



Sustainability Status of Tourism Development in Ende City, Ende Regency, East Nusa Tenggara Province, Indonesia

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Abstract. The challenges of tourism in Ende City are currently increasingly complex. Low quality of human resources, limited infrastructure, aspects of environmental cleanliness that are not given enough attention and low involvement and empowerment of the community are triggers for the reduction in tourists visiting Ende City. The most important problem to be fixed in developing tourism in Ende City is an internal problem, starting from planning, implementation, evaluation and of course no less important is cross-sector coordination so that city tourism management can be focused. In this case, including how to involve stakeholders and academics in all stages of city tourism development. Based on the results of the sustainability status analysis conducted on 3 tourist sites in Ende City, namely Kota Raja Beach, Soekarno Reflection Park and Bung Karno Site, the results obtained are that from the ecological aspect, the three tourist sites are in the fairly sustainable category. While from the economic aspect, Soekarno Reflection Park and Bung Karno Site are in a less sustainable status, only Kota Raja Beach has a fairly sustainable status. From the socio-cultural aspect, it is also the same, where only Kota Raja Beach has a fairly sustainable status. While the Soekarno Reflection Park and Bung Karno Site are in a less sustainable status. This shows that tourism development in Ende City still needs to be improved in terms of planning, implementation and evaluation.

Keywords: Tourism, Ende City, Sustainability

1 Introduction

Tourism development is currently one of the leading programs in regional development. Tourism development is expected to be able to contribute to the receipt of Regional Original Income (PAD) and create jobs [1]. Tourism as one of the development sectors that has developed very rapidly in the last few decades has become a magnet that is able to attract every region to participate in developing it. The high desire of local governments to develop the tourism sector is inseparable from the large impacts that can be obtained, namely the growth of the tourism sector which has an impact on the increasing number of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) [2].

According to Ariani's research results, every 1000 (one thousand) foreign tourists can create or create job opportunities for 65 people. While 1000 domestic tourists create 37 job opportunities. It is assumed that with an expenditure of IDR 1,000,000,000.00 by both foreign and domestic tourists, it will create job opportunities for 30 people [3]. This can encourage both central and regional governments to explore tourism potentials and utilize them optimally so that they can improve the economy of local community.

Ende is one of the regencies on Flores Island that has a lot of tourism potential. Its tourist attractions are very diverse, ranging from natural tourist attractions, cultural tourism, art tourism, historical tourism and artificial tourism that are spread across each district. One of its very famous tourism potentials is the Three-Color Lake Kelimutu. Lake Kelimutu is a leading tourist attraction and tourism icon of Ende Regency that has been world-famous for decades. Apart from Lake Kelimutu, there are still many other tourism potentials in Ende Regency such as natural tourism, cultural tourism, and agricultural-based tourism (agrotourism) as well as artificial

tourism. These tourism potentials are spread across all sub-districts and have not been optimally developed.

Tourism development in Ende Regency is directed at achieving the implementation of programs and activities through measuring key performance indicators in order to support the achievement of targets in the third mission of the Ende Regency Regional Tourism Development Master Plan, namely "Accelerating competitive and sustainable economic and tourism development" [4]. The success of this mission is measured by achieving the target performance indicators, namely tourist visits, both domestic and foreign. More details are in Table 1 below:

Table 1. Amount of Tourists in Ende City from 2021-2023

Tourists	Year			Amount 2021-2023
	2021	2022	2023	
Domestic	13.053	15.521	12.343	40.917
Foreign	6	49	505	560
Total	13.059	15.570	12.848	41.447

Source : Statistic Indonesia, 2024

Based on the data in Table 1, it is known that until 2023 the number of tourists visiting Ende City is 41,447 people. Of the 41,447 people, 40,917 are domestic tourists and 560 are foreign tourists [5]. Seeing the various potentials and comparative advantages of Ende City and the tourism development efforts that have been carried out so far, research entitled Sustainability Status of Tourism Development in Ende City is important to do. The aim is to determine the sustainability status of city tourism development that has been carried out by the Government and the private sector including Universities both in Ende Regency.

2 Research Methodology

The research location is in Ende City which consists of 4 sub-districts, namely East Ende, Central Ende, North Ende and South Ende. The population in this study consists of 5 components, namely (1) Community; (2) Visitors; (3) Business Actors; (4) Tourism Site Managers and (5) Stakeholders or experts who truly understand the conditions of tourism development in Ende Regency. The data analysis method used is Multidimensional Scaling Analysis (MDS). One type of analysis in MDS used to capture sustainability status is Ordinary Analysis. The MDS method is a process for mapping objects or points observed in one space, where the same objects or points are mapped close together and different objects or points are mapped far apart [6]. The results of the MDS analysis are expressed in index values (0-100) which reflect the sustainability status of the study object based on actual conditions and their ordination in each dimension [7] (Table 2).

