BUKTI KORESPONDENSI
ARTIKEL JURNAL INTERNASIONAL SCOPUS Q3

Judul artikel : Threats to Sustainable Tourism in National Parks: Case Studies from Indonesia and South Africa
Jurnal : African Journal of Hospitality, Tourism and Leisure, 11(2)
Penulis : Reindrawati, D.Y., Rhama, B. & Hisan, U.F.C.

No	Perihal	Tanggal
1	Bukti pengiriman artikel	12/10/2021
2	Bukti konfirmasi manuscript decision	17/5/2022
3	Bukti pengiriman revised submission	4/6/2022
4	Bukti korespondensi some minor revisions	7/6/2022
5	Bukti pengiriman cleaned version dan Receipt	9/6/2022
6	Bukti korespondensi dan konfirmasi penerbitan artikel	15/6/2022

BUKTI KORESPONDENSI
ARTIKEL JURNAL INTERNASIONAL SCOPUS Q3

Judul artikel : Threats to Sustainable Tourism in National Parks: Case Studies from Indonesia and South Africa
Jurnal : African Journal of Hospitality, Tourism and Leisure, 11(2)
Penulis : Reindrawati, D.Y., Rhama, B. & Hisan, U.F.C.

No	Perihal	Tanggal
1	Bukti pengiriman artikel	12/10/2021

Dian Yulie Reindrawati <dian.reindrawati@vokasi.unair.ac.id>

Submission

4 messages

Dian Yulie Reindrawati <dian.reindrawati@vokasi.unair.ac.id> Tue, Oct 12, 2021 at 9:04 AM
To: ajhtl pharos <africajournals@hotmail.com>

Dear,
Please find attached my article for submission in the African Journal of Hospitality, Tourism and Leisure. I would be so grateful if this article can be published in your journal.
Thank you very much.
Warmest Regards,
Dian Y Reindrawati, PhD
Faculty of Vocational Studies
Airlangga University
Surabaya
Website: http://unair.ac.id/
Ph & wa: +62 81289771277
Email: dian.reindrawati@vokasi.unair.ac.id

3 attachments

Sustainable Tourism in National Parks.docx
303K

Sustainable Tourism in National Parks.pdf
4621K

ORCID ID.docx
13K

Dian Yulie Reindrawati <dian.reindrawati@vokasi.unair.ac.id> Thu, Dec 9, 2021 at 8:48 AM
To: ajhtl pharos <africajournals@hotmail.com>

Dear Sir/Madam,
Could you also advise me about the progress of my submission. The title is Sustainable Tourism in National Parks (Dian Yulie Reindrawati).
Thank you very much.
Warmest Regards,
Dian Y Reindrawati, PhD
Faculty of Vocational Studies
Airlangga University
Surabaya
Website: http://unair.ac.id/
Ph & wa: +62 81289771277
Email: dian.reindrawati@vokasi.unair.ac.id

[Quoted text hidden]

3 attachments

Sustainable Tourism in National Parks.docx
303K

Sustainable Tourism in National Parks.pdf
4621K

ORCID ID.docx
13K

Dian Yulie Reindrawati <dian.reindrawati@vokasi.unair.ac.id> Sat, Apr 2, 2022 at 4:41 PM
To: ajhtl pharos <africajournals@hotmail.com>

Dear,
Last October 2021. I sent my paper to the Africa Journal. Could you please advise me about the progress. Thank you very much
Warmest Regards,
Dian Y Reindrawati, PhD
Faculty of Vocational Studies
Airlangga University
Surabaya
Website: http://unair.ac.id/
Ph & wa: +62 81289771277
Email: dian.reindrawati@vokasi.unair.ac.id

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Dian Yulie Reindrawati** <dian.reindrawati@vokasi.unair.ac.id>
Date: Tue, Oct 12, 2021 at 9:04 AM
Subject: Submission
To: ajhtl pharos <africajournals@hotmail.com>

[Quoted text hidden]

Virus-free. www.avast.com

3 attachments

Sustainable Tourism in National Parks.docx
303K

Sustainable Tourism in National Parks.pdf
4621K

ORCID ID.docx
13K

Dian Yulie Reindrawati <dian.reindrawati@vokasi.unair.ac.id> Tue, Apr 5, 2022 at 9:43 PM
Draft To: ajhtl pharos <africajournals@hotmail.com>

Warmest Regards,
Dian Y Reindrawati, PhD
Faculty of Vocational Studies
Airlangga University
Surabaya
Website: http://unair.ac.id/
Ph & wa: +62 81289771277
Email: dian.reindrawati@vokasi.unair.ac.id

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Dian Yulie Reindrawati** <dian.reindrawati@vokasi.unair.ac.id>
Date: Tue, Oct 12, 2021 at 9:04 AM
Subject: Submission
To: ajhtl pharos <africajournals@hotmail.com>

[Quoted text hidden]

Virus-free. www.avast.com

3 attachments

Sustainable Tourism in National Parks.docx
303K

Sustainable Tourism in National Parks.pdf
4621K

ORCID ID.docx
13K

Dian Yulie Reindrawati[1]*, Bhayu Rhama[2], Ulis Fajar Choirotun Hisan[3]

[1]Faculty of Vocational Studies, Universitas Airlangga, Indonesia,

Email: dian.reindrawati@vokasi.unair.ac.id

[2] Faculty of Social and Political Science, Palangkaraya University, Indonesia,

Email: Bhayurhama@fisip.upr.ac.id

[3]Faculty of Economic and Business, Airlangga University, Indonesia,

Email: ulisfajarc@ymail.com

*Corresponding Author

Sustainable Tourism in National Parks: Case Studies from Indonesia and South Africa

Abstract

This study presents empirical results of the efforts of national parks to improve and pay attention to sustainable tourism as shown through five case studies of national parks in Indonesia and South Africa. A qualitative approach with the literature study method is employed in this study. The purposive sampling method was used to determine the selected national park, which is one of the tourism icons of Indonesia and South Africa. The results of the study show that national parks in Indonesia and South Africa have different management according to the needs and problems they faced at that time. The special conditions related to the diversity of national parks from one national park to another make every problem faced by national parks were unique and different. Another difference found, is that the management of national parks in South Africa is carried out nationally under one conservative authority called SANParks. Meanwhile in Indonesia, the management is carried out per management in one national park and it could be different from one to another. In general, national parks have the same goal, to continue the biodiversity, natural wealth, flora, and fauna ecosystems that are needed to create and achieve sustainable tourism.

Keyword: Sustainable tourism, national park, Indonesia, South Africa

Introduction

National parks around the world are facing problems and challenges related to conservation. They should choose the best options in maintaining, managing, and enhancing the conservation of biological diversity, ecosystem processes, including the cycles to be able to contribute to sustainable tourism. Therefore, the concept of sustainable tourism is expected to be the basis for utilization in facing various challenges in national parks. National parks have a fundamental effort in protecting biodiversity throughout the world (Gaston et al., 2006).

Biodiversity or the diversity of organisms and living things that live in an area becomes a force for national parks to attract tourism while empowering, protecting, and increasing the protection of the biodiversity while still earning profits to cover operational costs. However, many national parks find it difficult to achieve their conservation goals, both in the short and long term to achieve sustainability (Bruner et al., 2001). In practice, a global network of national parks can be a key option in maintaining and enhancing conservative diversity, where the existence of this network can be a way to find ways to strengthen national parks that are experiencing difficulties (Terborgh & van Schaik, 2002) through the difficulties they face. have been completed by other national parks in different parts of the world. In addition, one national park can learn through the success of other national parks.

National parks as a tourism sector to develop conservation areas raises several problems with area development options, indicators, and their impact on the environment, culture, and local economy (Hampton, 1995). The issue becomes more complex when it includes social, geographical, psychological, and infrastructure problems (Collins-Kreiner & Wall, 2007). However, efforts to increase activity in conservative areas to achieve sustainable tourism development (Karim et al., 2019; Rhama, 2020). Various efforts have been made to evaluate the effectiveness of management implementation and the findings of problems that are incorporated back into the management strategy (Dudley et al., 1999; Parrish et al., 2003; Hockings et al., 2004, 2006). Effectiveness assessment focuses on the results or outputs that can be provided, showing direct measurement of management impact through inputs entered, processes, and assessment of management activities whose results are shown by the outcomes of these inputs (Salafsky et al., 2002; Salzer & Salafsky, 2006).

Along with the development of sustainable tourism in conservative areas, many destinations, including national parks, fail to deal with sustainability issues and problems caused by the increasing number of tourists visiting, but at the same time space and time are

narrowing (Kuščer & Mihalic, 2019). The zoning system is also applied by several national parks to respond to the problem of tourism pressure which demands more space to meet the needs of ecotourism rather than conservation. The challenge that is currently being faced is the large number of tourists who come to areas or areas with high biodiversity, but on the other hand, are vulnerable to ecological and cultural aspects (Hakim et al., 2009). Tourists or tourists, in general, prefer to visit destinations with high biodiversity, long-standing existence, more space, easier and faster access from urban to regional areas, as well as higher areas (Chung et al., 2018).

With many limitations, such as budget problems, lack of training for staff and managerial staff, and various other challenges, many national parks do not yet have a monitoring and evaluation program. To overcome this as a substitute, monitoring data, status assessments, and trends are needed which can then be used to evaluate the status of ecological integrity, where the question will focus on how biodiversity can do (Salzer & Salafsky, 2006) to obtain the ideal way to build national parks with full effectiveness evaluation at a later date.

Nature tourism, with its biodiversity and culture, has been a leading component of various tourism destinations. National parks, with their biological wealth, have a great opportunity to offer natural and cultural attractions, so that many national parks, which in addition to being conservative areas to protect ecosystems and biodiversity, are also managed using a zoning system for tourism destinations (Latupapua, 2015). Therefore, national parks in Indonesia always provide special places or areas that can be used as ecotourism in conservative areas (B. T. Nugroho et al., 2012).

The existence of conservation areas and ecotourism in national parks creates a conflict of interest. However, stakeholder theory states that the involvement of both interested parties

by coordinating and collaborating to formulate and make decisions can reduce the emergence of conflicts (Nicholas & Thapa, 2010; Saufi et al., 2014). If there is no agreement between the two parties regarding a definite development direction, then development can lose focus and be prone to unexpected negative impacts, such as economic, social, and environmental problems that indicate sustainable tourism problems (Riensche et al., 2015). The relationship between stakeholders is dynamic so that a condition that is not good at one time can occur continuously the next time and vice versa, when a condition is good then it can happen at another time. This dynamic situation can also be demonstrated through tourist visits, relations between stakeholders, implementation of sustainable tourism policies in national parks. Based on this explanation, the condition of sustainable tourism in national parks is a point in time.

Research shows that little progress has been made in implementing sustainable tourism worldwide and in South Africa. Insufficient motivation, awareness, and capacity in implementing sustainable tourism programs can be found in almost all plains of South Africa (Spenceley, 2013). Spenceley (2013) further explained that very little progress has been made in the last 30 years by focusing on sustainable tourism practices in South Africa. This is reinforced by the lack of appropriate work frameworks and management planning, including approaches that support the implementation of sustainable tourism (Glen, 2020).

This study explains and compares the efforts made by the five national parks in Indonesia and South Africa in managing, maintaining, enhancing sustainable tourism while still achieving its conservative goals. This research is limited to national parks in Indonesia and South Africa which have several national parks with similar characteristics. Therefore, this study also explores the similarities and differences between national parks in Indonesia and South Africa.

Literature Review

The Tourism Area Life Cycle (TALC) theory has the assumption that the development of sustainable tourism is based on a cumulative amount and an increase in open time based on cycles (Butler, 2004). From a social science perspective, the Tourism Area Life Cycle (TALC) theory can be used in observing and evaluating the sustainable tourism view (Hawkins & Mann, 2007). This theory was initiated by Butler in 1980 which then experienced developments afterward. Based on the TALC theory, the development of the area and the life in it refers to a cycle that is shown in a cycle consisting of six stages, namely exploration, engagement, development, consolidation, stagnation, and critical point. In the first stage, when a destination has been found, designated, and opened to the public (exploration), the surrounding community will be more enthusiastic because they can improve their economy and have the facilities or infrastructure to develop their area.

With this enthusiasm, the community began to enter the engagement stage to start the development stage. However, over time the euphoria and enthusiasm that appeared at the beginning began to disappear and evaporate so that it harmed tourism destinations (Ioannides, 2008). Furthermore, tourism destinations will experience stagnation because many people then feel disrupted, which at the end with various factors that may appear can lead to positive rejuvenation or negative decline.

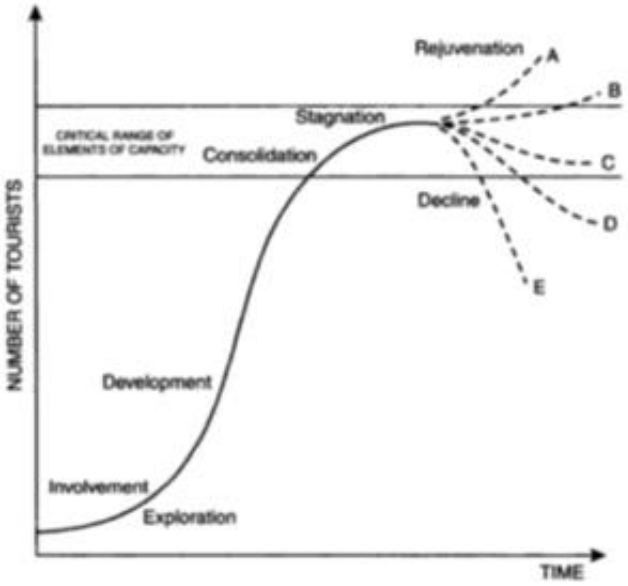


Figure 1. Tourism Area Life Cycle Theory (Butler, 2004)

Martin (2010) proposed a broader model with the four patterns shown in Figure 2. The four variations and developments of the model include changes and mutation models from the input and output of the TALC model (Brouder & Eriksson, 2013).

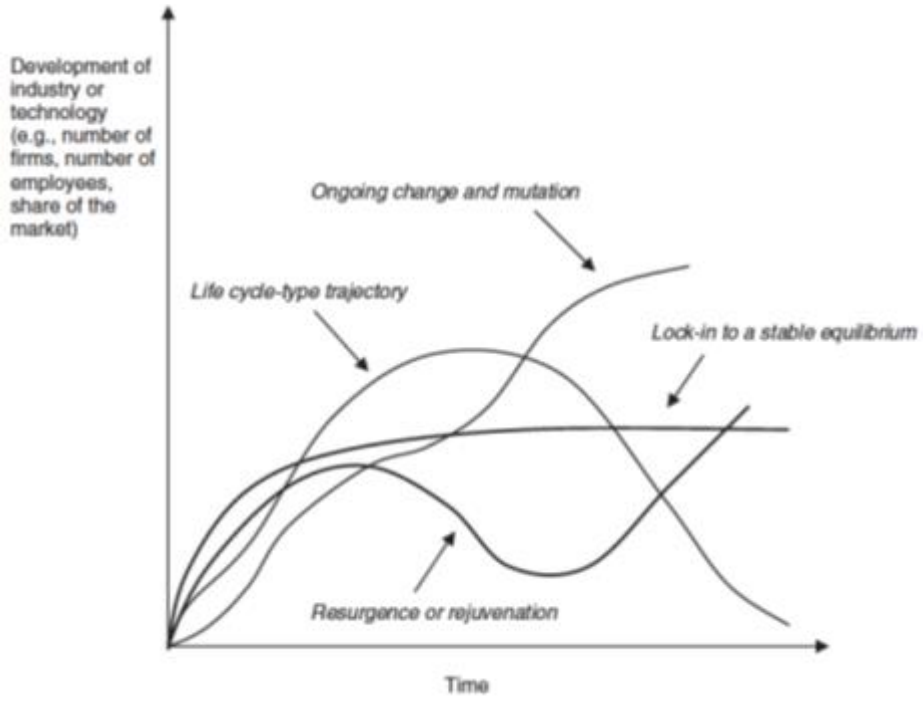


Figure 2. Martin's Life Cycle Model (Martin, 2010)

Methods

This study uses a qualitative approach with a literature study method. By collecting various works of literature, journals, articles, official websites, and related documents, this research tries to explain and compare the efforts made by the five national parks in Indonesia and South Africa in managing, maintaining, enhancing, and maintaining sustainable tourism while maintaining sustainable tourism. achieve its conservative goals. This research is limited to national parks in Indonesia and South Africa which have several national parks with similar and similar characteristics. Therefore, this study also explores the similarities and differences between national parks in Indonesia and South Africa. The selection of national parks in this study is based on the results of previous studies that show and explain the condition of sustainable national parks in Indonesia and South Africa.

Results and Discussion

Sustainable Tourism in Indonesia

National parks in Indonesia are generally found to have improved over time. The first report and research on sustainable tourism were conducted by Iiyama and Susanti (2004) who explained how the condition of sustainable tourism in Kayan Mentarang National Park was. Laapo et al. (2009) in their research describes the improvement of conditions in the Togean Islands National Park. In addition, Merapi and Komodo National Parks also experienced improvements, followed by improvements to Bromo-Tengger-Semeru, Baluran, Mount Ciremai, as well as Mount Halimun National Parks. These developments and improvements implicitly prove the TALC theory which has been further developed by Martin (2010). The distribution of the locations of national parks in Indonesia is shown in Figure 3.

Figure 3. Locations of National Parks in Indonesia (Ministry of Environment and Forestry of The Republic of Indonesia, 2020)

To achieve the long-term goal of sustainable tourism, national parks in Indonesia in carrying out activities and management activities are carried out based on the regulations in force in Conservation Areas in Indonesia, namely:

Table 1. Regulations in Force in Conservation Areas in Indonesia

Regulations	Years	About
Law number 5	1990	Conservation of Biological Natural Resources and Their Ecosystems.
Law number 24	1992	Spatial Planning.
Law number 5	1994	Ratification of the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity
Law number 23	1997	Environmental Management.
Law number 41	1999	Forestry.
Law number 7	2004	Water Resources.

Law number 25	2004	The National Development Planning System.
Law of the Republic of Indonesia number 32	2004	Regional Government.
PP No. 7	1999	Preservation of Plant and Animal Species.
PP No. 8	1999	The Utilization of Wild Plants and Animals.
PP No. 68	1998	Nature Reserve Areas and Nature Conservation Areas.
Government Regulation No. 18	1994	Natural Tourism Exploitation in Utilization Zones of National Parks, Grand Forest Parks, and Nature Tourism Parks.
PP NO 13	1994	Hunting for Hunting Animals.
PP No. 41	2006	Permits to Conduct Research and Development Activities of Foreign Universities, Foreign Research and Development Institutes, Foreign Business Entities, and Foreigners.
Regulation of the Director-General of PHKA No. SK 190/IV-Set/HO/2006	2006	Entry Permits to Nature Reserve Areas, Nature Conservation Areas, and Hunting Parks.

Source: Author, processed data

Sustainable Tourism in Baluran National Park

Baluran National Park is a preserved natural area with a variety of native ecosystems and biological resources in it. Baluran National Park is managed using a zoning system aimed at tourism, recreation, supporting culture, research, science, and education (Baluran National Park, 2021). Address at Jl. Raya Banyuwangi, Situbondo Km. 35 Wonorejo, Banyuputih, East Java, Indonesia with an astronomical location 114° 29' 10" – 114° 39' 10" east longitude & 7° 29' 10" – 7° 55' 55" latitude. And the geographical location of Baluran National Park is bordered by the Madura Strait in the north, bordering the Bali Strait in the east, bordering the Wonorejo village, Bajulmati river, Bajulmati village, and Watukebo village in the south, and

bordering the Kelokoran river and Sumberwaru village in the south. West (Baluran National Park, 2021).

The management of Baluran national park is carried out based on the principles and concepts of conservation of the wealth of living natural resources and their ecosystems, following Law No. 5 of 1990 concerning Conservation of Biological Natural Resources and Their Ecosystems (KSDAHE) and Law No. 14 of 1999 on Forestry. The management and management carried out by Baluran national park administrators to achieve sustainable tourism is based on the three concepts, namely:

a. Life support system protection.

