate

benefits for the environment and social culture, but present low impacts in improving an economic reward to the protected and non-protected destinations. Hence, the implementation of ecotourism is not achievable automatically to reach whole goals of ecotourism.

The principles of sustainable tourism moreover are incorporated in ecotourism, regarding the impact of tourism economically, environmentally, and socially. It is focused on four main objectives; supports intensively of the natural conservation and cultural heritage; involves people and indigenous people for planning, managing and evaluating, and benefiting for their welfare; improves understanding tradition of nature and culture of the destination to the tourism; provide its attractive manner for visitors, and to managed trips for little groups (UNEP and WTO, 2002 in Ballantyne and Packer, 2013). In other words, sustainable tourism try to find promote the three principles of sustainable development for achieving their integration.

However, Higten (2007) argues that the key prominent factor in ecotourism development is not always to find a balance between the preservation of nature and cultural resource in areas initiated and a development of economic and social dimensions. In other words, all outcome examine elements based on the conservation as well as development needed. He also adds defining the minimum level of ecotourism is more important than just finding equal interests between environment and economy interests. Expanding the TIES's bare-bones definition, Honey (2008) notices some of the characteristic ecotourism; 1) including traveling to natural areas, 2) reducing impacts, 3) raising environmental awareness, 4) providing financial advantages for conservation and for supporting empowerment of local communities, 5) respecting of traditional culture of local people, 7) promoting equal human rights and encouraging democratic action.

Furthermore, the definition of ecotourism is closely related to the principles of sustainable development. As such, Duffy (2013) explains that ecotourism is a new tool to achieve environmentally sustainable development, by providing the solution for complicated conflicts, which related to resource use and management. While, UNEP stated by managing ecotourism in sustainable manner, it's created benefits for

conserving biodiversity as well as alleviating poverty in rural areas, and could contribute to improve well-being of local and indigenous communities located near, or in, officially protected areas (UNEP and WTO, 2002a in Higmen, 2007). Also, ecotourism was perceived as a system that appropriate with sustainability issues faced by the tourism industry today since its benefits for conservation and communities (Bricker, et al.,2012).

Implementation of ecotourism, also, could stimulate funding for the host countries to help reach its goals that aim to meet sustainable development. Simultaneously, Honey (2008) explains that international lending and aid agencies could supply billions of dollars into projects on behalf of sustainable rural development, poverty alleviation, biodiversity, the local income generation, institutional capacity building and infrastructure development. Hence, to achieve sustainability through ecotourism, it is important to investigate environmental, economic, and social impacts of ecotourism implementation and to take account these effects during the planning (Kiper, 2013).

2.3 Ecotourism and impacts on the environment, social and economic

Ecotourism development produces both positive and negative impacts on the economic, environment and social community. Thus, to achieve sustainability in tourism requires a balance between development to fulfill the needs of visitors and local communities while still preserving future generations. These are also because ecotourism can lead to the potential impacts on various sectors. As such, Wearing and Neil (2009) explained in involvement different kinds of bodies including governments, the tourism business industry, the host community and conservation groups (Wearing and Neil, 2009).

Ecotourism is an of natural- based tourism, in which the primary focus is to contribute directly and indirectly to efforts to conserve natural environments and biodiversity (Buckley, 2003). Similarly, ecotourism comprises fragile, pristine and sometimes protected areas as destinations that strive to minimize impacts. It supports to educate the visitors, provide funding for conservation, support economic development and advocate politically for empowering local communities (Honey, 2008).

In addition, Ross and Wall (1999) pointed out that the implementation of ecotourism has contributed as a complementary element, like for considering resource use, raising environmental education, advocating local empowerment and capacity building, including local participation in planning and management as well as promoting local pride and natural heritage, in which the all elements can stimulate local people to behave, stewards of their resources. As, the deterioration in the physical environment will discourage tourists demand in the long time.

Ecotourism is influenced by perceptions on the natural attributes such as less attractiveness, less legitimation and less satisfied environmentally based experiences (Wearing and Neil, 1999). Thus, to find effectiveness in implementation related to the discussion above, a collaborative approach would be useful since the power displaced to other organizations or stakeholders. Hall and Arthur (1998) in Hall (1999) argue that to achieve integrated planning is needed participation and interaction between the varied levels. These can be done by collaborating with an organization or division as well as the related organization and the stakeholders in the process of planning.

Furthermore, the community plays important roles in preserving their environment as damage in the environment can lead to break down their source of income. Hence, Otto, et al. (2013) points out the important roles of community base systems for maintaining an ecosystem through providing a wide variety of resources. Also, these benefit to safeguard livelihoods in facing of changing weather, population growth, market demands and other factors. While, Selman (2004) argues a broad range of benefits from community involvement, including to support local income, to flow of funds, to encourage active residents, to promote awareness, and to maintain of traditions. Indirectly, protection on the environment can be done by the local business operator as information from local guides will influence visitors in the term to understand of environmental protection. Implementation of ecotourism, for example, benefits to create local businesses operators assumed to contribute a proper level of environmental and cultural interpretation, mostly through the employment of experienced guides as well as the preparation of environmental information either prior to and during the trip (Wearing and Neil, 2009).

Tourism industries such as ecotourism become a tool for developing countries. Due to its contribution to economic sectors in particular establishing policies, creating programs and projects that are useful for the development of a poverty agenda (Scheyvens, 2011 in Saarinen, et al., 2013). It is because ecotourism contributes substantially to supporting economic benefits of the host areas initiated. The supporting is achieved through developing investment, providing a direct and indirect employment in a tourism sector, and creating products for selling souvenir (He, et al.,2008). Similarly, development of tourism offers an opportunity to participate in small enterprises by selling foods, drinks, and crafts, promote cultural entertainment, and provide inputs to support facilities (Roe, et al., 2002 in Rogerson, 2013). Growing demand to provide accommodation houses and food and beverage outlets (i.e., hotels, motels, and guest house) and generating revenue for retail businesses and various services (e.g medical, banking, souvenir shops, and tourist attractions) is also the kinds of potential benefits economically of ecotourism (Wearing and Neil, 1999). However, to support the potential benefits above, demand to develop economy depends on substantially infrastructures (Yeboah, 2014) and to support the small enterprise are needed strongly policies intervention to increase their access to gain capital from financial institutions as well as to support marketing, training, skills and technology acquisition (Rogerson, 2013).

Revenues of ecotourism can furthermore be produced from entrance tickets, employment on local communities the inside park area, and visitor expenditures (Ormsby and Mannle, 2006). Wearing (2001) suggests that to make the greater contribution of ecotourism for a community's income can be done by multiplying recruitment of local workers. However, he suggests to emphasizes importantly by minimizing foreign ownership and increasing locally owned operations. Ecotourism also allows women to take benefits from some well-planned initiatives and even taking action to guarantee that their interests are accommodated in ecotourism progresses (Scheyvens, 2000). However, local people can gain benefit economically from ecotourism if they are involved significantly in the tourism industry (Wearing and Neil, 1999).

Social dimensions also become a factor that contributes to ecotourism implementation. The essential elements of ecotourism is a greater capacity to maximize the benefits of tourism, not only as related to income to the region, but also the preservation of social infrastructure and biosphere conservation. (Wearing and Neil, 1999). Likewise, Mirbabayev and Shagazatove (2006) explain that tourism provides a great contribution for residents in the term to improve social infrastructure like internet cafes, schools, libraries, health care and so on. They also add the interaction between tourists and local communities can develop mutual appreciation, tolerance, awareness, and learning. At the same time, local communities can raise their pride by respecting the natural surroundings, heritage and art as well as crafts (Ramchurjee and Suresha, 2013), and foster to regard to varied cultures and human rights (Honey, 2008). This notion also is supported by environmental education are aspects that have influenced attitudes through the environment (Sick, 2014).

However, what have been discussed above related to the positive impact of ecotourism, it does not be always achieved successfully since the implementation of ecotourism can also lead to adverse effects on the environment, economic and social culture. As such, Nepal (2002) tries to highlight the principal of problems faced of ecotourism, in unfortunate countries, namely; exploitation of natural resources, lack to linkage production system locally, low attention of advantages, seasonable influences, sociocultural impacts, and policy and institutional management.

Ecotourism, moreover, can cause different kinds of environmental damages on surrounding areas affected such as noise, air pollution, soil erosion, water, death and disruption of animal species and communities, and a disturbance of plants and animal reproduction (Buckley, 2004). Another example is that risk on the natural resources due to tourism development can be tracked through land, freshwater and marine resources (Neto, 2003). He also adds that the growing tourism development in coastal areas has become a concern in a policy agenda internationally due to it can cause sand mining, beach erosion, as well as other types of land deterioration. In addition, tourism in coastal areas often affects negatively of coral reefs and other of marine resources so it

can cause less tourism development in the future and endanger both local businesses and local fisheries (Neto, 2003).

Economically, even though one of the main objectives of ecotourism attempts to maximize benefits for local people, but the claim is not always achievable. Economy leakage is often associated with the negative impact of ecotourism due to lack of local capital, local ownership, local employment and incompetence of locals to tie between tourism and economic opportunities (Lacher and Nepal, 2010) . Furthermore, Xu et al., (2009) suggests the opportunity for local people to take benefits by involving in participation and securing their livelihood in the tourism industry depends on various factor affected. They are the transformation of existing skills, the opportunity to learn and to improve new skills, a capability to competence over non-locals, and competency to sustain benefits at local levels. In other words, this implies some factors needed to be developed to maximize benefits for local people.

Despite the implementation of ecotourism can create social cohesion, yet at the same time, it can also pose conflicts in the community. As such, West et al., (2006) explain protected areas influenced by the various development intervention, are becoming fuel to trigger social conflicts among groups affected. They also added that conflicts often are influenced in protected areas related to establishment and management, in which as top-down system established by states has failed to accommodate and to involve local custom and interests. This mean that conflict of interest in a term to support environmental conservation make local communities as avictim due to lack of appropriate planning in ecotourism implementation. For example, Benjaminsen and Bryceson (2012) in Holmes (2014) examined that land acquisitions intended on conservation tend to problematic. As, this can neglect local powers, allow benefits of resources to be absorbed mostly by outsiders and affect harm to residents. Hence, ecotourism has a potential to an interference of community life, in particular, it is creating a social gap between among communities since lacking of planning process cause future risk in communities.

The notions discussed above, related to negative impact of ecotourism on the environment, economic and social culture, actually are affected by some barriers. The obstacles make ideal type claimed by ecotourism difficult to be achieved as a whole.

First, lack of long-term management related to plans, regulation, and policies. Choi and Srikaya (2006) notices that local governments in developing countries did not have a guidance for policies and regulations for development. So, they suggest that development of sustainable tourism needs to address legal compliance law, land zoning system, and development regulation. Also, Baromey (2008) notices that a weak legal framework will lead to problems in the area initiated, such as lack of land use planning and the clear demarcation between government agencies. Thus, Mansvelt (2011) recommends that to deal with the lack of marker regulation is needed practical policy implementation, controlling and enforcement mechanisms to raise the goals of sustainability in practices. Simultaneously, Wearing and Neil (2009) say that planning and policy incentives were an important tool in the tourism business to strike an equal interest between self-regulation and external policy. Nepal (2002), hence, points out that efforts to achieve benefits of ecotourism have to consider long-term plans and policies for development.

Next, Ignoring people's participation often becomes one of the factors that weaken of planning and management of ecotourism to achieve its objectives. Indeed, Baromey (2008) highlights the residents tend to be a victim of ecotourism as absent on practices, top-down hierarchy, lack of democracy in development planning, and lack to empower local communities. However, Rodriguez and Mayett (2015) argue that people participation necessary in understanding people's perception to seek coherence to address advantages for economic and social development. While, determination of essential goals and implementing continuity of monitoring to discover changes become elements that help to improve planning and managing in protected areas (Spanou et al.,2011). Thus, involving local people in planning, managing, and monitoring can safeguard the benefits of ecotourism for the future generation since careful planning has been prepared appropriately at the current condition.

Finally, human capacity is a factor that is necessary to be considered in achieving goals in ecotourism due to their capability will effect to produce good results in practices. UNECA (2011) in Anderson (2015) reports that controlling and continuous accumulation related to skills and knowledge is essential to shape human capital. Moreover, in the tourism industry, Anderson (2015) argues that to improve skill incentives can be acquired by education and training associated with travel. Meanwhile, the effectiveness of productivity of labor depends on local knowledge, expertise, technology and experimentation (Ghai and Vivian, 2014). Organizations can moreover play important roles to empower a capacity building of people through providing mechanism like inputs and services by training, experimenting and developing participatory research method (Ghai and Vivian, 2014). As a result, empowering human capacity indirectly will support to improve not the quality of competence with outsiders of ecotourism.

2.4 Sustainable Development and Ecotourism

Some scholars perceive of sustainable development as new efforts to formulate an integration of environmental, economic and social considerations into a development plan (Baker, 2006). While Blewitt (2014) argues it can be achieved through striving to protect and conserve natural resource of the environment as well as supporting support social justice and a level of economic balance within and between countries (Blewitt, 2014).

Furthermore, Brundtland presented a definition of sustainable development: 'Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs' (WCED, 1987:43 in Blewitt, 2014). This notions discussed above have emphasized three elements on sustainable development, which is focusing in environmental, economic and social. Furthermore, Luck and Kirstges (2003) describes some principles of sustainable development;

- 1) preserving the process of ecology;
- 2) protecting biological variety;
- 3) maintaining usage of species and ecosystems, some of them are essential elements for industries;

- 4) promoting various opportunities for not-real use (spiritual, recreational, aesthetic) of natural resource;
- 5) preserving and increasing standard of life;
- 6) emphasizing a long-term economic sustainability.

Luck and Kirstges (2003), hence, argues the principles give a path and framework for other possibility elements/indicators of sustainable development, for example, sustainable tourism or ecotourism. They notice that although not all results of ecotourism claim sustainability, the essential principles of ecotourism are to seek integration objectives in environmental, economic, and social, and consider the broad goals of sustainable tourism. Likewise, Tsaur et al., (2006) stated sustainable development is a tool to reach social justice and a process for striking a balance between environmental protection and economic and social development. Indeed, finding positive impact in an ecotourism site can be determined as indicators to reach sustainability since the goals of ecotourism is closely linked to the essential principles of sustainable development. Also, these indicators would be useful to promote sustainable tourism. As, by using of proper indicators, they will provide instruments for management and performance that useful for providing information to decision-makers or other stakeholders involved (Mearns, 2012). Thus, the main indicators can be tracked through the linkages of three pillars in sustainable tourism. As such Erkins (2000) in Baker (2006) explain efforts to promote sustainable development can be reached by controlling a direction of social changes through linking between three pillars of sustainable development. There are:

First, the ecological: this includes the economic and social contribution and their consequence on the environment and its resource. Similarly, Mehmood and Parra (2013) argue that environmental sustainability means human beings cannot be excluded from the ecological concept system as embedded complex interaction and integration with human life. As, the conflict on a natural resource is often triggered directly and indirectly as the aggressive human actions and the change of land use (White et al., 2009). Ndubisi (2014), hence, argues that it is important to understand the ecology of cities and regions for realizing the sustainability of the landscape. It means

that integration of the legal compliance regulations is an important aspect to support efforts of environmental protection by the still attention of social and economic needs. However, the establishment of the regulations are not sufficient in a term to accommodate social and economic needs since the characteristics of societies tend to dynamic in practices. Likewise, Parra in Moulaert et al. (2013) notices a vital decisive concern in economic growth and industrial transformation in ecology system is how to shift the integration of environmental indicators into economic decision making.