Table 2. Indeks and Sustainability Statue	
Indeks value	Categories
0.00 – 25.00	Bad : Not sustainable
25.01 – 50.00	Less : Less sustainable
50.01 – 75.00	Fairly : Sufficiently sustainable
75.01 – 100.00	Good : Very sustainable

Source: Pitcher and Preikshot, 2001

In general, there are three stages in the analysis of economic sustainability, namely (1) determining attributes in each dimension of economic sustainability; (2) assessing attributes in each dimension of sustainability using a research questionnaire; (3) assessing the index and status of economic sustainability through ordinary analysis, sensitivity analysis (leverage analysis) and anomaly analysis (Monte Carlo analysis). But in this study, the stages of analysis carried out only up to the ordination analysis stage. There are 3 aspects studied in the analysis of tourism sustainability in Ende City, namely ecological, economic and socio-cultural aspects. The parameters used for each dimension or aspect are as listed in Table 3.

Table 3. Aspects and parameters of tourism sustainability

	Aspects	Parameters
1	Ecology	1. Cleanliness of the Tourist Attraction Environment 2. Prevention of Environmental Damage 3. Vegetation 4. Natural Scenery 5. Concern for Waste Management 6. Handling of Damage to Historical Spots 7. Level of Deviation in Land Use
2	Economy	1) Non-Governmental Aid 2) Community Economic Development 3) Tourist Attraction 4) Tourism Object Management 5) Local Economic Products Produced 6) Amount of Tourist Attractions 7) Amount of Tourists
3	Socio-cultural	1) Sense of Ownership of a Tourist Site from Community 2) Socialization and Counseling to the Community 3) Routine cultural activities 4) Cross-sector and Management Coordination 5) Involvement of the Surrounding Community 6) Intensity of Management and Community Meetings 7) Government Involvement 8) Visitor Comfort Conditions

Source : Pra Research. 2024

3 Sustainability Status

Sustainability is a concept that is not only related to the environment, but also includes economic and socio-cultural, governance and institutional aspects. This relates to efforts to meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. In the context of tourism, sustainable tourism is not only about developing tourist destinations, but also considering the impact of tourism activities on all aspects [8]. The concept of tourism sustainability emphasizes long-term thinking by considering positive impacts on local communities and the environment as a whole [9]. The sustainability analysis in this study looks at the status of tourism development from 3 aspects, namely ecological, economic and socio-cultural aspects.

3.1. Ecological Aspects

The results of the ordination analysis show that the sustainability status from the ecological aspect for 3 tourist sites, namely Kota Raja Beach, is 64.4 (fairly sustainable), Bung Karno Reflection Park is 57.33 (fairly sustainable) and Bung Karno Site is 59.97 (fairly sustainable) (Figure 1).

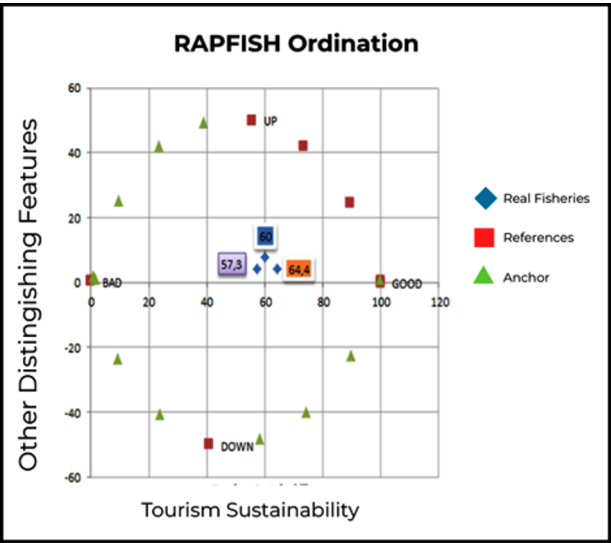


Fig 1. Status of tourism sustainability from an ecological aspect

3.2. Economic Aspects

Sustainability from an economic aspect means that tourism is able to provide economic benefits to the community through tourism activities. Apart from that, the most important thing is that the sustainability of tourism activities must be supported by the management's ability to maintain activities so that they continue in the long term. Based on the results of the ordination analysis, it is known that the sustainability status of the economic dimension for the 3 tourist sites in Ende City is Kota Raja Beach which is quite sustainable with a value of 52.5, Taman Renungan Bung Karno at 46.09 is less sustainable and Bung Karno Site is 48.87 less sustainable (Figure 2).