   The protection of the life support system is meant to protect all-natural wealth, biodiversity, and ecosystems around the area that function as life support for humans in particular, as well as for nature itself. Protection is carried out so as not to cause damage so that sustainable tourism can be achieved and maintained.

b. Preservation of the diversity of plant and animal species and their ecosystems.

   National park areas, grand forest parks, and natural tourism parks are managed with efforts to preserve biodiversity to continue to exist sustainably. Efforts to preserve Baluran national park are carried out with a zoning management system and several other activities such as protection and security, inventory of area potential, research and development in supporting management, as well as fostering animal habitats and populations.

c. Sustainable use of living natural resources and their ecosystems.

   The sustainable use of biological resources and ecosystems in Baluran National Park is carried out in the context of preserving the existence and encouraging the conservation function of the conservation area. In general, activities for the sustainable use of

biological resources and ecosystems in Baluran National Park are carried out through: research and development, science and education, making films or video clips, making photographs for commercial purposes, expeditions, development, and utilization of environmental services, nature tourism, etc.

Two studies discuss and examine this Baluran national park, namely Purnomo et al. (2020), Siswanto & Moeljadi (2015). Siswanto & Moeljadi (2015) found that the role of the surrounding community in tourism development is still not optimal because it is not directly involved in management and management activities. The research explains the problems faced by sustainable tourism in Baluran national park, namely human resource problems, especially the role of the surrounding community, lack of community support, lack of contribution and coordination from other stakeholders involved, and lack of support in attracting tourists.

Five years later, in the study of Purnomo et al. (2020), it is stated that the development of sustainable tourism in Baluran national park is on the right track. Where the surrounding community is massively and continuously involved with a population that tends to be stable, the community is also involved in decision making. In addition, by increasing community involvement, they also gain economic benefits which also play a role in the achievement and assessment of sustainable tourism.

Sustainable Tourism in Kayan Mentarang National Park

Kayan Mentarang National Park (KMNP) is the largest conservation area on the island of Borneo and is one of the largest conservation areas in the Asia Pacific. KMNP is located in two districts, namely Malinau and Nunukan districts (KSEDAE, 2021). The sub-districts covered by the KMNP include the Kayan Hilir, Pujungan, Bahau Hulu, Sungai Tubu, and Mentarang Hulu sub-districts. Kayan Mentarang National Park (TNKM) has an area of

1.271.696,56 hectares (based on the Decree of the Minister of Forestry Number: SK.4787/Menhut-VII/KUH/2014). Astronomically, KMNP is at 40 07' 38.94" to 20 08' 48.12" North Latitude and 1150 54' 06.27" to 1140 48' 38.90" East Longitude (KSDAE, 2021).

Surveys to determine the condition of the biodiversity of KMNP are mostly carried out by competent parties in their fields, both from within the country and abroad. In 2018, 3 different surveys were recorded in the KMNP area and buffer, namely the Community Biodiversity and Socio-Economic Survey with Ecocitrop at SPTN Region II Long Alango, Orchid Exploration with LIPI Eka Karya Balai on the Iwan River, SPTN Region III Long Ampung and Survey Lutung Bangat (*Presbytis hosei*) at SPTN I Long Bawan which was carried out with the Research and Development Institute for Natural Resources Conservation Technology (KSDAE, 2021).

The issue that currently concerns the management and related stakeholders is the threat to the langur population. In the 2000s there was a population decline that ranged from 50% to 80% (KSDAE, 2021). This decrease occurred due to the illegal hunting of bangat to take their geliga stones (*bezoar stones*). This geliga stone is found in the digestive tract of bangat which is believed by the surrounding community to have properties to cure various diseases. However, there are no medical reviews to support this assumption and meatballs don't taste good. So that the hunting of bangat that is carried out tends to not provide any benefit at all.

In dealing with the problem of threats to biodiversity as one aspect of achieving sustainable tourism, the National Park Office takes several steps to provide prevention. These steps include cooperating with indigenous peoples to manage the area collaboratively, recruiting dozens of Community Polhut Partners (MMP) and other Forest Security Forces

scattered in each SPTN Region and KMNP Resort Area. to minimize the threat of poaching for animals in KMNP (KSDAE, 2021).

The collaborative form in question is manifested in the form of an organizational forum called the KMNP Policy Determination Council (DPK). The main tasks of the KMNP DPK to manage Kayan Mentarang national park to achieve sustainable tourism are, among others, assisting the government in managing KMNP, determining management policies based on the aspirations of various parties with the government, providing criticism and suggestions regarding the direction of development and development of KMNP, proposing a management body. KMNP to the Minister of Forestry in coordination with the Director-General of PHKA. The principle of collaborative management in KMNP is carried out based on six aspects, namely, community-based, sharing roles, sharing responsibilities, sharing benefits, and referring to the correct National Park Management Plan.

KMNP management activities to achieve sustainable tourism are carried out by the KMNP management body consisting of various parties, namely, local communities. BKSDA/PHK, and NGOs. Although the foundation for management activities has been built, it still requires a long journey and the active role of the community in implementing it. Not to mention the existence of various obstacles such as political turmoil, legal certainty, readiness and support of the parties, as well as conflicts of interest. Research by Iiyama and Susanti (2004) shows a good picture of capacity in Kayan Mentarang National Park. Although considered inefficient, there has been a significant increase in the development of infrastructure in the national park area.

Sustainable Tourism in Komodo Island National Park

Komodo National Park is one of the oldest national parks in Indonesia. This National Park was established on March 6, 1980. Komodo National Park has a total area of 173.300 Ha

which includes both terrestrial and aquatic areas. Komodo National Park was established to preserve the life of the Komodo dragon (*Varanus Komodoensis*) along with its natural surroundings. Based on Komodo National Park data in 2018, there are +/- 2,872 Komodo dragons that live in the area (KNP, 2021).

Komodo National Park has won many international titles, including Man and Biosphere Reserve (1977), World Heritage Site (1991), and The New 7 Wonder of Nature (2011). The awarding of the title is expected to increase the branding position and help increase tourist visits to Komodo National Park. Komodo National Park is located on Jalan Kasimo, Komodo National Park Office, Labuan Bajo, West Manggarai Regency, Flores, East Nusa Tenggara Province 86754. This National Park is managed directly by the Komodo National Park Office which is the Implementing Unit of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry Republic of Indonesia. Komodo National Park has three major islands, namely, Komodo Island, Rinca Island, and Padar Island. In addition to the three main islands, this national park also has many other small islands, namely Gili Motang Island and Nusa Kode Island.

Komodo National Park has people living in 3 villages namely, Pasir Panjang Village (Kampung Rinca and Kampung Kerora), Komodo Village (Kampung Komodo), and Village Papagarang (Kampung Papagarang) (KNP, 2021). Communities living in the area have participated in preserving the life of Komodo dragons and the nature around them since the time of their ancestors. The people in Kampung Komodo believe that when they are born into the world, they are born twins, one baby boy and one female dragon. They consider Komodo dragons to be family and believe they are related by blood. Therefore, the people of Kampung Komodo never harm Komodo dragons and live with them every day.

Several studies have been conducted by Walpole and other researchers in the early 2000s (read Walpole, 2001; Walpole & Goodwin, 2000, 2001; Walpole et al., 2001). Subsequent research was conducted in 2004 by Hawkins and in 2018 by Lasso and Dales (read Hawkins, 2004; Lasso & Dahles, 2018). The research conducted by Walpole is a comprehensive review of sustainable tourism which explains that the economic benefits in national parks come from outside parties such as tourists and urban communities rather than villagers or residents. At that time it had not been disclosed about sustainable tourism in

Komodo National Park when the local community was still marginalized. Local people earn income through selling goats to be used as food for Komodo dragons because Komodo dragons will not come out if they are not given food. So that when there are fewer tourists, goat sales will also decrease. When the local community was given a questionnaire, the general and positive feedback they gave provided support for Komodo's conservative activities. In 2004, the Komodo dragon population experienced a significant decline to the point of worrying many due to the presence of predatory dogs and the growth of community settlements (Hawkins, 2004). People who do not benefit from the ecosystem in the conservative area of Komodo National Park use dynamite to catch fish which can damage coral reefs as a result. Lasso and Dahle (2018) suggest that local governments pay more attention to this situation by encouraging fishermen to change professions to become souvenir makers.

Sustainable Tourism in South Africa

The growth and development of the global national park movement have given Africa or South Africa, in particular, a strong impetus to pay more attention to the management, funding, and implementation that is constantly being improved to preserve Africa's natural habitats through the conservation of native African flora and fauna (Lamprey, 1969; Olindo,

1974; Nelson et al., 1978). South Africa is also trying to focus its tourism activities on domestic tourism which is carried out in conjunction with social tourism programs such as Sho't Left and Via Mzansi (Ramukumba, 2020). The implementation of National Parks management activities in South Africa by involving the full role of the relevant parties is carried out by referring to the following legal concepts in table 2.

Table 2. **Regulations in Force in Conservation Areas in South Africa**

Years	About
1996	The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa Act No. 108
1998	National Environmental Management Act No. 107
2003	The National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act No.57
2004	the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act No.31

Source: Author, processed data

National parks in South Africa need to focus on new business models, commercialization, non-core activities, utilization of retail activities such as shops, restaurants, provision of other goods and services in developing conservative areas to participate in developing tourism activities. In addition, this is also in line with the latest SANParks mission. To carry out these activities effectively, the management needs to carry out their duties based on a strong and appropriate scientific basis so that they can then respond quickly to changes in the ever-changing system and adapt to it (Mabunda et al., 2003).

Sustainable Tourism in Kruger National Park

Kruger National Park is one of the largest national parks in South Africa. It covers an area in the provinces of Limpopo and Mpumalanga in North Eastern South Africa and extends 360 km (220 mi) from north to south and 65 km (40 mi) from east to west. The administrative headquarters are in Skukuza. Areas of the park were first protected by the government of the South African Republic in 1898, and it became South Africa's first national park in 1926. To

the west and south of the Kruger National Park are the two South African provinces of Limpopo and Mpumalanga, respectively. To the north is Zimbabwe, and to the east is Mozambique. It is now part of the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park, a peace park that links Kruger National Park with the Gonarezhou National Park in Zimbabwe, and with the Limpopo National Park in Mozambique. The park is part of the Kruger to Canyons Biosphere, an area designated by the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) as an International Man and Biosphere Reserve. as for the map of the Kruger National Park shown in figure 4.

Figure 4. Map of The Kruger National Park (SANParks, 2020)

Kruger National Park as the centerpiece of the national park system in South Africa in particular and the world in general was established in 1926 which was further expanded by reference to colonial and apartheid laws. At that time, the colonial authorities used racial segregation in controlling land areas while regulating access for residents. Kruger National

Park is often used as a reference for management and management and has also been raised as a topic of research on flora and fauna in it, ecosystems, biodiversity diversity, and tourism.

A controversial issue among researchers is how to find the best way for national parks to manage various species in conservative areas, especially elephants when the apartheid regime ended (Anker, 2018). Other issues facing the Kruger national park were evaluated at a meeting of the Park Conservation Services Management Committee. The issue is related to foreign or invasive species and the discovery of three diseases that attack fauna species, namely bovine tuberculosis in lions (*Panthera leo*), anthrax, and rabies from 2004 to 2007 (Timko & Innes, 2009).

Furthermore, Kruger national park managers also need to pay special attention to their programs including monitoring activities related to isolation and fragmentation, illegal hunting, pressure and external attacks, as well as water quality or water contamination as well as diseases and pests that may attack flora and fauna. The problem of water quality is an important finding for national park managers because the spatial configuration of the park cannot develop optimally for biodiversity conservation in the form of rivers. So far, the Kruger national park manager is known to be able to solve reorganization problems in a faster and less convertible time.

Wildlife crime has decreased significantly in Kruger National Park (KNP) according to reported YoY incidents and hunting statistics. Rhino hunting has decreased by 21.61% and elephant poaching by 43.75% (SANParks, 2020). In the Parks Division, two rhinos were poached in Marakele National Park in January 2020. This has become a concern since the target is zero rhino poaching in rhino parks outside KNP.

The decline in poaching in KNP can be attributed to the efforts that have been made by management, namely the implementation of an integrated anti-wildlife crime strategy

involving all law enforcement agencies in South Africa and the Greater Limpopo Transboundary Conservation Area, significant arrests made at high levels of the chain hunting command, the Covid-19 outbreak restricting movement and strengthening security on the streets at the end of Q4, success with WASS “Meerkat”, advanced surveillance technology deployed in Integrated Protection Zones (IPZ), as well as cooperation between SANParks Special Operations and Special Forces SANDF.

Sustainable Tourism in Kgalagadi National Park

Kgalagadi National Park is a large wildlife preserve and conservation area in southern Africa. The park straddles the border between South Africa and Botswana and comprises two adjoining national parks, namely the Kalahari Gemsbok National Park in South Africa and the Gemsbok National Park in Botswana. The total area of the park is 38,000 square kilometers (15,000 sq mi) (SANParks, 2016). About three-quarters of the park lies in Botswana and one-quarter in South Africa. Kgalagadi means "place of thirst." Kgalagadi National Park has benefited from an increasingly international profile regarding the importance of ensuring a long-term conservation area of the wealth of natural resources, biodiversity, and ecosystems within it. As for the map of the Kgalagadi national park shown in figure 5.

Figure 5. Map of The Kgalagadi National Park (SANParks, 2016)

Based on the national environmental management of Protected Areas Law no. 57 of 2003 NEM: PAA, SANParks began to revise the management plan of Kgalagadi national park. The comprehensive process carried out includes, among others, adaptive management planning that refers to the desired development goals or targets including achieving sustainable tourism, compiling a hierarchy of goals by reviewing the park zoning area, and determining the choice of higher and lower plans according to the necessary changes. Section 39(3) of NEM: PAA states that all parties involved, interested in, and affected by the existence of a conservative area have an equal opportunity to participate and provide comments on the planning changes. Article 41(2e) of NEM: PAA explains if the conservative area management plan includes at least the procedures for participation, including the participation of owners if any, local communities, or other interested parties.

Furthermore, the strategy for involvement and development of stakeholder roles is carried out based on the SANParks guidelines for stakeholder engagement in chapter 5 of the Environmental Management Law (UU 107 of 1998). As for the efforts made by the manager

of Kgalagadi National Park (KGNP Management Plan, 2016) to achieve sustainable tourism, namely creating channels for dissemination and expansion of information regarding potential, do's, and don'ts in Kgalagadi national park and conservation areas; creating communication opportunities between Kgalagadi national park managers and the public, including residents and tourists; promoting opportunities and forming understanding between various interested parties to achieve one common goal, namely sustainable tourism; provide opportunities for stakeholders in particular, and the public, in general, to provide input and meaningful improvements in the decision-making process and encourage the development of Kgalagadi national park.

In addition, some values are applied in maintaining and managing the biodiversity wealth of the Kgalagadi National Park, namely, using a complex view of world systems and concepts while ensuring that nature functions and the long-term sustainability of ecosystems are well managed; to achieve the long-term sustainability goal of biodiversity which includes complementarity and sustainable biodiversity, promotions are carried out to ensure the resilience and integrity of the ecosystem with minimal interference; carry out the task of fully preserving biodiversity for future generations and understand that natural and social systems will continue to change and develop over time and overtime.

Based on the findings and explanations regarding the profile, conditions, issues, and management of 5 case studies of national parks in Indonesia and South Africa to achieve sustainable tourism. Table 3 shows the characteristics of each national park that was selected to be used as a case study in this research.

Table 3. Distinguishing Characteristics of Six Case Study National Parks in Indonesia and South Africa

National Park	Location and Country	Geographical location	Year Established	Size	Regional Description	Main management/conservation issues
Baluran National Park	Raya Banyuwangi Street, Situbondo Km. 35 Wonorejo, Banyuputih, East Java, Indonesia.	It is bordered by the Madura Strait, Bali Strait, Wonorejo village, Bajulmati river, Bajulmati village, Watukebo village, Kelokoran river and Sumberwaru village.	1920	25.000 Ha	Specific dry forests, consisting of savanna vegetation types, mangrove forests, monsoon forests, coastal forests, lower mountain forests, swamp forests and forests that are always green throughout the year.	PPKM extension which makes Baluran national park still not reopened to the public.
Kayan Mentarang National Park	Government Center Street, Tanjung Belimbing, Pujungan, Malinau Regency, North Kalimantan, 77562, Indonesia	In the northern part of East Kalimantan Province, precisely in the Malinau Regency, Nunukan Regency and Bulungan Regency, directly adjacent to Sabah and Sarawak, Malaysia. Most of the area belongs to Malinau Regency and some is included in Nunukan Regency.	1980	1.271.696 Ha	It has several types of forest such as mossy forest, lowland rain forest with coverage from upstream to downstream	Threat to the langur population, Covid-19 pandemic that still impacting the tourism visit.
Komodo National Park	Kasimo Street, Komodo National Park Hall, Labuan	In Labuan Bajo, West Manggarai Regency, Flores Island, East Nusa	1980	173.300 Ha	It has 3 major islands, namely Komodo Island, Rinca Island, and Padar Island.	Komodo National Park has not yet reopened to the public due to

	Bajo, West Manggarai Regency, Flores, East Nusa Tenggara Province 86754	Tenggara Province			Also other small islands, namely, Gili Motang Island and Nusa Kode Island.	restrictions on mobility as a result of the pandemic.
Kruger National Park	Eastern Mpumulanga and Limpopo provinces, South Africa	In the Transvaal Province, bordering Mozambique and the Sabi Sand Reserve	1898	1.948.500 Ha	South African Lowveld ecoregion	Foreign biota, water quantity, fire management, heterogeneity, large population density at the park border.
Kgalagadi National Park	Kgalagadi District, Botswana, Northern Cape, South Africa	The park straddles the border between South Africa and Botswana and comprises two adjoining national parks, namely, Kalahari Gemsbok National Park in South Africa and Gemsbok National Park in Botswana	1931	3,800.000 Ha	Southern Kalahari coregion	Native vegetation, ungulate migration, predator/prey interactions.

Source: Author, data processed

The creation or presence of national parks anywhere in the world is only limited to understanding in specific terms, namely related to time and events (Anker, 2018). In general, the principle of national parks is true regarding how biodiversity, natural wealth, ecosystems, flora, and fauna must be preserved for future generations. However, this can lead to conflict between the two sides. From the first point of view, viewing, watching, and studying wildlife is a permissible action and is aimed at advancing the development of ideal protection for wildlife (Anker, 2018). However, on the other hand, there are social, political, and economic reasons that are often disguised when the success of national parks is attributed to ecologists (Mabunda, 2004).

National parks in Indonesia and South Africa have a clear legal basis that regulates boundaries and guidelines for managing, controlling, and conserving biodiversity, natural resources, wildlife, ecosystems, the environment, water resources, zoning systems, or mechanisms, development planning, and national development, as well as various other details regulated in it. This legal basis is the basis for the management of the national park so as not to cross the line in carrying out its activities while taking into account the interests of many related parties and stakeholders.

The development of sustainable tourism in national parks is influenced by how the national parks and various aspects in them can meet the expectations, needs, and desires of relevant stakeholders, especially the people who live in the area. The tourism activities that then arise, encourage the community to increase their creativity to provide various goods and services that tourists need during their visit to national parks (Matolo, Salia, Ndibalema, 2021). Where directly, the activities carried out by the community will have an impact on improving the economy individually, in groups, and generally based on the area where they live. Other studies also explain the urgency and role of tourism in reducing illegal hunting in Sabah (Saikim, Prideaux, Mohamed, & Hamzah, 2017). However, the surrounding

community also needs to be aware of and anticipate the possibility of exploitation and destruction of natural or biological resources in conservation areas caused by tourists. So that sustainable tourism management needs to be able to control the supply and demand aspects that arise from national parks so that the balance of ecosystems and biodiversity in them can be maintained.

Another problem that arises is when the surrounding community begins to depend on tourism activities as one of their livelihoods by providing goods and services to tourists, which then due to several reasons tourist visits are decreasing and decreasing drastically. So it also has an impact on the collapse of their economy (Dube, 2021). An example of a current case or condition is the COVID-19 pandemic that hinders tourism activities, including visiting national parks (Brouder et al., 2020; Pachana, Beattie, Byrne, & Brodaty, 2020, Campbell et al., 2020; Hakim, 2020).