Indeed, Kenawy and Shaw (2014) suggest that to guarantee an equal relationship between ecotourism system components during the processing of development is needed strongly active collaboration among the related stakeholders within the process. They, also, stress without strengthening commitment to implement the process of the development plan, it seems that the balance relationship within the process of development plan seems difficult to happen. Furthermore, the integration on sustainable development through a wide range of sectors, cross borders of divisions and between generation is a prominent factor to deal with potential impact on society, environment and economy (Tracey and Anne, 2008). Simultaneously, Mehmood and Parra (2013) examine that social innovation would be useful to seek a balance between the natural habitat and human residents. They emphasized as these can decrease the negative impact on local biodiversity through developing governance and institutional relations. Hence, innovative actions will help to facilitate of identity building, reflexivity, and empower local capacity building (Parra in Moulaert et al.,2013). Also, these notion practically embedded a significant of community participation as contained the relationbetween nature and local interaction. As, neglecting local involvement in efforts to support environmental conservation will weaken sustainability as it requires a balanced relationship in environmental, economic, and social. As, the integration of sustainable development can be arranged through bottom-up initiatives (Parra in Moulaert et al., 2013).

Next, the economic: this regard the allocation and distribution of scarcity of a natural resource. Mehmood and Parra (2013) notice that economic sustainability means acceleration of sub-system of society to grow by giving attention to efficiency to

manage and distribute of natural resources. In other words, even though of economic growth contribute to raising general improvement in the quality of living, yet it is still also maintaining the capacity of environment since the earth's carrying capacity is limited. As such, Tracey and Anne (2008) argue economic development, increases rapidly for developed countries, in which its lead to pressure globally and result in either positive and negative impact. Indeed, to counter of unwanted impacts, and ensure a fair distribution of benefits to communities, they suggest to do innovative efforts, like producing economic goods, and providing services by giving attention to resources and materials, and promoting social entrepreneurship businesses. However, unfair distribution of economic among indigenous people still emerge as lacks of financial and management skills (Kiss, 2004) and lack of competence and experience (Coria and Calfucura, 2012). Also, the women in the third world often have no choice instead of continuing to exploit natural resources for supporting livelihood even though they have insights to promote sustainability (Dankelman and Davidson, 1988).

Last, the social: this is associated with human customs and ethics, links and institutions. Furthermore, to achieve a social goal, its need understanding between stakeholders involved both developing a co-evolutionary framework for understanding the dynamic and holistic character of human relationship (Lehtonen, 2004). Even though, Bramwell (2005) explains that resource management can easily neglect crucial issues of culture, sovereignty, appreciation of cultural discrepancy. Yet, the development of principles of social sustainability can be found in examining the discourse on local participation and benefits, in particular, involving in the planning, development and management of ecotourism (Fenell, 2014). Parra and Moulart (2010), moreover, emphasize to achieve sustainability in social dimension is needed to be concerned with governance capable of dealing with of two primary issues; (1) creating harmonization between human beings and environment by respecting natural resource capacity; (2) creating alignment among humans by addressing to reach cohesion, solidarity and democracy in order to ensure fairness.

Hence, finding indicators of sustainability in the three aspects; environmental, environment, economy and social within ecotourism would be useful for

decision makers in term to promote sustainable tourism by seeking effective strategy in planning and managing ecotourism and benefits to minimize the unwanted impacts for future development. However, these indicators would not be effective if the balance between economic, environmental, and social aspects cannot be reached. As, World Tourism Organisation (2004) identifies some of the benefits of good indicators are improving decision making, allowing correction based on examining the impact and minimizing risk for planning and managing.

2.5 Sustainable Tourism Development

Tourism can give a greater contribution to communities as long as it is planned and managed appropriately. As, Edgell (2013) notices an appropriate management in sustainable tourism can become a key driven force for the human being to improve the quality of life while still keeping the integration socially, culturally and environmentally. Hence, this can be assumed that ideal goals of ecotourism is closely related to the principles of these notions. Hence, Proff (2001) argues ecotourism in perceiving ofsustainable tourism has benefits to support a practical approach in the term to reach the goals in sustainability through tourism implementation.

However, to achieve sustainable tourism in ecotourism implementation is not easy in reality, as the negative impact of the nature-based tourism, the same time, cannot be avoided. Enormous leakage, outsider ownership, pollution, and repatriation of the profits earned were identified to weaken sustainability tourism (Sharpley and Tefler, 2002). The negative impacts, however, do not automatically occur as some barriers in practices influence these. Some scholars try to address the barriers such as lack of planning, managing and monitoring (Neto, 2003), restriction to involve in the decision-making process (Aref, 2011), and unavailable financial capital (Yeboah, 2014).

Indeed, integration of three pillars of sustainability is important factor to find the balance between the pillars. Hence, to keep the integration is needed some factors to suppot it. Likewise, the prominent factor to finding the integration by involving all relevant stakeholders. Choi and Srikaya (2006) in Wan and Li (2013) suggest that to reach sustainable tourism development, the participation of local communities is a crucial aspect in term to arrange goals of tourism and to assist in determining

sustainable indicators that are useful whether maximizing benefits or minimizing negative impact. Similarly, Jenkins and Schoder (2013) stress many cases in the past fail on tourism development as they are not involved in the process of tourism development. Meanwhile, Blamey (2001) tries to represent broadly the main principles of sustainable tourism such as; minimizing negative impact on the ecological and social system, maintaining the ecosystem, developing holistic tourism strategy, promoting economic benefits for local communities, and providing training and education.

So, the discussion above, it relates to theoretical examining that is needed to be implemented in the practical field to present tangible results in the development of ecotourism to be more sustainable tourism.

2.6 Conclusion

The theoretical discussed above, it can be concluded that the positive and negative impacts of ecotourism can support to define indicators for sustainable development that is useful to making the decision in the term to promote sustainable development.

CHAPTER III METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter will describe the method and data collection used in the study. The purpose of research is to identify the impact and barriers of ecotourism in Wangi-Wangi district in Wakatobi to be more sustainable based on the principles of sustainable tourism development. To assess the impacts of ecotourism to seek the strategy to promote sustainable tourism then this chapter will show the way to answer related to the research question that has been discussed in the chapter I. The summary of research methodology in this research can be seen in Tabel 2.

3.2 Research Strategy

Social research can be conducted into two strategies; quantitative and qualitative methods. In this research, I would do research in qualitative research by developing descriptive methods. As, this study more emphasis or explains the phenomenon things in the social world through detail about environments, interactions and meanings (Rubin and Babbie, 2010). This research, in addition, more involves the dynamic process which links the problem together, theories and methods (Corbetta, 2003).

The qualitative method is useful to investigate a phenomenon that has not been described comprehensively (Bless, et al., 2006). This approach, furthermore, allows for using many types of graphics, photographs, and reproductions (Yin, 2011). These are what also has been explained by Bryman (2012) that the qualitative research tends to stress on process and flexibility by reducing the structures. Nevertheless, he argued that this study is highly personal, hard to repeat, and lack of clarity.

The main research of this study, what kinds are impacts of ecotourism in the three different aspects, and barriers on ecotourism, as well as strategies needed to achieve sustainable tourism development. This research, thus, tries to describe the existence impacts of ecotourism in Wangi-Wangi district in Wakatobi, and then find the strategies to transform to sustainable tourism development.

3.3 Case Study Approach

One of the forms of the qualitative method is using a case study. Huberman and Miles (2002) also argued that using case study would allow a deep understanding of the present dynamic situation within a single setting. Moreover, the case study approach focuses on understanding the existing within single settings or can involve multiple cases and numerous levels of analysis (Yin, 2012). He added that this method will benefit as it allows to use triangulation data sources which mean we can compare between different data such as experiments, a survey, history and statistical analysis. From the study case, hence, we can focus to examine the single case then provide solutions for the case.

The case chosen for analysis in this research is Wangi-Wangi island as it is the capital city of Wakatobi which has the most populated city, provides many tourism services and public facilities and as the main gate for other islands in Wakatobi. We can, therefore, assume many local people would be affected by the elements of ecotourism.

Wakatobi is known as "Western Coral Triangle Marine Ecoregion" which is considered as the most biodiversity marine areas in the world (Spalding, et al., 2007 and Veron, et al., 2009 in Wisesa, 2010). As the biggest marine potential in the world, thus, tourism industry becomes one of the potential revenues for Wangi-Wangi island in Wakatobi. The problems, however, present since the government tries to protect the national park for multiple purposes like conservation, preservation, and tourism. At the same time, the growing of the number of international and domestic tourists lead to some consequences on the social, economic and social components. The goal ecotourism claims that the benefit should balance the elements to create sustainable tourism development that will be useful to decision makers or the stakeholders involved.

3.4 Research Methods

There are two kinds of a method used in this research. These methods are analyzed by combining two methods in qualitative research like interviews and policy analysis.

1. Interview

Schostak (2006) explains the interview is individuals directing their attentions between each other for seeking the possibility to gain an insight into beliefs, knowledge, and ways of seeing, value, experiences, concerns, thinking and acting of the other. Moreover, he adds that the interview is a tool to encounter in the lives of people that include interpretations, negotiations, and calculations. Silverman (2006) notices interview method helps the participant to enhance issues that have not been yet predicted by interviewers.

2. Policy Analysis

Policy analysis is defined that the process of confronting policy issues or problems that must produce of both policy alternatives for addressing the issues and choose a better alternative in the course of policy considerations (Patton and Sawicki, 1993, Weimer and Vining, 1992 in Livermore and Midgley, 2009). Huberman and Miles (2002) notice the application of policy analysis was made on the qualitative form that allows to understand of complex behaviours, needs, systems and cultures. They also added that the objectives of policy research are formed from the specific information required so outcomes are based on the targeting prepared before. The source of policy analysis can be tracked through document analysis (Huberman and Miles, 2002), and documents applied could come from respond to questions, newspapers and texts (Hancock, et al., 1998). Ten Have (2004) suggests that the document used for assessing policy should hence be selected from the repetitiveness of document implementation in the organization. Also, he proposes the three criterion for using a document as consideration. The criterion of documents must involve authenticity, credibility, and representativeness.

3.5 Collection Data

This research will collect data through an interview approach. The interview can change data that are not available in performance records that are difficult to obtain through written response or observations (Kvale, 1996 in Philips and Stawarski, 2008). Also, they added that the interview would reveal success stories that can be obtained when communicating the evaluation results.

Semi-structured interview is selected for this thesis as it allows for exploring the perceptions and opinions of the respondents regarding the sensitive issues and for including the varied personal, and professional histories of the sample groups (Louise Barriball and While, 1994). In addition, a semi-structured interview can provide standardized questions but allow for flexibility through the combination qualitative and quantitative data (Guthie, 2010).

In this research, the interview question will seek how the respondents (local communities, government officers, tourism operators and NGOs) think about the impact of ecotourism in Wangi-Wangi from three categories. Furthermore, I will explore the kinds of barriers faced by the respondents to maximize the goals of ecotourism, and provide some strategies to deal with the obstacles so sustainable tourism can be promoted. So, there is no single answer within this research as it provides comparable understanding between the respondent involved.

For collecting primary data, this study uses a semi-structured interview conducted in June 2015. This method is based on questionnaires with an open-ended system. The research questions on the thesis will be answered based on information getting from the respondents and then compared with some policies and statical data as secondary data. Likewise, Beck and Manuel (2008) point out that the interview is an appropriate choice for gathering information in the term to explore a trend or an experience or an experience looking for themes. Moreover, the interview can assist the researchers to consider information from a different angle. The perspectives of the respondents interviewed are hence very crucial to develop strategies for sustainable tourism development.

Tabel 2 The Summary of Methodology in This Research

Source : Author (2015)

| Research Question | Sources of Data | Method of Data Collection | Method of Analysis | Output of Analysis |
|---|---|---------------------------|--|---|
| What are impacts of ecotourism in three different environmental, economic, social aspects in Wangi-Wangi district in Wakatobi ? | Documents derive from final government reports, state and local government regulations, journal academic and books. | Semi-structured Interview | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Interview ▪ Policy/ document analysis | The main positive and negative impacts of ecotourism and some indicators |
| What are the kinds of barriers or challenges at the present of ecotourism in Wangi-Wangi district in Wakatobi ? | Documents derive from government final reports, state and local government regulations, journal academic and books. | Semi-structured Interview | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Interview ▪ Policy/ document analysis | The types of barriers/challenges faced in the present condition of ecotourism. |
| What strategies or policy recommendations are needed of present ecotourism in Wangi-Wangi district in Wakatobi ? | Documents derive from final government reports, state and local government regulations, journal academic and books. | Policy/Documents review | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Policy/ document analysis | Strategies/policy recommendations to deal with barriers/challenges based on sustainable tourism indicators. |

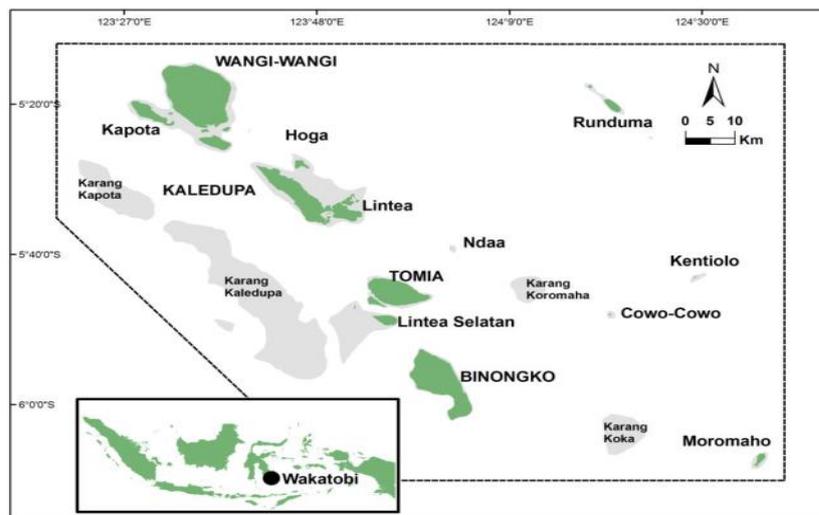
CHAPTER IV ANALYSIS OF STUDY CASE OF ECOTOURISM IN WANGI-WANGI

4.1 General Information Tourism in Wakatobi

Wakatobi is located in South East Sulawesi, Indonesia (Figure 3). The name of Wakatobi is the abbreviation from the names of four islands; Wangi-Wangi, Binongko Kaledupa, Tomia.

Figure 3 Map of Wakatobi National Park

Source : Unsworth, et al (2010)



Wakatobi is located in the core of the Coral Triangle region which has abundance marine biodiversity, which is recorded 396 species and coral at 49.08 % (Unsworth, et al., 2010). In 1996, the government of Indonesia established regulation by and claimed 1.39 million hectares in the islands and waters surrounding them as areas protected, Wakatobi Marine National Park (WMNP) (Wakatobi Central Bureau of Statistics, 2014). The largest asset's marine natural resources combined with the cultural-social diversity make areas have a potential commodity for tourism destination.

Base on the previous explanation, the greater potential marine resource makes the local government integrated a vision of tourism into the Middle Development Plan (RPJMD) of 2012-2016, with the title "The Existing of Real Heaven Under Sea in Center of World Reef Triangle "(Wakatobi Central Bureau of Statistic, 2014, p.2.3) . The vision then the emphasis on the four elements; ecotourism, biosphere reserves, maritime

culture, and nature (Tourism Final Report, 2014). The direction of Wakatobi development, hence, should be based to support tourism development, and Wakatobi become a global tourism hotspot. Wakatobi Central Bureau of Statistic (2014) reports that the number of tourism destination grow rapidly from 4920 tourists in 2009 to 12370 tourists in 2013. Furthermore, the intensive programs conducted by Tourism Agency in Wakatobi is one of the prominent factors to boost tourism development. Based on Tourism Final Report (2014), some of the programs planned by the Tourism Agency can be seen in Tabel 3.

