

Tourism Destination Arrangement Model By Participatory Method (Case Study: Tourism of Tracking Terbit Menoreh , Kulon Progo, Yogyakarta)

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Abstract. The pandemic of COVID-19 has had a tremendous impact on the tourism industry. The paradigm shift affects awareness of Cleanliness, Health, Safety, Environmental Sustainability (CHSE). The problem of natural degradation due to the development of a tourist area is a major consideration in the development of natural tourism due to the environment. This research took a case study of Tracking Terbit Menoreh (TTM) tourism in Kulon Progo, Yogyakarta. Natural potential in the form of scenery and culture are the main attractions offered in TTM tourism activities. The problem raised for this research is the need for landscape arrangement at tracking stopping points and along unprocessed tracking paths so that they can support the potential and increase the attractiveness offered in TTM tourism based on nature tourism that supports the CHSE concept. The objectives of this study is to obtain a concept or model of ecotourism-based TTM tourism destination landscape arrangement where nature and culture are the main attractions. This study uses the Participatory Action Research (PAR) method which combines qualitative and quantitative methods. with the implementation strategy using a Community Action Plan. The exploration process to find a landscape arrangement model was carried out in a participatory process through 3 stages, namely self-help surveys and mapping, Focus Group Discussions (FGD), and workshops. The results of the exploration of the TTM tourism landscape may be developed as a natural tourism area by involving the community to take appropriate conservation actions in the form of utilization and activities that are adapted to biophysical conditions and the potential of existing natural tourism objects and attractions. Landscape arrangement at the spots traversed by the Tracking Path can be developed by utilizing and considering the biophysical character of the area and the diversity of existing natural tourism objects and attractions.

Keywords: *tourism tracking, sustainable tourism, participatory design, landscape planning, Tracking Terbit Menoreh*

INTRODUCTION

The pandemic of COVID-19 has had a major impact on the tourism sector and it changed the tourist behavior especially their demands for products and services such as cleanliness, health, safety and sustainability. Therefore, the Indonesian Government through the Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy has a development program with emphasizing the concept of Cleanliness, Health, Safety, and Environment Sustainability (CHSE). Hence, in the future the pattern of demand and behavior of tourists will be greatly influenced by high awareness of them. The tourism in Indonesia should be prepared to give a guarantee of services which is clean, health, safe, and sustainable for both domestic and overseas tourists. (Kemenparekraf, 2020). The issue of natural degradation due to the development of a tourist destination area is the main thinking of tourism development in order to maintain sustainable environment. The Special Region of Yogyakarta (DIY), which has several tourist destinations is also affected by the pandemic. Nevertheless, tourism activities in the Special Region continue to follow the nowadays trend of developments. One of the destinations in DIY is located in Samigaluh District, Kulonprogo Regency. In the District there is a Tourism Community namely Tracking Terbit Menoreh (TTM) trying to continue to show its existence, even though the pandemic is still in danger. The community of TTM has a special tourism package of tracking activities. The TTM tracking route crosses the Madigondo Hamlet located in Sidoharjo Village, the District of Samigaluh, Kulon Progo Regency and also crosses Majaksingi Village, Borobudur District, the Regency of Borobudur, the province of Central Java.

The natural potencies of hilly beautiful landscapes is the main attraction offered in the TTM tourism activities. This is a packaged of tourism product in the form of tracking activities. In Triyanti (2015) tourism tracking is a

travel activity carried out in a certain area like forests, villages, mountains and other natural destinations in which the aim of the visitors is enjoying the beautiful scenery of existing natural destinations in the area. Tracking is a tour of stralling in the nature of rural areas while having an adventure to enjoy the beauty of village areas. The problem raised from this research is the need for landscape arrangement at the several tracking stop areas and along the tracking path that has not been arranged. The arrangements can support the potential of the nature and increase the attractiveness offered in TTM tourism which is developed to support the CHSE concept. In landscape management there are 4 factors that influence the success of landscape arrangement, namely physical factors, biological factors, socio-cultural factors, and economic factors [1].

