

## Collaborative Governance: Potential for Sustainable Tourism Development in DIY Yogyakarta

Wasono<sup>1\*</sup>, Anitha Nurak<sup>2</sup>, Waluyo<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Government Science, Universitas Terbuka, Indonesia

<sup>2</sup>Department of Government Science, Universitas Sains dan Teknologi Jayapura, Indonesia

<sup>3</sup>Department of International Relations, Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta, Indonesia

\*Corresponding Author: [nanowasono46@gmail.com](mailto:nanowasono46@gmail.com)

ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
<p>Keyword:</p> <p>Tourist; Sustainable tourism; Tourism development; Collaborative governance; Cross-sector collaboration</p>	<p>In tourism development, collaborative governance is crucial because it enables effective cross-sector coordination to overcome complex challenges and achieve common goals. The research aims to identify the tourism potential of DIY Yogyakarta, analyze the involvement of actors in developing sustainable tourism, and explore the implementation of collaborative governance to advance sustainable tourism in DIY Yogyakarta. This research method uses a descriptive approach with qualitative analysis of official government documentation. The analysis tool that is maximized is using Nvivo 12 Plus. The findings of this study show that DIY Yogyakarta's tourism potential is reflected in the growth of tourist visits, length of stay, and development of tourism infrastructure. Through cross-sector collaboration, DIY Yogyakarta has the potential to become a tourism model that not only enriches the destination but also preserves the environment, promotes cultural diversity, and improves the welfare of local communities and the tourist experience. Focusing on infrastructure, budget and communication aspects, DIY Yogyakarta can overcome challenges and take advantage of opportunities in sustainable tourism development. With strong collaboration and sustainability awareness, DIY Yogyakarta can become a tourism model that successfully integrates environmental, economic and social aspects for sustainable prosperity.</p>

### INTRODUCTION

*Collaborative governance* is where various stakeholders work together to solve complex problems or achieve common goals. In practice, this involves sharing power, responsibility and resources between government, the private sector, non-governmental organizations and civil society in the decision-making process and policy implementation (Adni, 2023; Ding et al., 2022; Silvia, 2011). The benefits of collaborative governance include increased legitimacy and public trust, more holistic and sustainable decision-making, and increased ability to handle complex and diverse issues by utilizing multiple perspectives and knowledge (Ansell & Gash, 2018; Emerson & Nabatchi, 2015; Mosley & Wong, 2021). Thus, collaborative governance is essential in building cross-sector cooperation to face complex challenges and achieve common goals.

The application of collaborative governance in tourism development in general is critical because it allows the creation of effective cross-sector collaboration in overcoming the complex challenges faced by tourism destinations. By involving various stakeholders such as government, business actors, non-profit organizations, local communities and tourists, collaborative

governance enables adopting a holistic approach to managing tourism destinations, considering various aspects such as environmental sustainability, social justice and economic sustainability. This increases legitimacy and public trust and ensures that tourism's benefits are distributed relatively and empowers local communities, making cross-sector collaboration key to achieving long-term sustainability in tourism development (Bichler & Lösch, 2019; Dangi & Petrick, 2021; Nuh et al., 2024; Sentanu et al., 2023).

In the context of tourism in Indonesia, especially in Yogyakarta DIY Province, collaboration between various parties is the primary key to developing a tourism industry that is sustainable and has a positive impact. As several previous studies have highlighted, extraordinary natural, cultural and historical riches require a holistic and sustainable approach to their management. Local governments are essential in creating policies supporting sustainable tourism development. The government must collaborate with the private sector to develop supporting infrastructure, provide quality services, and promote tourist destinations wisely. Meanwhile, involving local communities and non-governmental organizations can ensure the active participation of local communities in tourism management, as well as maintaining environmental sustainability and cultural preservation (Ichsan & Zaenuri, 2024; Pujiyono et al., 2019).

With its natural potential, DIY Yogyakarta is an extraordinary attraction for tourists looking for adventure and authentic natural beauty. Not only that, rich cultural heritage, such as royal palaces and historical sites, offers a fascinating experience for visitors interested in local history and culture (Ambarwati et al., 2024; Rudwiarti & Setiadi, 2021; Suhud et al., 2022). By utilizing collaboration between the government, private sector and local communities, DIY Yogyakarta has excellent potential to become a sustainable tourism destination, promote cultural diversity and improve the welfare of local communities. Collaboration between various parties is the key to optimizing DIY Yogyakarta's tourism potential and ensuring sustainable development positively impacting local communities and the environment.