Tabel 3 The Relation Between Tourism Programs in Wakatobi

Source: analisis by author (2015)

| Types of main programs | | Program development of cultural values | Program management cultural diversity | Program development of tourism destination | Program of marketing development |
|--|--|--|---------------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| Sub-main Programs | | | | | |
| Program development of cultural values | Preservation and actualization traditional culture | X | X | - | - |
| | Creating films about nature and culture | X | x | - | X |
| Program management Cultural diversity | Monitoring and Evaluation of the management Cultural diversity | X | X | - | - |
| | Facilitation of Community forum | X | X | | |
| Program development of tourism destination | Development of infrastructure and local culture | X | X | X | X |
| | Building of tourism facilities | - | X | X | X |
| | Tranning of Sea Guides | - | - | X | - |
| | Creating Model of Village conservation for tourism destination | X | - | X | - |
| | Development of Human resource in Hotel and restaurant | - | - | X | - |
| Program of marketing development | Development of information of tourism center | - | - | x | X |
| | Creating Tourism Package | x | - | x | X |

The Table 3 shows there is a relation between the primary programs. In other words, implementing the one program is needed to be coordinated with other programs. For example, conducting of programs in the development of cultural values will support a mostly implementation of the program in cultural management diversity. While, a program to develop tourism destination may be successful as long as the

programs of management cultural diversity and promotion can be run well. Vice versa, development can be enhanced as long as the program in tourism destination strengthened. Indeed, to the development of tourism in Wakatobi is needed to integrate among programs in the term to achieve success on ecotourism implementation as a whole.

4.2 Ecotourism in Wangi-Wangi Distict

Wangi-Wangi is the biggest island in Wakatobi, and becomes the capital city of Wakatobi Regency which has a total area 241.98 km², and occupies 49154 inhabitants in 2013 (Wakatobi Central Bureau of Statistic, 2014). Most visitors to other islands in Wakatobi Regency must transit in Wangi-Wangi as it becomes the main gateway to travel to Wakatobi Islands. Also, Wangi-Wangi itself has a beautiful landscape and successful satisfied many visitors to explore the biodiversity. The primary of ecotourism areas in Wangi-Wangi can be divided into three areas, such as Matohara Priority, Waha Priority, and Liya Raya Priority (Final report, 2014). Matohara and Waha areas focus on viewing beach and diving while Liya Raya priority will provide historical and cultural attraction (Figure 4).

Figure 4 Historical and Cultural Attraction in Wangi-Wangi

Source: Final Report (2014)



The various characteristic areas and environmental conditions in Wakatobi have become a challenge to develop ecotourism itself. Furthermore, to achieve the primary goals of ecotourism and also to realize vision and mission, so some areas are needed to be prioritized. As ecotourism can cause impacts on the variety of sectors, interference by varied stakeholders involving governments, the local community, and conservation group is extensive and quite intense (Wearing and Neil, 2009). Therefore, it can be

expected that to achieve the main goals of ecotourism itself, it is necessary to explore the point of view from stakeholders involved related to impacts of ecotourism. By identifying the kinds of positive and negative impacts of ecotourism in social, economic, and environmental aspects from these agencies, it's become a tool for formulating strategies for developing sustainable tourism development in Wangi-Wangi. The next section is going to identify the kinds of impacts and barriers during the implementation of ecotourism.

4.3 Impacts of Ecotourism in Wangi-Wangi District

Involving of ecotourism planning in the Middle Development Plan (RPJMD) is the way to boost tourism demand in Wakatobi. Indeed, the number of visitors increases significantly at 12370 in 2013 (Wakatobi Central Bureau of Statistic, 2014). The growing of ecotourism results in positive and impacts on the ecotourism destinations. Impacts have influenced on the environment, society and economy. However, Zuidema (2015) notices that the relationship between economic growth and environmental protection is considered into two relationships; antagonistic and complementary. This part is therefore going to examine whether a claim of ecotourism goals in Wangi-Wangi has contributed in the environmental, economic and social field, and promote sustainable development or not.

4.3.1 Environmental Impacts

Based on the stakeholder's perspective, it is identified some positive impacts since the local government initiates to make Wakatobi as ecotourism destination in the world. Implementation's ecotourism has potential positive impacts; namely stimulating integrated land-use planning regulation, producing legal regulation for environmental protection, creating multilevel collaboration governance to support environmental protection, and raising community participation and environmental awareness.

1) Integrated Land-use Planning Regulation

One out of 4 respondents stated that after ecotourism had started, there was a positive regulation in environmental protection as the government established land-use particularly for development purposes and restricted areas. The participant explains the local government established Wakatobi Master Plan Regulation No.12/2012 on the years 2012-2023, in which the regulation has specific purposes as to give a direction whether the development is allowed (i.e., urban and rural areas, economic areas, industry, agriculture) or not, and to provide high-priority areas for protected biodiversity areas. He adds that the regulation is also clearly defined areas intended to protect biodiversities such as forest protection, natural reserves, and cultural heritage areas. Another respondent said as the local government has regulated the zone system, the regulation categorized core-zone; a no-take zone, and tourism use zone. So local people know areas allowed to be accessed and not in the term to fulfill their daily consumption such as fishing .

Based on the land-use planning, moreover, its give a provision of guidelines on the term to provide services without intensive damage on the environment. As the respondent said that when local governments plan to develop areas for tourism purposes such Matohara. So, they should concern how the links of the areas with others not only with area protection but also with supporting facilities such as infrastructure, sanitation and waste management. Also, he explains this land-use regulation has covered areas for landfills in Komala Village in the term to anticipate waste disposal that would increase influenced by population and tourists.

Therefore, in this case, integrated land use planning regulation is an important tool as guidance to control development as ecotourism can stimulate economic growth that can lead to lead to pressure on the environment. So, land-use regulation benefits for giving direction to control development without neglecting environmental capacity.

2) Producing Legal Regulations for Environmental Protection

Ecotourism stimulates to establish environmental regulation for protection as tourism industry is highly associated with development with business investment that requires highly the amount of energy, fresh water, and non-durable products (Erdogan and Baris, 2007). In this case, the local government issues regulation no. 31/2013 that gives guidelines for environmental impact assessment, hazardous and toxic material management, and administrative sanction. For example, respondent stated as the local government plans to develop tourism areas such Matohara, in which the areas will be built a varied range of facilities like a port for international yacht, road infrastructure, and hotels so the local government has to do environmental impact assessment to evaluate how far impacts can affect broadly on environment¹.

Furthermore, the issue of waste disposal becomes a primary concern of impact in ecotourism. In this case, the local government issues legislation no.3/2012 about waste facilities and waste management. Even though this regulation does not address directly the issues of ecotourism, but it is intended to anticipate the future effects of ecotourism. As participant argued that growing of ecotourism would be linear with waste disposal². So, based on the regulation, the local government must provide a place for temporary disposal and allocated landfill in Komala Village around 5 Ha.

Meanwhile, even though there is regulation from the central government related to ambient of air pollution based on Environmental Ministry regulation no. 48/1996, but in this case, all interviewers agreed that air pollution and noiseless effect on the environment³. The notion may be influenced by the archipelago island in Wakatobi has influenced types of transportation modes used sea transportation mostly. As, the Central Bureau of Statistic (2014) presents that the number of vehicles (e. g private, public transportation and freight) decreased significantly from 984 in 2012 to 49 in 2013 (Wangi-Wangi Central Bureau of Statistic, 2014), and from 564 in 2012 to 55 in 2013 (South Wangi-Wangi Central Bureau of Statistic, 2014). While, sea transportation increased significantly from 990 in 2012 to 2011 in 2013 (Wangi-Wangi

¹ Officer of Tourism Agencies, 2015

² Swisscontact (NGO), 2015

³ Swisscontact, Officer Tourism Agency, Opeartor of Wakatobi Dive Trip, and Head of Molla Village, 2015

Central Bureau of Statistic, 2014) and from 1531 in 2012 to 1819 in 2013 (South Wangi-Wangi Central Bureau of Statistic, 2014).

3) Collaboration of Multilevel Governance

Ecotourism can provide the opportunity to collaborate in multilevel governance in particular for supporting environmental protection and conservation. The collaboration helps of local governments as their capacity limited. In this case, a respondent said that the objectives claimed in ecotourism would not exist if only managed by a single actor. Hence, the local government needs to share their responsibility to other stakeholders like NGOs (e.g., WWF, TNC-Joint Program, British Council, COREMAP, and Swisscontact) and multiparty (e.g., community forum)⁴. In addition, he added that the local government need coordination with the central government (e.g., Ministry of Tourism and Ministry of Maritime and Fishery) and regional government (e.g., BAPPEDA or Regional Body for Planning and Development).

The interviewer, furthermore, explained that the coordination with cross-sectoral agencies is helpful to create synergy between programs that are useful to enhance each other. For example, the Tourism Agency has a program model of village conservation by supporting through providing tourism facilities and promotion while Maritime and Fishery Agency conducts programs training and focus group discussion related to conservation⁵.

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⁴ Officer Tourism Agency, 2015

⁵ Officer of Tourism Agency, 2015

⁶ Officer of Tourism Agency, 2015

The interviewer, furthermore, explained that the coordination with cross-sectoral agencies is helpful to create synergy between programs that are useful to enhance each other⁷. For example, the Tourism Agency has a program model of village conservation by supporting through providing tourism facilities and promotion while Maritime and Fishery Agency conducts programs training and focus group discussion related to conservation.

The national and international NGOs, in this case, play important roles not only for support community empowerment but also for providing funding. This helps since the local government is constrained by the lacks of experience of human resources and budget⁸. As such, a participant said that environmental NGOs provide training for locals, like coral reef transplantation to encourage awareness of local communities and advocate local communities to be more sensitive to their environment. Another example, a respondent said that the collaboration with Mandiri Bank and British Council is important to overcome financial constrained by the local government⁹. The fund is used to pay the program called Mandiri Bersama Mandiri Pariwisata Berkelanjutan Bersama Mandiri Pariwisata Berkelanjutan Bersama Mandiri Pariwisata Berkelanjutan which to joint programs conducted by Mandiri Bank and the British Council to create sustainable tourism. This project also links to tourism agency programs, the development tourism destination and is focused on the development of tourism facilities and raising community awareness.

Based on the previous report, the newest cooperation is a form of commitment to conducting a joint surveillance between a National Park Authority, the Maritime and Fishery Agency, and National Security (i.e., Policy Chief and Commander of the Army) (WWF, 2015). The activity aims to accelerate and to support the national regulation of the Ministry of Forestry No.7651/KPTS-II/2002 about protected areas, preservation of regional diversity, and sustainable utilization of natural resources (WWF, 2015). This cooperation is necessary to protect environmental in particular sea areas. As the involvement of National Security has more power to catch people who lead to

⁷ Officer of Tourism Agency and Swisscontact (NGO), 2015

⁸ Officer of Tourism Agency and Officer of Tourism Agency, (NGO), 2015

⁹ Head of Molla Raya Village, 2015

environmental deterioration and even propose in the court case than the local government.

Indeed, this research stresses that collaboration of multilevel governance to support ecotourism development is a foremost factor to promote environmental protection and conservation. Due to manage ecotourism cannot be done only a single actor as the local capacity as constrained by human resources, experience staffs, and funding.

4) Raising community participation

All correspondents indicated ecotourism have contributed to raising community participation in particular areas in which ecotourism become a primary concern. Thereby, the characteristics of local people will affect an area's potential for and harmonization with ecotourism development. Local participation thus plays important roles not only to develop but also gain benefit from an area initiated. In this case, Some of the respondents indicated that the process of community participation takes place on planning and managing of ecotourism¹⁰. In the process of planning, according to respondent, local people participate in planning called Musrembang which refers to meetings and development planning. He added that the meeting was conducted annually by the local government as a required planning and a process to make a decision. The activity, then, is followed by different sectoral organization and each organization will run its programs. In this case, Tourism Agency will promote its programs and other stakeholders (i.e., NGOs, local community, tourism operators) will be asked to respond off the programs then given a chance voice for delivering their needs and problems. However, 3 out of 4 respondents said that after including in the process of planning, the decision-making is determined by the local government, and other stakeholders do not have rights to intervention results of decision-making¹¹.

Beside the process discussed above, the local people include in the process of managing of ecotourism in the term to raise environmental awareness. To maintain the environment, raising community awareness is important to support the preservation of

¹⁰ Officer of Tourism Agency, 2015

¹¹ Head of Molla Raya Village, Swsscontact (NGO), and Opearator of Wakatobi Dive Trip, 2015

the environment as their behaviors and attitudes will affect the surrounding of areas protection. To do this, the respondent explained that the local government provides some programs that can encourage people's behaviors to be more aware of the environment such as workshop related to marine protection¹². The activity can broaden people's knowledge about efforts to protect and to conserve the environment such as not to use explosive materials for fishing as it's can lead to damage marine biodiversity. As a result, in this case, when they participate in the meeting such as discussed above, the local people tend to be more confident to voice their opinion related to mitigation for protecting the environment. For instance, the respondent argued that the local people suggest to reduce illegal sand mining, the local government must ban communities to use local sand not only for local building's and government's projects¹³. This can reduce the demand of local sand in Wangi-Wangi.

Then, the inputs are responded by the local government toward establishing local regulation (PERDA) related to local's sand uses, in which the sand must be imported from outside of Wakatobi¹⁴. So, the relation of impacts of ecotourism above shows correlation, in which knowledge to overcome the problem such as illegal sand mining has broken a culture of the society to be more proactive than reactive in the environment. Local people have been able to mitigate the potential environmental degradation as they have realized that it's important to manage local resource in a sustainable way.

Moreover, the local community participates in the implementation of programs. Such as, in this case, joint programs between the local government and NGOs are implemented through environmental education in schools. This means that raising environmental awareness for a young community will benefit to encourage awareness early. As such, respondent said that the local government has incorporated environmental subjects into a curriculum to help the youngest community to be sensitive to their environment¹⁵. Likewise, all respondents agreed that NGOs also

¹² Head of Molla Raya Village, 2015

¹³ Head of Molla Raya Village, 2015

¹⁴ Officer of Tourism Agency, 2015

¹⁵ Officer of Tourism Agency, 2015

contribute to educating students in the term to sharing knowledge on practices such as students are educated not to litter sea or to create coral transplantation¹⁶.

The participation of locals also includes in the implementation of programs. As such, respondent explained that the local government program like diving training helps locals to find a source of income as local guides¹⁷. Another program, development of tourism destination by creating “Desa Sadar Wisata” or defined Village Tourism Awareness has contributed to involving community in maintaining their environmental cleanliness¹⁸. Furthermore, this program links to the program discussed above. As such, an interviewer stated that since his village is selected as ecotourism priority, then it is become a pilot project supported by British Council. The project is called Mandiri Bersama Mandiri Pariwisata Berkelanjutan or refers to Joint Programs conducted by Mandiri Bank to create sustainable tourism¹⁹. He added the program had been intended to maintain cleanliness of environment by creating competition between villages. However, the enthusiastic local people are stimulated by a prize provided by the committee, so the respondent argues the cleanliness tends to be temporary. These notions have been pointed out by another respondent that the programs' enforcement is needed to be evaluated and monitored continuously to ensure the effectiveness of programs implemented.

Indeed, this research found that community participation in Wangi-Wangi allows local people in planning, managing and including in the project implementation. By involving local communities in the process of planning, the local government has clear inputs to set kinds of programs to accommodate people needs. Moreover, this will be useful effectively on managing of ecotourism through raising environmental awareness of local people such, recognizing potential environmental damages, and on implementing to advance their capacity building that benefits for supporting their incomes. However, local communities and other organizations are excluded from the process of decision-making.

¹⁶ Officer of Tourism Agency, Swissconcat (NGO), Head of Molla Raya Villages, Operator of Wakatobi Dive Trip, 2015

¹⁷ Swisscontact (NGO), 2015

¹⁸ Head of Molla Raya Village, 2015

¹⁹ Head of Molla Raya Village, 2015

Beside the positive impacts discussed above, the growing of ecotourism is also followed by pressure on the environment. Buckley (2004) notices that human population and resource consumption continue to grow so it will lead to exploitation of natural resources. In this case of ecotourism in Wangi-Wangi, some of the negative impacts of ecotourism have been pointed out by the respondents.