Warpani and Warpani (2007) in Beljai.etc. (2014) argue that the use of natural landscapes to develop natural tourism needs should done in detail and carefully. it aims to maintain the unity of the potential of existing natural resources. Landscapes are influenced by many variables such as geographic, political, cultural, social, technological, and economic factors. In addition, experience, sensations, familiarity, population needs, and personal characteristics such as age and gender are also influencing the lanscape arrangement. There are various types of landscape spaces that have different functions, such as public parks, city square spaces, game areas, yards, parks, and outdoor spaces for public institutions like education or health [3].

The TTM community needs the concept of landscape arrangement in tracking stop areas and tracking paths to keep it attractive throughout the whole season and supports the CHSE concept, especially in the safety aspect by selecting plants that are able to withstand landslides and environment sustainability. The community spirit in developing TTM is maintained carefully, therefore this research uses a participatory method, so that every member of the community can contribute significantly to the development of their surrounding environment. The objective of this study is to obtain a concept or model of ecotourism-based TTM tourism destination landscape arrangement where nature and culture are the main attractions. Ecotourism controlled by a community or society will have a positive impact on the community it self . The positive impacts are the development of natural dan human resources, reduced migration, control over cultural and environmental exploitation [4]. Madigondo Hamlet and Majaksingi Village located on the slopes of the Menoreh Hills are very appropriate, if it is developed into Community Based Eco-tourism (CBET). Sonjai. et. al (2018) stated that in operating CBET, the power of the policy is advocated by external stakeholders and community participation, which is a key factor in developing the Eco-tourism, because local people usually have knowledge and competencies related to CBET

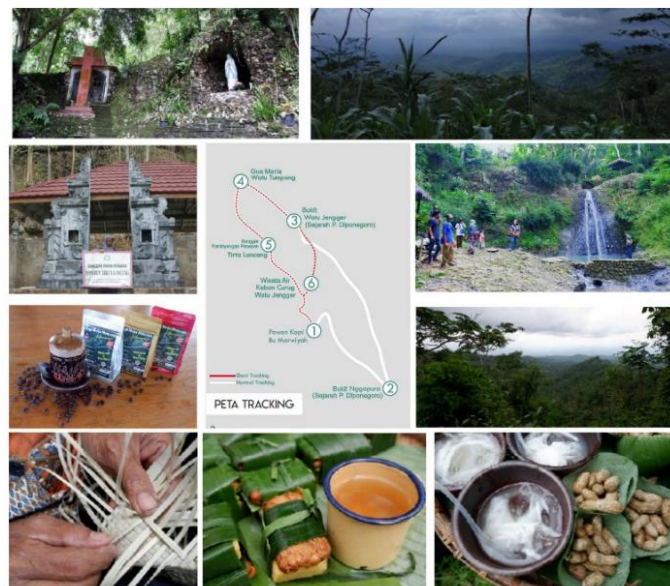


FIGURE 1. Situation of Tracking Terbit Menoreh Tourism Area
Source: Private Documentation, 2020

METHODOLOGY

This study uses the Participatory Action Research (PAR) method which combines qualitative and quantitative methods and the implementation strategy uses a Community Action Plan. According to McIntyre (2008), the basic principles of PAR include collective commitment, the desire to be involved, joint decisions, and building alliances

or networks. To achieve the research target of finding a landscape model for the Tracking Terbit Menoreh tourist destination, several aspects that should be taken into account are the research focus on community empowerment, sustainable natural tourism development, exploration of landscape arrangement and community economic improvement.

The route of Tracking Terbit Menoreh has 6 stopping areas; 5 areas in the Province of the Special Region of Yogyakarta, and 1 area in Central Java Province. In this study, 2 locations of the TTM track were taken as an area of landscape exploration, namely Kebon Curug Watu Jengger (Stop areas No. 6) and Goa Maria Watu Tumpeng (stop areas No. 4). These two locations were chosen to be the areas for exploration because they have potential and diversity of vegetation that has great opportunities to be developed. It is hoped that the exploration of the landscape arrangement model in these 2 locations can later be applied to other stop areas and series of TTM routes.

The exploration process of finding a model for the landscape arrangement of the Tracking Terbit Menoreh tourist destination in Madigono Hamlet was carried out in a participatory process through 3 stages, namely self-help surveys and mapping, Focus Group Discussions (FGD), and workshops.