In the tourism literature, collaborative governance has been recognized as an essential approach to managing tourism destinations sustainably. According to several studies, collaboration between the government, private sector and local communities is one of the keys to success in sustainable tourism development, where the government acts as a facilitator and coordinator. In contrast, the private sector and local communities actively participate in decision-making and policy implementation. Other research also highlights the importance of collaborative governance in facing changes and challenges in the tourism industry, including environmental sustainability, global competition, and changing market demands. These studies show that collaboration between various parties is an effective strategy for optimizing tourism potential, reducing conflicts of interest, and achieving common goals (Barandiarán et al., 2019; Karinda et al., 2024; Robertson, 2011; Sentanu et al., 2023).

Collaborative governance is vital in developing sustainable tourism, especially in DIY Yogyakarta Province. By utilizing collaboration between the government, private sector, non-governmental organizations and local communities, DIY Yogyakarta has excellent potential to become a sustainable tourism destination, promote cultural diversity and improve the welfare of local communities. With the support of literature highlighting the effectiveness of collaborative governance in the tourism industry, increasing the implementation of collaboration between various parties in DIY Yogyakarta can be the key to facing complex challenges and achieving common goals in sustainable tourism development.

Although many studies have recognized the importance of collaborative governance in tourism development in general, there needs to be more research that specifically discusses the implementation and effectiveness of collaboration in local contexts, such as in DIY Yogyakarta. Although DIY Yogyakarta has significant tourism potential and faces unique challenges, research that digs deeper into how collaboration between government, the private sector and local communities works in practice and its impact on tourism sustainability and the welfare of local communities is still limited. Therefore, further research exploring the dynamics, barriers and opportunities for collaborative governance in DIY Yogyakarta can provide valuable insights for

practitioners, decision-makers and academics in efforts to improve sustainable tourism management and positively impact the local level.

This research aims to identify the tourism potential of Yogyakarta Special Region Province (DIY), analyze the involvement of various actors in developing sustainable tourism in the region, and explore the implementation of collaborative governance as the primary approach in efforts to advance sustainable tourism in DIY Yogyakarta. Focusing on cross-sector coordination, this research aims to understand how cooperation between government, business actors, non-profit organizations, local communities and other stakeholders can be improved to face complex challenges and achieve common goals in developing sustainable tourism in DIY Yogyakarta.

## RESEARCH METHODS

The research method used in this study is a descriptive approach that relies on data sources from official government documentation, such as policies, regulations and official reports related to tourism development in DIY Yogyakarta Province. These documents will be analyzed qualitatively using Nvivo 12 Plus data analysis software to transcribe and organize the data. This descriptive approach aims to provide a comprehensive picture of collaborative governance practices in tourism management in DIY Yogyakarta, focusing on the roles, responsibilities and interactions between various stakeholders. Data validation in this research was carried out through several steps. First, triangulation of data sources will be conducted, comparing information obtained from official government documentation with data from other sources. This step ensures the consistency and reliability of the information obtained. Next, a thematic analysis will be carried out on the data transcription using Nvivo 12 Plus, where the findings are checked periodically by the researcher to ensure accurate and precise interpretation. With a combination of these steps, data validation will ensure the validity and reliability of research results.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### *Tourism potential in DIY Yogyakarta*

Monitoring the number of visits and length of stay, as well as the growth in the number of new attractions, tourist villages, and tourism awareness groups (pokdarwis), is the key to understanding the tourism potential of DIY Yogyakarta. These data not only provide an overview of the popularity of destinations and the level of tourist interest but also reflect the development of tourism infrastructure and the involvement of local communities in the tourism industry. By paying attention to these indicators, DIY Yogyakarta can design a more effective tourism development strategy to increase competitiveness and provide a more satisfying experience for tourists.