The pandemic has brought the surrounding community back to its initial state where tourists still haven't found and explored destinations in the form of conservative areas. So that the surrounding community again fulfils their daily needs through the use of natural resources. However, according to the paradigm of TALC theory, tourism in national parks can quickly recover and return to sustainable tourism. This is certainly a concern for the management and management of national parks to be able to prepare again for tourist visits to conservative areas in sustainable national parks.

Conclusion

An effective management framework and planning are needed in overcoming obstacles so that national park management can implement sustainable tourism practices. Each obstacle faced by the respective national parks in Indonesia and South Africa needs to be identified regarding the suitability of the mechanisms carried out with the framework and management

planning. Many models are found to lack scalability and replicability, so they cannot be well articulated and often lead to unclear or even incorrect implementations and interpretations. A good framework needs to be adapted to the conditions of each national park. Although there are common problems faced by almost all national parks. However, special conditions related to the diversity of national parks from one national park to another make every problem faced by a national park unique and different.

Another difference found is that the management of national parks in South Africa is carried out nationally under a conservative authority called SANParks. Meanwhile in Indonesia, the management is carried out per management in one national park. In addition, in supporting the realization of sustainable tourism, it is necessary to involve stakeholders such as the national government, provincial governments, and local governments, including residents and other stakeholders who are affected by the existence of the national park. The involvement in question is carried out in policymaking through joint decisions, promotion collaboration, as well as reducing efforts that were not accommodated previously. Management frameworks and plans must be flexible, adaptable, and accessible to the general public including tourists. The framework developed also needs to refer to the points presented by UNESCO.

References

Anker P. (2018). Jane Carruthers, National Park Science: A Century of Research in South Africa. Book Reviews. (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2017), 554 pp., illus., bibli., $67.72 Hardback, ISBN 978110719144.

Baluran Situbando National Park, East Java (balurannationalpark.id) accessed on Sunday, September 26, 2021 at 21.06.

Brouder, P., & Eriksson, R. (2013). Tourism Evolution: On the Synergies of Tourism Studies and Evolutionary Economic Geography. Annals of Tourism Research, 43, 370–389.

Brouder, P., Teoh, S., Salazar, N. B., Mostafanezhad, M., Pung, M., Lapointe, D., … Hall, C. M. (2020). Reflections and discussions: tourism matters in the new normal post-COVID-19. Tourism Geography. https://doi.org/10.1080/14616688.2020.1770325

Bruner, A.G., Gullison, R.E., Rice, R.E., da Fonseca, G.A., 2001. Effectiveness of parks in protecting tropical biodiversity. Science 291, 125–128.

Butler, R. (2004). The Tourism Area Life Cycle in the Twenty-First Century. In A. Lew, C. Hall, & A. Williams (Eds.), A Companion to Tourism (pp. 159–170). Malden: Blackwell Publishing.

Campbell, S., Jakub, R., Valdivia, A., Setiawan, H., Setiawan, A., Cox, C., … Box, S. (2020). Impact of COVID-19 on small-scale coastal series of Southeast Sulawesi, Indonesia.

Collins-Kreiner, N., & Wall, G. (2007). Evaluating tourism potential: A SWOT analysis of the Western Negev, Israel. Tourism Review, 55(1), 51–63.

Dube, K. (2021). Implications of COVID-19 Induced Lockdown on the South African Tourism Industry and Prospects for Recovery. African Journal of Hospitality, Tourism and Leisure, 10(1): 270-287. DOI: https://doi.org/10.46222/ajhtl.19770720-9

Dudley, N., Hockings, M., Stolton, S., (1999). Measuring the effectiveness of protected areas management. In: Stolton, S., Dudley, N. (Eds.), Partnerships for Protection: New Strategies for Planning and Management for Protected Areas. Earthscan Publications Ltd., London, UK, pp. 249–257.

Gaston, K.J., Charman, K., Jackson, S.F., Armsworth, P.R., Bonn, A. (2006). The ecological effectiveness of protected areas: the United Kingdom. Biological Conservation 132, 76–87.

Glenn, N (2020). Sustainable Tourism Implementation for Small Accommodation Establishments in South Africa. African Journal of Hospitality, Tourism, and Leisure. ISSN: 2223-814X June 2020, Vol 9, No 3, pp. 131-148

Hakim, L. (2020). COVID-19 and the Moment to Evaluate Tourism Euphoria, Indonesia. Journal of Indonesian Tourism and Development Studies, 8(2), 119–123. https://doi.org/10.21776/ub.jitode.2020.008.02.09

Hampton, M. (1995). The World Conference on Sustainable Tourism. Development in Practice, 5(4), 365–367.

Hawkins, D. E., & Mann, S. (2007). The World Bank's Role in Tourism Development. Annals of Tourism Research, 34(2), 348–363. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.annals.2006.10.004

Hockings, M., Stolton, S., Dudley, N. (2004). Management effectiveness: assessing management of protected areas. Journal of Environmental Policy & Planning 6, 157–174.

Hockings, M., Stolton, S., Leverington, F., Dudley, N., Courrau, J. (2006). Evaluating Effectiveness: A Framework for Assessing Management Effectiveness of Protected Areas, Best Practice Guideline Series No. 14, second ed. IUCN, Gland, Switzerland.

Ionnaides, D. (2008). Hypothesizing the Shifting Mosaic of Attitudes Through Time: a Dynamic Framework for Sustainable Tourism Development on a 'Mediterranean Isle.' In S. McCool & RN Moisey (Eds.), Tourism, Recreation, and Sustainability: Linking

Culture and the Environment (Second, pp. 51–75). Oxfordshire: CABI Publishing. https://doi.org/10.1079/9781845934705.0283

Komodo National Park. (2021). The Profil of Komodo National Park. https://www.komodonationalpark.org accessed on Saturday, 9 October 2021.

KSDAE. (2021). Kayan Mentarang National Park Area Community Livelihoods. http://ksdae.menlhk.go.id/info/3265/kawasan-tn-kayan-mentarang-lumbung-penghidupan-masyarakat.html accessed on Wednesday, 29 September 2021

Laapo, A., Fahrudin, A., Bengen, D., & Damar, A. (2009). The Effect of Marine Tourism Activities on the Quality of Marine Waters in the Togean Island Cluster Tourism Area. Marine Science, 14(4), 215–221.

Lamprey, H. F. (1969) "Wildlife as a Natural Resource," pp. 141-52 in W. T. Morgan (ed.) East Africa: Its People and Resources. London.

Latupapua, Y. T. (2015). Implementation of Stakeholder Roles in Ecotourism Development in Manuela National Park (TNM) in Central Maluku Regency. Journal of Agroforestry, 10(1), 21–30.

Mabunda, David, M. (2003). An integrated tourism management framework for the Kruger National Parks, South Africa. UPSpace Institutional Repository, Department of Library Service.

Mabunda, G. (2004). HIV knowledge and practice among rural South Africans. Journal of Nurishing scholarship. Vol 36, Issue 4. p 300-304. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1547-5069.2004.04055.x

Martin. (2010). "The Aims and Scope of Evolutionary Economic Geography," Papers in Evolutionary Economic Geography (PEEG) 1001, Utrecht University, Department of

Human Geography and Spatial Planning, Group Economic Geography, revised Jan 2010.

Matolo, R.J., Salia, P.J. & Ndibalema, V.G. (2021). Determinants of International Tourists' Destination Loyalty: Empirical Evidence from Serengeti National Park in Tanzania. African Journal of Hospitality, Tourism and Leisure, 10(3):821-838. DOI: https://doi.org/10.46222/ajhtl.19770720-134

Ministry of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia. (2020). Indonesian National Parks List. Retrieved July 23, 2020, from https://www.menlhk.go.id/site/post/10

Nelson, J. G., R. D. Needham, and D. L. Mann (eds.). (1978). International Experience With National Parks and Related Reserves. The University of Waterloo, Ont. Department of Geography, Publ. No. 12.

Nicholas, L., & Thapa, B. (2010). Visitor perspectives on sustainable tourism development in the Pitons Management Area World Heritage Site, St. Lucia. Environment, Development, and Sustainability, 12, 839–857. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10668-009-9227-y

Nugroho, B. T., Sato, K., & Rosyidi, A. (2012). Zoning Design for Sustainable Ecotourism Management Plan Strategy in Bogani Nani Wartabone National Park, Indonesia. Journal of Urban and Regional Planning, 1, 619–635. https://doi.org/10.3390/su4030412

Olindo, P. M. (1974). "Park Values, Changes and Problems in Developing Countries," pp. 52-60 in H. Elliott (ed.) Second World Conference on National Parks. Morges, Switzerland.

Pachana, N., Beattie, E., Byrne, G., & Brodaty, H. (2020). COVID-19 and psychogeriatrics: the view from Australia. International Psychogeriatrics, 1–7. https://doi.org/10.1017/S1041610220000885

Parrish, J.D., Braun, D.P., Unnasch, R.S., (2003). Are we conserving what we say we are? Measuring ecological integrity within protected areas. BioScience 53, 851–860.

Purnomo, A., Idris, & Kurniawan, B. (2020). Understanding Local Community in Managing Sustainable Tourism at Baluran National Park - Indonesia. GeoJournal of Tourism and Geosites, 29(2), 508–520.

Ramukumba, T. (2020). Regional Tourism: The Significance and Profiling of Tourists Traveling from South Africa to Lesotho. African Journal of Hospitality, Tourism, and Leisure. ISSN: 2223-814X August 2020, Vol 9, No 4, pp. 626-638.

Riensche, M., Castillo, A., Flores-Diaz, A., & Maass, M. (2015). Tourism at Costalegre, Mexico: An ecosystem services-based exploration of current challenges and alternative futures. Futures, 66, 70–84. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.futures.2014.12.012

Saikim, F. H., Prideaux, B., Mohamed, M., & Hamzah, Z. (2017). Using Tourism as a Mechanism to Reduce Poaching and Hunting: A Case Study of the Tidong Community, Sabah. Advances in Hospitality and Leisure, 12, 119–144. https://doi.org/10.1108/S1745-354220160000012010

Salzer, D., Salafsky, N. (2006). Allocating resources between taking action, assessing status, and measuring the effectiveness of conservation actions. Natural Areas Journal 26, 310–316.

SANParks. (2016). Kgalagadi National Park Management Plan for The Period 2016-2026. South Africa: SANParks.

SANParks. (2020). South African National Parks Annual Report 2019/2020. SANParks: South Africa.

Saufi, A., Brien, D. O., & Wilkins, H. (2014). Inhibitors to host community participation in sustainable tourism development in developing countries. Journal of Sustainable Tourism, 22(5), 801–820. https://doi.org/10.1080/09669582.2013.861468

Siswanto, A., & Moeljadi. (2015). Eco-Tourism Development Strategy Baluran National Park in the Regency of Situbondo, East Java, Indonesia. International Journal of Evaluation and Research in Education, 4(4), 185–195.

Spenceley, A. (2013). Advancing sustainable tourism: A regional sustainable tourism situation analysis Southern Africa. Available at http://www.unep.org/resourceefficiency/tourism [Retrieved September 2, 2019]. Spenceley, A. (2019). Sustainable tourism certification in the African hotel sector. Tourism Reviews. 74(2), 179-193.

Terborgh, J., van Schaik, C. (2002). Why the world needs parks. In: Terborgh, J., van Schaik, C., Davenport, L., Rao, M. (Eds.), Making Parks Work: Strategies for Preserving Tropical Nature. Island Press, Washington, DC, pp. 1–14.

BUKTI KORESPONDENSI
ARTIKEL JURNAL INTERNASIONAL SCOPUS Q3

Judul artikel : Threats to Sustainable Tourism in National Parks: Case Studies from Indonesia and South Africa
Jurnal : African Journal of Hospitality, Tourism and Leisure, 11(2)
Penulis : Reindrawati, D.Y., Rhama, B. & Hisan, U.F.C.

No	Perihal	Tanggal
2	Bukti konfirmasi manuscript decision	17/5/2022

Sustainable Tourism in National Parks

by Dian Reindrawati

Submission date: 12-Oct-2021 09:44AM (UTC+0800)
Submission ID: 1671562333
File name: Sustainable_Tourism_in_National_Parks.docx (302.1K)
Word count: 7770
Character count: 44751

Dian Yulie Reindrawati[1]*, Bhayu Rhama[2], Ulis Fajar Choirotun Hisan[3]

[1]Faculty of Vocational Studies, Universitas Airlangga, Indonesia,

Email: dian.reindrawati@vokasi.unair.ac.id

[2] Faculty of Social and Political Science, Palangkaraya University, Indonesia,

Email: Bhayurhama@fisip.upr.ac.id

[3]Faculty of Economic and Business, Airlangga University, Indonesia,

Email: ulisfajarc@ymail.com

*Corresponding Author

Sustainable Tourism in National Parks: Case Studies from Indonesia and South Africa

Abstract

This study presents empirical results of the efforts of national parks to improve and pay attention to sustainable tourism as shown through five case studies of national parks in Indonesia and South Africa. A qualitative approach with the literature study method is employed in this study. The purposive sampling method was used to determine the selected national park, which is one of the tourism icons of Indonesia and South Africa. The results of the study show that national parks in Indonesia and South Africa have different management according to the needs and problems they faced at that time. The special conditions related to the diversity of national parks from one national park to another make every problem faced by national parks were unique and different. Another difference found, is that the management of national parks in South Africa is carried out nationally under one conservative authority called SANParks. Meanwhile in Indonesia, the management is carried out per management in one national park and it could be different from one to another. In general, national parks have the same goal, to continue the biodiversity, natural wealth, flora, and fauna ecosystems that are needed to create and achieve sustainable tourism.

Keyword: Sustainable tourism, national park, Indonesia, South Africa

Introduction

National parks around the world are facing problems and challenges related to conservation. They should choose the best options in maintaining, managing, and enhancing the conservation of biological diversity, ecosystem processes, including the cycles to be able to contribute to sustainable tourism. Therefore, the concept of sustainable tourism is expected to be the basis for utilization in facing various challenges in national parks. National parks have a fundamental effort in protecting biodiversity throughout the world (Gaston et al., 2006).

Biodiversity or the diversity of organisms and living things that live in an area becomes a force for national parks to attract tourism while empowering, protecting, and increasing the protection of the biodiversity while still earning profits to cover operational costs. However, many national parks find it difficult to achieve their conservation goals, both in the short and long term to achieve sustainability (Bruner et al., 2001). In practice, a global network of national parks can be a key option in maintaining and enhancing conservative diversity, where the existence of this network can be a way to find ways to strengthen national parks that are experiencing difficulties (Terborgh & van Schaik, 2002) through the difficulties they face. have been completed by other national parks in different parts of the world. In addition, one national park can learn through the success of other national parks.

National parks as a tourism sector to develop conservation areas raises several problems with area development options, indicators, and their impact on the environment, culture, and local economy (Hampton, 1995). The issue becomes more complex when it includes social, geographical, psychological, and infrastructure problems (Collins-Kreiner & Wall, 2007). However, efforts to increase activity in conservative areas to achieve sustainable tourism development (Karim et al., 2019; Rhama, 2020). Various efforts have been made to evaluate the effectiveness of management implementation and the findings of problems that are incorporated back into the management strategy (Dudley et al., 1999; Parrish et al., 2003; Hockings et al., 2004, 2006). Effectiveness assessment focuses on the results or outputs that can be provided, showing direct measurement of management impact through inputs entered, processes, and assessment of management activities whose results are shown by the outcomes of these inputs (Salafsky et al., 2002; Salzer & Salafsky, 2006).

Along with the development of sustainable tourism in conservative areas, many destinations, including national parks, fail to deal with sustainability issues and problems caused by the increasing number of tourists visiting, but at the same time space and time are

narrowing (Kuščer & Mihalic, 2019). The zoning system is also applied by several national parks to respond to the problem of tourism pressure which demands more space to meet the needs of ecotourism rather than conservation. The challenge that is currently being faced is the large number of tourists who come to areas or areas with high biodiversity, but on the other hand, are vulnerable to ecological and cultural aspects (Hakim et al., 2009). Tourists or tourists, in general, prefer to visit destinations with high biodiversity, long-standing existence, more space, easier and faster access from urban to regional areas, as well as higher areas (Chung et al., 2018).

With many limitations, such as budget problems, lack of training for staff and managerial staff, and various other challenges, many national parks do not yet have a monitoring and evaluation program. To overcome this as a substitute, monitoring data, status assessments, and trends are needed which can then be used to evaluate the status of ecological integrity, where the question will focus on how biodiversity can do (Salzer & Salafsky, 2006) to obtain the ideal way to build national parks with full effectiveness evaluation at a later date.

Nature tourism, with its biodiversity and culture, has been a leading component of various tourism destinations. National parks, with their biological wealth, have a great opportunity to offer natural and cultural attractions, so that many national parks, which in addition to being conservative areas to protect ecosystems and biodiversity, are also managed using a zoning system for tourism destinations (Latupapua, 2015). Therefore, national parks in Indonesia always provide special places or areas that can be used as ecotourism in conservative areas (B. T. Nugroho et al., 2012).

The existence of conservation areas and ecotourism in national parks creates a conflict of interest. However, stakeholder theory states that the involvement of both interested parties

by coordinating and collaborating to formulate and make decisions can reduce the emergence of conflicts (Nicholas & Thapa, 2010; Saufi et al., 2014). If there is no agreement between the two parties regarding a definite development direction, then development can lose focus and be prone to unexpected negative impacts, such as economic, social, and environmental problems that indicate sustainable tourism problems (Riensche et al., 2015). The relationship between stakeholders is dynamic so that a condition that is not good at one time can occur continuously the next time and vice versa, when a condition is good then it can happen at another time. This dynamic situation can also be demonstrated through tourist visits, relations between stakeholders, implementation of sustainable tourism policies in national parks. Based on this explanation, the condition of sustainable tourism in national parks is a point in time.

Research shows that little progress has been made in implementing sustainable tourism worldwide and in South Africa. Insufficient motivation, awareness, and capacity in implementing sustainable tourism programs can be found in almost all plains of South Africa (Spenceley, 2013). Spenceley (2013) further explained that very little progress has been made in the last 30 years by focusing on sustainable tourism practices in South Africa. This is reinforced by the lack of appropriate work frameworks and management planning, including approaches that support the implementation of sustainable tourism (Glen, 2020).

This study explains and compares the efforts made by the five national parks in Indonesia and South Africa in managing, maintaining, enhancing sustainable tourism while still achieving its conservative goals. This research is limited to national parks in Indonesia and South Africa which have several national parks with similar characteristics. Therefore, this study also explores the similarities and differences between national parks in Indonesia and South Africa.

Literature Review

The Tourism Area Life Cycle (TALC) theory has the assumption that the development of sustainable tourism is based on a cumulative amount and an increase in open time based on cycles (Butler, 2004). From a social science perspective, the Tourism Area Life Cycle (TALC) theory can be used in observing and evaluating the sustainable tourism view (Hawkins & Mann, 2007). This theory was initiated by Butler in 1980 which then experienced developments afterward. Based on the TALC theory, the development of the area and the life in it refers to a cycle that is shown in a cycle consisting of six stages, namely exploration, engagement, development, consolidation, stagnation, and critical point. In the first stage, when a destination has been found, designated, and opened to the public (exploration), the surrounding community will be more enthusiastic because they can improve their economy and have the facilities or infrastructure to develop their area.

With this enthusiasm, the community began to enter the engagement stage to start the development stage. However, over time the euphoria and enthusiasm that appeared at the beginning began to disappear and evaporate so that it harmed tourism destinations (Ioannides, 2008). Furthermore, tourism destinations will experience stagnation because many people then feel disrupted, which at the end with various factors that may appear can lead to positive rejuvenation or negative decline.

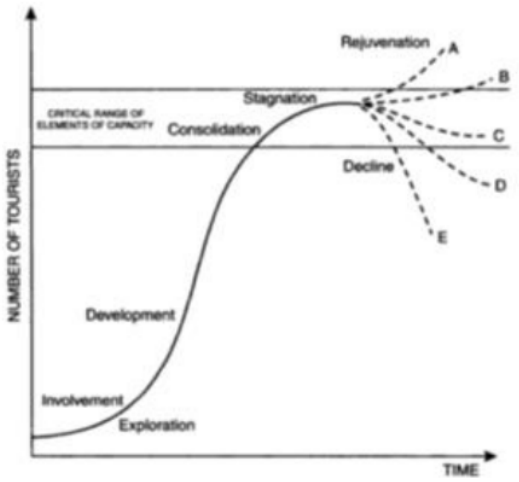


Figure 1. Tourism Area Life Cycle Theory (Butler, 2004)

Martin (2010) proposed a broader model with the four patterns shown in Figure 2. The four variations and developments of the model include changes and mutation models from the input and output of the TALC model (Brouder & Eriksson, 2013).