FIGURE 2. The Process of Landscape Exploration Research
Source: Research Documentation, 2020

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Identification of Existing Landscape Arrangements

The results of interviews, observations and explorations in the field are to find the existing condition of landscape arrangement, as well as identification of the need for development and the expectations of the community in Madigondo Hamlet and Majaksingi Hamlet. This finding is documented carefully and uses as the main material for exploring, processing and managing the landscape by utilizing the capacity of the community and existing local wisdom. Identification of landscape elements in the TTM path is divided into softscape, hardscape, and water elements [5]. The use of hard and subtle landscape elements to beautify the tourist environment is important, because this will help attract visitors to visit tourist centers [6].

Results of FGD I - Exploration of Landscape Arrangement

In the FGD process, issues related to evaluation of ongoing programs, community sustainability, and development ideas were discussed. The potential of natural resources can be utilized and developed into a source of community income. Community empowerment is the key to the success of developing rural areas that have the potential to be developed into Tourism Villages. The participation given by the community living around the TTM tourism object is expected to be directed in Structuring the TTM Tourism Destination Landscape, so that the implementation of the arrangement can achieve the goals correctly and in accordance with the expectations and needs of the community. With the participation of the community around the TTM location, either directly or indirectly, it is hoped that the community will feel a sense of belonging, so that they will participate in maintaining the sustainability of the landscape that has been arranged. The potential, community/ willingness, and openness of the community have become the main capital not only in the pioneering of TTM but also in the sustainability of TTM management.

During the pandemic of Covid-19 , TTM community activities cannot run effectively. Each Spot that is included in the TTM Track runs independently and tracking activities are still have no activities. During the Covid

19 Pandemic, tourist activities at Goa Maria Watu Tumpeng were not so active, however, the community continued to maintain existing facilities. The real activity of the community at this area is making handicrafts made from bamboo. Spots for Kebon Curug Watu Jengger:

At the spot of Kebon Curug Watu Jengger, the existing community activities are planting traditional medication plant (*empon-empon*) like turmeric, ginger (*Zingiber officinale*), and cardamom plants (*Elettaria cardamomum*). Because the type of empon-empon plants growth depends on the presence of rain, then only cardamom plants have grown in this area. Maintenance of hard and soft landscapes has not been carried out routinely, so that the condition of this spot looks poorly maintained and uncomfortable. FGD I also produced landscape development ideas that were adapted to the pandemic context, including the development of ornamental plant cultivation, landscape designs for tracking activities, and the provision of attractive (instagramable) spots. Concerning the trend of the Covid-19 pandemic, the target of tourism is ornamental plant fans, because the climate and humidity in Madigondo and Majaksingi hamlets are very good and suitable for natural tourism. Additionally, by processing softscape and hardscape elements into space-forming elements in the exploration of landscape arrangement models, the development of natural tourism in those two Hamlets can be implemented very well.




Element	Picture
<p>Soft Scape Elements: There are ground cover plants with the type of grass and beans, flowering shrubs, and Trees (Shade plants) mostly coffee, cocoa and bamboo.</p>	
<p>Hard Scape Elements: The element is in the form of paved paths arranged by rocks, signage, and gazebos.</p>	
<p>Water Element: It is a natural potential in the form of a small waterfall; different seasons causes high level of erosion occurred in the upper area, hence the colors of the river is changed from clear to brown</p>	

FIGURE 3. Identification of Existing Landscape Element
 Source : Private Documentation, 2020

Results of FGD II and Workshop on Exploration of Landscape Structuring Models

The instrument using for landscape exploration are mockup landscape model and various kinds of plant stickers containing images of landscape elements (soft and hard) available on the TTM path. The choice of using mockup model and stickers was based on the spatial convenience for workshop participants in order to imagine the actual location. After conducting a landscape arrangement workshop, each group presented the results of their discussions and explorations. The most important thing of doing the workshop is the basic rationale of each member/group in conveying their decisions regarding the exploration of landscape arrangement. The TTM community members who attended the workshop were divided into 3 groups. Each group has representatives from members of Madigondo and Majaksingi Hamlets. Each group explores the development ideas from 2 areas of development spots.