**Table 1.** Tourism statistics in DIY Yogyakarta 2020-2023

Sub Elements	Year			
	2020	2021	2022	2023
Number of Indonesian Tourists Using Star and Non-Star Hotels (IKU)	1.778.580,00	4.279.985,00	6.427.035,00	7.601.275,00
Number of Foreign Tourists Using Star and Non-Star Hotels (IKU)	69.968,00	14.740,00	47.080,00	149.414,00
Length of Stay for Indonesian Tourists who use Star and Non-Star Hotels (IKU)	1,90	1,41	1,36	1,35
Length of Stay of Foreign Tourists Using	1,65	2,24	2,17	2,18

Star and Non-Star Hotels (IKU)				
Number of Tourist Visits in Tourist Destination Areas	10.830.143,00	7.590.233,00	19.275.989,00	24.174.855,00
Number of New Attractions	193,00	193,00	148,00	148,00
Number of Tourist Villages	141,00	148,00	205,00	205,00
Number of Pokdarwis	131,00	165,00	81,00	81,00

Source: Tourism Department, 2024

Table 1 displays DIY Yogyakarta tourism statistics from 2020 to 2023, outlining several sub-elements covering various essential aspects of the tourism industry. The trend in the number of domestic tourists staying in star and non-star hotels in DIY Yogyakarta from 2020 to 2023 shows a significant increase from 1,778,580 in 2020 to 7,601,275 in 2023. This sharp increase reflects the strong attraction of tourism destinations for domestic tourists. Possible causes of this increase include increased tourism promotion, development of accommodation infrastructure, and various exciting events and festivals. Thus, this data shows that DIY Yogyakarta has succeeded in increasing its attractiveness as a popular domestic tourist destination, which also has the potential to contribute to regional economic growth significantly (Dinas Pariwisata, 2024).

The trend in the number of foreign tourists staying in star and non-star hotels in DIY Yogyakarta from 2020 to 2023 experiences significant fluctuations. Starting from 69,968 in 2020, the number dropped drastically to 14,740 in 2021 before rising sharply to 47,080 in 2022 and peaking in 2023 at 149,414. The decline in 2021 was caused by various factors, including travel restrictions due to the COVID-19 pandemic, which had an impact on the global tourism industry (Baharuddin, Qodir, et al., 2022; Baharuddin, Sairin, et al., 2022). However, the substantial increase in subsequent years suggests that DIY Yogyakarta is recovering its appeal as a tourist destination for international tourists through effective marketing campaigns, improved facilities, or success in attracting tourists from new markets. With rapid growth in 2022 and 2023, DIY Yogyakarta can see significant potential in increasing foreign tourist visits and its positive impact on the economy and tourism development in the region.

The length of stay for domestic tourists in star and non-star hotels in DIY Yogyakarta shows a consistent decreasing trend from 2020 to 2023. Starting from an average of 1.90 nights in 2020, this figure decreased significantly to 1.41 nights in 2021 and will continue to decrease to 1.36 nights in 2022 and decrease slightly further to 1.35 nights in 2023. This decrease may reflect changes in travel patterns for domestic tourists, who may become shorter in their visits to DIY Yogyakarta. Factors such as changes in traveller preferences, adjustments in vacation packages, or increased mobility may contribute to this decrease in the length of stay. While there has been a decrease in the length of stay, it is essential to understand that this does not necessarily indicate a negative impact on the tourism industry. Conversely, this decline may signal a change in tourist preferences that allows more tourists to visit the destination in a shorter time, which may increase overall visit volume and provide economic benefits to the tourist destination.

The length of stay of foreign tourists staying at star and non-star hotels in DIY Yogyakarta shows variations over a four-year period. From 2020 to 2021, there was a significant increase from 1.65 a night to 2.24 a night. However, this trend decreased slightly in 2022 to 2.17 nights and remained stable at 2.18 nights in 2023. The significant increase in 2021 likely reflects factors such as the lengthening of stays of international tourists amid adjustments to their travel due to changing global situations, such as travel policies related to the COVID-19 pandemic. Although there was a slight decline in 2022, it remained above the figure in 2020. The stability of the length of stay in 2023 suggests that DIY Yogyakarta remains attractive to international tourists, and policies supporting sustainable tourism have helped maintain their interest in staying longer. Thus, understanding trends in the length of stay of foreign tourists can provide valuable insight

for efforts to develop sustainable tourist destinations and increase their attractiveness for foreign tourists.