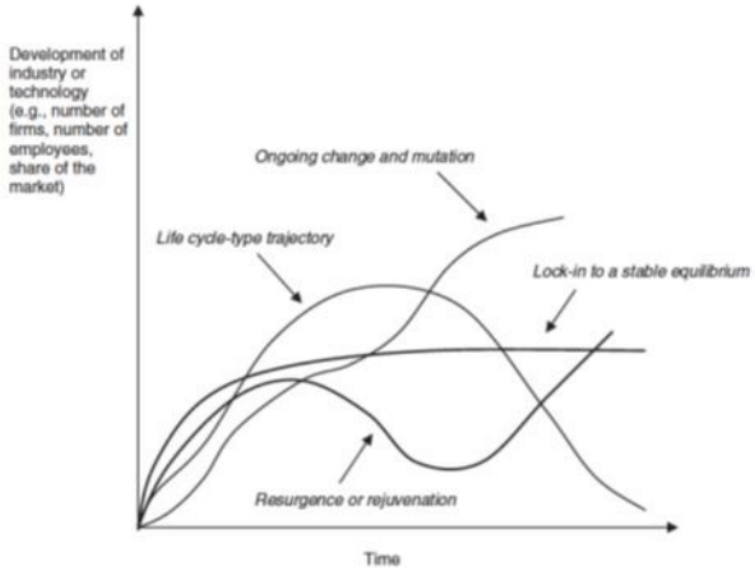


Figure 2. Martin's Life Cycle Model (Martin, 2010)

Methods

This study uses a qualitative approach with a literature study method. By collecting various works of literature, journals, articles, official websites, and related documents, this research tries to explain and compare the efforts made by the five national parks in Indonesia and South Africa in managing, maintaining, enhancing, and maintaining sustainable tourism while maintaining sustainable tourism. achieve its conservative goals. This research is limited to national parks in Indonesia and South Africa which have several national parks with similar and similar characteristics. Therefore, this study also explores the similarities and differences between national parks in Indonesia and South Africa. The selection of national parks in this study is based on the results of previous studies that show and explain the condition of sustainable national parks in Indonesia and South Africa.

Results and Discussion

Sustainable Tourism in Indonesia

National parks in Indonesia are generally found to have improved over time. The first report and research on sustainable tourism were conducted by Iiyama and Susanti (2004) who explained how the condition of sustainable tourism in Kayan Mentarang National Park was. Laapo et al. (2009) in their research describes the improvement of conditions in the Togean Islands National Park. In addition, Merapi and Komodo National Parks also experienced improvements, followed by improvements to Bromo-Tengger-Semeru, Baluran, Mount Ciremai, as well as Mount Halimun National Parks. These developments and improvements implicitly prove the TALC theory which has been further developed by Martin (2010). The distribution of the locations of national parks in Indonesia is shown in Figure 3.

Figure 3. Locations of National Parks in Indonesia (Ministry of Environment and Forestry of The Republic of Indonesia, 2020)

To achieve the long-term goal of sustainable tourism, national parks in Indonesia in carrying out activities and management activities are carried out based on the regulations in force in Conservation Areas in Indonesia, namely:

Table 1. Regulations in Force in Conservation Areas in Indonesia

Regulations	Years	About
Law number 5	1990	Conservation of Biological Natural Resources and Their Ecosystems.
Law number 24	1992	Spatial Planning.
Law number 5	1994	Ratification of the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity
Law number 23	1997	Environmental Management.
Law number 41	1999	Forestry.
Law number 7	2004	Water Resources.

Law number 25	2004	The National Development Planning System.
Law of the Republic of Indonesia number 32	2004	Regional Government.
PP No. 7	1999	Preservation of Plant and Animal Species.
PP No. 8	1999	The Utilization of Wild Plants and Animals.
PP No. 68	1998	Nature Reserve Areas and Nature Conservation Areas.
Government Regulation No. 18	1994	Natural Tourism Exploitation in Utilization Zones of National Parks, Grand Forest Parks, and Nature Tourism Parks.
PP NO 13	1994	Hunting for Hunting Animals.
PP No. 41	2006	Permits to Conduct Research and Development Activities of Foreign Universities, Foreign Research and Development Institutes, Foreign Business Entities, and Foreigners.
Regulation of the Director-General of PHKA No. SK 190/IV-Set/HO/2006	2006	Entry Permits to Nature Reserve Areas, Nature Conservation Areas, and Hunting Parks.

Source: Author, processed data

Sustainable Tourism in Baluran National Park

Baluran National Park is a preserved natural area with a variety of native ecosystems and biological resources in it. Baluran National Park is managed using a zoning system aimed at tourism, recreation, supporting culture, research, science, and education (Baluran National Park, 2021). Address at Jl. Raya Banyuwangi, Situbondo Km. 35 Wonorejo, Banyuputih, East Java, Indonesia with an astronomical location 114° 29' 10" – 114° 39' 10" east longitude & 7° 29' 10" – 7° 55' 55" latitude. And the geographical location of Baluran National Park is bordered by the Madura Strait in the north, bordering the Bali Strait in the east, bordering the Wonorejo village, Bajulmati river, Bajulmati village, and Watukebo village in the south, and

bordering the Kelokoran river and Sumberwaru village in the south. West (Baluran National Park, 2021).

The management of Baluran national park is carried out based on the principles and concepts of conservation of the wealth of living natural resources and their ecosystems, following Law No. 5 of 1990 concerning Conservation of Biological Natural Resources and Their Ecosystems (KSDAHE) and Law No. 14 of 1999 on Forestry. The management and management carried out by Baluran national park administrators to achieve sustainable tourism is based on the three concepts, namely:

a. Life support system protection.

   The protection of the life support system is meant to protect all-natural wealth, biodiversity, and ecosystems around the area that function as life support for humans in particular, as well as for nature itself. Protection is carried out so as not to cause damage so that sustainable tourism can be achieved and maintained.

b. Preservation of the diversity of plant and animal species and their ecosystems.

   National park areas, grand forest parks, and natural tourism parks are managed with efforts to preserve biodiversity to continue to exist sustainably. Efforts to preserve Baluran national park are carried out with a zoning management system and several other activities such as protection and security, inventory of area potential, research and development in supporting management, as well as fostering animal habitats and populations.

c. Sustainable use of living natural resources and their ecosystems.

   The sustainable use of biological resources and ecosystems in Baluran National Park is carried out in the context of preserving the existence and encouraging the conservation function of the conservation area. In general, activities for the sustainable use of

biological resources and ecosystems in Baluran National Park are carried out through: research and development, science and education, making films or video clips, making photographs for commercial purposes, expeditions, development, and utilization of environmental services, nature tourism, etc.

Two studies discuss and examine this Baluran national park, namely Purnomo et al. (2020), Siswanto & Moeljadi (2015). Siswanto & Moeljadi (2015) found that the role of the surrounding community in tourism development is still not optimal because it is not directly involved in management and management activities. The research explains the problems faced by sustainable tourism in Baluran national park, namely human resource problems, especially the role of the surrounding community, lack of community support, lack of contribution and coordination from other stakeholders involved, and lack of support in attracting tourists.

Five years later, in the study of Purnomo et al. (2020), it is stated that the development of sustainable tourism in Baluran national park is on the right track. Where the surrounding community is massively and continuously involved with a population that tends to be stable, the community is also involved in decision making. In addition, by increasing community involvement, they also gain economic benefits which also play a role in the achievement and assessment of sustainable tourism.

Sustainable Tourism in Kayan Mentarang National Park

Kayan Mentarang National Park (KMNP) is the largest conservation area on the island of Borneo and is one of the largest conservation areas in the Asia Pacific. KMNP is located in two districts, namely Malinau and Nunukan districts (KSEDAE, 2021). The sub-districts covered by the KMNP include the Kayan Hilir, Pujungan, Bahau Hulu, Sungai Tubu, and Mentarang Hulu sub-districts. Kayan Mentarang National Park (TNKM) has an area of

1.271.696,56 hectares (based on the Decree of the Minister of Forestry Number: SK.4787/Menhut-VII/KUH/2014). Astronomically, KMNP is at 40 07' 38.94" to 20 08' 48.12" North Latitude and 1150 54' 06.27" to 1140 48' 38.90" East Longitude (KSDAE, 2021).

Surveys to determine the condition of the biodiversity of KMNP are mostly carried out by competent parties in their fields, both from within the country and abroad. In 2018, 3 different surveys were recorded in the KMNP area and buffer, namely the Community Biodiversity and Socio-Economic Survey with Ecocitrop at SPTN Region II Long Alango, Orchid Exploration with LIPI Eka Karya Balai on the Iwan River, SPTN Region III Long Ampung and Survey Lutung Bangat (*Presbytis hosei*) at SPTN I Long Bawan which was carried out with the Research and Development Institute for Natural Resources Conservation Technology (KSDAE, 2021).

The issue that currently concerns the management and related stakeholders is the threat to the langur population. In the 2000s there was a population decline that ranged from 50% to 80% (KSDAE, 2021). This decrease occurred due to the illegal hunting of bangat to take their geliga stones (*bezoar stones*). This geliga stone is found in the digestive tract of bangat which is believed by the surrounding community to have properties to cure various diseases. However, there are no medical reviews to support this assumption and meatballs don't taste good. So that the hunting of bangat that is carried out tends to not provide any benefit at all.

In dealing with the problem of threats to biodiversity as one aspect of achieving sustainable tourism, the National Park Office takes several steps to provide prevention. These steps include cooperating with indigenous peoples to manage the area collaboratively, recruiting dozens of Community Polhut Partners (MMP) and other Forest Security Forces

scattered in each SPTN Region and KMNP Resort Area. to minimize the threat of poaching for animals in KMNP (KSDAE, 2021).

The collaborative form in question is manifested in the form of an organizational forum called the KMNP Policy Determination Council (DPK). The main tasks of the KMNP DPK to manage Kayan Mentarang national park to achieve sustainable tourism are, among others, assisting the government in managing KMNP, determining management policies based on the aspirations of various parties with the government, providing criticism and suggestions regarding the direction of development and development of KMNP, proposing a management body. KMNP to the Minister of Forestry in coordination with the Director-General of PHKA. The principle of collaborative management in KMNP is carried out based on six aspects, namely, community-based, sharing roles, sharing responsibilities, sharing benefits, and referring to the correct National Park Management Plan.

KMNP management activities to achieve sustainable tourism are carried out by the KMNP management body consisting of various parties, namely, local communities. BKSDA/PHK, and NGOs. Although the foundation for management activities has been built, it still requires a long journey and the active role of the community in implementing it. Not to mention the existence of various obstacles such as political turmoil, legal certainty, readiness and support of the parties, as well as conflicts of interest. Research by Iiyama and Susanti (2004) shows a good picture of capacity in Kayan Mentarang National Park. Although considered inefficient, there has been a significant increase in the development of infrastructure in the national park area.

Sustainable Tourism in Komodo Island National Park

Komodo National Park is one of the oldest national parks in Indonesia. This National Park was established on March 6, 1980. Komodo National Park has a total area of 173.300 Ha

which includes both terrestrial and aquatic areas. Komodo National Park was established to preserve the life of the Komodo dragon (*Varanus Komodoensis*) along with its natural surroundings. Based on Komodo National Park data in 2018, there are +/- 2,872 Komodo dragons that live in the area (KNP, 2021).

Komodo National Park has won many international titles, including Man and Biosphere Reserve (1977), World Heritage Site (1991), and The New 7 Wonder of Nature (2011). The awarding of the title is expected to increase the branding position and help increase tourist visits to Komodo National Park. Komodo National Park is located on Jalan Kasimo, Komodo National Park Office, Labuan Bajo, West Manggarai Regency, Flores, East Nusa Tenggara Province 86754. This National Park is managed directly by the Komodo National Park Office which is the Implementing Unit of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry Republic of Indonesia. Komodo National Park has three major islands, namely, Komodo Island, Rinca Island, and Padar Island. In addition to the three main islands, this national park also has many other small islands, namely Gili Motang Island and Nusa Kode Island.

Komodo National Park has people living in 3 villages namely, Pasir Panjang Village (Kampung Rinca and Kampung Kerora), Komodo Village (Kampung Komodo), and Village Papagarang (Kampung Papagarang) (KNP, 2021). Communities living in the area have participated in preserving the life of Komodo dragons and the nature around them since the time of their ancestors. The people in Kampung Komodo believe that when they are born into the world, they are born twins, one baby boy and one female dragon. They consider Komodo dragons to be family and believe they are related by blood. Therefore, the people of Kampung Komodo never harm Komodo dragons and live with them every day.

Several studies have been conducted by Walpole and other researchers in the early 2000s (read Walpole, 2001; Walpole & Goodwin, 2000, 2001; Walpole et al., 2001). Subsequent research was conducted in 2004 by Hawkins and in 2018 by Lasso and Dales (read Hawkins, 2004; Lasso & Dahles, 2018). The research conducted by Walpole is a comprehensive review of sustainable tourism which explains that the economic benefits in national parks come from outside parties such as tourists and urban communities rather than villagers or residents. At that time it had not been disclosed about sustainable tourism in

Komodo National Park when the local community was still marginalized. Local people earn income through selling goats to be used as food for Komodo dragons because Komodo dragons will not come out if they are not given food. So that when there are fewer tourists, goat sales will also decrease. When the local community was given a questionnaire, the general and positive feedback they gave provided support for Komodo's conservative activities. In 2004, the Komodo dragon population experienced a significant decline to the point of worrying many due to the presence of predatory dogs and the growth of community settlements (Hawkins, 2004). People who do not benefit from the ecosystem in the conservative area of Komodo National Park use dynamite to catch fish which can damage coral reefs as a result. Lasso and Dahle (2018) suggest that local governments pay more attention to this situation by encouraging fishermen to change professions to become souvenir makers.

Sustainable Tourism in South Africa

The growth and development of the global national park movement have given Africa or South Africa, in particular, a strong impetus to pay more attention to the management, funding, and implementation that is constantly being improved to preserve Africa's natural habitats through the conservation of native African flora and fauna (Lamprey, 1969; Olindo,

1974; Nelson et al., 1978). South Africa is also trying to focus its tourism activities on domestic tourism which is carried out in conjunction with social tourism programs such as Sho't Left and Via Mzansi (Ramukumba, 2020). The implementation of National Parks management activities in South Africa by involving the full role of the relevant parties is carried out by referring to the following legal concepts in table 2.

Table 2. **Regulations in Force in Conservation Areas in South Africa**

Years	About
1996	The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa Act No. 108
1998	National Environmental Management Act No. 107
2003	The National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act No.57
2004	the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act No.31

Source: Author, processed data

National parks in South Africa need to focus on new business models, commercialization, non-core activities, utilization of retail activities such as shops, restaurants, provision of other goods and services in developing conservative areas to participate in developing tourism activities. In addition, this is also in line with the latest SANParks mission. To carry out these activities effectively, the management needs to carry out their duties based on a strong and appropriate scientific basis so that they can then respond quickly to changes in the ever-changing system and adapt to it (Mabunda et al., 2003).

Sustainable Tourism in Kruger National Park

Kruger National Park is one of the largest national parks in South Africa. It covers an area in the provinces of Limpopo and Mpumalanga in North Eastern South Africa and extends 360 km (220 mi) from north to south and 65 km (40 mi) from east to west. The administrative headquarters are in Skukuza. Areas of the park were first protected by the government of the South African Republic in 1898, and it became South Africa's first national park in 1926. To

the west and south of the Kruger National Park are the two South African provinces of Limpopo and Mpumalanga, respectively. To the north is Zimbabwe, and to the east is Mozambique. It is now part of the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park, a peace park that links Kruger National Park with the Gonarezhou National Park in Zimbabwe, and with the Limpopo National Park in Mozambique. The park is part of the Kruger to Canyons Biosphere, an area designated by the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) as an International Man and Biosphere Reserve. as for the map of the Kruger National Park shown in figure 4.

Figure 4. Map of The Kruger National Park (SANParks, 2020)

Kruger National Park as the centerpiece of the national park system in South Africa in particular and the world in general was established in 1926 which was further expanded by reference to colonial and apartheid laws. At that time, the colonial authorities used racial segregation in controlling land areas while regulating access for residents. Kruger National

Park is often used as a reference for management and management and has also been raised as a topic of research on flora and fauna in it, ecosystems, biodiversity diversity, and tourism.

A controversial issue among researchers is how to find the best way for national parks to manage various species in conservative areas, especially elephants when the apartheid regime ended (Anker, 2018). Other issues facing the Kruger national park were evaluated at a meeting of the Park Conservation Services Management Committee. The issue is related to foreign or invasive species and the discovery of three diseases that attack fauna species, namely bovine tuberculosis in lions (*Panthera leo*), anthrax, and rabies from 2004 to 2007 (Timko & Innes, 2009).

Furthermore, Kruger national park managers also need to pay special attention to their programs including monitoring activities related to isolation and fragmentation, illegal hunting, pressure and external attacks, as well as water quality or water contamination as well as diseases and pests that may attack flora and fauna. The problem of water quality is an important finding for national park managers because the spatial configuration of the park cannot develop optimally for biodiversity conservation in the form of rivers. So far, the Kruger national park manager is known to be able to solve reorganization problems in a faster and less convertible time.

Wildlife crime has decreased significantly in Kruger National Park (KNP) according to reported YoY incidents and hunting statistics. Rhino hunting has decreased by 21.61% and elephant poaching by 43.75% (SANParks, 2020). In the Parks Division, two rhinos were poached in Marakele National Park in January 2020. This has become a concern since the target is zero rhino poaching in rhino parks outside KNP.

The decline in poaching in KNP can be attributed to the efforts that have been made by management, namely the implementation of an integrated anti-wildlife crime strategy

involving all law enforcement agencies in South Africa and the Greater Limpopo Transboundary Conservation Area, significant arrests made at high levels of the chain hunting command, the Covid-19 outbreak restricting movement and strengthening security on the streets at the end of Q4, success with WASS "Meerkat", advanced surveillance technology deployed in Integrated Protection Zones (IPZ), as well as cooperation between SANParks Special Operations and Special Forces SANDF.

Sustainable Tourism in Kgalagadi National Park

Kgalagadi National Park is a large wildlife preserve and conservation area in southern Africa. The park straddles the border between South Africa and Botswana and comprises two adjoining national parks, namely the Kalahari Gemsbok National Park in South Africa and the Gemsbok National Park in Botswana. The total area of the park is 38,000 square kilometers (15,000 sq mi) (SANParks, 2016). About three-quarters of the park lies in Botswana and one-quarter in South Africa. Kgalagadi means "place of thirst." Kgalagadi National Park has benefited from an increasingly international profile regarding the importance of ensuring a long-term conservation area of the wealth of natural resources, biodiversity, and ecosystems within it. As for the map of the Kgalagadi national park shown in figure 5.

Figure 5. Map of The Kgalagadi National Park (SANParks, 2016)

Based on the national environmental management of Protected Areas Law no. 57 of 2003 NEM: PAA, SANParks began to revise the management plan of Kgalagadi national park. The comprehensive process carried out includes, among others, adaptive management planning that refers to the desired development goals or targets including achieving sustainable tourism, compiling a hierarchy of goals by reviewing the park zoning area, and determining the choice of higher and lower plans according to the necessary changes. Section 39(3) of NEM: PAA states that all parties involved, interested in, and affected by the existence of a conservative area have an equal opportunity to participate and provide comments on the planning changes. Article 41(2e) of NEM: PAA explains if the conservative area management plan includes at least the procedures for participation, including the participation of owners if any, local communities, or other interested parties.