1) Illegal Sand Mining

All the respondents interviewed in this research explained that illegal sand mining still is an existing problem that leads to environmental degradation (i.e., coral reef damages and fish habitat losses). Increasing the number of visitors leads to increase demand for facilities (i.e., hotels, restaurants, and infrastructure). The greater demand for those services correlates with a high demand of materials such as sand and rocks. This opportunity then is used by most women to support their livelihood²⁰. However, even the government has established the regulation related to prohibition of local sand uses (Figure 5), but it is less efficient entirely to constrain the negative local activity. To adapt to the local culture, the persuasive approach has been conducted but again can not stop their activities. The respondent argues that illegal mining is done by the number of private companies (i.e., contractor) who construct buildings or infrastructure²¹. Likewise, this has been stated by the previous scholars that the problem in the coastal areas is often associated with sand mining (Neto, 2003). The location of illegal sand mining spread on some areas of Wangi-Wangi such as Souso Beach and around Cagar Biosphere monument, which makes it's the local government to control the activity.

Illegal sand mining has become a dilemma for the local government far from the vision of ecotourism established. The reason for the problem still exist due to the level of urgency to protect the environment is not balanced with the level of ability of the government to cope with the issues. The local government does not have sufficient capacity to dealt with the issues as limited on the number of human resources and financial capability. Also, interviewers argued that if the local government tends to

²⁰Head of Molla Raya Village, 2015

²¹Head of Molla Raya Village, 2015

ignore this problem hence it's would lead to environmental deterioration for marine biodiversity and threaten local communities' livelihood²².

Furthermore, in this case, even though the local government has provided alternative solutions such as providing micro credit as a capital for local enterprises. Yet, the respondent argued that this does not solve the problem comprehensively since the alternative solution also is still lack of managing and evaluation²³.

Figure 5 Illegal Sand Mining Near of Community Village

Source: Author (2015)



2) Waste Management

Besides illegal sand mining, all interviewers mentioned that the growing of tourism would be linear the number of waste disposal producing. One problem is the areas outside of ecotourism tends to be litter by solid waste disposal, in particular, public facilities; the traditional market in Mandati²⁴ and seaport in Kapota²⁵. The respondent viewed that growing of solid waste disposal in Wangi-Wangi was more influenced by increasing the number of population. The total number of the population increased at 49154 in 2013 compared to the visitor's destination about 12370 in 2013 (Wangi-Wangi Central Bureau of Statistic, 2014 and South Wangi-Wangi Central Bureau of Statistic, 2014). The growing of solid waste disposal in the city center of Wangi-Wangi, moreover, is higher than areas targeted as ecotourism. Where, the ecotourism in the coastal areas is still influenced by local culture to preserve the environment.

Another problem is related to waste management. As such, one of the respondents has criticized that the frequency of transporting waste from a temporary

²² Head of Molla Raya Village, 2015.

²³ Swisscontact (NGO) and Head of Molla Village, 2015

²⁴ Operator of Wakatobi Dive Trip, 2015

²⁵ Swsscontact, 2015

waste collection from villages to landfill is limited on three times a week²⁶. This notion is in line with another interviewer by pointing out even though the behavior and attitudes of residents within ecotourism priority is more aware of the environment than that outside of ecotourism, they still need more temporary waste collections and wheel lien bins due to the distance to be transported on the landfill is far from their villages²⁷. Thus, as an alternative solution to deal with these problems is that local people tried shorting between organic and inorganic waste. Yet, the respondent said that inorganic waste (i.e., papers, bottles, plastics) still become persistent problems faced by the local people as they do not have skill or creativity to create solid waste to be more potential goods²⁸.

²⁶ Head of Molla Raya Village, 2015

²⁷ Swisscontact (NGO), 2015

²⁸ Swisscontact (NGO), 2015

Tabel 4 The list of positive and negative impacts of ecotourism in environment

Source: Author (2015)

| No | Environmental Impacts | Positive impacts | Negative impacts |
|----|---|--|---|
| 1 | Integrated land-use planning regulation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Spatial Master Plans of Wakatobi in law No.12th, 2012 of the year 2012-2032 (PERDA, 2012). - Integration between land use development and land use for protecting biodiversity | 1. Illegal sand mining and coral rocks still exist |
| 2 | Producing legal regulation for environmental protection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protection and Environmental Management is regulated in law No.31/2013. - Public facilities and waste management are set on the law No.3 /2012. | |
| 3 | Collaboration of multilevel governance | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The central and regional government is set to coordinate. - Cross-sectoral agencies in particular for complementary programs - NGOs help to empower the local community, advocate to be more sensitive to their environment and provide funding. - Non- Governmental Organization (NGO) for supporting and complementary program in national and local (i.e., WWF-TNC, SAIDA, RER, SWISSCONTAC, COREMAP). - Joint surveillances with relevant stakeholders, in particular, National Security to increase environmental protection in especially in marine areas. | 2. Lack of waste management, in particular, solid waste transported, and wasted recycling |
| 4 | Raising community participation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Involving in the process of planning, managing, and project implementation - Conducting workshop and training for acquiring local knowledge and building local capacity. - Early environmental education in schools by incorporating on school's curriculum. - Complementary programs to support environment. | |

Table 4 summarizes both positive and negative environmental impacts of ecotourism since ecotourism is implemented in Wangi-Wangi. It can be seen that implementation ecotourism has the outcome in overall positive impacts not only on local people but also on the environment. For instance, although negative environment impacts found from illegal sand mining and lack of waste management, there also benefits in increasing of environmental protection and conservation. Particularly, integrated land-use planning, producing legal regulations, a collaboration of multilevel governance, and community participation have contributed effectively to achieve environmental protection and preservation. Especially, the local government establishes legislation both for a spatial master plan and environmental and waste management. Also, collaboration helps of local government to deal with environmental problems as constrained by human resource, experience staffs, and financial capacity. Community participation is the important part of planning and managing of ecotourism since they

can help to mitigate the potential environmental degradation by giving active in the process planning, managing and project implementation. Indeed, This implies that community have begun to maintain natural resource since they have realized if natural resources deplete, it will affect their livelihood.

However, it is prominent to address the limitations placed on the positive environmental impacts of ecotourism through excluding them in the process of decision-making that may lead to social conflicts for the future. As, the government fails to grasp all social and economic needs of the community that affect the lack of integration of balancing all component in sustainable development. For example, in this case, the local government does not have the mechanism to identify the effects of programs. Due to the local community does not involve in monitoring and decision-making, so alternative solution offered to the community do not effectively since the illegal mining and waste management still exist.

4.3.2 Economic Impacts

One of the purposes of the local government in Wakatobi is to include the vision of tourism development in Middle-Development Plan (RPJMD), which has purposes to improve prosperity for the local community by providing alternative sources of income for economic development. As such, Diamantis (2004) explains that vital elements of ecotourism are the involvement of local hosts. Then, this should aim to address the revenue generated, employment, and control of development and implementation of ecotourism. Hence, some positive influence on the economy have been shown by interviewers even though the establishment of ecotourism in Wangi-Wangi is the newest implemented, which are almost three years after regulation established.

1) Creating local employment

Ecotourism can lead to a high number of employment opportunities not only in the formal sectors but also informal sectors. Direct employment shows workers associated in, for example, tourism operators, hotels, and restaurants. As participant explained that growing of ecotourism can provide opportunities for the residents for

the employment²⁹. Additionally, the participant pointed out the some local people who work in hotels and restaurants are from the local communities who have a poor economic background and less education³⁰. Various reason explained by the respondent related to the case. They work as to support their parents like paying for family's education (i.e., elementary or junior high schools) and spending on materialized goods (i.e., TV, hp, furniture)³¹. While, the tourism operator explains that most tourism operators in Wangi-Wangi provide packages that comprise with transport and accommodation and activities like snorkeling, diving, water sport. Cultural trips are an additional package to visit traditional villages and historical sites³². He added that these services attempted to give a contribution by involving community participation to take advantages as local guides.

In the case of Wangi-Wangi, respondent explained that his operator has employed local guides by dividing into 10 sea guides each islands (i.e Wangi-Wangi, Tomia, and Hoga) and 10 land guides for supporting land activities. The respondent stresses that income generated from running the operator can purchase many kinds of diving properties (Figure 6). In addition, he added that the operator requires the local guides having a certification of professionalism to ensure the safety of his business. The local guides who have the certification will be hired more high (i.e., \$30/day) than unskilled guides (i.e., \$15/day), in with duration package between 2-6 days. Safety becomes an important part of the operator business, so insurance is a part of the strategy to safeguard either the business's property or security for the operators' consumers. The owner, the respondent, hopes that by giving guarantee through feeling safe to the consumer would promote its operator through spreading of customer's information³³. Thus, management tries to reduce the budget for promotion or in other words, it reduces transactional cost on the system.

²⁹ Swisscontact, NGO, Officer of Tourism Agency, Operator of Wakatobi Dive Trip, and Head of Mola Raya Villages, 2015

³⁰ Swisscontact (NGO), 2015

³¹ Swisscontact, NGO and Head of Molla Village, 2015

³² Operator Waktobi Dive Trip, 2015

³³ Operator Waktobi Dive Trip, 2015

Figure 6 Properties for diving owned by Wakatobi Dive Trip Operator

Source : Author (2015)



Furthermore, the correspondents emphasize that tourism packages offered by Wakatobi Dive Trip don't only serves of tourism activities in Wangi-Wangi but are expanded to the other islands like Tomia and Hoga³⁴. So, the operator does not use the same of local guides instead of come from such islands. When asked, the interviewer explained that the operator wants to share an equal job among local people. Due to indigenous people, who have own land, have a detailed knowledge of their cultural identity and characteristic islands, and may avoid social conflicts between those communities³⁵. The complementary system of local guides or even an additional involvement of local people would be done accidentally to anticipate high demands during peak season.

Tourism business is also affected by seasonal occasion, especially on July-August, that may influence on the income generated. Nevertheless, correspondent argues that its business can sustain as a frequent local government programs (i.e., Sail Wakatobi, international conferences, and university cooperation) almost are attended by mass-participants. At the same time, the chance is used for the recreational opportunity. Most of operator related to underwater activities are well managed compared to the cultural operator managed by the local people (i.e., Liya Raya Village). The interviewer said that as a good promotion (i.e., brochures and Facebook), its can arranged well of

³⁴ Operator Wakatobi Dive Trip, 2015

³⁵ Operator Wakatobi Dive Trip, 2015

visitors needs so delay or cancel for accommodation, to anticipate peak season, can be overcome³⁶.

Respondent explains that the residents attempt to promote their culture, based on grassroots initiatives³⁷. By organizing cultural tourism packages in Liya and Mola Village, such as visiting traditional hand-made, traditional canoeing, and filling the experience with a traditional life of Bajo village can generate income to support their livelihood³⁸. Nevertheless, lack of managerial skills, promotion, program design, and international language make this mainland packages less sustain rather than sea packages³⁹. Thus, inability to organize tourism make less contribution in particular for mainland packages organized by local people.

From the discussion above, even though many claims of ecotourism can improve livelihood trough creating jobs. In this case, yet, lack of professionalism related to skills, experience, and language makes the benefits less maximal for local communities. Participant, hence, argued that to prevent the influx of non-native labors, which have a more skillful, his NGO held a program collaboration with professional high schools (i.e., SMK). It means to help local people to advance their expertise in hospitality and service skills, business skills, and language. The participant plans to make ethics code of professional guides to ensure that local communities can compete in tourism industries. These are conducted by giving the empowerment of local people like diving training, guide, and managerial skill about hotel and restaurant⁴⁰. However, the respondent emphasized that the local government has to strengthen in monitoring and evaluation⁴¹.

2) Local Business

Ecotourism aims to promote local business and small traditional industry and the revenues to be utilized for the improvement of local economy development. One of the objectives of ecotourism in the case of Wangi-Wangi is to preserve underwater

³⁶ Operator Wakatobi Dive Trip, 2015

³⁷ Head of Molla Raya Village, 2015

³⁸ Head of Molla Raya Village, 2015

³⁹ Swisscontact , NGO, 2015

⁴⁰ Swisscontact , NGO, 2015

⁴¹ Swisscontact , NGO, 2015

objects and socio-cultural community. These become a potential income for support their livelihood, for example; coral reefs, traditional hand-made, traditional food, and experience traditional life in Bajo community can be explored appropriately.

In the case of Wangi-Wangi, besides creating employment for the local community, ecotourism can promote local business opportunities in particular for the communities who live surrounding of the national park. As such, respondent explained that local business develop into two areas; the one is inside of ecotourism divided on the three priorities (i.e., Matohara, Waha, and Liya Raya) and some of hotel facilities are build within the areas (Figure 7). Some hotels within these areas are built based on a traditional concept to keep the traditional culture.

Figure 7 Patuno Hotel with Traditional Concept

Source: www.sulawesi-experience.com/wakatobi



Ecotourism aims to promote local business and small traditional industry and the revenues to be utilized for the improvement of local economy development. One of the objectives of ecotourism in the case of Wangi-Wangi is to preserve underwater objects and socio-cultural community as a potential income for support their livelihood, for example; coral reefs, traditional hand-made, traditional food, and experience traditional life in Bajou community are able to be explored appropriately.

In the case of Wangi-Wangi, besides creating employment for local community, ecotourism can promote local business opportunities in particular for the communities who live surrounding of national park. As such, respondent explained that local business develop into two areas; the one is inside of ecotourism divided on the three priorities (i.e.,Matohara, Waha, and LiyaRaya) and some of hotel facilities are build

within the areas (Figure 6)⁴². Some hotels within these areas are built based on traditional concept to keep the traditional culture⁴³.

In addition, the interviewer explained that some local communities are trained and employed to be waiters, cleaners, and other services⁴⁴. The resorts also have a significant role in supporting community livelihood, for instance, supply foods on the resorts come from traditional local markets (i.e., fish and vegetables)⁴⁵. While, the area of outside or adjacent of ecotourism (i.e., Kapota) develop business facilities. As, Wakatobi consists of four islands, in which Wangi-Wangi as the capital city and the main gate to go the other islands, the local communities take advantages by providing hotels, restaurants, rental cars, and home stays. According to a correspondent, food consumption is supplied by the local fishermen for the hotels and restaurant (i.e., fish)⁴⁶. Hence, the income of local people are not only gained from direct expenditure from the tourist but also its leakage to the other communities that become suppliers. Likewise, explained by Page and Dowling, 2002 said the multiplier concept was based on acknowledgment that the varied sectors which causing of economic interdependence.

In addition, the correspondent said that the operator, providing snorkeling, diving, city tours, comprises an inclusive package and collaborates with transportation and accommodation⁴⁷. The package is offered from 2-6 days with varied prices around (\$250-\$500). By packaging tourism services, the visitors spent markedly the overall cost fewer than organizing the component separately in which time consuming would be reduced. As the operator said that using the Wakatobi dive trip operators, the consumer would be save 20% of the fixed prices such accommodation⁴⁸. Moreover, distribution of the income not only leakages to locals in Wangi-Wangi, but also flow to the other islands (i.e., Tomia and Hoga) including hotels and transportation. As, the operator management involves the local people as guides on such islands, in which this benefits either to cut operator cost or to distribute incomes to locals who have the

⁴² Officer of Tourism Agency, 2015

⁴³ Officer of Tourism Agency, 2015

⁴⁴ Swiiscontac, NGO, 2015

⁴⁵ Swiiscontac, NGO, 2015

⁴⁶ Head of Mola Raya Village, 2015

⁴⁷ Operator Waktobi Dive Trip, 2015

⁴⁸ Operator Waktobi Dive Trip, 2015

islands. The participant argues that if all guides come from Wangi-Wangi islands, this will affect cost for foods and transports, excluding wage received, instead of utilizing local people on the islands⁴⁹. In addition, He explained that if visitors request for adding a guide (i.e., as bringing a child), then it would be excluded from the fixed price package, and pay directly to additional local guide. Even though a guide is like a temporary job, yet mostly local sea guides come from fishermen background that have been certified, so they can still earn income when there are no jobs in the operator⁵⁰.