Figure 4. FGD Process and Workshop
Source: Private Documentation, 2021

Group 1 found that the spot area of Watu Jengger Curug Spot has a contoured land. In general, the area requires more arrangement and a few additional landscape elements, especially the signage of entry direction on the road to the waterfall and surrounding areas. It is necessary to repair or renew the materials of existing gazebo, and on the cliff top of the waterfall it is planned to instal a gazebo in order to add facilities for visitors as well. The addition of signages for information and markers around the waterfall such as water depth information and plant names is necessary. Bamboo plants are maintained to prevent landslides, but still need to be trimmed to make them visually attractive. The spot of Goa Maria Watu Tumpeng requires some additional existing plants, ranging from ornamental plants in movable pot to the plants for worship activities carried out. The addition of traditional medication plant (*empon-empon*) likes ginger, turmeric, and cardamom plants among the existing coffee trees can add the taste and smell of the coffee beans produced. Cultivating flowering vines at the top of Goa Maria to cover the cement wall can make the wall looks more natural.

The finding of Group 2 is that the tourism in Kebon Curug Watu Jenger seemed to be developed, but also look like so undeveloped. Hence it can be concluded that the tourism developments are in a stuck condititon. The abundant vegetation in this area is bamboo trees, and the future plans for bamboo will be trimmed and added with harmless fruit trees such as avocados. Plant flowers and empons-empon that already exist are maintained accordingly, but they still need arrangement. Accessibility to the entrance area of the Watu Jengger Curug Spot is also an obstacle, so that it is necessary to arrange and increase the width of the road. As for the spot of Goa Maria Watu Tumpeng, the areas on the gazebo cliffs and tumpeng stones as well as around the cave will be planted with bougainvillea/ paper flowers that are not thorny. The existing vegetation like coffee plants will be addressed together, then empon-empon plants will be planted in between. Additionally, there are local ornamental plants such as mother-in-law's tongue (*lidah mertua*) and bougenvil near Goa Maria with a rock background. There will be additional plants with potted media in front of the altar, so that they are easy to move if there are activities that require a larger space.

Group 3 found that Kebon Curug Watu Jengger needs to install information boards/directions such as the depth of the waterfall, sign for the entrance, as well as other warning boards. To implement such instalations, it still needs considerations regarding material, size, and placement points. Among the coffee plants on the edge of the waterfall, it is necessary to plant empon-empon as fillers among the coffee trees and it can add flavor to the coffee beans. To revive the destination, it is necessary to add attractions in the form of jumping spot on the left wing of the waterfall. Another necessary aspect is to add access in order to get to the jumping spot. Exploration of the landscape around Goa Maria Watu Tumpeng is arranged to add potted plants in the area near the building as a decoration. The addition of productive vines at the top of the cliffs of Goa Maria and improvement of the path on the access to the gazebo can be proposed to improve the natural tourism quality.

Strategy and Stages of Landscape Development

Factors that are considered in arranging landscapes at TTM locations include physical, biological, socio-cultural and economic factors (Arifin, 2006). These factors are considered very important because they can affect the level of success in landscape management in TTM. As a research location both at TTM tourist sites as a whole and each TTM spot area, this is also very important to know how the character of sites and locations influence the development of natural tourism areas.

Spot Area of Kebon Curug Watu Jengger

The spot area of Curug Watu Jengger generally requires rearrangement of the hard and soft landscapes. In addition, it is also necessary to install and improve facilities for tourists. Somethings that are needed in the arrangement of spot area the Curug Watu Jengger are as follows:

(1) Information Board.

Some Information Boards are needed for several purposes such as directions to the entrance, plant nameplates, hints about the depth of the pond, directions to the toilet, as well as other warning signs. Considering the Information Board should be durable, it is necessary to think about durable material, size of the board and the location where the board will be installed so that it is easy to be read.

(2) Reparation of Gazebo.

On the cliff above the waterfall there is already a gazebo provided as a seating and shelter facility for visitors. However, the current condition of the gazebo has been damaged and is no longer suitable for use, so it is necessary to update and develop a new gazebo. To facilitate access to the Gazebo, it is necessary to repair the path with stone pavement or paving blocks to prevent stagnant water.