Furthermore, the strategy for involvement and development of stakeholder roles is carried out based on the SANParks guidelines for stakeholder engagement in chapter 5 of the Environmental Management Law (UU 107 of 1998). As for the efforts made by the manager

of Kgalagadi National Park (KGNP Management Plan, 2016) to achieve sustainable tourism, namely creating channels for dissemination and expansion of information regarding potential, do's, and don'ts in Kgalagadi national park and conservation areas; creating communication opportunities between Kgalagadi national park managers and the public, including residents and tourists; promoting opportunities and forming understanding between various interested parties to achieve one common goal, namely sustainable tourism; provide opportunities for stakeholders in particular, and the public, in general, to provide input and meaningful improvements in the decision-making process and encourage the development of Kgalagadi national park.

In addition, some values are applied in maintaining and managing the biodiversity wealth of the Kgalagadi National Park, namely, using a complex view of world systems and concepts while ensuring that nature functions and the long-term sustainability of ecosystems are well managed; to achieve the long-term sustainability goal of biodiversity which includes complementarity and sustainable biodiversity, promotions are carried out to ensure the resilience and integrity of the ecosystem with minimal interference; carry out the task of fully preserving biodiversity for future generations and understand that natural and social systems will continue to change and develop over time and overtime.

Based on the findings and explanations regarding the profile, conditions, issues, and management of 5 case studies of national parks in Indonesia and South Africa to achieve sustainable tourism. Table 3 shows the characteristics of each national park that was selected to be used as a case study in this research.

Table 3. Distinguishing Characteristics of Six Case Study National Parks in Indonesia and South Africa

National Park	Location and Country	Geographical location	Year Established	Size	Regional Description	Main management/conservation issues
Baluran National Park	Raya Banyuwangi Street, Situbondo Km. 35 Wonorejo, Banyuputih, East Java, Indonesia.	It is bordered by the Madura Strait, Bali Strait, Wonorejo village, Bajulmati river, Bajulmati village, Watukebo village, Kelokoran river and Sumberwaru village.	1920	25.000 Ha	Specific dry forests, consisting of savanna vegetation types, mangrove forests, monsoon forests, coastal forests, lower mountain forests, swamp forests and forests that are always green throughout the year.	PPKM extension which makes Baluran national park still not reopened to the public.
Kayan Mentarang National Park	Government Center Street, Tanjung Belimbing, Pujungan, Malinau Regency, North Kalimantan, 77562, Indonesia	In the northern part of East Kalimantan Province, precisely in the Malinau Regency, Nunukan Regency and Bulungan Regency, directly adjacent to Sabah and Sarawak, Malaysia. Most of the area belongs to Malinau Regency and some is included in Nunukan Regency.	1980	1.271.696 Ha	It has several types of forest such as mossy forest, lowland rain forest with coverage from upstream to downstream	Threat to the langur population, Covid-19 pandemic that still impacting the tourism visit.
Komodo National Park	Kasimo Street, Komodo National Park Hall, Labuan	In Labuan Bajo, West Manggarai Regency, Flores Island, East Nusa	1980	173.300 Ha	It has 3 major islands, namely Komodo Island, Rinca Island, and Padar Island.	Komodo National Park has not yet reopened to the public due to

	Bajo, West Manggarai Regency, Flores, East Nusa Tenggara Province 86754	Tenggara Province			Also other small islands, namely, Gili Motang Island and Nusa Kode Island.	restrictions on mobility as a result of the pandemic.
Kruger National Park	Eastern Mpumulanga and Limpopo provinces, South Africa	In the Transvaal Province, bordering Mozambique and the Sabi Sand Reserve	1898	1.948.500 Ha	South African Lowveld ecoregion	Foreign biota, water quantity, fire management, heterogeneity, large population density at the park border.
Kgalagadi National Park	Kgalagadi District, Botswana, Northern Cape, South Africa	The park straddles the border between South Africa and Botswana and comprises two adjoining national parks, namely, Kalahari Gemsbok National Park in South Africa and Gemsbok National Park in Botswana	1931	3,800.000 Ha	Southern Kalahari coregion	Native vegetation, ungulate migration, predator/prey interactions.

Source: Author, data processed

The creation or presence of national parks anywhere in the world is only limited to understanding in specific terms, namely related to time and events (Anker, 2018). In general, the principle of national parks is true regarding how biodiversity, natural wealth, ecosystems, flora, and fauna must be preserved for future generations. However, this can lead to conflict between the two sides. From the first point of view, viewing, watching, and studying wildlife is a permissible action and is aimed at advancing the development of ideal protection for wildlife (Anker, 2018). However, on the other hand, there are social, political, and economic reasons that are often disguised when the success of national parks is attributed to ecologists (Mabunda, 2004).

National parks in Indonesia and South Africa have a clear legal basis that regulates boundaries and guidelines for managing, controlling, and conserving biodiversity, natural resources, wildlife, ecosystems, the environment, water resources, zoning systems, or mechanisms, development planning, and national development, as well as various other details regulated in it. This legal basis is the basis for the management of the national park so as not to cross the line in carrying out its activities while taking into account the interests of many related parties and stakeholders.

The development of sustainable tourism in national parks is influenced by how the national parks and various aspects in them can meet the expectations, needs, and desires of relevant stakeholders, especially the people who live in the area. The tourism activities that then arise, encourage the community to increase their creativity to provide various goods and services that tourists need during their visit to national parks (Matolo, Salia, Ndibalema, 2021). Where directly, the activities carried out by the community will have an impact on improving the economy individually, in groups, and generally based on the area where they live. Other studies also explain the urgency and role of tourism in reducing illegal hunting in Sabah (Saikim, Prideaux, Mohamed, & Hamzah, 2017). However, the surrounding

community also needs to be aware of and anticipate the possibility of exploitation and destruction of natural or biological resources in conservation areas caused by tourists. So that sustainable tourism management needs to be able to control the supply and demand aspects that arise from national parks so that the balance of ecosystems and biodiversity in them can be maintained.

Another problem that arises is when the surrounding community begins to depend on tourism activities as one of their livelihoods by providing goods and services to tourists, which then due to several reasons tourist visits are decreasing and decreasing drastically. So it also has an impact on the collapse of their economy (Dube, 2021). An example of a current case or condition is the COVID-19 pandemic that hinders tourism activities, including visiting national parks (Brouder et al., 2020; Pachana, Beattie, Byrne, & Brodaty, 2020, Campbell et al., 2020; Hakim, 2020).

The pandemic has brought the surrounding community back to its initial state where tourists still haven't found and explored destinations in the form of conservative areas. So that the surrounding community again fulfils their daily needs through the use of natural resources. However, according to the paradigm of TALC theory, tourism in national parks can quickly recover and return to sustainable tourism. This is certainly a concern for the management and management of national parks to be able to prepare again for tourist visits to conservative areas in sustainable national parks.

Conclusion

An effective management framework and planning are needed in overcoming obstacles so that national park management can implement sustainable tourism practices. Each obstacle faced by the respective national parks in Indonesia and South Africa needs to be identified regarding the suitability of the mechanisms carried out with the framework and management

planning. Many models are found to lack scalability and replicability, so they cannot be well articulated and often lead to unclear or even incorrect implementations and interpretations. A good framework needs to be adapted to the conditions of each national park. Although there are common problems faced by almost all national parks. However, special conditions related to the diversity of national parks from one national park to another make every problem faced by a national park unique and different.

Another difference found is that the management of national parks in South Africa is carried out nationally under a conservative authority called SANParks. Meanwhile in Indonesia, the management is carried out per management in one national park. In addition, in supporting the realization of sustainable tourism, it is necessary to involve stakeholders such as the national government, provincial governments, and local governments, including residents and other stakeholders who are affected by the existence of the national park. The involvement in question is carried out in policymaking through joint decisions, promotion collaboration, as well as reducing efforts that were not accommodated previously. Management frameworks and plans must be flexible, adaptable, and accessible to the general public including tourists. The framework developed also needs to refer to the points presented by UNESCO.

References

Anker P. (2018). Jane Carruthers, National Park Science: A Century of Research in South Africa. Book Reviews. (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2017), 554 pp., illus., bibli., $67.72 Hardback, ISBN 978110719144.

Baluran Situbando National Park, East Java (balurannationalpark.id) accessed on Sunday, September 26, 2021 at 21.06.

Brouder, P., & Eriksson, R. (2013). Tourism Evolution: On the Synergies of Tourism Studies and Evolutionary Economic Geography. Annals of Tourism Research, 43, 370–389.

Brouder, P., Teoh, S., Salazar, N. B., Mostafanezhad, M., Pung, M., Lapointe, D., … Hall, C. M. (2020). Reflections and discussions: tourism matters in the new normal post-COVID-19. Tourism Geography. https://doi.org/10.1080/14616688.2020.1770325

Bruner, A.G., Gullison, R.E., Rice, R.E., da Fonseca, G.A., 2001. Effectiveness of parks in protecting tropical biodiversity. Science 291, 125–128.

Butler, R. (2004). The Tourism Area Life Cycle in the Twenty-First Century. In A. Lew, C. Hall, & A. Williams (Eds.), A Companion to Tourism (pp. 159–170). Malden: Blackwell Publishing.

Campbell, S., Jakub, R., Valdivia, A., Setiawan, H., Setiawan, A., Cox, C., … Box, S. (2020). Impact of COVID-19 on small-scale coastal series of Southeast Sulawesi, Indonesia.

Collins-Kreiner, N., & Wall, G. (2007). Evaluating tourism potential: A SWOT analysis of the Western Negev, Israel. Tourism Review, 55(1), 51–63.

Dube, K. (2021). Implications of COVID-19 Induced Lockdown on the South African Tourism Industry and Prospects for Recovery. African Journal of Hospitality, Tourism and Leisure, 10(1): 270-287. DOI: https://doi.org/10.46222/ajhtl.19770720-9

Dudley, N., Hockings, M., Stolton, S., (1999). Measuring the effectiveness of protected areas management. In: Stolton, S., Dudley, N. (Eds.), Partnerships for Protection: New Strategies for Planning and Management for Protected Areas. Earthscan Publications Ltd., London, UK, pp. 249–257.

Gaston, K.J., Charman, K., Jackson, S.F., Armsworth, P.R., Bonn, A. (2006). The ecological effectiveness of protected areas: the United Kingdom. Biological Conservation 132, 76–87.

Glenn, N (2020). Sustainable Tourism Implementation for Small Accommodation Establishments in South Africa. African Journal of Hospitality, Tourism, and Leisure. ISSN: 2223-814X June 2020, Vol 9, No 3, pp. 131-148

Hakim, L. (2020). COVID-19 and the Moment to Evaluate Tourism Euphoria, Indonesia. Journal of Indonesian Tourism and Development Studies, 8(2), 119–123. https://doi.org/10.21776/ub.jitode.2020.008.02.09

Hampton, M. (1995). The World Conference on Sustainable Tourism. Development in Practice, 5(4), 365–367.

Hawkins, D. E., & Mann, S. (2007). The World Bank's Role in Tourism Development. Annals of Tourism Research, 34(2), 348–363. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.annals.2006.10.004

Hockings, M., Stolton, S., Dudley, N. (2004). Management effectiveness: assessing management of protected areas. Journal of Environmental Policy & Planning 6, 157–174.

Hockings, M., Stolton, S., Leverington, F., Dudley, N., Courrau, J. (2006). Evaluating Effectiveness: A Framework for Assessing Management Effectiveness of Protected Areas, Best Practice Guideline Series No. 14, second ed. IUCN, Gland, Switzerland.

Ionnaides, D. (2008). Hypothesizing the Shifting Mosaic of Attitudes Through Time: a Dynamic Framework for Sustainable Tourism Development on a 'Mediterranean Isle.' In S. McCool & RN Moisey (Eds.), Tourism, Recreation, and Sustainability: Linking

Culture and the Environment (Second, pp. 51–75). Oxfordshire: CABI Publishing. https://doi.org/10.1079/9781845934705.0283

Komodo National Park. (2021). The Profil of Komodo National Park. https://www.komodonationalpark.org accessed on Saturday, 9 October 2021.

KSDAE. (2021). Kayan Mentarang National Park Area Community Livelihoods. http://ksdae.menlhk.go.id/info/3265/kawasan-tn-kayan-mentarang-lumbung-penghidupan-masyarakat.html accessed on Wednesday, 29 September 2021

Laapo, A., Fahrudin, A., Bengen, D., & Damar, A. (2009). The Effect of Marine Tourism Activities on the Quality of Marine Waters in the Togean Island Cluster Tourism Area. Marine Science, 14(4), 215–221.

Lamprey, H. F. (1969) "Wildlife as a Natural Resource," pp. 141-52 in W. T. Morgan (ed.) East Africa: Its People and Resources. London.

Latupapua, Y. T. (2015). Implementation of Stakeholder Roles in Ecotourism Development in Manuela National Park (TNM) in Central Maluku Regency. Journal of Agroforestry, 10(1), 21–30.

Mabunda, David, M. (2003). An integrated tourism management framework for the Kruger National Parks, South Africa. UPSpace Institutional Repository, Department of Library Service.

Mabunda, G. (2004). HIV knowledge and practice among rural South Africans. Journal of Nurishing scholarship. Vol 36, Issue 4. p 300-304. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1547-5069.2004.04055.x

Martin. (2010). "The Aims and Scope of Evolutionary Economic Geography," Papers in Evolutionary Economic Geography (PEEG) 1001, Utrecht University, Department of

Human Geography and Spatial Planning, Group Economic Geography, revised Jan 2010.

Matolo, R.J., Salia, P.J. & Ndibalema, V.G. (2021). Determinants of International Tourists' Destination Loyalty: Empirical Evidence from Serengeti National Park in Tanzania. African Journal of Hospitality, Tourism and Leisure, 10(3):821-838. DOI: https://doi.org/10.46222/ajhtl.19770720-134

Ministry of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia. (2020). Indonesian National Parks List. Retrieved July 23, 2020, from https://www.menlhk.go.id/site/post/10

Nelson, J. G., R. D. Needham, and D. L. Mann (eds.). (1978). International Experience With National Parks and Related Reserves. The University of Waterloo, Ont. Department of Geography, Publ. No. 12.

Nicholas, L., & Thapa, B. (2010). Visitor perspectives on sustainable tourism development in the Pitons Management Area World Heritage Site, St. Lucia. Environment, Development, and Sustainability, 12, 839–857. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10668-009-9227-y

Nugroho, B. T., Sato, K., & Rosyidi, A. (2012). Zoning Design for Sustainable Ecotourism Management Plan Strategy in Bogani Nani Wartabone National Park, Indonesia. Journal of Urban and Regional Planning, 1, 619–635. https://doi.org/10.3390/su4030412

Olindo, P. M. (1974). "Park Values, Changes and Problems in Developing Countries," pp. 52-60 in H. Elliott (ed.) Second World Conference on National Parks. Morges, Switzerland.

Pachana, N., Beattie, E., Byrne, G., & Brodaty, H. (2020). COVID-19 and psychogeriatrics: the view from Australia. International Psychogeriatrics, 1–7. https://doi.org/10.1017/S1041610220000885

Parrish, J.D., Braun, D.P., Unnasch, R.S., (2003). Are we conserving what we say we are? Measuring ecological integrity within protected areas. BioScience 53, 851–860.

Purnomo, A., Idris, & Kurniawan, B. (2020). Understanding Local Community in Managing Sustainable Tourism at Baluran National Park - Indonesia. GeoJournal of Tourism and Geosites, 29(2), 508–520.

Ramukumba, T. (2020). Regional Tourism: The Significance and Profiling of Tourists Traveling from South Africa to Lesotho. African Journal of Hospitality, Tourism, and Leisure. ISSN: 2223-814X August 2020, Vol 9, No 4, pp. 626-638.

Riensche, M., Castillo, A., Flores-Diaz, A., & Maass, M. (2015). Tourism at Costalegre, Mexico: An ecosystem services-based exploration of current challenges and alternative futures. Futures, 66, 70–84. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.futures.2014.12.012

Saikim, F. H., Prideaux, B., Mohamed, M., & Hamzah, Z. (2017). Using Tourism as a Mechanism to Reduce Poaching and Hunting: A Case Study of the Tidong Community, Sabah. Advances in Hospitality and Leisure, 12, 119–144. https://doi.org/10.1108/S1745-354220160000012010

Salzer, D., Salafsky, N. (2006). Allocating resources between taking action, assessing status, and measuring the effectiveness of conservation actions. Natural Areas Journal 26, 310–316.

SANParks. (2016). Kgalagadi National Park Management Plan for The Period 2016-2026. South Africa: SANParks.

SANParks. (2020). South African National Parks Annual Report 2019/2020. SANParks: South Africa.

Saufi, A., Brien, D. O., & Wilkins, H. (2014). Inhibitors to host community participation in sustainable tourism development in developing countries. Journal of Sustainable Tourism, 22(5), 801–820. https://doi.org/10.1080/09669582.2013.861468

Siswanto, A., & Moeljadi. (2015). Eco-Tourism Development Strategy Baluran National Park in the Regency of Situbondo, East Java, Indonesia. International Journal of Evaluation and Research in Education, 4(4), 185–195.

Spenceley, A. (2013). Advancing sustainable tourism: A regional sustainable tourism situation analysis Southern Africa. Available at http://www.unep.org/resourceefficiency/tourism [Retrieved September 2, 2019]. Spenceley, A. (2019). Sustainable tourism certification in the African hotel sector. Tourism Reviews. 74(2), 179-193.

Terborgh, J., van Schaik, C. (2002). Why the world needs parks. In: Terborgh, J., van Schaik, C., Davenport, L., Rao, M. (Eds.), Making Parks Work: Strategies for Preserving Tropical Nature. Island Press, Washington, DC, pp. 1–14.

Sustainable Tourism in National Parks

ORIGINALITY REPORT

16%	14%	8%	6%
SIMILARITY INDEX	INTERNET SOURCES	PUBLICATIONS	STUDENT PAPERS

PRIMARY SOURCES

1	wiki2.org Internet Source	2%
2	open.library.ubc.ca Internet Source	2%
3	ksdae.menlhk.go.id Internet Source	2%
4	static.pmg.org.za Internet Source	2%
5	wabexstudio.com Internet Source	1%
6	Joleen A. Timko, John L. Innes. "Evaluating ecological integrity in national parks: Case studies from Canada and South Africa", Biological Conservation, 2009 Publication	1%
7	gtg.webhost.uoradea.ro Internet Source	1%
8	Novianto, L D Prastanta. "Intellectual property right and farmer protection in accessing	<1%

genetic resources", IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science, 2020
Publication

9	touur.blogspot.com Internet Source	<1%
10	africandmc.com Internet Source	<1%
11	Submitted to NEBOSH Student Paper	<1%
12	www.adb.org Internet Source	<1%
13	tourismobjectinindonesia.blogspot.com Internet Source	<1%
14	www.annals.edu.sg Internet Source	<1%
15	factsofindonesia.com Internet Source	<1%
16	Anna Spenceley. "Sustainable tourism certification in the African hotel sector", Tourism Review, 2019 Publication	<1%
17	Submitted to Udayana University Student Paper	<1%
18	Nur Anisa Eka Ariyani, Kismartini. "Implementation Of Conservation Policy	<1%

Through The Protection Of Life Support System In The Karimunjawa National Park", E3S Web of Conferences, 2018
Publication

19	www.slidespost.com Internet Source	<1%
20	H E Adimu, M Boer, F Yulianda, A Damar. "Review management policy marine conservation area of Wakatobi National Park", IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science, 2018 Publication	<1%
21	Submitted to Universitas Brawijaya Student Paper	<1%
22	Submitted to Universitas Katolik De La Salle Student Paper	<1%
23	Mahfud Mahfud, Lena Farsia, Nellyana Roesa, Safrina Safrina. "Satellite Image Data as Environmental Crime Evidence in the Field of Illegal Logging", Fiat Justisia: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum, 2021 Publication	<1%
24	C. Bailey, H. Hilser, Y. Siwi, Z. Lawe, J. Waterman, T. A. C. Loffeld, H. Sampson, J. Tasirin, V. Melfi, A. E. Bowkett. "Trends in the bushmeat market trade in North Sulawesi and	<1%

conservation implications", Animal Conservation, 2021
Publication

25	Submitted to Wageningen University Student Paper	<1%
26	lintangbuanatourism.blogspot.com Internet Source	<1%

Exclude quotes	On	Exclude matches	< 10 words
Exclude bibliography	On		

Dian Yulie Reindrawati <dian.reindrawati@vokasi.unair.ac.id>

Fw: Manuscript Decision: Sustainable tourism in national park: Case studies in Indonesia and South Africa

10 messages

ajhtl pharos <Africajournals@hotmail.com> Tue, May 17, 2022 at 5:27 PM
To: Dian Yulie Reindrawati <dian.reindrawati@vokasi.unair.ac.id>

Dear Author(s)

Your manuscript entitled " Generating opportunities for tourism businesses through information exchanges with Visitor Information Centres in South Africa", which you submitted to the African Journal of Hospitality, Tourism and Leisure, has been reviewed. The reviewer comments are included at the bottom of this letter.