3) Women Participation in Local Business

Furthermore, ecotourism allows women participation to involve in the informal tourism sector to live up the economic interdependence. The interviewer explains that the women's occupation predominantly works in the soft tourism areas such as opening kiosks and warung (small restaurants), and making local products (i.e., sarong and cane works)⁵¹. The role of the local government, in this case, is necessary to empower locals capacity by providing appropriate programs, like in Tourism Group Community and Partnership Development. Another participant explains to support women capacity, the local government held training such as sewing, weaving and cooking for 4-5 days⁵². He added that giving a small amount of micro financial credit as the initial capital investment to stimulate of a small micro industry is a part of the local government strategy to encourage women to be entrepreneurs. These mean that such the programs, the local government hope that the local women can take an initiative to contribute to developing a substantial amount of economic activities, so its motivate some local economic multipliers. Nevertheless, for some case, not all of women can involve in such training as limited budget provided by the local government and lack of information access.

Although, Wangi-Wangi Central Bureau of Statistic (2014) and South Wangi-Wangi Central Bureau of Statistic (2014) shows increasing the number of units of small micro industries. This unit increase from 97 units to 259 units (cane works), 214 units to

⁴⁹ Operator of Wakatobi Dive Trip, 2015

⁵⁰ Operator of Wakatobi Dive Trip, 2015

⁵¹ Head of Molla Raya Village, 2015

⁵² Officer of Toursim Agency, 2015

215 units (sarong), and 1041 to 1103 (small shop), between 2012 and 2013. The number could indicate that ecotourism can contribute to support local's incomes.

4) Improvement in Physical Infrastructure

Increasing accessibility by building physical infrastructure is an important factor to speed up economic development. In this case, the local government is often aided from the central government from state budgeting "APBN" as well as international NGOs (e.g WWF, TNC, British Council) whose policies and interests intended to boost tourism destination. This can help to improve ecotourism objectives by increasing accessibility that is useful to link to areas not only within ecotourism but also outside ecotourism. For example, the interviewer explained that accessibility through commercial flight is a prominent factor to speed up of ecotourism development in Wakatobi as a whole. As, since the previous transportation to Wakatobi tends to discourage tourists to visiting this area as its spend almost 7 hours by boats from Kendari, instead of using planes only spending 20 minutes⁵³. Additionally, an interviewer explains that Wakatobi provide open direct flight from areas which have potential visited by tourism such Bali in Indonesia⁵⁴. It is one of the local government strategies to attract tourists and make Wakatobi as a choice for tourism destination.

Other examples, respondent said that ecotourism implementation has contributed to improving the connection between ecotourism areas and also connect to the remote areas through road building (Figure 8)⁵⁵. Hence, road improvement helps to create better access for local people, as well as aims to speed up development of the remote areas. This mean that high accessibility would stimulate economic development in these areas for delivering local ecotourism products as well as for speeding up of marginal areas and disadvantaged people. Nevertheless, ecotourism is a tool to improve local quality well-being since to manage ecotourism indirectly would be followed the improvement in other sectors.

The development of physical infrastructure has been viewed a prominent role for improving prosperity and happiness. Since the facilities and infrastructure have

⁵³ Officer of Tourism Agency, 2015

⁵⁴ Officer of Tourism Agency, 2015

⁵⁵ Head of Molla Raya Village, 2015

support not only to strengthen local's unity but also provide an opportunity for villagers generating additional income through better accessibility.

Figure 8 Road Improvement in Mola Raya Village

Source: Author (2015)



Unfortunately, the claim stated that opportunities for local ownership in tourism are not always equally accessible to the entire population as lack of education, social status, and family connection may all contribute to the issues (Sharply and Tefler, 2002).

1) Income leakage

Ecotourism projects should emphasize in the effort for retaining as much employment for local people as possible, integrated local economic, ensuring that economic prosperity of households is lived up rather than devaluated. However, in the case of Wangi-Wangi, one participant mentioned negative consequences ecotourism project that the earnings obtained from ecotourism are not distributed equally. The respondent argued that the local people who are less skillful (i.e., language, education, and skill) would receive low income from the business services⁵⁶. For example, those people who have more skills on the tourism (i.e., managerial, language, and manners) would be more employed on the excellent resorts in Wangi-Wangi. He added that another resort located on the other islands (i.e., Tomia), which has an extremely international standard, has been invaded workers from outsiders rather than local employers. As a result, this issue has affected on the term salaries gained by both of local workers or in other words it shows a significant gap.

⁵⁶ Swisscontact, NGO, 2015

Moreover, direct and indirect of tourism expenditures less emerge for locals who start to be entrepreneurs since they're ability to compete with outsiders is curbed by the limited capital and skills. For instance, The interviewer explains that home-stay family or standard hotels offered by the local communities tends to be simple either management and facilities, compared to outsiders business⁵⁷. Hence, some of the indigenous people tend to be marginalized from the benefits.

Another example also explained by the interviewer, the local inhabitants tried to create tourism package that only focus on the social-cultural activities, in (i.e., Liya and Mola Villages). This provide such as traditional canoeing, watching dolphins, family home-stays, and cultural experience live of indigenous community (i.e. Bajou). Nevertheless, lack of marketing strategy in the way how to promote their local services make this local business less sustain than the other operator managed by including diving and snorkeling⁵⁸. The participant explained that limited capital to invest on such operators became barriers to develop the local business services.

Hence, based on the discussion above, an equal distribution of benefits still emerges among local people, especially those who have the less skillful capacity and limited capital for business investment. Although the local government has to do effort to support local economic community though some programs have been discussed previously. But lacks of the government capacity in the term human resources, experience staffs, and financial capacity, as well as lack of follow-up and monitoring make the issue still existing. This is what have been explained precisely by Honey (2008), even though of ecotourism strives to support and benefit for local community and rural projects. However, they seem lack of the knowledge, business skills, and resource and required to market their products, and hence often require outside support from either intermediary to achieve success.

⁵⁷ Swisscontact, NGO, 2015

⁵⁸ Swisscontat, NGO, 2015

Tabel 5 List of Postitive and Negative Impacts of Ecotourism in Economy

Source : Author (2015)

| No | Economic Impacts | Positive impacts | Negative Impacts |
|----|--|---|--|
| 1 | Creating local employment | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Direct and indirect employment (i.e hotels, restaurants and local guides) - Growing local tourism packages organized by local people in particular nature and cultural tourism packages. - A number of salaries for local guides based on skills. It's show fairness to respect skilled-guides - The income is utilized for school's purposes and purchasing of material goods | 1. Income leakage due to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of local capacity in language, education and skills. - Lack to compete with outsiders - Less managerial to create tourism packages - Lack for initial capital investment |
| 2 | Local Business | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote the local business (i.e., hotels, accommodation, restaurant, rental cars, home stays). - Supply foods consumption from local people to hotel and resorts - Collaboration tourism packages with other business between islands - Microcredit for small industries | |
| 3 | Women Participation on local bussiness | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Creating women's occupation on small restaurants and making local products. - Creating women entrepreneurship by distributing microcredit from local government. | |
| 4 | Improvement in Physical Infrastucture | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increasing accessibility toward building roads and airport. - Road connection to other remote areas. - Increasing supply local business products. - Increasing travel time to Wangi-Wangi | |

Table 5 above shows a summary of both positive and negative impacts of implementation ecotourism in Wangi-Wangi. The improvement in the economy has emerged in Wangi-Wangi due to the opportunity to create local employment and local business. As its support to generate additional income for local people. As a result, they can enhance their quality of life seen from their financial ability to pay for schools and to purchase on materials goods. Also, women are given to play roles to support their

household income by given micro credit from the local government. Women can develop their entrepreneurship through funding of small micro industries. Improvement in physical infrastructure, moreover, plays the important role in boosting the local economy. As it's contributing to saving travel time to ecotourism areas, support distribution of local products, and aid to speed up remote areas as improving on road links.

However, the negative impacts can not be denied from the ecotourism implementation. As an evident in the income leakage as lack of human capacity of local people; skills, managerial and language make them less to compete with outsiders.

From these positive impacts, it's can be considered more sustainable as the quality life of people has improved though taking advantages from natural-based tourism without leaving potential damage on the environment. It's mean that creating tourism packages such diving, the local people have contributed an effort to preserve nature as it's become a source of income for support their livelihood. Even though, in this case, it happens income leakage, but it related to lacks of human capacity.

4.3.3 Socio-Cultural Impacts

Likewise, impacts of ecotourism on the environment and economy, the socio-cultural aspect is a part that cannot be separated from the impact of ecotourism. Ecotourism can lead to either positive or negative effects on socio-cultural. It involves worthy human regarding culture, history, ethnicity and religion. Ecotourism, hence, is also developed regarding attraction of social culture showed by different indigenous and traditional people. Indeed, ecotourism needs to conserve the local cultures, which is believed a fragile issue since it is often considered a matter of risk with the invasion of the western cultures. Moreover, ecotourism also helps to advocate for other issues like human rights, equal gender, the democracy that is claimed as the prominent component for social sustainability. In the case of Wangi-Wangi, all interviewers have perceived there is the negative impact of the ecotourism in Wangi-Wangi. Mostly they argue that ecotourism provide more positive effects on social features and culture than negative impacts in local communities.

1) Improvement in Social Infrastructure

The establishment of ecotourism has positive impacts on the development of particular construction buildings for improving public social services in some villages of eco-sites. Likewise, Cater (1994) in Diamantis (2004) explained that tourism had played important things to live up social welfare, education, and infrastructure. In this case study, the participant explained that ecotourism initiator was able to utilize the fees paid by visitors or local business owner to aid infrastructures development planning⁵⁹. The participant defines that direct revenues (i.e., entrance fee, taxes, donations and conservation fees) could be utilized to construct community buildings, for example, schools and tourism information in ecotourism targeted (Figure 9). While, another participant said that schools built by the government benefit for their children⁶⁰. As, the school within ecotourism often become a pilot project of both the local government and NGOs which related to introducing early environmental education for the children. Nevertheless, another interviewer argued that transparency is needed to be reinforced which regarding management and investment by involving the community to safeguard the local government project⁶¹.

Figure 9 Tourism information in Molla Raya Village

Source : Author (2015)



⁵⁹Officer of Tourism Agency, 2015

⁶⁰ Head of Mola Raya Village, 2015

⁶¹ Swisscontact (NGO) 2015

2) Strengthening Cultural Pride

The research findings have contributed both positively and negatively to social conditions, in both tangible and intangible ways. A participant argues that the first positive intangible social enrichment is that social solidarity since the majority of local people works together, discussing common issues and support each other⁶². These occur in particular when there are a local or national events (i.e., competition fishing, and mosega traditional dances as well as Sail Wakatobi). The objectives of the events are beside for community solidarity, also for development knowledge for scientific purposes for visitors.

Before implementation of ecotourism, a interviewer explained that some communities tend to leave their cultures as they think not most valuable for their well-being, and also influenced by local employment as fishermen in which mostly spending time at sea⁶³. Thus, this precious result of ecotourism can be considered as a unique force to contribute to the community's social sustainability.

In addition, intangible social strengthening identified in this study is that ability of local people to keep their local culture from westernization by maintaining the traditional styles and their clothes. For example, the respondent explained inside of ecotourism areas, tourists must respect ethical codes of local people such as not wearing sexy clothes (i.e., bikini). Due to villagers tend to keep religious groups from cultural degradation⁶⁴.

Also, to advertise the ecotourism areas and increase the number of the tourism destination, the tourism agency held annually programs to preserve local cultures⁶⁵. The kinds of programs are the traditional dance performance, an establishment of local communication forum, production film for cultural promotion, supporting park management and museum, as well as arranging the database of tourism information.

Hence, the more of efforts intended to preserve local culture such maintaining their local practices and sites that are useful to sustain tourism trade.

⁶² Head of Mola Raya Village, 2015

⁶³ Head of Mola Raya Village, 2015

⁶⁴ Swisscontact, NGO, and Head of Molla Raya Village, 2015

⁶⁵ Officer of Tourism Agency, 2015

Along with the positive cultural change explained above, negative factors have also identified to affect socio-cultural after ecotourism implementation. In this research, all experts noticed that since ecotourism implemented in Wangi-Wangi, the negative ecotourism related to change in traditional life style still less emerge, except on change of local material perspective and land ownership.

1) Property Right and Land Ownership

The key point in concerning of negative of social changes in Wangi-Wangi is that the emergence of local peoples who sell their land in particular to the outsiders. In this study, the participant pointed out by stated there is a displacement of paradigm among locals related to how get money faster⁶⁶.He emphasized that there were various reasons related to this issue. As such, the local community has been weakened to some extent their jealousy of each other. In this case, the respondent argued that they tend to be jealousy if their family has much material goods (i.e., cars, motorcycles, houses, furniture). Hence, the local people find the alternative way to sell their land without considering the effect on the future.

Besides, the participant tends to be worried about the issue on the future since indigenous people only become spectators on their lands⁶⁷. So, this will cause locals may lose rights to access their lands in many aspects, and then this would be vulnerable to trigger social conflicts. Unfortunately, the respondent stressed that some of the local people sell their land come from the low-income family who do not experience about future prospect of their land⁶⁸. Also, economic pressure undergone by low-income family make villagers sell their land. As, they need not only for fulfilling their daily livelihood, but also for paying schools for their children to continue at the high level of education (i.e.,university)⁶⁹.

Thus, lack of the local government control related to the land ownership both locals and outsiders might lead to a conflict in the future if the present situation does not prevent this.

⁶⁶ Swisscontact, NGO, 2015

⁶⁷ Swisscontact, NGO, 2015

⁶⁸ Swisscontact,NGO, 2015

⁶⁹ Head of Molla Raya, 2015

Tabel 6 List of Positive and Negative Impacts of Ecotourism in Socio-Culture

Source: Author (2015)

| No | Socio-cultural impacts | Positive impacts | Negative impacts |
|----|--------------------------------------|--|---|
| 1 | Improvement in social infrastructure | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improving in public social infrastructures like schools and tourism information. - Generating direct revenues (entrance fee, donation and concervation fees). - Increasing a pilot project both of local government and NGOs in environmental education. | 1. Ownership and property right - Trigger social jealousy between local between communities - Instant perception to get money by selling local community land. - Potential loss of local property rights |
| 2 | Strengthening cultural pride | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enrichment in social solidarity - Increasing appreciation of local culture - Promoting local ethical codes - Maintaining religious village - Conducting annual programs to promote local culture | |

Table 6 above provide a summary socio-cultural impacts both positive and adverse effects since ecotourism is implemented in Wangi-Wangi. The results show that positive effects more emerge in a community that negative impacts. The most significant aspect is the improvement in social infrastructure and strengthening cultural pride. The social infrastructure, schools, and tourism information, benefits to improve local knowledge in particular for children. Also, development of the facilities has attracted both NGOs and local government to conduct pilot project related to environmental education for the children. The benefits to reach sustainability from the earlier generation to raise environmental awareness started from the youngest generation. So, the level of understanding to preserve their environment is learned to children to be more proactive than reactive action.

Also, strengthening culture pride is important to preserve local culture in a term to preserve their traditional culture. As, the local tradition that aim to preserve their culture at the same time has contributed to preserving the environment. It means that by maintaining a local culture, the environment also is preserve as a part to promote their culture combined with nature-based tourism. So, there is a mutual relation between preserve local culture and maintaining the environment. These have been

figured out by the previous scholar that the concept of sustainability that social system cannot be separated from the ecological system.