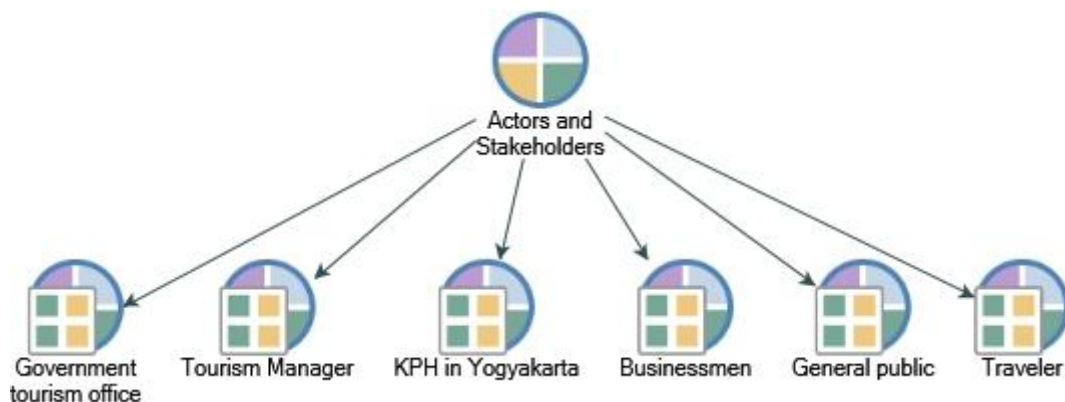
The number of tourist visits to destinations in DIY Yogyakarta experienced significant fluctuations during these four years. From 2020 to 2021, there was a significant decrease from 10,830,143 visits to 7,590,233 visits, indicating a negative impact of the global situation related to the COVID-19 pandemic. However, in 2022, there was a significant spike to 19,275,989 visits, indicating a rapid recovery from the previous decline. This upward trend continues in 2023, with the number of visits reaching 24,174,855, indicating strong growth in the DIY Yogyakarta tourism industry. Factors such as economic recovery, effective promotional campaigns, and increased tourist confidence may have contributed to the significant surge in visits and initiatives to provide new attractions, improve infrastructure, and expand the reach of tourism promotions.

Apart from that, the number of new attractions, the number of tourist villages, and the number of Pokdarwis also reflect the efforts made to develop the tourism potential of DIY Yogyakarta. Even though there is slight variation in the number of new attractions, tourist villages and Pokdarwis from year to year, it still shows continuity in efforts to develop sustainable tourism. It needs to be appreciated that although there are challenges, such as the influence of the pandemic, there is consistency in efforts to develop tourism infrastructure and increase the attractiveness of tourist destinations. This shows a firm commitment from the government and other stakeholders to make DIY Yogyakarta a quality, sustainable and attractive tourist destination for both domestic and foreign tourists.

Overall, DIY Yogyakarta tourism statistics data from 2020 to 2023 shows a promising trend even though there are fluctuations and challenges throughout this period. There has been a significant increase in the number of domestic and foreign tourists staying in star and non-star hotels, indicating the strong attractiveness of these destinations. Although there is a decline in the length of stay of domestic tourists, the trend in the length of stay of foreign tourists shows a more stable variation. In addition, the number of tourist visits to tourist destinations also experienced significant fluctuations, but the overall trend showed positive growth. Consistent efforts to develop tourism potential, including the provision of new attractions and infrastructure development, have strengthened DIY Yogyakarta's position as an attractive, sustainable tourist destination and have the potential to make a significant contribution to regional economic growth.

**Actor involvement in the development of sustainable tourism in DIY Yogyakarta**

In developing DIY Yogyakarta tourism, close relationships between the Tourism Office, tourism managers, KPH Yogyakarta, business actors, local communities and tourists form a complex network. Collaboration and interaction between these actors are critical in creating a sustainable tourism experience and enriching Yogyakarta tourist destinations.



**Figure 1.** Actors in tourism development in DIY Yogyakarta

Source: Processed by the author using Nvivo 12 Plus, 2024

The DIY Yogyakarta Tourism Office has a central role in developing and managing the region's tourism industry. As a government agency responsible for tourism policy, regulation and promotion, the Tourism Office plays a vital role in developing sustainable tourism development strategies and increasing the attractiveness of Yogyakarta tourist destinations. They work with various stakeholders, including tourism managers, KPH Yogyakarta, business actors, and local communities, to create a conducive environment for the growth of the tourism sector. Apart from that, the Tourism Office also plays a role in managing and preserving the cultural and natural heritage, which is the main tourism asset of DIY Yogyakarta, thereby providing long-term benefits to the local economy and community welfare.