The reviews suggest that subject to **MAJOR REVISION**, your paper could be suitable for publication. Please consider these suggestions, and I look forward to receiving your revision.

When you revise your manuscript please highlight the changes you make in the manuscript by using the track changes mode in MS Word or by using bold or coloured text. Because the revision is very minor and we are trying to facilitate timeous publication, please submit your revised manuscript by 5th June 2022.

References should be done according to the attached document. Please follow the referencing style. Pay attention to the rule of the use of et al. Also pay attention to how direct quotes are referenced and where page numbers are included. Only include Dois in the reference list where no volume details have been provided. The reference list should be done according to AJHTL. Include all author details on the cover page and NOT as a footnote. Remove all numbering from the paper.

Looking forward to your revised submission.
Regards
EIC

Review Comments

Abstract
The study is not based on empirical results, but rather on secondary data – this needs to be amended. To 'improve and pay attention to sustainable tourism is a vague purpose of research, perhaps specifically state the variables investigated. The sampling procedure employed relates to the selection of the data set, not the selection of study sites. The results presented in the abstract refer to the differences and similarities between the two national parks, and not the evaluation of sustainability measures in the national parks in South Africa and Indonesia. There should be a concluding statement or remark on the theoretical or managerial contribution of the study.

Introduction
The introduction section is far too long (even longer than the literature review). Arguably, this section is more focused on national parks, conservation and sustainable tourism. Perhaps these discussions should be presented in the context of developing countries so as to give a background to the study. Also, to measure sustainable tourism is an unclear and vague statement. One of the criticisms of sustainable tourism has been that the term is too vague to provide guidance on tourism development. Therefore, this term needs to be unpacked further, where its meaning for the present study is detailed. Further, it is important to consider that sustainable tourism looks at the economic, social and environmental dimensions of tourism development, whereas this study primarily focused on the

environmental management of the national parks. Also, most of the references utilized in this section are old sources. Research on conservation, ecotourism tourism (or protected area tourism or wildlife tourism) has significantly increased in the past decade, especially in the context of developing countries. The use of current literature ensures that the present context of national parks and their conservation challenges are presented in the paper. The stakeholder theory is included in this section, however, the theory is not utilised in the rest of the paper. The use of the theory suggests it will ground the study – it does not, perhaps it should not be included.

The purpose statements need to be rephrased, as achieving sustainable tourism also includes the conservation of national resources (currently it is written as if the achievement of sustainable tourism could hamper conservation efforts). Further, the shared similar characteristics of national parks in South Africa and Indonesia should be broadened, to justify the rationale for comparing the two countries. Also, are the differences and similarities examined (between national parks in the two countries) based on conservation management approaches?

Literature review
Perhaps there should not be a literature review, but rather a theoretical framework as only the TALC is discussed. Even with the discussion of the TALC, it should be contextualized in the study, and its application should be detailed. As it stands, the TALC has not been integrated into the study beyond the literature review.

Methodology
There is no methodology presented in this section, only the research approach adopted. The section focuses on revisiting the study objectives. Accordingly, the section needs to be significantly reworked. The research approach should be expanded on, explaining the justification for selecting qualitative research. Since secondary had been used, how was this data selected? What criteria were used in selecting the data? In which years had the data been chosen form? When did the data collection take place? Further, this section should also detail how this data had been analysed.

Results and discussion
The results and discussion focus on the individual management of each of the five case study areas. The secondary data seems only to be presented and there seems to be a little examination of the findings, as related to the study purpose. More synthesis with literature is required in this section. While the results are examining sustainable tourism (by focusing on the three pillars), it appears to be very summarized discussions, which could be because sustainable tourism is a broad concept to measure and investigate and five case studies had been used. Moreover, only a few sources are cited in this section. Largely, only 2 to 4 sources are cited in each case study, this is concerning as the study is based on secondary data – more sources should be utilized to investigate sustainable tourism in these national parks.

Conclusion
Perhaps the conclusion could briefly include the major obstacles evident in the case studies, particularly as effective management frameworks and planning are recommended. Also, these effective management frameworks and planning should be specified. Largely missing in this section is the theoretical contribution of the article.

Other comments
Language editing is needed, as there are some cases where words and phrases have been repeated, for instance:
Page 2 – ‘but at the same time space and time are…’
Page 7 – ‘national parks with similar and similar characteristics’

Also, there are cases where there are full stops in the middle of sentences (e.g. page 2, paragraph 1, line 9). Further, the full stop should not be used in the subheading.

References
References cited in text but missing from the reference list
Karim et al., 2019
Salafsky et al., 2002
Rhama, 2020

Hakim et al., 2009
Kuscer & Mihalic, 2019
Chung et al., 2018
Iiyama & Susanti, 2004
Walpole, 2001
Walpole & Goodwin, 2001, 2000
Walpole et al., 2001
Lasso & Dahles, 2018
Hawkins, 2004
Timko & Innes, 2009

References in the reference list but not cited in text

Hockings et al., 2004
Hockings et al., 2006
Ionnaides, 2008
Mabunda, 2003
Latupapua, 2015
Matolo et al., 2021
Parrish et al., 2003

Ensure that all references are consistently cited as et al. from the beginning. Names should not be written in full in the reference list, only the initials. Journal titles should be italicized. Follow the journal rules on referencing.

Prof Tembi Tichaawa
Professor & Academic Head: Tourism
School of Tourism and Hospitality
PhD: Geography and Environmental Management

Telephone: 011 559 1597
E-mail: tembit@uj.ac.za
Website: [www.uj.ac.za]www.uj.ac.za
Office: Office 8, School of Tourism and Hospitality Administration Building, Bunting Road Campus, University of Johannesburg

Scopus ID
ORCiD
Google Scholar
Research Gate

The University of Johannesburg is committed to providing a safe and healthy environment for our stakeholders. Anyone entering the premises and/or physically participating in our activities will be required to produce either a COVID-19 vaccination certificate or a negative COVID-19 PCR test (not older than 7 days).

This email and all contents are subject to the following disclaimer:

http://disclaimer.uj.ac.za

2 attachments

Sustainable Tourism in National Parks.docx
303K

ARTICLE STRUCTURE_& REFERENCING INSTRUCTIONS_ajhtl_Revised.pdf
127K

Dian Yulie Reindrawati <dian.reindrawati@vokasi.unair.ac.id> Wed, May 18, 2022 at 10:57 AM
To: Bhayu Rhama <bhayurhama@fisip.upr.ac.id>

[Quoted text hidden]

---

6 attachments

RSImage.png
12K

RSImage.png
3K

RSImage.png
12K

RSImage.png
3K

Sustainable Tourism in National Parks.docx
303K

ARTICLE STRUCTURE_& REFERENCING INSTRUCTIONS_ajhtl_Revised.pdf
127K

Dian Yulie Reindrawati <dian.reindrawati@vokasi.unair.ac.id> Mon, May 23, 2022 at 3:38 PM
To: ajhtl pharos <Africajournals@hotmail.com>

Thank you very much for your email. We will finish the revision on time. Thank you very much again for your consideration.

[Quoted text hidden]

---

4 attachments

BUKTI KORESPONDENSI
ARTIKEL JURNAL INTERNASIONAL SCOPUS Q3

Judul artikel : Threats to Sustainable Tourism in National Parks: Case Studies from Indonesia and South Africa
Jurnal : African Journal of Hospitality, Tourism and Leisure, 11(2)
Penulis : Reindrawati, D.Y., Rhama, B. & Hisan, U.F.C.

No	Perihal	Tanggal
3	Bukti pengiriman revised submission	4/6/2022

Dian Yulie Reindrawati <dian.reindrawati@vokasi.unair.ac.id>

Cleaned Version and Receipt

1 message

Dian Yulie Reindrawati <dian.reindrawati@vokasi.unair.ac.id> Thu, Jun 9, 2022 at 11:47 AM
To: ajhtl pharos <africajournals@hotmail.com>

Dear Reviewers,
Please find attached the cleaned draft (I already submitted it in the previous email) as well as the receipt for the payment.
I am looking forward to publish in your journal. Thank you very much for this wonderful opportunity.

Warmest Regards,
Dian Y Reindrawati, PhD
Faculty of Vocational Studies
Airlangga University
Surabaya
Website: http://unair.ac.id/
Ph & wa: +62 81289771277
Email: dian.reindrawati@vokasi.unair.ac.id

2 attachments

Receipt for AJHTL.jpeg
88K

Sustainable Tourism in National Parks_Dian Full English.Proof (1) (2).docx
217K

Dian Yulie Reindrawati[1]*, Bhayu Rhama[2], Ulis Fajar Choirotun Hisan[3]

[1]Faculty of Vocational Studies, Universitas Airlangga, Indonesia,

Email: dian.reindrawati@vokasi.unair.ac.id

[2]Faculty of Social and Political Science, Palangkaraya University, Indonesia,

Email: Bhayurhama@fisip.upr.ac.id

[3]Faculty of Economics and Business, Airlangga University, Indonesia,

Email: ulisfajarc@ymail.com

*Corresponding Author

Threats to Sustainable Tourism in National Parks: Case Studies from Indonesia and South Africa

Abstract

This study reviews the environmental threats to sustainable tourism of national parks, as shown through five case studies of national parks in Indonesia and South Africa. A qualitative approach with the literature study method is employed in this study. The national parks selected are related to the similarity in the ecosystem, position, and age relative to other national parks. The study results show ten threats to sustainable tourism: biodiversity loss, invasive species, outward invasion, infrastructure development, behavioral change, climate change, water scarcity, forest fire, diseases, and poaching. Issues unique to Indonesia are outward invasion, infrastructure development, and behavioral change, while issues unique to South Africa are water scarcity, diseases, and forest fire. Older national parks tend to have problems with invasive species, while boundary-based national parks have more problems with illegal hunting (poaching). Savannah-based national parks are faced with biodiversity loss. National parks need to focus more on these physical threats to improve their sustainable tourism agenda. This research contributes to the Life Cycle Model of sustainable national parks tourism by highlighting possible paths in the model followed by national parks in Indonesia and South Africa.

Keywords: Sustainable tourism, national park, Indonesia, South Africa

Introduction

National parks in developing countries need funding to fight a massive decline in biodiversity, both due to uncontrolled development and climate change (Mukanjari et al., 2021). One of the essential sources of this financing comes from sustainable tourism (Chen et al., 2021). This income can strengthen ecosystem services and stimulate social and economic

development, lift poverty, and have a return impact on tourism development itself (Phongchiewboon et al., 2020).

Sustainable tourism is defined as tourism that respects the environment and seeks to reduce energy and consumption of regional resources (Cardinali et al., 2020). Sustainable tourism is based on economic, social, and environmental pillars, as are other sustainable discourses (Mihalic et al., 2021). With the obligation to balance these three things, sustainable tourism becomes a complex program and requires various supporting factors.

The implementation of sustainable tourism is essential and relevant to national parks because they are both conservation-oriented. Developing sustainable tourism in national parks in developing countries faces problems such as the value of ecosystem services offered to tourists (Yee et al., 2021) and accessibility challenges (Chikuta et al., 2021).

Many studies have focused on the issue of inhibiting factors for sustainable tourism in national parks (Yee et al., 2021; Chikuta et al., 2021). However, most of this research focuses on barriers to economic and social pillars such as tourism management and marketing (Pahrudin et al., 2022). The role of the environmental management factor itself is still getting less attention (Lozano-Oyola et al., 2019), even though this is precisely the area where the national park is most competent (Pourmohammad et al., 2020; Calkoen et al., 2020). Moreover, it is known that revenues from sustainable tourism in national parks are often directed at increasing tourist satisfaction rather than for environmental management (Oleśniewicz et al., 2020; Rhama, 2020). In line with this, the current research focuses on the environmental management of sustainable tourism in national parks.

Research shows that little progress has been made in implementing sustainable tourism worldwide and in South Africa. This lack of progress is reinforced by the lack of appropriate frameworks and management planning, including approaches supporting

sustainable tourism implementation (Glen & Mearns, 2020). This study explains and compares the efforts made by the five national parks in Indonesia and South Africa, two developing countries, in managing, maintaining, and enhancing sustainable tourism. This research is limited to five national parks with similar characteristics. The national parks from Indonesia are Baluran, Kayan Mentarang, and Komodo, while Kruger and Kgalagadi are from South Africa. Baluran was chosen because it has the same savannah ecosystem as Africa, so it is often referred to as Africa van Java. Baluran is the only national park in Indonesia with that characteristic. Kayan Mentarang and Kgalagadi are both positioned on the country border. Kgalagadi is on the border between South Africa and Botswana, while Kayan Mentarang is on the border between Indonesia and Malaysia. Komodo is the oldest national park in Indonesia, like Kruger in South Africa. Similarities between national parks under study are based on similarities in ecosystems, age, and geographic position, not based on standard conservation management approaches.

Theoretical Framework

The Tourism Area Life Cycle (TALC) theory has the assumption that the development of sustainable tourism is based on a cumulative amount and an increase in available time based on cycles (R. W. Butler, 1980). From a social science perspective, the Tourism Area Life Cycle (TALC) theory can be used in observing and evaluating the sustainable tourism view (Hawkins & Mann, 2007). Butler initiated this theory in 1980 which then experienced developments afterward. Based on the TALC theory, the development of the area and its life refers to a cycle that is shown in a cycle consisting of six stages, namely exploration, engagement, development, consolidation, stagnation, and critical point. In the first stage, when a destination has been found, designated, and opened to the public (exploration), the surrounding community will be more enthusiastic because they can improve their economy and have the facilities or infrastructure to develop their area.

With this enthusiasm, the community began to enter the engagement stage to start the development stage. However, over time the euphoria and enthusiasm that appeared at the beginning began to disappear and evaporate so that it harmed tourist destinations (Ionnides, 2008). Furthermore, tourism destinations will experience stagnation because many people then feel disrupted, which in the end, various factors that may appear can lead to positive rejuvenation or negative decline.

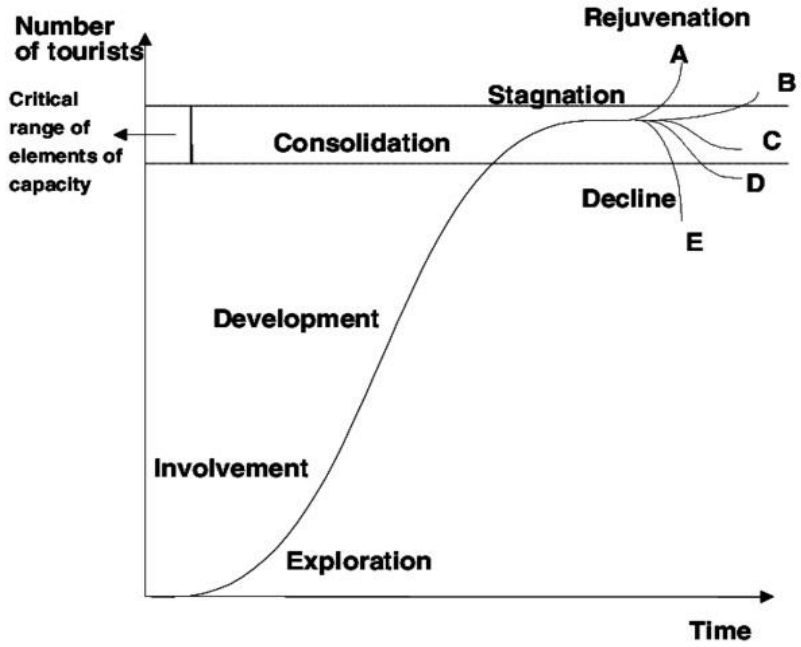


Figure 1. Tourism Area Life Cycle Theory (Butler, 2004)

Martin (2010) proposed a broader model with the four patterns shown in Figure 2. The four variations and developments of the model include changes and mutation models from the input and output of the TALC model (Brouder & Eriksson, 2013).

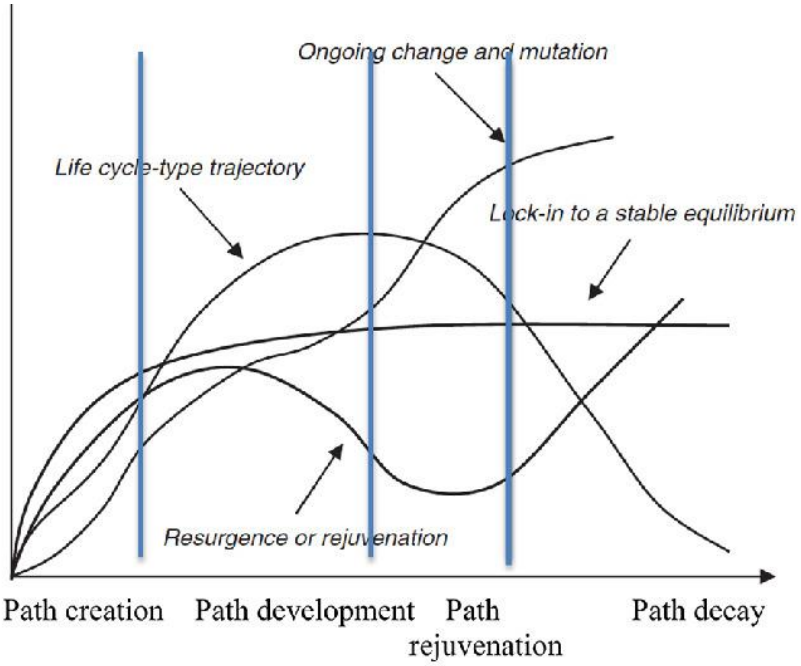


Figure 2. Martin's Life Cycle Model (Martin, 2010)

In this study, TALC will be applied to interpret the results. As the TALC suggests, destinations tend to have one of the four life cycle patterns: resurgence or rejuvenation, life-cycle type trajectory, ongoing change and mutation, and lock into a stable equilibrium. Each of the national parks studied could follow any of this trajectory. Using this theoretical framework, we argued that the barriers from the environmental management context might pose a deviation from the better path, from which the judgment of the sustainability of such tourism arises.

Methods

This study uses a qualitative approach with a literature study method. This research uses a qualitative method because it allows researchers to obtain rich information from the literature and allows the researchers to explain and compare the efforts made by the five national parks in Indonesia and South Africa to manage, enhance, and maintain sustainable tourism. The secondary data was selected in four steps: (1) literature search, (2) study selection, (3) study evaluation, and (4) evidence synthesis (Gough et al., 2012). In the first

stage, we used the name of the national park and "sustainable tourism" as the search terms. We conducted electronic searches in the Google Scholar database without constraining the time range. The literature search was performed in July 2020 and renewed in June 2022. We also visited government and transnational organization websites to search for reports related to the development of the national parks studied. In stage 2, we interrogate each study's title and abstract information to ensure the data contains the problems and solutions of the problems relevant to sustainable tourism. In stage 3, we read the full-text information and extracted the problems and solutions mentioned in the title and abstract. Finally, in stage 4, we synthesized the evidence using narrative synthesis (Popay et al., 2006), suitable for data from multiple studies with different methods or research questions. Narrative synthesis uses thematic and content identifiers. For this study, thematic identifiers include the tourism life cycle in the national park. The content identifiers correspond to the obstacles and the policy addressing the obstacles.

Results and Discussion

Sustainable Tourism in Indonesia

National parks in Indonesia are generally found to have improved over time. The first report and research on sustainable tourism were conducted by Iiyama and Susanti (2004), who explained the condition of sustainable tourism in Kayan Mentarang National Park. Laapo et al. (2009) describe the improvement of conditions in the Togean Islands National Park. In addition, Merapi and Komodo National Parks also experienced improvements, followed by improvements to Bromo-Tengger-Semeru, Baluran, Mount Ciremai, and Mount Halimun National Parks.