(3) Vegetation Arrangement.

To beautify the location around the waterfall, several types of plants will be planted. The plants that can be planted are in the form of traditional medication plant (empon-empon), ornamental plants, coffee and fruits. As an economic value, planting of these vegetatons is intended to provide added value to the use of the land. The arrangement of these types of plants needs to be considered for deviding in a certain use of the land area, so that it can still look beautiful. In addition to ornamental plants and empon-empon, banana trees will also be planted in the terraced area and south of the waterfall. Currently, the most plants around the Watu Jengger Waterfall Spot are bamboo plants. Regarding the existence of bamboo plants around the spot area of Curug Watu Jengger, there is still a dilemma between remaining the bamboo trees to prevent soil erosion or to reduce and replace with the fruit plants that are not harmful, such as avocados and coffee and bananas. At the bottom are planted ornamental plants and flowers that are suitable and available around the location. The vegetation arrangement close to the toilet is the traditional medication plant (empon-empon) as a native plant of the area. Regarding land ownership in the Watu Jengger waterfall area, it is necessary to discuss the issue of land ownership. This is necessary because currently the land ownership around the waterfall area belongs to individu or family. In order to facilitate site management and prevent conflicts among the families related to land ownership, discussions are needed to obtain an agreement.

(4) Improving the cleanliness and beauty of the location.

Cleanliness at the location of the Watu Jengger waterfall is still quite alarming. There is no agreement on the division of tasks in maintaining the cleanliness and beauty of this spot area. However, the TTM Community continues to strive in order to organize and coordinate the management of human resources, so that they can manage this area very well and its cleanliness and beauty can be realized and maintained properly.

(5) Maintain the stability of the water flow in the waterfall.

Watu Jengger waterfall is an area related to the Watu Tumpeng area because most of the water sources come from Watu Tumpeng. The water resources that flows into Watu Jengger waterfall comes from 7 sources, namely, Watu Tumpeng, Sarangan, Watu Jengger, Nduyo, etc.

(6) Procurement of Spot Jumping Facilities

To add to the attraction of visitors to the Watu Jengger waterfall area, it is planned to revive the main destination that existed some time ago called the jumping spot located on the left wing of the waterfall. For this reason, it is necessary to plan additional road access to the jumping spot. So far, the obstacle faced is that the road to the Jumping Spot Area is too narrow, therefore the acces road to the Jumping Spot should be widened.

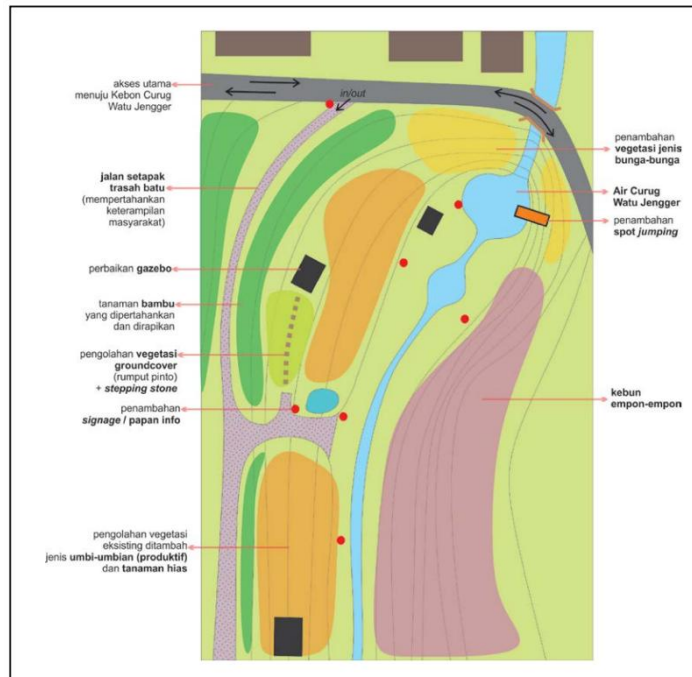


Figure 5. Scetch of Landscape Zonning of Kebon Curug Watu Jengger
 Source: Research Documentation, 2021

Spot Area of Maria Watu Tumpeng Cave

The hardscape elements in the spot area of Maria Watu Tumpeng Cave have been arranged in such a way according to the conditions of the natural environment and its functions. Thus, this spot area requires more of a soft landscape arrangement in order to beautify the environment, so that it becomes more attractive for visitors in general, even though it is not intended to perform prayer services. The soft Landscape Elements setup required are:

1) Addition of Ornamental Plants.