However, implementation of ecotourism has potential to trigger social conflicts in the community and lead to people lost their right land in the future. So, if this do not become a major concern for local government, the indigenous people will become a spectator on their land. In some case, if the land tends to be the invasion by outsiders, they may not respect of environment and culture local communities. Likewise, one of the respondents has figured out about this issues.

4.4 Barriers in Ecotourism Implementation in Wangi-Wangi

In this section, discussions will be discussed current problems in ecotourism development. The problems discussed related to, namely: lack of law enforcement, planning and management of ecotourism, and human resources capacity. This section is aimed to assess the existing problems of ecotourism development so as to provide an appropriate recommendation in the term to achieve sustainable tourism development. Some substantial barriers are faced in the ecotourism implementation as follow:

1) Lack of Law Enforcement and Weak of Legal Framework.

Based on the previous discussion, it is noted that legal framework related to implementation policies, controlling and enforcement is the important tool to support goal sustainability. However, this study case shows that although the local government has issued some regulations related to managing ecotourism, in fact, it is still poor in practices, particularly, to address the environmental protection and economic, and lack of legal framework to consider potential social conflicts in the future.

The respondent perceived that the local government has published many regulations, yet the enforcement of regulation makes results less obvious in reality⁷⁰. For example, the establishment of regulation related to protection and environmental management No.31/2013 is lack to be reinforced by the local government. In that regulation, it has been defined that all activities will be sentenced based on the level of environmental degradation such illegal sand mining. Given respond related to the regulation, however, the interviewer argues that even though the local government has issued an additional regulation, regarding to importing of sand from outside Wakatobi as well as restricting the use of local sand for local government projects and local construction, it has not yet stopped totally the illegal action⁷¹. Participants illustrated that there was still activity such illegal sand mining in the near of Cagar Biosphere Monument⁷² or near of Sousu beach⁷³. Indeed, he argued that it is irony one side, the

⁷⁰ Swisscontact, NGO, 2015

⁷¹ Swisscontact, NGO, 2015

⁷² Swisscontact (NGO), 2015

⁷³ Operator of Wakatobi Dive Trip, 2015

local government focus on conserving the environment, another side the negative activity is still run on surrounding of eco-sites.

Also, another interviewer said most of the people who do illegal sand mining come from household women since the reason is to support their households income⁷⁴. The interviewer added that the local authorities have done a persuasive action by advising and explaining that their action would lead to degradation biodiversity even beach erodes yet they still repeat the negative action. Moreover, he said that if the activity (i.e., illegal sand mining) does not stop, it will lead to harmful coral reefs and effect on their incomes. It's mean that if coral reefs damage then would reduce the number tourist visiting as underwater objects are as the leading aspect of tourism development in Wangi-Wangi.

However, the local government would condemn the actors only for high violence (i.e., illegal sand mining with machines)⁷⁵. Thus, this case indicated that lack of law enforcement to impose on local communities whose commit on the activity since the local government has failure to provide alternative solutions for local communities. This mean if the local government implements regulation of restriction illegal sand mining, then the solution should be comprehensive to sustain local's livelihood for long-time perspectives or guarantee for their employment. Although, the local government has facilitated the locals such as training and microcredit, not all local communities can involve in these activities.

Hence, if the illegal sand mining tends to be ignored by the local government, then this would affect worse the caring capacity of the environment. Hence, the sustainability can not be achieved as these can lead to depletion of natural resources and will effect on society and economy in the areas in the future.

Other examples also noticed by other participants by illustrated that waste management is still a lack of substantial law problem faced by ecotourism in Wangi-Wangi⁷⁶. In the regulation No.3/ 2012 related to waste management, it is clear that the local government can impose a sanction for those who were littering the environment

⁷⁴ Head of Molla Raya Vilage, 2015

⁷⁵ Head of Molla Raya Vilage, 2015

⁷⁶Head of Molla Village and Swisscontact (NGO), 2015

or throwing garbages on the sea. Also, the regulation state that the authorities have to provide some facilities, and both of the local government and society should do waste management (i.e., reduce, reuse and recycling). However, in reality, the problems still exist. For example, the respondent perceived that the problems of waste management related to waste facilities transported waste to landfill, and product recycling have not yet run well⁷⁷. He perceived as a lack of coordination between stakeholders involved and no clear boundaries between the agencies (i.e., Sanitary Agency and Public Work Agency) who have the most responsibility to dealt with the waste management⁷⁸. Another respondent also explained that limited local government capacity related to human resources and insufficient budgets still curb to solve these issues⁷⁹. One side, the human resource means the number of staffs in this field both for controlling and monitoring. Another side, the budget is regarded to facilities (i.e., temporary collection bins and transported to the landfill) and to do waste recycling to be more economical products⁸⁰.

Furthermore, lack of legal framework related to anticipation of future effects. Lack of legal framework to consider of to protecting local land from outsiders. In this case, according to the interviewer, growing of ecotourism lead to local's perspective change in the term to get money faster⁸¹. Such as, more local people sell their land to outsiders (i.e., Kendari, Medan, and Kalimantan) that might lead to indigeneous people become a spectator in their land. Thus, in this case, the local government was missing out to anticipate of a long-term of legal framework about local lands to protect from outsiders. Lack of legal framework in the term to anticipate with regulation related to minimizing of land properties owned by outsiders may lead to potential social conflicts in the future (local people vs. outsiders). As rights of indigeneous people to access the land may be limited or prohibited. Hence, if this case occurs in the future, most benefits of ecotourism leakage to outsiders.

⁷⁷Head of Molla Village and Swisscontact (NGO), 2015

⁷⁸Swisscontact (NGO), 2015

⁷⁹Officer of Tourism Agency, 2015

⁸⁰Head of Mola Village and Swisscontact, NGO, 2015.

⁸¹ Swisscontact (NGO), 2015 and Head of Molla Village, 2015

Hence, the issues that have been discussed above still are still existing since the root of problems has not been solved by local governments. If this happen continuously, then efforts to achieve the goals of ecotourism as a whole would not be achieved, and it's directly weakened to promote sustainable tourism.

2) Lack of Locals Participation in Decision-Making, Managing, and Evaluation

The previous discussion noticed that lack of people's participation can effect on planning and managing of ecotourism to achieve the goals. In this case, lack of local participation in decision making and management lead to unclear of resources used, programs implemented, and regulation established. As such, the participants explain that it is true that the local government has organized meetings in the term to get inputs from other stakeholders. Nevertheless, the next process after the meetings, the stakeholders are excluded to make a decision⁸². They describe meetings (i.e., Musrembang) conducted by the local government are intended to get inputs, advice, and views of the stakeholders (i.e., Head of villages, NGOs" WWF-TNC, Swisscontact, Tourism Operators, Local Communities) to develop plans/programs. However, they do not have a power and voice to influence decision-making, in which the head of agencies would determine a final decision related to plans and policies⁸³. Indeed, in this case, the local government tends to ignore an equal decision-making, even though local people have been involved in the meeting. The previous scholar had noticed this that the biggest barriers to community –based tourism in developing regions as the strong traditional believe that the power concentrate on decision-making authority (Sharpley and Tefler, 2002).

Furthermore, Page and Dowling (2002) explained that the full involvement of the community is required at each stage of planning and managing. It's mean that participation of locals is not only attributed to the process of planning such as giving ideas or share knowledge, but also active participation in the process of management related to controlling and monitoring plans implemented. The interviewer criticized that

⁸² Swisscontact (NGO), Head of Mola Raya Village, and Operator of Wakatobi Dive Trip, 2015

⁸³ Swisscontact (NGO), Head of Mola Raya Village, and Operator of Wakatobi Dive Trip, 2015

the local government has issued many regulations and conduct some programs to support ecotourism, but the local government does not give access for other stakeholders to know how the process run⁸⁴. Also, other interviewers criticized that the participants who include in such programs (i.e., diving, sewing, microcredit) programmed by the local authorities are mostly their having relationship with authorities or getting information from neighbors⁸⁵. While, another participant explains that some of regulation imposed by the local authorities are also less recognized by local peoples as they are less to be including in the process of planning and managing of such the programs⁸⁶. Hence, the local government does not provide information that can be accessed by the local communities whether what programs suggested on the meetings have been accommodated or not. Also, lack of local people to participate in the process of controlling and monitoring programs and regulations seems caused by less transparency of the authorities.

Additionally, evaluation of policies, programs, and regulation should include local participation due to the process of implementation is happening in the nice context. Lack of indicator mechanisms to assess plans is identified why the programs tend to be less effective on implementation. The participant explained that the current programs were less tailored with the further programs⁸⁷. For example, he added that the length of training is too short (i.e., 4-5 days), and no follow-up to the needs of local communities after the training implemented. The participant stress by saying what the local government does the training to see whether the effect has influenced locals or not. Then, he added that what of clear indicators to said whether the programs have achieved targets or not, and what of further complementary programs to support the present programs such as market products future⁸⁸.

Indeed, lack of local participation in decision-making, controlling and monitoring and evaluation has weakened the process to achieve the goals of ecotourism.

⁸⁴ Swisscontact (NGO), 2015

⁸⁵ Swisscontact (NGO), 2015

⁸⁶ Swisscontact (NGO), 2015

⁸⁷ Swisscontact (NGO), 2015

⁸⁸ Swisscontact (NGO), 2015

3) Lack of Human Capacity

Deng, et al., (2002) explain that ecotourism can be developed to achieve sustainable development in the environmental, economic and ethical aspects as long as the actions of host managers, stakeholders involved and visitors respect these aspects. The notion implies a lack of a quality of human resources would hamper to achieve of ecotourism objectives. In this case study, lack of experience staffs or experts in government system makes that local government planning can not run well. A participant said that it might be influenced as Wakatobi was a new district in South East Sulawesi, established in 2003, so the ability of the government staffs sometimes still depends on expert outside⁸⁹. Also, the participant added the ability of local people to compete with outsiders employment is still low since they have to deal with professional (i.e., languages, skills, and experiences). For example, the operator organized locals is less attractive since limited state promotion, lack facilities, and language. Also, even though they (i.e., local guides) understand English, but limited only common words that are sometimes translated through hand gestures. However, the role of the local guide is important to give information to visitors (i.e., conservation, traditional history, and cultures) and serve them in a way appropriate manner. These can give them satisfaction that may be useful for agents to promote such ecotourism in Wangi-Wangi.

Another example, the creativity of local people to make attractive local products (i.e., foods and souvenirs) is still weak. The interviewer explains that some local materials can be utilized to be economical products⁹⁰. As such, abundance coconut shell can be processed to be more attractive and economical products (i.e., souvenirs) for visitors. Nevertheless, less initiation of local people try to capture these opportunities as a chance to generate incomes⁹¹. Also, another interviewer explained that some of the local products (i.e., traditional sarong and cane work) less become a

⁸⁹ Swisscontact (NGO), 2015

⁹⁰ Swisscontact (NGO), 2015

⁹¹ Swisscontact (NGO), and Head of Molla Raya Village, 2015

commodity for international markets to boost the income generated for their products⁹².

Hence, participant argues that even the local governments try to empower local communities by training or giving credit for small micro industries (i.e., Koperasi or small cooperation). However, if they do not continue by appropriate evaluation, of follow-up of the programs, then benefits, training aimed to improve skills, might be useless⁹³

As a result, lack of human resources, both of formal tourism entrepreneurs (i.e., local workers) and experience staffs in local government tends to become barriers in ecotourism in Wangi-Wangi to achieve sustainable tourism development.

The summaries analysis of obstacles faced by ecotourism implementation in Wangi-Wangi can be seen in Table 7 below.

Table 7 Some Barriers of Ecotourism Implementation in Wangi-Wangi

Source: Author (2015)

| No | Types of Barriers | Indicators |
|----|---|---|
| 1 | Lack of law enforcement and weak of legal framework | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of law enforcement in practices - Lack of tailoring between regulation implemented with a comprehensive alternative solution - Lack of coordination among stakeholders involve and no clear boundaries between agencies in relation the most responsibility. - Lack of long-term legal framework to protect local land properties can trigger social conflicts in the future. |
| 2 | Lack of locals Participation in Decision-Making, Managing, and Evaluation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of participation in decision-making, managing, and evaluation - A single leader in decision making determined by local government - No access to control and monitoring plans implementation - Lack of transparency from the authorities - Less tailoring with further plans and programs - Lack of clear indicators and mechanism of evaluating the result of plans/programs |
| 3 | Lack of Human Capacity | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of quality of human resources - Lack of quality of local government staffs - Lack of local professional employers in language, skills, and experiences. - Lack of local creativity workers to make attractive products |

Table 7 presents of various barriers in ecotourism implementation in Wangi-Wangi. The table shows that there are three main barriers becoming the weakness to achieve goals of ecotourism. Lack of law enforcement and weak of the legal framework are identified a reason adverse problems still existing. Even there are many regulations

⁹² Head of Molla Raya Vilage, 2015

⁹³ Swisscontact (ngo), 2015

issued by the local government to support ecotourism, but the reality is still weak. Lack of imposing law on society makes local communities still commit of harmful activities such as illegal sand mining and waste disposal, that have a potential to damages environment. However, this can be denied that root of the problems is often generated from the lack of government to grasp the social phenomenon in societies. Local governments just issue regulations and policies without understanding what the local needs based on the contextual circumstances. As such, the lack of community involvement in decision-making, managing, and evaluation has caused problems on illegal sand mining and waste management still existing.

The problems discussed above relate to the next barrier. The lack of local participation in the process of decision-making, managing and evaluation is perceived as the most of affected factors. Even though, the planning process conducted by the local government have allowed for local people to voice, share and ask their needs, but local communities are less involved in these process as a whole. Ultimately, the further steps of planning become ineffective due to no access for controlling and monitoring, less transparency, and no clear indicators and mechanism for evaluating plans and programs.

Also, the lack of human capacity both in local government and local communities has weakened the ecotourism implementation in Wangi-Wangi. The lack of human resources on experience staffs in government offices and lack of ability of local communities on professionalism (i.e., languages, skills, experiences creativity make the goals of ecotourism cannot be maximized.

At the same time, what discussed above would hamper to balance sustainable development since some of environmental, social, and economic indicators still are found the weakness. As such, ecologically, the regulation related to the ecological landscape has failed to integration with economic and social needs. As, economically, local communities do no have an equal distribution to voice their needs related to taking benefits of natural resources. As, regulations to protect environment resources practically deny some local people surrounded ecotourism initiated since they are not involved in the process of decision-making, managing and project implementation.

While, socially, lack of the capability of the stakeholders in managing of ecotourism will lead to disharmonized to create cohesion and fairness. This is because lack ability of local governments and the capacity of local people. These issues are caused by the absence of preventing social conflict in the future related to weak of legal compliance conducted by the local government. Also, lack of taking benefits indirectly of ecotourism areas as influenced by the provisionality of local people to compete with outsiders.

However, social innovation has emphasized that to achieve the balance among environmental, economic and social aspects need to integrate the ecological system and economic and social needs. Indeed, if there are some of the aspects outweigh other aspects, sustainable development seems difficult achieved.

4.5 Strategies to Promote Sustainable Tourism Development

Ecotourism was theoretically related to the concept of sustainable tourism development with considering benefits to the environment, society, and economy. Nevertheless, at the same time, it's also lead to adverse impacts on these fields if not managed properly. Indeed, even though ecotourism provides provision approaches, yet they can become the victim of their success if the implementation of ecotourism neglects the principles of sustainable development. This mean that some of the benefits of ecotourism become the initial indicator to achieve sustainable development and to promote sustainable tourism development. Hence, doing the integrated ecotourism planning, management, and implementation strategies are prominent to make ecotourism sustainable.

Furthermore, in this section, I will provide some comprehensive strategies that could be implemented to deal with barriers faced and may be useful for ecotourism development. Some of strategy are proposed, as a reinforcement of implementation of the regulation framework, development of inclusive stakeholders, and development of a local capacity building.