National parks in Indonesia carry out activities and management based on the regulations in force in Conservation Areas in Indonesia, as stated in Table 1.

Table 1. **Regulations in Force in Conservation Areas in Indonesia**

Regulations	Years	About
Law No. 5	1990	Conservation of Biological Natural Resources and Their Ecosystems.
Law No. 24	1992	Spatial Planning.
Law No. 5	1994	Ratification of the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity
Law No. 23	1997	Environmental Management.
Law No. 41	1999	Forestry.
Law No. 7	2004	Water Resources.
Law No. 25	2004	The National Development Planning System.
Law No. 32	2004	Regional Government.
PP (Government Regulation) No. 7	1999	Preservation of Plant and Animal Species.
PP No. 8	1999	The Utilization of Wild Plants and Animals.
PP No. 68	1998	Nature Reserve Areas and Nature Conservation Areas.
PP No. 18	1994	Natural Tourism Exploitation in Utilization Zones of National Parks, Grand Forest Parks, and Nature Tourism Parks.
PP No. 13	1994	Hunting for Hunting Animals.
PP No. 41	2006	Permits to Conduct Research and Development Activities of Foreign Universities, Foreign Research and Development Institutes, Foreign Business Entities, and Foreigners.

Source: Author, processed data

Sustainable Tourism in Baluran National Park

Baluran National Park is a preserved natural area with various native ecosystems and biological resources. Baluran National Park uses a zoning system for tourism, recreation, supporting culture, research, science, and education (Baluran National Park, 2021). The geographical location of Baluran National Park is bordered by the Madura Strait in the north, Bali Strait in the east, villages in the south, and the Kelokoran river in the southwest (Baluran National Park, 2021).

The management of Baluran national park is carried out based on the principles and concepts of conservation of the wealth of living natural resources and their ecosystems, following Law No. 5 of 1990 concerning Conservation of Biological Natural Resources and Their Ecosystems (KSDAHE) and Law No. 14 of 1999 on Forestry. The management carried out by Baluran national park administrators to achieve sustainable tourism is based on the three concepts, namely:

a. Life support system protection

   The protection of the life support system is meant to protect all-natural wealth, biodiversity, and ecosystems around the area that function as life support for humans in particular and nature itself. Protection is carried out not to cause damage but to achieve and maintain sustainable tourism.

b. Preservation of the diversity of plant and animal species and their ecosystems

   National park areas, grand forest parks, and natural tourism parks are managed with efforts to preserve biodiversity to continue to exist sustainably. Efforts to preserve the park are carried out with a zoning management system and several other activities such as protection and security, inventory of area potential, research and development in supporting management, and fostering animal habitats and populations.

c. Sustainable use of living natural resources and their ecosystems

The sustainable use of biological resources and ecosystems in Baluran National Park is carried out to preserve the existence and encourage the conservation function of the conservation area. In general, activities for the sustainable use of biological resources and ecosystems in Baluran National Park are carried out through: research and development, science and education, making films or video clips, making photographs for commercial purposes, expeditions, development, and utilization of environmental services, nature tourism.

Tourism in Baluran started in 2015, with the prairie biome as the main attraction. Five studies discuss this Baluran national park. Siswanto and Moeljadi (2015) found that the role of the surrounding community in tourism development is still not optimal because it is not directly involved in management and management activities. The research explains the problems faced by sustainable tourism in Baluran national park, namely human resource problems, especially the role of the surrounding community, lack of community support, lack of contribution and coordination from other stakeholders involved, and lack of support in attracting tourists.

Five years later, in the study of Purnomo et al. (2020), it is stated that the development of sustainable tourism in Baluran national park is on the right track. Where the surrounding community is massively and continuously involved with a population that tends to be stable, the community is also involved in decision-making. In addition, by increasing community involvement, they also gain economic benefits that play a role in achieving and assessing sustainable tourism.

However, an environmental issue faced today by Baluran is the invasive species. A recent study found that the community uses 22% of the Baluran area to herd their livestock.

The grazing field is larger than the 8% designated park area remarked as traditional zones. The survey found 2,170 cows and 1,156 goats grazing in the area. 72% of cows and 51% of goats grazing the field are owned by people outside the park rather than the local community (Pudyatmoko et al., 2018). The researchers proposed that the farmers used as caretakers and trained to use the available resources sustainably. The shift in land use needs to be taken since the population of the Baluran megafauna, Javan banteng (*Bos javanicus*) already declined (Pudyatmoko, 2019).

Using the tagline "Little Africa van Java," the existence of cows and goats grazing in the savanna seems unproductive. However, processed cow's milk produced in the buffer village is the primary source of villagers' income from tourism activities. This product is still in their infancy, and the product is only sold by the compilation of orders (Purnomo et al., 2020). Hence, more flexibility in milk production and product diversity is needed to shift Baluran from "Little Africa with cows" to the pure "mini Africa."

Another invasive species is *Vachellia nilotica* trees. The trees have been deemed the source of biodiversity decline in the savannah since 1969. Despite this, no environmentally safe method to control the trees. Zahra (2019) introduces four strategies: physical destruction by uprooting the trunk, chemical destruction using biochar, biological control with competitors, native predators, and microorganisms, and social interventions such as education, utilization, volunteering, collaboration, and ranger training.

There was a hypothesis that the park has an overpopulation of long-tailed macaques (*Macaca fascicularis*). Tourists are pretty fond of meeting these animals, giving them food, and taking pictures of them. However, a survey by Hansen et al. (2019) found that the population is still under control. The invasion of the monkeys to the nearby villages is due to resource abundance. Overpopulation is not on the monkey's side but the community's side.

Sustainable Tourism in Kayan Mentarang National Park

Kayan Mentarang National Park (KMNP) is the largest conservation area on the island of Borneo and is one of the largest conservation areas in the Asia Pacific. KMNP is located in Malinau and Nunukan districts (KSDAE, 2021). The sub-districts covered by the KMNP include the KayanHilir, Pujungan, Bahau Hulu, Sungai Tubu, and Mentarang Hulu sub-districts. KayanMentarang National Park (TNKM) has an area of 1.271.696,56 hectares (based on the Decree of the Minister of Forestry Number: SK.4787/Menhut-VII/KUH/2014) (KSDAE, 2021).

Surveys to determine the condition of the biodiversity of KMNP are mainly carried out by competent parties in their fields, from within the country and abroad. In 2018, 3 different surveys were recorded in the KMNP area and its buffer zone (KSDAE, 2021).

The issue that currently concerns the management and related stakeholders is the threat to the langur monkeys population. In the 2000s, a population decline ranged from 50% to 80% (Atmoko et al., 2018). This decrease occurred due to the illegal hunting of bangat monkeys (*Presbytis hosei*) to take their geliga stones (*bezoar stones*). This geliga stone is found in the digestive tract of bangat, which is believed by the surrounding community to have properties to cure various diseases. However, there are no medical reviews to support this assumption, so the hunting of bangat that is carried out tends not to provide any benefit at all.

In dealing with the problem of threats to biodiversity as one aspect of achieving sustainable tourism, the National Park Office takes several steps to provide prevention. These steps include cooperating with indigenous peoples to manage the area collaboratively and recruiting dozens of Community Forest Rangers Partners (MMP) and other Forest Security Forces scattered in each SPTN Region and KMNP Resort Area.

The collaborative form in question is manifested in the form of an organizational forum called the KMNP Policy Determination Council (DPK). The main tasks of the KMNP DPK are to manage Kayan Mentarang national park to achieve sustainable tourism by assisting the government in managing KMNP, determining management policies based on the aspirations of various parties within the government, and providing criticism and suggestions regarding the direction of development and development of KMNP, proposing a management body. KMNP to the Minister of Forestry in coordination with the Director-General of PHKA. The principle of collaborative management in KMNP is based on six aspects: community-based, sharing roles, sharing responsibilities, sharing benefits, and referring to the correct National Park Management Plan.

KMNP management activities to achieve sustainable tourism are carried out by the KMNP management body consisting of various parties, namely, local communities. BKSDA/PHK, and NGOs. Although the foundation for management activities has been built, it still requires a long journey and the community's active role in implementing it. There are also other obstacles such as political turmoil, legal certainty, readiness and support of the parties, and conflicts of interest. Iiyama and Susanti's (2004) research shows a good picture of Kayan Mentarang National Park's capacity. Today, Kayan Mentarang National Park has been praised for conserving endemic species and the community's high involvement in protecting the park by their local customary law (Pratama et al., 2017). Community involvement also protects the park from deforestation rampant in Kalimantan (Monthe et al., 2021). A study found that Kayan Mentarang is the only national park in Kalimantan (eight national parks on this island) that experienced positive forest cover change between 2012 to 2017, despite only 0.05% (Dwiyahreni et al., 2021).

However, the government has considered a proposal to develop the Trans-Kalimantan Highway project intersecting with Kayan Mentarang National Parks and other protected

areas. The highway could disturb the park's ecosystem, including the rare pygmy elephant habitat (Keong & Onuma, 2021). WWF is working to oppose such a project.

Sustainable Tourism in Komodo Island National Park

Komodo National Park is the oldest national park in Indonesia. This park was established on March 6, 1980, and has 173.300 Ha, including terrestrial and aquatic areas. Komodo National Park was established to preserve the life of the Komodo dragon (*Varanus komodoensis*) and its natural surroundings. Based on Komodo National Park data in 2018, there are around 2,872 Komodo dragons that live in the area (KNP, 2021).

Komodo National Park has won many international titles, including Man and Biosphere Reserve (1977), World Heritage Site (1991), and The New 7 Wonder of Nature (2011). The awarding of the title is expected to increase the branding position and help to increase tourist visits to Komodo National Park. Komodo National Park office is located on Jalan Kasimo, Labuan Bajo, West Manggarai Regency, Flores, East Nusa Tenggara Province. This National Park is managed directly by the Komodo National Park Office, the Implementing Unit of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry Republic of Indonesia. Komodo National Park has three major islands: Komodo Island, Rinca Island, and Padar Island. In addition to the three main islands, this national park also has many other small islands, namely Gili Motang Island and Nusa Kode Island.

Komodo National Park has people living in 3 villages namely, Pasir Panjang Village (Kampung Rinca and Kampung Kerora), Komodo Village (Kampung Komodo), and Papagarang Village (Kampung Papagarang) (KNP, 2021). Communities living in the area have participated in preserving Komodo dragons since the time of their ancestors. The people in Kampung Komodo believe that their ancestors were born twins, one baby boy, and one female dragon when they were born into the world. They consider the Komodo dragons

family and believe they are related by blood. Therefore, the people of Kampung Komodo never harm Komodo dragons and live with them every day.

Several studies have been conducted by Walpole and his collegues in the early 2000s (Walpole, 2001; Walpole et al., 2001; Walpole & Goodwin, 2000, 2001). Subsequent research was conducted in 2004 by Hawkins and in 2018 by Lasso and Dales (Hawkins, 2004; Lasso & Dahles, 2018). The research conducted by Walpole is a comprehensive review of sustainable tourism, which explains that the economic benefits in national parks come from outside parties such as tourists and urban communities rather than villagers or residents. Local people earn income by selling goats as food for Komodo dragons because Komodo dragons will not come out if they are not given food. So that when there are fewer tourists, goat sales will also decrease. When the local community was given a questionnaire, the general and positive feedback they gave provided support for Komodo's conservative activities. In 2004, the Komodo dragon population experienced a significant decline to worry many due to predatory dogs and the growth of community settlements (Hawkins, 2004). People who do not benefit from the ecosystem in the conservative area of Komodo National Park use dynamite to catch fish which can damage coral reefs. Lasso and Dahle (2018) suggest that local governments pay more attention to this situation by encouraging fishers to change professions to become souvenir makers.

Today, a survey shows that tourist satisfaction is high (Kurniasari, 2019). However, another species poses a threat to the Komodos. Invasive toad *Duttaphrynus melanostictus* is potentially negatively impacting the population of Komodo. A recent survey by Kennedi et al. (2020) found that the toad does not exist yet on the islands but is available in a large number on nearby Sumbawa island. Even without this threat, Komodo dragons are now showing behavioral change, threatening their survival in the wild (Chakraborty, 2021). Tourism contributed to this behavioral change since tourists gave them too many cattle to eat,

making the dragons less alert and too big to move (Rochmyaningsih, 2019). Meanwhile, outside the park, people hunting Timor deer (*Cervus timorensis*), the dragon's main prey, made the dragon smaller and invaded nearby villages to find food. Some are getting killed because of eating people's cattle. The authority proposed a complete shutdown in 2019 but was canceled by the tourism industry protest. When the COVID-19 came, the National Park was forced to complete shutdown in 2020.

However, the pandemic came with another threat. This threat comes from proposals for development projects such as Jurassic Park on the island of Komodo. This park is premium, and tourists have to pay to be able to interact with Komodo. This plan caused controversy in the community because it built a giant building on Rinca Island (Teguh et al., 2021). Over time, public opinion tends to reject the premium destination development plan (Hidayat et al., 2022). Indonesian netizens actively watch the development of this discourse. Asriyani and Verheijen (2020) criticize this plan for ignoring the historical fact that local people have lived together with Komodo dragons for decades. Finally, in August 2021, the UNESCO World Heritage Committee asked the Indonesian government to temporarily suspend the project because it was deemed to be against the principles of sustainable tourism by threatening habitat and risking local people's income (Choirisa et al., 2021).

On the water, Kuempel et al. (2021) evaluate the human impacts on 43 existing marine natural world heritage sites, including Komodo national park. They found that Komodo national park is the third site in cumulative human impact rating. The impacts primarily come from climate change. While fishing, shipping, and invasive species, contribute little. However, fishing has an impact since the fishers still use toxic tubal materials, and the catch volume gets smaller each year due to the catching done before the fish lays eggs (Sudaryanto & Herdiansyah, 2018).

Sustainable Tourism in South Africa

The growth and development of the global, national park movement have given Africa or South Africa, in particular, a solid impetus to pay more attention to management, funding, and implementation. The development is constantly being improved to preserve Africa's natural habitats by conserving native African flora and fauna. South Africa also focuses on domestic tourism, conducted in conjunction with social tourism programs such as Sho't Left and Via Mzansi (Ramukumba & Moeketsi, 2020). The implementation of National Parks management activities in South Africa by involving the whole role of the relevant parties is carried out by referring to the following legal concepts in Table 2.

Table 2. Regulations in Force in Conservation Areas in South Africa

Years	About
1996	The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa Act No. 108
1998	National Environmental Management Act No. 107
2003	The National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act No.57
2004	the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act No.31

Source: Author, processed data

National parks in South Africa need to focus on new business models, commercialization, non-core activities, and retail activities such as shops, restaurants, and other goods and services in developing conservative areas to participate in developing tourism activities. In addition, this is also in line with the latest SANParks mission. The

management needs to carry out their duties based on a solid and appropriate scientific basis to respond quickly to changes in the ever-changing system and adapt to it (Mabunda, 2003)**.**

Sustainable Tourism in Kruger National Park

Kruger National Park is one of the largest national parks in South Africa. It covers an area in the provinces of Limpopo and Mpumalanga in North-Eastern South Africa and extends 360 km (220 mi) from north to south and 65 km (40 mi) from east to west. The administrative headquarters are in Skukuza. Areas of the park were first protected by the government of the South African Republic in 1898, and it became South Africa's first national park in 1926. To the west and south of the Kruger National Park are the two South African provinces of Limpopo and Mpumalanga, respectively. To the north is Zimbabwe, and to the east is Mozambique. It is now part of the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park. This peace park links Kruger National Park with the Gonarezhou National Park in Zimbabwe and the Limpopo National Park in Mozambique. The park is part of the Kruger to Canyons Biosphere, an area designated by the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) as an International Man and Biosphere Reserve.

As the centerpiece of the national park system in South Africa and the world in general, Kruger National Park was established in 1926 and was further expanded by reference to colonial and apartheid laws. At that time, the colonial authorities used racial segregation in controlling land areas while regulating access for residents. Kruger National Park is often used as a reference for park management and has also been raised as a source of research on flora and fauna, ecosystems, biodiversity, and tourism.

A controversial issue among researchers is how to find the best way for national parks to manage various species in conservation areas, especially elephants, when the apartheid regime ended (Novellie, 2018). Other issues facing the Kruger national park were evaluated

at a Park Conservation Services Management Committee meeting. The issue is related to foreign or invasive species and the discovery of three diseases that attack fauna species, namely bovine tuberculosis in lions (*Panthera leo*), anthrax, and rabies 2004 to 2007 (Timko & Innes, 2009).

Furthermore, Kruger national park managers must pay special attention to monitoring activities related to isolation and fragmentation, illegal hunting, pressure and external attacks, water quality or water contamination, and diseases and pests. The problem of water quality is an essential finding for national park managers because the spatial configuration of the park cannot develop optimally for biodiversity conservation in the form of rivers. So far, the Kruger national park manager is known to be able to solve reorganization problems in a faster and less convertible time.

According to YoY incidents and hunting statistics, wildlife crimes have decreased significantly in Kruger National Park (KNP). Rhino hunting has decreased by 21.61%, and elephant poaching by 43.75% (SANParks, 2020). In the Parks Division, two rhinos were poached in Marakele National Park in January 2020. The existence of the rhinos has become a concern since the target is zero rhino poaching in the parks outside KNP.

The decline in poaching in KNP can be attributed to the implementation of an integrated anti-wildlife crime strategy involving all law enforcement agencies in South Africa and the Greater Limpopo Transboundary Conservation Area, significant arrests made at high levels of the chain hunting command, the Covid-19 outbreak restricting movement and strengthening security on the streets at the end of Q4, success with WASS "Meerkat," advanced surveillance technology deployed in Integrated Protection Zones (IPZ), as well as cooperation between SANParks Special Operations and Special Forces SANDF.

Despite this, some problems persist. Foreign biota, water quantity, and fire management have become the problem in Kruger. *Lantana camara* eradication in Kruger is still ineffective and results in negligible population decline (Dube et al., 2022; Shackleton et al., 2020). However, other alien species such as *Hylocereus undatus, Harrisia mortini, Eucalyptus spp.*, and *Acacia decurrens* successfully extirpated. The park management can act early by removing the alien species from tourist camps in prioritized order (Shackleton et al., 2020). The management of invasive species has been done since the 1950s (van Wilgen et al., 2020).

Water availability has become a political problem in South Africa. There is a competition for water between the irrigation interest of the local community and the tourism interest of what Peters and Woodhouse (2019) called "white constituencies of tourists and business owners." Even if local community interest is neglected, the park's water is still threatened by urban and industrial wastewater and coal mine water pollution (Houdet et al., 2020). A fatal case has been recorded when a high level of eutrophication water from industrial, mining, and residential waste polluted the Olifants river. The pollution kills a large population of fish, crocodiles, and water birds (Mirzabaev et al., 2019). Climate change also gave another challenge to water availability. The river flows in the park tend to change, and some sensitive species might cease to exist (Ramulifho et al., 2019).

In line with water scarcity, dry season fires have threating the park. The probability of fire occurrence dramatically increases because of global warming, especially following years of above-average rainfall and grass biomass accumulation (Nieman, 2021). Some actions have been done, such as adaptive fire management (Rego et al., 2021). Still, research suggests that mega-fires clearer management goals need to be formulated (Cassidy et al., 2022).

Sustainable Tourism in Kgalagadi National Park

Kgalagadi National Park is a large wildlife preserve and conservation area in southern Africa. It comprises two adjacent national parks: the Kalahari Gemsbok National Park in South Africa and the Gemsbok National Park in Botswana, with 38,000 square kilometers (15,000 sq mi) (SANParks, 2016). About three-quarters of the park lies in Botswana and one-quarter in South Africa. Kgalagadi means "place of thirst." Kgalagadi National Park has benefited from an increasingly international profile regarding the importance of ensuring a long-term conservation area of the wealth of natural resources, biodiversity, and ecosystems.