DIY Yogyakarta's tourism managers are critical in maintaining and managing tourism destinations well. They are responsible for the day-to-day operations of tourist attractions, including facility management, visitor management, and environmental maintenance. The role of tourism managers is not only limited to technical aspects but also involves interaction with local communities to ensure sustainability and harmony between tourism activities and the needs of local communities. With good cooperation between tourism managers, the government, and other stakeholders, tourism development in DIY Yogyakarta can be carried out sustainably, improving the quality of the tourist experience and providing significant benefits to the local economy.

Although the Yogyakarta Forest Management Unit (KPH) primarily focuses on forest management and environmental sustainability, its role is also very relevant in tourism. As a manager of critical natural resources, KPH Yogyakarta plays a role in preserving nature, the region's main attraction for tourism destinations. By ensuring sustainable forest management, KPH Yogyakarta supports a healthy ecosystem for ecotourism purposes. It ensures that tourist destinations in DIY Yogyakarta can offer authentic and quality experiences to tourists. Collaboration between KPH Yogyakarta, local government, tourism managers and local communities is also essential to ensure that tourism activities are sustainable and do not damage the environment and existing natural resources. Thus, the role of KPH Yogyakarta in forest management supports nature conservation and sustainable and responsible tourism development in DIY Yogyakarta.

Business actors in sustainable tourism play a crucial role in positively impacting the environment, local communities and the economy. Not only are they responsible for providing quality and innovative tourism services, but business actors are also expected to adopt environmentally friendly and sustainable business practices. Through investing in sustainable infrastructure, training employees in environmentally friendly practices, and collaborating with governments and non-governmental organizations, tourism businesses can help reduce the negative impacts of tourism on the environment and local culture while promoting economic sustainability and the well-being of local communities. With a commitment to the principles of sustainable tourism, business actors can play an essential role in maintaining the sustainability of tourism destinations for future generations.

The general public has a significant role in supporting sustainable tourism. They are not only consumers of tourism services but also stakeholders responsible for the sustainability of tourist destinations. Through active participation in environmentally friendly practices, preserving local culture, and sustainable economic development, communities can help preserve the environment and social life in tourist destinations. Public education and awareness about the importance of sustainable tourism are also vital to changing consumer behaviour and encouraging more ecologically and socially responsible practices in the tourism industry. With active involvement and awareness of shared responsibility, the general public can become a positive force in maintaining the sustainability of tourism destinations for a better future.

Tourists play an essential role in maintaining the sustainability of tourism by choosing to travel in an ecological, social and cultural way. By choosing tourist destinations that promote environmentally friendly practices, support the local economy, and respect local culture, tourists can contribute positively to environmental conservation and the sustainability of their host communities. Additionally, tourists' awareness of the impacts of their travel, including the use of resources and interactions with local communities, can influence the development and

management of more sustainable tourism in the destinations they visit. By adopting responsible tourism behaviour, tourists have the potential to become agents of positive change in supporting sustainable tourism throughout the world.

The involvement of diverse actors in developing sustainable tourism in DIY Yogyakarta shows the importance of cross-sector collaboration in achieving common goals of maintaining environmental sustainability, promoting cultural diversity, and improving the welfare of local communities. From the Tourism Office, which coordinates tourism development strategies, tourism managers who are responsible for the daily operations of tourist attractions, to the role of KPH Yogyakarta in preserving nature as the main asset of the destination, as well as the contribution of business actors and participation of the general public, as well as tourists' awareness of the impact of their trip, The collaboration of these actors forms a solid foundation for sustainable tourism development in DIY Yogyakarta. By utilizing synergistic cooperation between all related parties, DIY Yogyakarta has excellent potential to become a sustainable tourism model that provides long-term benefits for the environment, local communities and tourists.

### ***Collaborative governance: Sustainable tourism development in DIY Yogyakarta***

Sustainable tourism development in DIY Yogyakarta requires a collaborative approach involving various stakeholders. Collaborative governance is the primary key to ensuring that tourism development efforts not only focus on economic aspects but also pay attention to environmental sustainability and the welfare of local communities. By involving collaboration between local governments, the private sector, non-governmental organizations and civil society, DIY Yogyakarta can develop sustainable tourism infrastructure, allocate budgets effectively and improve communication between stakeholders to achieve common goals in sustainable and impactful tourism development. Positive for all parties involved.