Additional ornamental plants needed are ornamental vegetations planted in pots. Planting ornamental vegetations in pots is intended to beautify the scenery. Nevertheless it can be flexible to be moved according to the needs of the worship activities carried out. In addition to ornamental vegetations in pots, at the spot area of Goa Maria Watu Tumpeng also requires the addition of vines. Types of vines planted are flowering rebates or ornamental plants “widow sobek/jalu mampang”. The vines are intended to cover the cement building and the stone structure to the right of Maria Cave, so that it looks more natural.

2) Addition of Empon-empon Plants.

The addition of empon-empon plants such as ginger, turmeric, and temulawak were planted among existing coffee trees. Considerations for planting empon-empon around the spot area of Goa Maria are to adding a feeling of freshness, and adding taste and smell to the coffee beans produced. Economically planting empon-empon can also increase land productivity so that it can increase also the income of the local community.

3) The reparation of Gazebo.

The arrangement of hardscape elements in the spot area of Watu Tumpeng Goa Maria required repairs to the Gazebo located on the left of Goa Maria. In addition, it is also necessary to add plastic chair furniture that can be

moved around. These plastic chairs are needed during the rainy season in order to facilitate visitors who come to carry out their activities. The floor of the block tends to be damp and wet, so that it needs chairs for sitting.

4) Provision of a place to put the Donation Box.

Another necessary element is the addition of points for the placement of the hygiene donation box. This addition is important so that visitors can immediately enter donations without having to wait for officers to distribute the Donation Boxes to visitors at Goa Maria Watu Tumpang.

5) Making Concrete Fence.

In the front area of the Watu Tumpang Goa Maria, it is necessary to add a concrete fence to maintain the privacy of people who are praying around the Maria Cave area.

6) The reparation of the Road.

The road leading to the gazebo which is located at the top is repaired using river stones so that it is neater and more comfortable to walk.

7) Water Element Arrangement.

In the area of Goa Maria Watu Tumpang there is a small river extending under the rock. The water flowing in the river is accommodated in a dam. However, the dam above has been covered with concrete to provide a courtyard area for visitors to pray. In addition, on the side of the cave there is a gap that is used for wells as blessing water. Water elements in Goa Maria Watu Tumpang in the form of rivers and wells are expected to be well maintained in a sustainable manner. For this reason, community activities that have the potential to damage water sources in Goa Maria are expected to be prohibited

The activity that can damage the water element is the felling of trees on the upper slopes which are difficult to control. The felling of these trees results in a decrease in the flow of water in the springs. This condition needs to be overcome by approaching people who often cut trees so as not to damage again the environment and water sources.

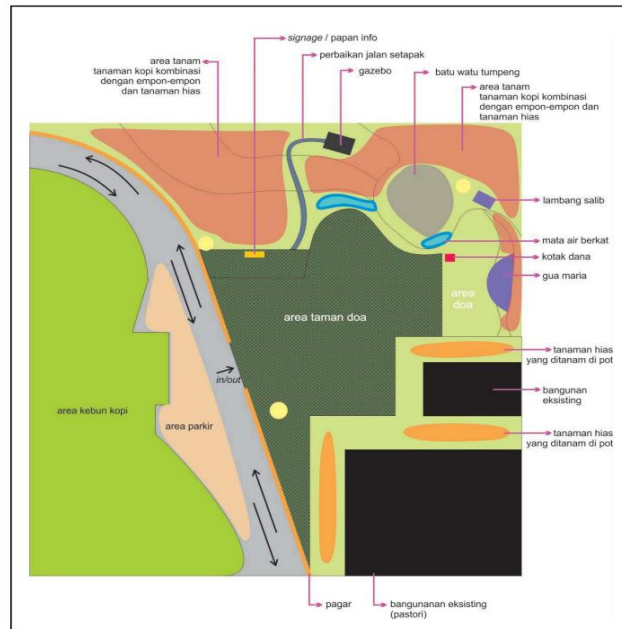


Figure 6. Scetch of Lanscape Zonning of Watu Tumpang Cave
Source: Research Documentation, 2021