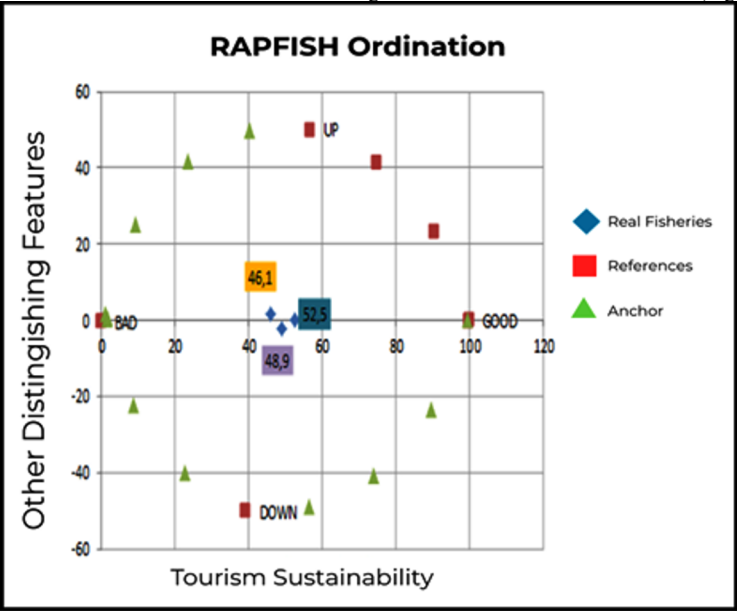


Fig 2. Status of tourism sustainability from an economic aspect

3.3. Socio-Cultural Aspect

The sustainability of tourism from the socio-cultural aspect means that tourism respects human rights and provides equal opportunities for all communities to utilize existing tourist sites with the main goal of eradicating poverty, maintaining and strengthening the culture and social life that applies in the lives of local communities. Based on the results of the ordination analysis, it is known that the sustainability status of the socio-cultural aspect of the Kota Raja Beach tourist site is 55.49 (Quite sustainable), Soekarno Reflection Park is 47.09 which means less sustainable and Bung Karno Site is less sustainable at 44.87 (Figure 3).

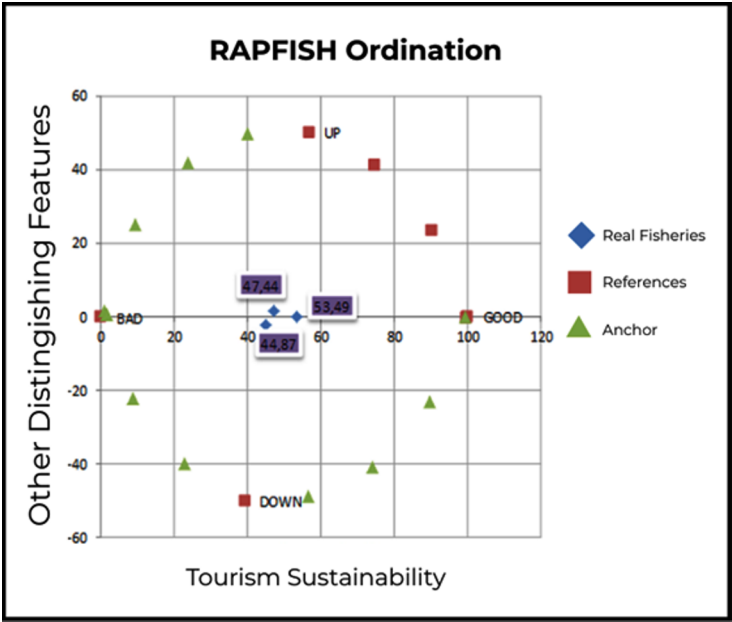


Fig 3. Status of tourism sustainability from socio-cultural aspect

4 Conclusion and Recommendations

4.1. Conclusion

The most important issues to be addressed in developing tourism sites in Ende City are internal issues, starting from planning, implementation, evaluation and of course, no less important is cross-agency and cross-sector coordination so that management can be focused. This includes how to involve stakeholders including academics in all stages of tourism site development and empowerment of the surrounding community. Based on the results of the analysis using the Multidimensional Scaling (MDS) method, it is known that the sustainability status of tourism development for 3 tourist sites in Ende City, namely Kota Raja Beach, Soekarno Reflection Park and Bung Karno Site in each aspect can be described as follows:

- a) **Ecology aspect** namely Kota Raja Beach is in a fairly sustainable status, Soekarno Reflection Park is in a fairly sustainable status and Bung Karno Site is in a fairly sustainable status
- b) **Economic aspect** namely Kota Raja Beach is in a fairly sustainable status, Soekarno Reflection Park is in a less sustainable status and Bung Karno Site is in a less sustainable status
- c) **Socio-cultural aspect** namely Kota Raja Beach is in a fairly sustainable status, Soekarno Reflection Park is in a less sustainable status and Bung Karno Site is in a less sustainable status

4.2. Policy Recommendations

Based on the results of the discussion and conclusions, the following are recommended:

- a) The Regional Government needs to create a tourism roadmap for the Short Term, Medium Term and Long-term that is in accordance with the problems in each tourist site in Ende City
- b) It is necessary to create a tourist site development model that takes into account the sustainability of all tourism aspects, namely economy, ecology, socio-culture, because based on the sustainability analysis, all aspects of the Ende City tourist site still need to be improved
- c) The need to increase the capacity of tourism management human resources
- d) The local government, in this case the Coordinator and Manager, needs to involve the local community in the development of the City's tourist site as well as part of the implementation of the concept of community-based tourism or CBT

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