1) Reinforcement of Implementation Regulation

The previous study noticed that an appropriate legal framework plays important roles in tourism development, in which it's, laws and regulations, useful either to protect the social and natural environment, or the development rights of local people and indigenous peoples (Hawkins, 2010). Likewise, the barriers discussed previously, in this case, there are many regulations issued by the local government, but the lack of law enforcement from the government makes problems can not be solved.

In this case, reinforcement regulations have to do with efforts to protect natural resources from exploitation (i.e., illegal sand mining) and to curb people's behaviour from a littering environment. To reinforce the regulation, the local government should set guidelines and mechanism drafted specific targets and objectives. It means that all component of stakeholders has the strong commitment to act based on the guidelines and mechanism established.

In the case of illegal sand mining, for example, this can be reduced by doing a collaboration with all stakeholders involved (i.e., Policy Agency, Community Forum, NGOs, Cross-sectoral linkages). These mean that community forum and policy agency more focus actively on safeguarding the areas protected by doing collective surveillances based on community's information. Also, cross-sectoral linkages have a function not only to implement guidelines and mechanism established but also to monitor and follow –up actively in the field. While, NGOs more focus in playing roles to increase community empowerment through education, advocacy, and training. Moreover, a strong commitment has to be done continuously in this collaboration to reduce even stop the harmful activities (i.e., illegal sand mining). As, since alternative solutions offered by the local government do not work well in communities. Indeed, the local authorities can impose the regulation by bringing on the court in particular for high-level violence (i.e., illegal sand mining with machines). This court case is necessary when the preventive solutions are no sufficient to discourage locals commit with activity.

Nevertheless, the local government also has to provide alternative solutions that can represent economic and social needs as a whole since sustainable tourism can only be achieved through the integration those aspects. In the case of illegal sand mining, as compensation for local people, the local government can increase partnerships with international NGOs that can flow funding in such the areas. As, limited budget often become a barrier to conduct the programs, yet a proper management through monitoring and evaluation of successfulness of the programs is required mostly in the term to gain the effectiveness.

In the case of waste disposal, furthermore, the enforcement can also be done by the collaborative action between stakeholders (i.e., Community Forum, Public Work Agency, and Sanitation Agency) based on commitment established. This collaboration is intended to provide better facilities, services and controlling related to waste management. Finding to reuse of garbages to be more potential useful products can be done through training to acquire local skills by developing partnerships with other organizations. Indeed, the way could be effective since it can create a symbiotic

relationship, which mean the government can deal with financial problems and human resources since the private sector more has sufficient experts. Similarly, law enforcement can be imposed through sanction for high littering violence as it would be effective to curb the behavior of local people to avoid illegal action.

2) Providing Long-Term Planning and Policies

Comprehensive long-term planning and policy, moreover, plays important roles to give direction based on context circumstances. Long term planning and policies would be useful to anticipate future as the characteristic society tends to be dynamic. This contains the guidelines that include a timeline, and realistic and measurable outcomes. This mean a clear action plan to obtain policy goals. For instance, the case of land ownership, comprehensive long-term planning and policies can benefit to protect the local land ownership by giving the limitation of an outsider to buy local land. This can be done by regulating the local land-use for foreigners in particular areas with the strict permit procedures. Moreover, land acquisition (i.e., renting system) is only approved for a particular time. So, the claim of ecotourism to promote sustainable tourism can be achieved by accommodating economic and social needs without ignoring the capacity of natural landscapes for future generations.

As a result, implementation comprehensive long-term planning and policy can be implemented as a tool for local government to a create comprehensive solution based on guidelines established in the term to protect environmental, economic and social interests that are in line with sustainable development and would be easy to promote sustainable tourism. In this case, comprehensive long-term planning and policy shows provide a proactive tool for future anticipation.

3) Development of Inclusive Stakeholders

Medina (2005) noticed that to develop a participatory process for planning, implementing and assessing ecotourism was needed to develop mechanisms in the term to achieve ecotourism objectives. This mechanism refers to a participatory, multi-stakeholders, and multisectoral process (Honey, 2002 in Medina 2005). The active participation of different stakeholders, hence, is necessary during both the development and the implementation stage of ecotourism development.

In this case, even though the previous explanation has been discussed that the local people have actively in the process of planning ,but the coordination between a working group comprising representative from different sectors, such as government ministries, regional level (i.e., South East Sulawesi Government), local level (i.e., BAPPEDA, Tourism agency, and Maritime and Fishery Agency, National Park Authority), NGOs (i.e WWF, TNC, SAIDA, RER, British Council), tourism operator members, and community members should be improved through formed with a precise targeted planning and responsibility. These should facilitate productive dialog, share experiences and information, and develop strategies to implement ecotourism in a sustainable manner.

The local government, moreover, should develop an explicit process participation among stakeholders. A clear meeting structures in which representative of all stakeholder groups can participate in both planning and decision-making can be improved. The process of meetings should be regularly conducted, be accessible by all stakeholders, and be transparent. In doing so, the meeting, firstly, can be scheduled based on the agreement of all stakeholders, in which though the meeting each stakeholder can upgrade their information or problems faced. Next, accessible information on plans and programs of each stakeholder that have specific targets should be discussed to achieve consensus. Indeed, overlapping program that could lead to ineffective practices can be minimized (i.e., mitigation most programs affected communities. Finally, transparency can be increased among stakeholders by publishing on media (i.e., website or printing), or involving independent experts to assess such plans or programs implemented.

All aspects discussed above has contained the process of participation of stakeholders involved planning, decision-making, controlling and evaluating. However, the critical factors to achieving sustainable tourism are that a strong commitment what have been agreed must be conducted by all stakeholder involves

4) Development of Capacity Building

The capacity of the human resource is the prominent factor to manage ecotourism for achieving sustainable tourism. Likewise, Deng, et al., (2002) explain that ecotourism can be developed to be more ecologically, economically and ethically as long as behaviour managers, stakeholders and visitors are more in line with these principles. In this case, the capacity of stakeholders involved in managing ecotourism in Wangi-Wangi in particular in the formal sectors should be improved. For example, the professional eco-tour guides are needed to be developed. The tourism agency should a more proactive role to strengthen the capacity of local people who become local guides. The contents of local guides improvement can be done by elaborating aspects of sustainable ecotourism concepts, knowledge of the natural biodiversity on mostly marine biological diversity, cultural and traditional lifestyle, historical eco sites, and management ecotour.

The roles of NGOs, moreover, play important in advocating local people in increasing their capacity. The advocacy can be raised trough public awareness events and campaign such as education programs. These activities are started from the youngest generation by involving on the school's curriculum. Also, giving empowerment the local community by inviting the expert guest, which can be conducting by the local government and NGOs would be important to enhance not only their knowledge but also professional skills. The expert guest should be from multidisciplinary fields, like biodiversity, management and manners of ecotourism, experts, and eco tour professional management.

The human capacity of the local government also become one of a crucial factor that support to achieve sustainable tourism development. This is because the leading actors to implement plans and programs are mostly conducted by the umbrella of the local government. In this case, the local staffs can enhance their knowledge of learning and adopting standard policy formats nationally and internationally which can be adapted based on local context. Therefore, by developing of human resources of all stakeholders as the agents who will manage ecotourism, this would be reliable to sustainable tourism.

CHAPTER V. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1 Introduction

This study is intended to assess the impacts of ecotourism implementation in Wangi-Wangi and find the barriers that can weaken to promote sustainable tourism development. The previous theories have stated that ecotourism can benefit not only for conservation but also for supporting local economic. Nonetheless, at the same time, it also poses some negative consequences. Thus, this study focus on to identify and assess ecotourism both of positive and negative impacts and barriers based on the information collected from different kinds of local stakeholders, namely: Officer of Tourism Agency, Head of Molla Raya Village, Swisscontact (NGO) and Operator of Wakatobi Dive Trip. Then the barriers will correlate with indicators of sustainable development. Finding the strategies to overcome the obstacles faced by ecotourism implementation in Wangi-Wangi is the last aim of this study.

5.2 Summary of the Thesis

The primary aim of this study was intended to assess ecotourism in Wangi-Wangi in Wakatobi Regency in the term to improve the implementation to be more sustainable tourism development. The objectives of this study were focused on to assess the impact ecotourism by addressing the social, economic and environmental impact, to find the barriers that become a weakness to achieve sustainable development, and to promote some strategies to achieve sustainable tourism development.

The assessment was conducted within the context of the incorporation of vision of ecotourism into Middle Development Plan (RPJMD) with the title “The Existing of Real Heaven Under Sea in Center of World Reef Triangle “(Wakatobi Central Bureau of Statistic, 2014, p.2.3). One of the central vision’s aims within ecotourism is to raise prosperity in the community through local community involvement as well as to contribute in environmental protection. Hence, Tourism Agency as a leading sector plays important roles to strengthen the vision by developing some main programs. The

plans for developing culture values, management cultural diversity, development of tourism destination and marketing development have revealed to complement each other in term to contribute to improving well-being of local people as well as cultural and environmental protection.

Wangi-Wangi island as the capital city and the main gate for tourism destination in Wakatobi becomes a study case in this research. Data was collected through qualitative method and conducted on semi-structured interviews.

Base on the research findings, the implementation of ecotourism in Wangi-Wangi are in line with the literature on impacts ecotourism and some of the barriers that weaken to achieve sustainable development. The results are divided both positive and negative effects on the communities on environmental, economic and social aspects. Positively, ecotourism has contributed to create integrated land-use planning regulation and natural biodiversity protection, to issue more legal regulation for protecting environment, to build collaboration of multilevel governance and to raise community participation in relation to environmental protection and conservation. It's providing an alternative source of incomes for economic well-being through creating local employment, promoting local business and supporting women participation in local business. While, social improvement infrastructure and strengthening cultural pride benefits ecotourism socially. Negatively, illegal sand mining and waste management still become a crucial environmental problem faced within ecotourism implementation. Income leakage makes the economic benefits of ecotourism no distributed equally to local people. Property rights and displacement of local land ownership can lead to social conflicts either jealousy among local communities or indigenous vs. outsiders

Also, the claims of benefits of ecotourism are not always successful since some of the barriers become impedance to achieve sustainable tourism. There are a lack of law enforcement and weak of the legal framework; lack of locals participation in decision-making, managing and evaluation, and lack of human capacity. If these barriers are not solved by stakeholders involved, then will affect negatively on future development.

Nevertheless, the result findings of this research have shown that ecotourism in Wangi-Wangi has contributed more positive impacts than negative effects on environmental, economic and social aspects. As, incorporating ecotourism's vision on Middle-Development Plan is a proper strategy conducted by the local government. It's support to protect the environment and to conserve natural biodiversity, to help local income for achieving well-being, and to strengthen local culture and develop social cohesion through developing on social infrastructures. Also, to deal with the barriers, some improvements are needed to ensure achieving maximal goals of ecotourism.

5.3 Conclusions of the Research

5.3.1 Sustainable Development and Ecotourism

In this research, it has revealed that implementation of ecotourism in Wangi-Wangi has contributed potentially to support the goals of sustainable development. Finding balance indicators in sustainable development that is useful for promoting an optimal realization of sustainable tourism development. The indicators can be linked based on the integration on the environmental, economic and social aspects (Erkins, 200 in Baker, 2006; Mehmood and Parra, 2013). I suppose that some of the balance indicators would contribute to achieve sustainable development found in three pillars of ecotourism implementation in Wangi-Wangi:

First, *environmentally*, to ensure the interaction between environmental protection and economic and social development. The regulation of land-use planning and environmental protection should be integrated as a tool to make the decision for development efforts, and strengthened through additional regulations on environmental protection. These would benefit to provide sustainable landscape while maintaining of economic and social needs as the other control for mitigation of potential impacts before the realization of development started. However, to ensure the regulations still consider local needs and to reduce social conflicts on implementation, a collaboration of multilevel governance and community participation should be conducted carefully in the appropriate way. As, the collaboration to ensure the effectiveness implementation of plans and programs is one of the prominent factors to support limited local capacity on human resources, experiences staffs, and financial

aspects. Local community, also, must participate in the process of decision-making to ensure their voices and interests represented on the plans or programs for supporting their well-being. This process of local participation should be continued through monitoring and evaluating of projects and programs that useful for improving transparency and finding the weakness for plans. Moreover, the youngest community can participate on implementation project by raising their awareness early to maintain natural resources. Parra in Moulaert et al., (2013) has emphasized that finding the integration of sustainable development can be raised from bottom-up initiatives. Hence, the involvement of the youngest community in the project implementation can be considered as an indicator of sustainable development since some of the environmental projects include them as targeted programs. By perceiving the concept of social innovation, these may be in line with the social innovation in the communities.

Next, *economically*, ecotourism in Wangi-Wangi has contributed to find indicators of sustainable development through distributing benefits more fair and equal to the local people. The indicators can be seen through creating local tourism employment and local business, women participation and improvement in physical infrastructure. To maximize benefits for local communities, certification of professionalism as tourism workers, like guides or employers in hotels helps the local community to generate more income compared to uncertified employees. The more professionalism of tourism workers contains the fairness distribution benefits as to acquire their skills require a strict training and principle precautionary. Then, the professionalism of workers would benefit the local operator businesses due to the transactional cost for promotion would be reduced by increasing the safety of tourism services. Employing more guides from local people will contribute to maintain and preserve natural resources in particular for marine biodiversity as if the natural resource damage then will treat their livelihoods. The ethical code of local guides in the context of professionalism, hence, would advantage for maximizing the benefits for local people. Interestingly, distribution of equal benefits on the coastal ecotourism can be displaced to the other islands. To do this, the operator tourism businesses in Wangi-Wangi try to engage local workers from other islands to be a guide due to the tourism

packages involve services to the other islands. Moreover, indicators of sustainable development for promoting a local business can be identified through growing of facilities and diversity of tourism activities, supplying food consumption, collaborating tourism packages, and increasing microcredit provided by the local government. These indicators have contributed to displace benefits since its allow to develop network and complement business that show a mutual collaboration among communities. Furthermore, women participation in local businesses show an equal gender to play a major role in supporting local livelihood through microcredit provided by local government. However, all indicators above cannot be boosted economic development in the term to give equal distribution if accessibility still become a barrier. Indeed, some of the indicators above contribute to enhance social innovation discussed previously in the term to promote sustainable development in communities.

Last, *Socially*, ecotourism in Wangi-Wangi has presented social sustainability because of contributing to improve social infrastructure and strengthen cultural pride. These aspects have been figured out by (Lehtonen, 2004 and Para, 2010) about understanding of dynamic social characters about creating social harmonization. The improvement of social infrastructure is considered as an indirect benefit of ecotourism due to the income generating redistribute to improve social cohesion. The development of social infrastructure and strengthening cultural pride has confirmed an active local participation in the process of planning ecotourism. By sharing ideas, providing information, and criticizing of the local government programs has contributed to create democracy in society even though less local participation in the process of decision-making, managing and evaluating. Yet, this has reflected that the local governments still consider economic and social needs. The results of the planning process can be seen some improvement in social infrastructure (i.e., schools) and tourism agency's programs (i.e., development of tourism destination). The benefits, nevertheless, can be maximized if the locals are involved in the process of decision-making, managing and evaluating. Indeed, the improvement of social infrastructure and strengthening cultural pride can be considered as indicators to create harmonization in sustainable development. As its

build social cohesion and solidarity and at the same time contribute to conserve natural resource as the potential tourism objects to be promoted.

Hence, it is crucial to be emphasized that these indicators above will help to achieve sustainable development if some environmental, economic and social aspects can be integrated through some social innovation on communities.

5.3.2 Promoting Sustainable Tourism Development

Ecotourism can be a path of sustainability (Liu, 2003) as the positive effects tend to be correlated with the principles of sustainable tourism development. However, sustainability also can be regarded as barriers to development if it is lack to adopt the principles of sustainable development (Sharpley and Telfer, 2000). The results of this study have shown that there are some barriers indicated to be an unsustainable path in ecotourism development and needed to be overcome to promote ecotourism to be more sustainable tourism development.