Landscape Design for Ttracking Route

Processing of landscape elements (hardscape and softscape) based on FGDs and workshops will not only be applied to stop area, but also to a series of tracking paths. Processing is based on the results of existing landscape exploration and development discussions. Existing vegetation and additional vegetation planning are used to form

a space (sequence) on the tracking path, so that tourists who go through the tracking path have different spatial experiences when passing through the tracking path.

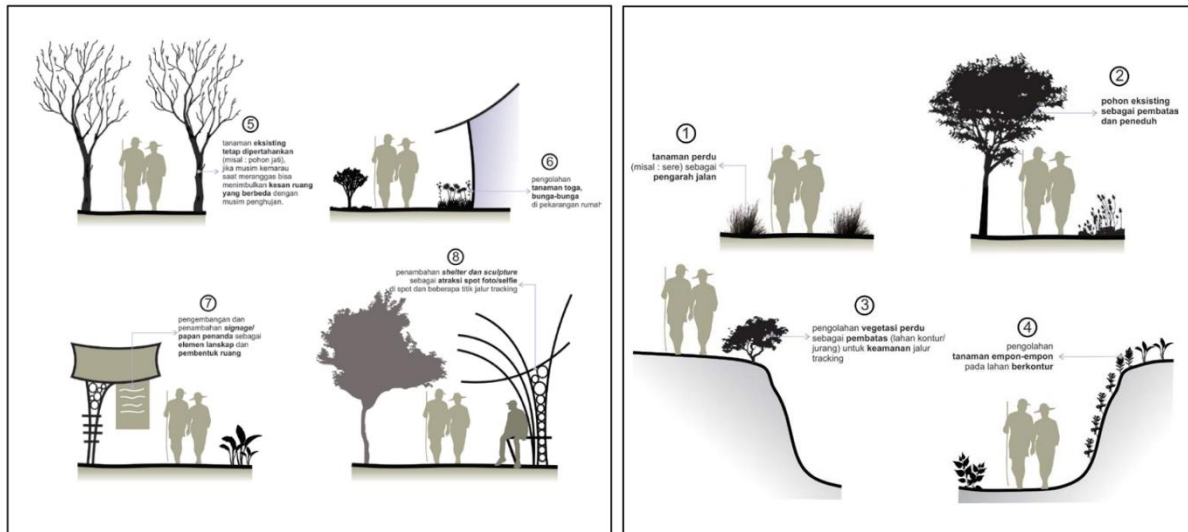


Figure 7. Sketch of Landscape Element Design on Tracking Route
Source: Research Documentation, 2021

CONCLUSION

The Landscape Arrangement of the Tracking Terbit Menoreh Tourist Destination has been carried out using the Participatory Planning Method through the “Community Action Plan” Strategy. From the results of the research that has been carried out, it can be concluded that TTM tourism destinations have the potential to be developed as natural tourism areas by involving the community to take appropriate conservation actions in the form of utilization and activities that are adapted to biophysical conditions and the potential of existing natural tourism objects and attractions. Landscape arrangement in the spots traversed by the Tracking Path can be developed by utilizing and considering the biophysical character of the area and the potential diversity of existing natural tourism objects and attractions.

SUGGESTION

Suggestions that can be recommended for the development of Landscape Arrangement so that they can be an attraction for tourists, among other things:

- the construction of facilities at TTM is adjusted to the landscape character and the background of local wisdom so that harmony can be achieved with the surrounding nature.
- Empowerment of the community around the location of the TTM Destination needs to be increased so that the community voluntarily participates actively in the development and arrangement of the TTM Destination Landscape. This needs to be done so that the community has a high sense of belonging so that they can find solutions to increase income.
- Cooperation between relevant stakeholders and local government is very much needed to find a pattern of partnership based on the sustainability of regional resources, including surrounding areas.

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