Infrastructure in the context of sustainable tourism development in DIY Yogyakarta includes various facilities and services that support tourism activities. This includes good transportation networks, smooth and safe highways and an efficient public transportation system. In addition, infrastructure also includes environmentally friendly tourist accommodation, such as hotels and inns that adopt sustainable practices in their operations. Other supporting facilities, such as tourist information centres, dining venues, and recreational facilities, are also part of the tourism infrastructure that is important for enhancing tourist experiences and ensuring the sustainability of the tourism industry as a whole (Kieffer & Burgos, 2015; Li et al., 2023; Zhang et al., 2024). With good infrastructure, tourism destinations can attract more tourists, increase local economic income, and provide long-term benefits for local communities.

Although several challenges are faced in developing tourism infrastructure in DIY Yogyakarta, including budget constraints, regulatory issues, and environmental sustainability, efforts continue to be made to overcome these obstacles. Budget limitations are often the main obstacle in developing adequate tourism infrastructure. However, with collaboration between the government, the private sector and financial institutions, creative solutions can be found to support investment in developing the needed infrastructure. Regulatory issues, such as complex licensing procedures, can also be overcome through coordination efforts between government agencies and simplifying the licensing process. In addition, to maintain environmental sustainability, it is essential to pay attention to the principles of sustainable development in planning and implementing tourism infrastructure. By effectively addressing these challenges, DIY Yogyakarta can develop a sustainable tourism infrastructure and support positive tourism industry growth for all stakeholders.

An adequate budget capacity is critical in developing sustainable tourism in DIY Yogyakarta. In general, an adequate budget allows the government to make strategic investments in tourism infrastructure, environmental maintenance, destination promotion, and development of training programs to improve the quality of tourism services (Affandi et al., 2016; Florido-Benítez, 2024; Trusova et al., 2023). With sufficient budget capacity, the government can design

and implement policies that support the sustainable growth of the tourism industry, such as developing environmentally friendly destinations, efficient management of natural resources, and programs that improve the welfare of local communities. In addition, adequate budget capacity also allows the government to respond quickly to changes and challenges that may occur in the tourism industry, such as increased demand for new facilities and services, or even in overcoming crises or natural disasters that may affect the tourism industry. Thus, adequate budget capacity is an essential prerequisite for achieving sustainable tourism development and positively impacting DIY Yogyakarta.

The communication aspect has a central role in the development of sustainable tourism in DIY Yogyakarta. Effective communication between various stakeholders, including local governments, the private sector, non-governmental organizations, tourism managers and local communities, is essential to ensure good coordination in the planning, implementing and evaluating tourism policies and programs. Open and transparent communication can help build trust between various parties, increase community participation in decision-making, and facilitate the exchange of valuable information and experiences to face challenges and take advantage of opportunities (Lopes & Farias, 2022). In addition, effective communication also enables the management of conflicts that may arise between various interests, thereby strengthening cross-sector collaboration, accelerating the achievement of common goals in sustainable tourism development, and positively impacting all parties involved.

Sustainable tourism development in DIY Yogyakarta requires a collaborative approach involving various stakeholders and essential aspects such as infrastructure, budget and communication. Although faced with several challenges, such as budget constraints and regulatory issues, efforts continue to be made to overcome these obstacles. An adequate budget capacity and compelling communication are vital in achieving sustainable tourism development goals and positively impacting all parties involved. With strong collaboration and targeted problem-solving, DIY Yogyakarta can be a successful example of tourism development that pays attention to environmental sustainability and the welfare of local communities.

## **CONCLUSION**

DIY Yogyakarta's tourism potential is reflected in the growth of tourist visits, length of stay, and development of tourism infrastructure. Despite fluctuations, collaborative efforts in developing sustainable tourism have strengthened DIY Yogyakarta's position as an attractive destination with a significant contribution to the regional economy. The involvement of various actors, including the Tourism Office, tourism managers, KPH Yogyakarta, business actors, local communities, and tourists, is critical in developing sustainable tourism in DIY Yogyakarta. Through cross-sector collaboration, DIY Yogyakarta has the potential to become a tourism model that not only enriches the destination but also preserves the environment, promotes cultural diversity, and improves the welfare of local communities and the tourist experience.