Firstly, lack of law enforcement and weak of legal framework is caused by lack of comprehensive of an alternative solution, less coordination and no clear boundaries between agencies, and lack of the long-term legal framework. Indeed, if these are not solved then efforts to integrate environmental, economic, and social aspects will be difficult to be achieved sustainable tourism. In other words, these may confirm that regulations implemented and holistic plannings in reality have not yet affected and managed well. If this condition, hence, is ignored for the long-time then will have potential hazardous effects on the future generation. Some of the initial issues found in this study are illegal sand mining and local land ownership. Thus, to make ecotourism in Wangi-Wangi to be more sustainable tourism, the regulations need to be reinforced by creating a strong commitment to multilevel collaboration governance. However, the targeted agency involved in the process of collaboration is necessary to be identified since a deep coherence between problems faced and stakeholders involved will provide efficiency to overcome the issues. Also, monitoring and evaluation is an important part to support the law enforcement and legal frameworks as it's allowed to offer feedback for further collaboration. However, proposing court case to impose a strict regulation will contribute effectively to solving on high-level violence. The application on this study

can be seen as the result of factors who commit with mining using machines has decreased, although some local women are still doing on the small scale of illegal sand mining. In other cases of waste management, improving coordination between cross-sectoral linkages on governmental agencies will help to complement programs and plans. This can deal with a lack of human and financial capacity faced by the local government.

Moreover, providing a long-term legal framework in particular for giving protection for local land ownership from outsiders can contribute not only maintaining natural resources but also preventing future conflict. The characteristic sustainable tourism, as, tends to place locals as a center for development. As a result, local participation is one of the prominent factors that influence on planning, managing and evaluation, and the one who can understand well of the local context is indigenous people rather than outsiders. However, ecotourism in Wangi-Wangi is less to recognize the potential conflicts between locals vs. outsiders in the future as they are influenced to get money faster for purchasing material goods. Indeed, without proper management in the term to include potential effects on the future by trying to regulate policies in current development will threaten natural capacity, local income generated, and social degradation.

Indeed, by strengthening the reinforcement of law regulation and providing a long-term legal framework, the effectiveness of ecotourism to promote sustainable tourism can be reached. Since the goals in environmental, economic and social aspect can not exist partially instead of integration three of them.

Secondly, lack of local participation in some phase of decision-making, managing, and evaluating lead to ineffectiveness to achieve sustainable tourism development. While Choi and Srikaya (2006) in Wan and Li (2013) has noticed that the important factor to involve local participation in all process is to maximize benefits. Ecotourism in Wangi-Wangi showed that a single decision made by the local authorities lead to locals no voice and power to strive their needs/interests. Even though they have contributed a lot in the process of planning for sharing ideas and developing programs, but if they are excluded from the next process then make all stages ineffective.

As a result, the next stages of process monitoring and evaluating, the local government are difficult to find indicator effectiveness of programs. Due to what have been agreed on the planning process and the decision made by the local government may not match. Hence, a single decision-maker causes the next stage of planning process becoming lack of transparency, lack of tailoring further plans or programs and lack of indicators and mechanism to evaluate. If these barriers continue happen without a proper management, then the integration of the ecological system with economic and social needs will be far from the initial goals of ecotourism.

To promote sustainable tourism based on the context of ecotourism in Wangi-Wangi, hence, the development of inclusive stakeholders are necessary to be proposed. It can be started by creating better coordination and partnership between different stakeholders to ensure a precisely targeted planning and responsibility. Also, development strategies by providing a dialog and sharing experience and information can enhance the programs planned. These can be reached as long as a clear meeting structures initially has been obeyed by all stakeholders involved. Providing a scheduled meeting, accessible information, and transparency to access information about the plans and programs are the elements that can improve ecotourism management to achieve sustainable tourism. Moreover, the local communities should be involved in the process of decision-making through achieving consensus between stakeholders involved.

As, to ensure local needs can be accommodated since program implemented occurs on the nice level. Failures to understand on the nice level in Wangi-Wangi will result in the ineffectiveness of plans and programs. Indeed, all aspects discussed above is needed to be considered to achieve sustainable tourism in Wangi-Wangi.

Thirdly, the behavior of stakeholders involved to be more environmentally, ecologically, and socially are important factors to achieve sustainable tourism. However, ecotourism in Wangi-Wangi reveals that lack of human resources, lack of quality government staffs and local professional employers in language, skills and experience, and creativity make the weakness of ecotourism implemented. Although plans and programs have been set properly, but if the actors who will run the programs do not

have the capability of this field, then goals will be difficult to be achieved. Because if the locals do not have appropriate knowledge such environmental protection then they cannot mitigate the potential environmental deterioration and the relation to support their well-being. Thus, to maximize possible benefits of ecotourism, the principle of sustainability become important factors to be understood by all stakeholders involved. To be more sustainable tourism, development of capacity building both of local government and local people are necessary to be emphasized. This can be done by the elaborating aspect of sustainable tourism concepts, knowledge of natural biodiversity, cultural and traditional lifestyle, historical eco sites, and management ecotour. The inviting expert from the multidisciplinary field, like biological diversity, management and manners of ecotourism, experts, and eco tour professional management, will help local communities in Wangi-Wangi to enhance their knowledge. Making partnerships with different kinds of NGOs in the term to increase local capacity is an effective way to deal with the lack of human resources in the local governmental system. Also, the roles of NGOs, at the same time, are necessary to advocate the youngest communities to behave more sustainable through cooperating into school's curriculum.

Hence, by strengthening the human capacity of stakeholders and also building sustainable characters in the youngest communities will help of ecotourism in Wangi-Wangi to be more sustainable since human capacity are important factors to manage ecotourism properly.

By improving aspects on reinforcing of regulation implemented, providing long-term planning and policies, developing of inclusive stakeholders, and promoting capacity building are important factors to dealt with barriers in Wangi-Wangi. Then, this can contribute to promote sustainable tourism. The kinds of strategies proposed above are significant aspects needed to be improved in achieving the goals of ecotourism like proposing on Wakatobi Middle Development Plans.

5.4 Recommendation for Policy Making

The implementation of ecotourism in Wangi-Wangi has revealed contribution on economic, environmental and social aspects. However, the implementation of ecotourism is not automatically created positive impacts, without leaving negative consequences on the three aspects consideration. However, the negative effects, at the same time, are caused by some barriers faced on ecotourism implementation. Hence, based on the examination of analysis above, there are some recommendations to be concerned.

Before the local governments decides to implement ecotourism in one area, it should be better the local government to assess indicators of sustainability. As, to ensure that implementation of ecotourism is not only a panacea for achieving economic prosperity while neglecting the issue of environmental protection. Hence, considering some of the indicators of sustainable development before implementing ecotourism are an effective way to maximize the benefits. Some of the indicators related to environmental, economic, and social aspect have been discussed in 5.3.1. The indicators will be useful for the government as one of the consideration to make a decision.

Also, to achieve sustainable development, ecotourism in Wangi-Wangi needs to be enhanced by social innovation that is in line with some factors that contribute to achieve sustainable development.

The factors can be regarded as enhancement in social innovation such as strengthening with a strong commitment to stakeholders, imposing a strict regulation for high level violence, improving collaboration with a clear targeted stakeholders, increasing community participation in all stage of process planning, managing, controlling and evaluating, and developing human capacity. These are the components that should be considered to promote ecotourism in Wangi-Wangi to be more sustainable tourism development.

5.5 Reflection

After concluding the results of the analysis and drawing out the conclusion for this thesis. There are several factors that affected the process of collecting the essential data for it. One of the significant barriers when were conducting the interviews by phone as the connection was not good, then distributing the process of interviewing. Also, it was difficult to find the experts on ecotourism, because of the limited knowledge and studied conducted in the areas. However, this study only focuses on the impact of ecotourism in economic, social and environment using qualitative analysis.

Hence, for future research, it should be better a broad analysis of the impact also in quantitative analysis by developing same criteria discussed on this research. Also, it is necessary to investigate deeply the influence of ecotourism for local communities who live outside or adjacent areas targeted destination. As, Wakatobi consist of four islands, it should be better to examine impacts of other islands since ecotourism focus on how the economic benefit can be distributed equally to local people. Studies related to how indicators to assess the effectiveness of programs/plans conducted both of local government and NGOs are crucial to being examined since this can help the stakeholders to develop ecotourism's management for long-term benefits.

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Appendix :

1. Questionnaires: Local People (Head of Molla Raya Village)

A. Environmental Impacts

- Do you know the tourism or ecotourism concept?
- How do you think the impact of ecotourism?
- Does the existence of ecotourism such as the National Park (Protected areas) increase your knowledge about the environment and conservation?. If yes ? Give an example.
- Is there any special fund from the local government or international funding to help local people improve the awareness toward ecotourism?
- Are there any changes on the landscape or town planning as the development of ecotourism ?. And How it effects on the environment
- Is there any environmental degradation due to increasing local tourism facilities and public services/infrastructure in ares of ecotourism?
- Do you participation increase on environmental concern toward the implementation of ecotourism . Give explain and example.
- With the availability of ecotourism, how the quality of air and noise nuisance in your areas?
- Does ecotourism lead to increasing the number of wastes and does it affect on the sanitation or water flow? Give explanation.
- Does ecotourism effect on the decrease the number of species in particular marine species?
- With the availability of Ecotourism, does it affect to increase commercialization of natural resources?
- With availability of ecotourism, does it cause illegal construction as its lead to environmental ecosystem destruction ?.
- Do the government and NGO help local people to participate in improving the quality of the environment of ecotourism ?

Barriers :

- Are there any problems that can become barriers to improve the quality of environment after developing of ecotourism in your city ? give explanation and examples?

B. Economic Impacts

- What would be a general look at the impact on the economy as development of ecotourism?
- Do you know what kinds of government 's programmes associated with an economic creative industry to support ecotourism ?
- From the government's programme, how far does its programme influence in supporting your economic or livelihood?
- What kinds of benefits do you feel of ecotourism able to support your household or livelihood?
- Has the ecotourism's revenue been distributed equally to the local community? Or does costs and benefits of ecotourism felt equally for local community ?.
- Does ecotourism give you job opportunity ? or Does ecotourism create many jobs for local people ?.
- Are these jobs permanent or temporary? If yes, does it depend on the number of tourism visit to ecotourism ?.
- Did you receive the salary balance with your work ? or is it upper the regional minimum wage required by the government ?.
- Does ecotourism influence of the change of good prices or services in your areas?.
- Do you receive the revenue from parking charge or park tickets ?.
- Does the government engage local people in participating in the parking or ticket management ?
- Does infrastructure build by the government such as roads, airports and bridges helping you to support your economic activities ?.
- Does ecotourism help you to use natural resources efficiently ?.For example, efficient to use water, electricity or fuel?
- Do you feel that are there any gaps between ecotourism revenues and infrastructure facilities supplied by the government?
- Do you feel that are there any competition among communities in economic activities or do all local people take benefits by utilising ecotorism to support their livelihood?

B. Barriers

- What kind s of barriers do you face to do economic business in Wangi-Wangi?

C. Social Impacts

- With ecotourism, do you feel any effects of the influence of the culture of society, both from local and foreign tourists?
- With ecotourism, do the local concern or awareness of local people increase to preserve local culture?
- With ecotourism, do you feel any changes in local behavior and attitudes?
- With ecotourism, how do you social relation with other peoples or other communities ?
- With ecotourism, Is there an increase in the promotion of local cultures such as dances, local music , or historic sites?
- With ecotourism, does it influence the knowledge local people about biodiversity or flora and fauna ?
- With ecotourism, are there any migration of population from our site your areas?
- With ecotourism, does it influence the way you use language ? it means that you are influence to use western language ?

Barriers :

- What difficulties do you face to preserve local culture due to ecotourism ?.
- What difficulties do you face to promote local cultures?

2. Questionnaires : Local Government (Officer of Tourism Agency)

A. Environmental Impacts

- what do you think about the impact of ecotourism on the environment?.
- What kinds of government's programme have been done by government to support ecotourism?
- How is the impact of government programmes on the environment in support of ecotourism tourism?
- How does the government attempt to minimise or reduce negative effects on the environment such as noise, pollution and garbages?
- What is the role of government in the efforts to increase the protection or conservation of biodiversity in ecotourism?
- Does the government have a programme collaboration with relevant stakeholders (i.e., local community, NGO or other stakeholders)?

Barriers :

- Are there any constraints in implementing the government's program in ecotourism ?

B. Economic Impacts

- What kinds of economic programmes have been done by government to support Livelihood of local people ?
- Does the ecotourism program has been integrated with other government programs ? If yes, what are the implications?
- Do you think the revenue of ecotourism has been distributed equally to local community?
- Do you think that the revenue of ecotourism comparable with the infrastructure build by the government?.
- Does the government involve local communities in the management of parking or entrance ticket?

Barriers :

- What are the barriers in implementing of economic programmes to support of ecotourism ?

C. Social Impacts

- Are there any consultations between local people, NGO and other stakeholders especially in supporting the sustainability of ecotourism?
- Has the government conducted of training activities for staffs especially in conservation management?
- Are there any activities research cooperation with universities or international agents to support conservation in ecotourism?
- Does the government involve local people in participating in government programmes

Barriers :

- What are the obstacles faced by the government to prevent local culture from westernisation as the increase the number of tourist in ecotourism?

3. Questionnaires: NGO (Swisscontact)

A. Environmental Impacts

- In general, what do you think the impacts of ecotourism on the environment?
- What programmes that have you done to increase local awareness of the environment and how the programs influence the quality of the environment within ecotourism?
- How does your involvement in government programmes in supporting the environmental conservation?
- Do your participation in the government plan have a significant contribution to sustainability of flora, fauna and biodiversity?.
- The funding that you're received from the international donor, it is used for doing the local training or other activities that support for environmental conservation?

Barriers :

- What kinds of obstacles do you feel to run your programmes in particular when you collaborate with the government, local communities or other stakeholders?

B. Economic Impacts

- Do your programmes give contribution for local economic incomes ? It means that the knowledge can give their creativity to support their livelihood ?
- Do you feel that the impacts your programmes that has exceeded your targets or still below your targets ?
- Are there any special funds allocated for your activities to improve the local economy ?

Barriers :

- What difficulties do you face to implement your program to support ecotourism?

C. Social Impacts

- Does the local community antusiastic to join in your programmes?
- Through your programme, how far does it influence in the local tradition in particular related to knowledge for fishing ?

Barriers :

- Do you face conflict with local communities when you try to influence them in pariticular give knowlegde related to conservation ?

4. Questionnaires : Private Operators (Wakatobi Dive Trip)

A. Environmental Impacts

- Do you think your business activities impact on environment in the surrounding area of ecotourism?
- Is there the impacts on positive or negative ? give example .
- Is your business activity plays or contribute to support environment around ecotourism ?
- Is business activities using natural resources within ecotourism area or outside the region ?
- Do you participate in the government program for supporting environment in surrounding of ecotourism ? in what form your participation?.

Barriers :

- What difficulties do you face related to environment when do you want to improve your business?

B. Economic Impacts

- How far the impacts of ecotourism for your business?
- Is your business growing rapidly so that you can expand your business?
- How do think about the taxes requirement by the government? Is it to low or to high?
- Does your business also help of local people to work in your bussiness ?. How much your company can absorb labour?
- How does the role of government support your business

Barriers :

- What kinds of obstacles do you face to develop your business?

C. Social Impacts

- Does your business affects the local community culture?
- Do your business change the landscape around ecotourism?
- Does your business affect the habits of local people?
- Does your business get a positive response from the communities around ecotourism?

Barriers :

- What kinds of barrier do you face in particular related to acceptance from local people ?