Sustainable tourism development in DIY Yogyakarta requires a collaborative approach involving various stakeholders. By focusing on infrastructure, budget, and communication aspects, DIY Yogyakarta can overcome challenges and take advantage of opportunities for sustainable tourism development. The need for adequate budget capacity and effective communication is the key to achieving common goals in paying attention to environmental sustainability and the welfare of local communities. With strong collaboration and targeted efforts, DIY Yogyakarta has the potential to become a successful example of tourism development that pays attention to sustainability. With strong collaboration and sustainability awareness, DIY Yogyakarta can become a tourism model that successfully integrates environmental, economic and social aspects for sustainable prosperity.

## **REFERENCE**

Adni, D. F. (2023). Controlling Forest and Land Fires in Riau Province using Collaborative Governance: Support for Smart Environment. *E3S Web of Conferences*, 440, 02006. <https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/202344002006>

- Affandi, A., Juniarti, A. T., & Priadana, S. (2016). Implementation of management strategy on budgeting for cultural preservation case study of tourism and culture affair agency in west Java. *International Journal of Applied Business and Economic Research*, 14(11), 7825–7837.
- Ambarwati, S. D. A., Effendi, M. I., & Pandangwati, S. T. (2024). Local Community Readiness to Implement Smart Tourism Destination in Yogyakarta, Indonesia. *Studies in Systems, Decision and Control*, 487, 425–436. [https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-35828-9\\_37](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-35828-9_37)
- Ansell, C., & Gash, A. (2018). Collaborative platforms as a governance strategy. *Journal of Public Administration Research and Theory*, 28(1), 16–32. <https://doi.org/10.1093/jopart/mux030>
- Baharuddin, T., Qodir, Z., & Loilatu, M. J. (2022). Government Website Performance during Covid-19 : Comparative Study Yogyakarta and South Sulawesi , Indonesia. *Journal of Governance and Public Policy*, 9(2), 109–123. <https://doi.org/10.18196/jgpp.v9i2.11474>
- Baharuddin, T., Sairin, S., Nurmandi, A., Qodir, Z., & Jubba, H. (2022). Building Social Capital Online During the COVID-19 Transition in Indonesia. *Jurnal Komunikasi Ikatan Sarjana Komunikasi Indonesia*, 7(1), 130–142. <https://doi.org/10.25008/jkiski.v7i1.607>
- Barandiarán, X., Restrepo, N., & Luna, Á. (2019). Collaborative governance in tourism: lessons from Etorkizuna Eraikiz in the Basque Country, Spain. *Tourism Review*, 74(4), 902–914. <https://doi.org/10.1108/TR-09-2018-0133>
- Bichler, B. F., & Lösch, M. (2019). Collaborative governance in tourism: Empirical insights into a community-oriented destination. *Sustainability (Switzerland)*, 11(23), 11236673. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su11236673>
- Dangi, T. B., & Petrick, J. F. (2021). Enhancing the role of tourism governance to improve collaborative participation, responsiveness, representation and inclusion for sustainable community-based tourism: a case study. *International Journal of Tourism Cities*, 7(4), 1029–1048. <https://doi.org/10.1108/IJTC-10-2020-0223>
- Dinas Pariwisata. (2024). *Data Kinerja Dinas Pariwisata*. Bappeda DIY. [https://bappeda.jogjaprovo.go.id/dataku/data\\_dasar/index/307-potensi-industri?id\\_skpd=18](https://bappeda.jogjaprovo.go.id/dataku/data_dasar/index/307-potensi-industri?id_skpd=18)
- Ding, R., Ren, C., Hao, S., Lan, Q., & Tan, M. (2022). Polycentric Collaborative Governance, Sustainable Development and the Ecological Resilience of Elevator Safety: Evidence from a Structural Equation Model. *Sustainability (Switzerland)*, 14(12), 14127124. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su14127124>
- Emerson, K., & Nabatchi, T. (2015). Collaborative governance regimes. *Collaborative Governance Regimes*, 1–264. <https://doi.org/10.1111/padm.12278>
- Florido-Benítez, L. (2024). Tourism promotion budgets and tourism demand: the Andalusian case. *Consumer Behavior in Tourism and Hospitality*, 2024. <https://doi.org/10.1108/CBTH-09-2023-0142>
- Ichsan, M., & Zaenuri, M. (2024). Halal Tourism in the Special Region of Yogyakarta: Development Strategy with Innovative–Collaborative Governance in the New-Normal Era. *Lecture Notes in Networks and Systems*, 812, 149–159. [https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-99-8031-4\\_14](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-99-8031-4_14)
- Karinda, K., Baharuddin, T., & Jermsittiparsert, K. (2024). Exploring Global Research Trends in Sports Tourism Policy: Formulating Indonesia’s Future Policies. *Journal of Government Civil Society*, 8(1), 91–108. <https://doi.org/http://dx.doi.org/10.31000/jgcs.v8i1.10123>
- Kieffer, M., & Burgos, A. (2015). Productive identities and community conditions for rural tourism in Mexican tropical drylands. *Tourism Geographies*, 17(4), 561–585. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14616688.2015.1043576>
- Li, X., Cui, W., & Chee, W. M. (2023). Investigating tourism experiences and attention allocation of outbound tourists through the lens of the two-factor theory: A grounded theory analysis of Chinese tourists’ travelogues in Malaysia. *Heliyon*, 9(7), 17896. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.heliyon.2023.e17896>
- Lopes, A. V., & Farias, J. S. (2022). How can governance support collaborative innovation in the public sector? A systematic review of the literature. *International Review of Administrative Sciences*, 88(1), 114–130. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0020852319893444>
- Mosley, J. E., & Wong, J. (2021). Decision-Making in Collaborative Governance Networks:

- Pathways to Input and Throughput Legitimacy. *Journal of Public Administration Research and Theory*, 31(2), 328–345. <https://doi.org/10.1093/jopart/muaa044>
- Nuh, M., Mawardi, M. K., Parmawati, R., & Abdillah, Y. (2024). Collaborative Governance Model In Sustainable Village Tourism Development (Case Study: Kemiren Village Tourism In Ijen Crater Geopark Cultural Site). *Quality - Access to Success*, 25(199), 310–318. <https://doi.org/10.47750/QAS/25.199.34>
- Pujiyono, B., Kismartini, Yuwono, T., & Dwimawanti, I. H. (2019). Stakeholder analysis on tourism collaborative governance in Tanjung Lesung tourism, Pandeglang Regency, Banten Province, Indonesia. *African Journal of Hospitality, Tourism and Leisure*, 8(3), 260970.
- Robertson, P. J. (2011). An assessment of collaborative governance in a network for sustainable tourism: The case of redeturis. *International Journal of Public Administration*, 34(5), 279–290. <https://doi.org/10.1080/01900692.2010.550078>
- Rudwiarti, L. A., & Setiadi, A. (2021). Reflecting community involvement in developing local tourism potentials in Bukit Tompak, Yogyakarta Special Province, Indonesia. *AIP Conference Proceedings*, 2409, 67649. <https://doi.org/10.1063/5.0067649>
- Sentanu, I. G. E. P. S., Haryono, B. S., Zamrudi, Z., & Praharjo, A. (2023). Challenges and successes in collaborative tourism governance: A systematic literature review. *European Journal of Tourism Research*, 33, 54055. <https://doi.org/10.54055/ejtr.v33i.2669>
- Silvia, C. (2011). Collaborative Governance Concepts for Successful Network Leadership. *State and Local Government Review*, 43(1), 66–71. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0160323x11400211>
- Suhud, U., Dewi, M. A., & Allan, M. (2022). Revisiting Royal Tourism: Tourists' Intention to Revisit the Yogyakarta Palace in Indonesia. *Academica Turistica*, 15(3), 307–321. <https://doi.org/10.26493/2335-4194.15.307-321>
- Trusova, N. V., Tsviliy, S. M., Gurova, D. D., Demko, V. S., & Samsonova, V. V. (2023). Budget Instruments for Stimulating the Development of the Investment Potential of the Tourism Industry in Ukraine. *Economic Affairs (New Delhi)*, 68(1 S), 253–269. <https://doi.org/10.46852/0424-2513.1s.2023.28>
- Zhang, F., Lv, Y., & Sarker, M. N. I. (2024). Resilience and recovery: A systematic review of tourism governance strategies in disaster-affected regions. *International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction*, 103, 104350. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijdr.2024.104350>