Based on the national environmental management of Protected Areas Law No. 57 of 2003 NEM: PAA, SANParks began to revise the management plan of Kgalagadi national park. The comprehensive process carried out includes, among others, adaptive management planning that refers to the desired development goals or targets, including achieving sustainable tourism, compiling a hierarchy of goals by reviewing the park zoning area, and determining the choice of higher and lower plans according to the necessary changes. Section 39(3) of NEM: PAA states that all parties involved, interested in, and affected by the existence of a conservative area have an equal opportunity to participate and provide comments on the planning changes. Article 41(2e) of NEM: PAA explains if the conservative area management plan includes at least the procedures for participation, including the participation of owners, local communities, or other interested parties.

Furthermore, the strategy for involvement and development of stakeholder roles is based on the SANParks guidelines for stakeholder engagement in Chapter 5 of the Environmental Management Law. Efforts to achieve sustainable tourism include creating channels and opportunities for disseminating and expanding information; promoting opportunities and forming understanding between various interested parties; providing

opportunities for stakeholders and the public to provide inputs; and improving the decision-making process (SANParks, 2016).

In addition, some values are applied: using a complex view of world systems and concepts while ensuring that nature functions and the long-term sustainability of ecosystems are well managed; promotions are carried out to ensure the resilience and integrity of the ecosystem with minimal interference; carry out the task of fully preserving biodiversity for future generations and understand that natural and social systems will continue to change and develop over time and overtime.

A study by Tichaawa and Lekgau (2020) concluded that Kgalagadi Transfrontier Parks is a low-impact protected area that restricts the scale of tourism and diversifies tourism activities to adjacent communities. However, for Kgalagadi, climate change has become one of the most significant threats (Saarinen et al., 2020). The park has become a refuge for people to avoid extreme temperatures in autumn and spring. The tourists' visits will decline as the temperature increases (Coldrey & Turpie, 2020). As for the local problem, the danger of trading game and poaching encouragement is considerable since several park CPA (Communal Property Association) projects have failed. The government has neglected Indigenous people who farm in the area for financial and technical support while unable to manage the farms. People then will engage in these crimes for livelihood survival (Senoamadi, 2019).

Table 3 shows each national park's characteristics selected to be used as a case study in this research.

Table 3. Distinguishing Characteristics of Six Case Study National Parks in Indonesia and South Africa

National Park	Location and Country	Geographical location	Year Established	Size	Regional Description	Main environmental management issues
Baluran National Park	Raya Banyuwangi Street, Situbondo Km. 35 Wonorejo, Banyuputih, East Java, Indonesia.	It is bordered by the Madura Strait, Bali Strait, Wonorejo village, Bajulmati river, Bajulmati village, Watukebo village, Kelokoran river, and Sumberwaru village.	1980	25.000 Ha	Specific dry forests consist of savanna vegetation types, mangrove forests, monsoon forests, coastal forests, lower mountain forests, swamp forests, and forests that are always green throughout the year.	**Biodiversity loss (Javan banteng), invasive species (foreign trees, cows, and goats), long-tailed monkeys invasion buffer villages**
Kayan Mentarang National Park	Government Center Street, TanjungBelimbing, Pujungan, Malinau Regency, North Kalimantan, 77562, Indonesia	In the northern part of East Kalimantan Province, precisely in the Malinau Regency, Nunukan Regency, and Bulungan Regency, directly adjacent to Sabah and Sarawak, Malaysia. Most of the area belongs to Malinau Regency, and some are included in Nunukan Regency.	1980	1.271.696 Ha	It has several forest types, such as mossy forests and lowland rainforest, with coverage from upstream to downstream.	**Biodiversity loss (langur monkeys), the threat from the Trans-Kalimantan Highway project**
Komodo National Park	Kasimo Street, Komodo National Park Hall, Labuan	In Labuan Bajo, West Manggarai Regency, Flores Island, East Nusa	1980	173.300 Ha	Komodo Island, Rinca Island, and Padar Island. Also, other small islands,	**Invasive species (dogs, toads), fish sustainability (toxic**

	Bajo, West Manggarai Regency, Flores, East Nusa Tenggara Province 86754	Tenggara Province			namely Gili Motang Island and Nusa Kode Island**. Thriving coral reefs.**	**materials, catching before laying eggs), behavioral change (less alert or invade nearby villages), "Jurassic Park" project, coral bleaching due to climate change**
Kruger National Park	Eastern Mpumulanga and Limpopo provinces, South Africa	In the Transvaal Province, bordering Mozambique and the Sabi Sand Reserve	1898	1.948.500 Ha	South African Lowveld ecoregion	Foreign biota, water quantity, fire management, **diseases (bovine tuberculosis, anthrax, and rabies)**
Kgalagadi National Park	Kgalagadi District, Botswana, Northern Cape, South Africa	The park straddles the border between South Africa and Botswana and comprises two adjoining national parks, namely, Kalahari Gemsbok National Park in South Africa and Gemsbok National Park in Botswana	1931	3,800.000 Ha	Southern Kalahari coregion	**Rising temperatures, game trading, poaching encouragement.**

Source: Author, data processed

Environmental management issues in this study's national parks potentially severely affected sustainable tourism development. We have identified ten problems from the review, as depicted in Table 4.

Table 4. Environmental management issues affected sustainable tourism development in the national parks

Threats	Parks	Country
Biodiversity loss	Baluran, Kayan Mentarang, Komodo, Kruger	Indonesia and South Africa
Invasive species	Baluran, Komodo, Kruger	Indonesia and South Africa
Outward invasion	Baluran	Indonesia
Infrastructure development	Kayan Mentarang, Komodo	Indonesia
Behavioral change	Komodo	Indonesia
Climate change	Komodo, Kgalagadi	Indonesia and South Africa
Water scarcity	Kruger	South Africa
Forest fire	Kruger	South Africa
Illegal hunting (poaching)	Kayan Mentarang, Kgalagadi	Indonesia and South Africa
Faunal diseases	Kruger	South Africa

Source: Author, processed data

Almost all national parks, except Kgalagadi, reported biodiversity loss. Water issues are ever-present and unique to Kruger. The issue absent in Baluran, despite its ecosystem similar to Africa, is probably because of its tropical position. National parks in the border area, such as Kayan Mentarang and Kgalagadi, faced more obstacles from poaching. For Kayan Mentarang, the closed nature of the dense jungle ecosystem prevents officers from effectively monitoring the forest remotely, same as Kgalagadi, which, despite being arid, has been covered in some areas by dense bush. Threat from infrastructure development only exists in Indonesian parks in the form of road penetration in Kayan Mentarang and build environment in Komodo. Outward invasion only exists in Baluran, while behavioral change is only reported in Komodo. Old national parks such as Komodo and Kruger, and Baluran, designated in the same year as Komodo in 1980, faced invasive species problems. Climate

change is threatening Komodo, Kruger, and Kgalagadi sustainability. Problems unique to Kruger are water scarcity, faunal diseases, and forest fire.

Environmental problems seem to affect the sustainability of tourism in these national parks. The impact reflected from the reviewed research and without proper measures could be driving down the tourist visits to the park, either in qualitative or quantitative terms. Of course, there will be some effects from the park's general management practices, such as marketing and tourist management. These at least put the parks' destiny to flat curve of lock into a stable equilibrium in TALC, rather than the declining curve of life-cycle type trajectory. However, this is not an ideal trajectory since sustainable tourism needs to change continuously as an adaptive system, fairly represented by ongoing change and mutation patterns.

National parks in Indonesia and South Africa have a clear legal basis that regulates boundaries and guidelines for managing, controlling, and conserving biodiversity, natural resources, wildlife, ecosystems, the environment, water resources, zoning systems, and various other details regulated in it. This legal basis is the basis for the national park management so as not to cross the line in carrying out its activities while considering the interests of many related parties and stakeholders. So we have the policy, but the implementation is far from perfect. In this way, we need a more focused framework that addresses the sustainability issues sequentially yet is still comprehensive.

Conclusion

National parks in Indonesia and South Africa are faced with many unique and general problems. National parks in both countries faced biodiversity loss, invasive species, climate change, and illegal hunting. Baluran has a unique problem of outward invasion of long-tailed monkeys, while Komodo National Park is faced with a behavioral change of the prime

megafauna, the Komodo dragon. Kruger National Park's water and fire problems are unique compared to other national parks reviewed.

A practical management framework and planning are needed to overcome obstacles and threats so that national park management can implement sustainable tourism practices. This practical management framework and planning needs to account for the community around the national park, its biodiversity, and the resources needed by managers and the park's life itself, such as water and human resources. Savannah-based national parks need to focus more on water availability. In contrast, border-based national parks need to focus on biodiversity, which involves more conservation and security programs to address diseases and illegal hunting. Old national parks need to focus more on invasive issues, such as invasive species and human interactions.

Each obstacle faced by the respective national parks in Indonesia and South Africa needs to be identified regarding the suitability of the mechanisms carried out with the framework and management planning. Many models lack scalability and replicability, so they cannot be well articulated and often lead to unclear or incorrect implementations and interpretations. The point is that a suitable framework needs to be adapted to the conditions of each national park.

In addition, in supporting the realization of sustainable tourism, it is necessary to involve stakeholders such as the national government, provincial governments, and local governments, including residents and other stakeholders affected by the existence of the national park. The involvement in question is carried out in policymaking through joint decisions, promotion collaboration, and reducing efforts that were not accommodated previously. Management frameworks and plans must be flexible, adaptable, and accessible to

the general public, including tourists. The framework developed also needs to refer to the points presented by UNESCO.

As for theoretical implications, we found that the physical nature of the national parks (ecosystem, position, and age) has implications for sustainable tourism management, which in turn affects the general sustainability issues faced by the national parks. These findings suggest that physical factors pushed the national parks into a lock-in stable equilibrium in Life Cycle Model since the factor is ever-present in the national parks. However, some mechanisms addressing the soft factors, such as human resources, community involvement, or tourist awareness, could suppress the contribution of physical factors to the sustainability of national park tourism. Our study observed ongoing change and mutation patterns since all national parks are working hard to formulate and implement new policies. Despite this, the awareness and readiness to tackle physical factors should always be in force for optimal park management. Consequently, this research contributes to the Life Cycle Model of national parks' sustainable tourism.

References

Asriyani, H., & Verheijen, B. (2020). Protecting the Mbau Komodo in Riung, Flores: Local Adat, National Conservation and Ecotourism Developments. *Forest and Society*, *4*(1), 20–34.

Atmoko, T., Dasra, H., Sega, F., Paikung, N., Marso, & Yonathan, A. (2018). Taman Nasional Kayan Mentarang, Benteng Perlindungan Lutung Bangat di Indonesia (Kayan Mentarang National Park, Bangat Monkey Protection Fort in Indonesia). *Swara Samboja*, *7*(2), 8–14.

Baluran National Park. (2021). *Taman Nasional Baluran, Situbondo, Jawa Timur (Baluran National Park, Situbondo, East Java)*. https://balurannationalpark.id/

Brouder, P., & Eriksson, R. H. (2013). Tourism Evolution: On the Synergies of Tourism Studies and Evolutionary Economic Geography. *Annals of Tourism Research, 43*, 370–389.

Butler, R. (2004). The Tourism Area Life Cycle in the Twenty-First Century. In A. Lew, C. M. Hall, & A. M. Williams (Eds.), *A Companion to Tourism* (pp. 159–170). Blackwell.

Butler, R. W. (1980). The concept of a tourist area cycle of evolution: Implications for management of resources. *The Canadian Geographer/Le Géographe Canadien*, *24*, 5–12.

Calkoen, S. T. S. van B., Mühlbauer, L., Andrén, H., Apollonio, M., Balčiauskas, L., Belotti, E., Carranza, J., Cottam, J., Filli, F., Gatiso, T. T., Hetherington, D., Karamanlidis, A. A., Krofel, M., Kuehl, H. S., Linnell, J. D. C., Müller, J., Ozolins, J., Premier, J., Ranc, N., … Heurich, M. (2020). Ungulate management in European national parks: Why a more integrated European policy is needed. *Journal of Environmental Management*, *260*, 110068.

Cardinali, P., Varani, N., & Migliorini, L. (2020). Sustainable Tourism Attitude and Preference in Italian Adults: Value Orientation and Psychological Need Satisfaction. *Sustainability*, *12*(24), 10517.

Cassidy, L., Perkins, J., & Bradley, J. (2022). Too much, too late: Fires and reactive wildfire management in northern Botswana's forests and woodland savannas. *African Journal of Range & Forage Science*, *39*(1), 160–174.

Chakraborty, A. (2021). Can tourism contribute to environmentally sustainable development? Arguments from an ecological limits perspective. *Environment, Development and Sustainability*, *23*(6), 8130–8146.

Chen, S., Sun, X., & Su, S. (2021). A Study of the Mechanism of Community Participation in Resilient Governance of National Parks: With Wuyishan National Park as a Case. *Sustainability*, *13*(18), 10090.

Chikuta, O., du Plessis, E., & Saayman, M. (2021). Universal Accessibility of National Parks in South Africa and Zimbabwe: Park Management Perceptions. *Tourism Planning & Development*, 1–20. https://doi.org/10.1080/21568316.2021.1910556

Choirisa, S. F., Purnomo, E., & Harianto, A. (2021). Stakeholder perceptions to support Jurassic Park project as a future wildlife tourism. *Economics, Management and Sustainability*, *6*(2), 87–101.

Coldrey, K. M., & Turpie, J. K. (2020). Potential impacts of changing climate on nature-based tourism: A case study of South Africa's national parks. *KOEDOE - African Protected Area Conservation and Science*, *62*(1), a1629.

Dube, T., Maluleke, X. G., & Mutanga, O. (2022). Mapping rangeland ecosystems vulnerability to *Lantana camara* invasion in semi-arid savannahs in South Africa. *African Journal of Ecology*. https://doi.org/10.1111/aje.12951

Dwiyahreni, A., Fuad, H. A. H., Sunaryo, S., Soesilo, T. E. B., Margules, C., & Supriatna, J. (2021). Forest cover changes in Indonesia's terrestrial national parks between 2012 and 2017. *Biodiversitas Journal of Biological Diversity*, *22*(3), 1235-1242.

Glen, N., & Mearns, K. F. (2020). Sustainable Tourism Implementation for Small Accommodation Establishments in South Africa. *African Journal of Hospitality, Tourism and Leisure*, *9*(3), 131–148.

Gough, D., Oliver, S., & Thomas, J. (2012). *An Introduction to Systematic Reviews*. SAGE Publications.

Hansen, M. F., Nawangsari, V. A., Beest, F. M., Schmidt, N. M., Fuentes, A., Traeholt, C., Stelvig, M., & Dabelsteen, T. (2019). Estimating densities and spatial distribution of a

commensal primate species, the long-tailed macaque (*Macaca fascicularis*). *Conservation Science and Practice*, *1*(9), e88.

Hawkins, D. E. (2004). Sustainable tourism competitiveness clusters: Application to World Heritage sites network development in Indonesia. *Asia Pacific Journal of Tourism Research*, *9*(3), 293–307.

Hawkins, D. E., & Mann, S. (2007). The world bank's role in tourism development. *Annals of Tourism Research*, *34*(2), 348–363.

Hidayat, T. H. J., Ruldeviyani, Y., Aditama, A. R., Madya, G. R., Nugraha, A. W., & Adisaputra, M. W. (2022). Sentiment analysis of twitter data related to Rinca Island development using Doc2Vec and SVM and logistic regression as classifier. *Procedia Computer Science*, *197*, 660–667.

Houdet, J., Browne, M., & Lewis, F. (2020). *Impact of Degraded Freshwater Ecosystems on Tourism Towards 2030*. Water Research Commission.

Iiyama, Y., & Susanti, R. (2004). Community perspectives on ecotourism carrying capacity: Case studies from three bordering villages of Kayan Mentarang National Park, Indonesia. In F. Pineda, C. Brebbia, & M. Mugica (Eds.), *Sustainable Tourism* (pp. 37–46). WIT Press.

Ionnides, D. (2008). Hypothesizing the Shifting Mosaic of Attitudes Through Time: A Dynamic Framework for Sustainable Tourism Development on a 'Mediterranean Isle.' In S. McCool & R. Moisey (Eds.), *Tourism, Recreation and Sustainability: Linking Culture and the Environment* (pp. 51–75). CABI International.

Kennedi, U. F., Kusrini, M. D., Ariefiandy, A., & Mardiastuti, A. (2020). Invasive toads are close to but absent from Komodo National Park. *BIO Web of Conferences*, *19*, 00017.

Keong, C. Y., & Onuma, A. (2021). Transboundary Ecological Conservation, Environmental Value, and Environmental Sustainability: Lessons from the Heart of Borneo. *Sustainability*, *13*(17), 9727.

KNP. (2021). *Komodo National Park*. http://www.komodonationalpark.org/

KSDAE. (2021). *Kawasan TN Kayan Mentarang Lumbung Penghidupan Masyarakat (Kayan Mentarang National Park Area Community Livelihoods)*. http://ksdae.menlhk.go.id/info/3265/kawasan-tn-kayan-mentarang-lumbung-penghidupan-masyarakat.html

Kuempel, C. D., Simmons, B. A., & Davey, M. (2021). *The status of current and tentative marine natural World Heritage areas* [Preprint]. Ecology. https://doi.org/10.1101/2021.02.28.433275

Kurniasari, K. K. (2019). *Understanding visitors' experiences in nature-based tourism: A case study of Komodo National Park Indonesia* [Master Thesis]. Auckland University of Technology.

Laapo, A., Fahrudin, A., Bengen, D. G., & Damar, A. (2009). Pengaruh Aktivitas Wisata Bahari terhadap Kualitas Perairan Laut di Kawasan Wisata Gugus Pulau Togean (The Effect of Marine Tourism Activities on the Quality of Marine Waters in the Togean Island Cluster Tourism Area). *Ilmu Kelautan*, *14*(4), 215–221.

Lasso, A., & Dahles, H. (2018). Are tourism livelihoods sustainable? Tourism development and economic transformation on Komodo Island, Indonesia. *Asia Pacific Journal of Tourism Research*, *23*(5), 473–485.

Lozano-Oyola, M., Blancas, F. J., González, M., & Caballero, R. (2019). Sustainable tourism tags to reward destination management. *Journal of Environmental Management*, *250*, 109458.

Mabunda, D. (2003). *An integrated tourism management framework for the Kruger National Parks, South Africa*. UPSpace.

Martin, R. (2010). Rethinking Regional Path Dependence: Beyond Lock-in to Evolution. *The 2009 Roepke Lecture in Economic Geography*.

Mihalic, T., Mohamadi, S., Abbasi, A., & Dávid, L. D. (2021). Mapping a Sustainable and Responsible Tourism Paradigm: A Bibliometric and Citation Network Analysis. *Sustainability*, *13*(2), 853.

Mirzabaev, A., Njiraini, G., gebremariam, G., Jourdain, D., Magaia, E., Julio, F., Mosse, G., Mutondo, J., & Mungata, E. (2019). Transboundary Water Resources for People and Nature: Challenges and Opportunities in the Olifants River Basin. *SSRN Electronic Journal*. https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.3320378

Monthe, A., Padjung, R., & Dale, P. (2021). Assessing and preventing deforestation in Kayan Mentarang National Park, North Kalimantan Province, Indonesia. *IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science*, *921*(1), 012024.

Mukanjari, S., Muchapondwa, E., & Demeke, E. (2021). Recreation demand and pricing policy for international tourists in developing countries: Evidence from South Africa. *Journal of Environmental Economics and Policy*, *10*(3), 243–260.

Nieman, W. A. (2021). *Savanna-Woodland Fire Regimes: Ecology, Management and Conservation of African Protected Areas* [PhD Dissertation].

Novellie, P. A. (2018). Review of National Park Science: A Century of Research in South Africa by Jane Carruthers. *Koedoe*, *60*(1), a1550.

Oleśniewicz, P., Pytel, S., Markiewicz-Patkowska, J., Szromek, A. R., & Jandová, S. (2020). A Model of the Sustainable Management of the Natural Environment in National Parks—A Case Study of National Parks in Poland. *Sustainability*, *12*(7), 2704.

Pahrudin, P., Liu, L.-W., & Li, S.-Y. (2022). What Is the Role of Tourism Management and Marketing toward Sustainable Tourism? A Bibliometric Analysis Approach. *Sustainability*, *14*(7), 4226.

Peters, R., & Woodhouse, P. (2019). Reform and Regression: Discourses of Water Reallocation in Mpumalanga, South Africa. *Water Alternatives*, *12*(3), 853–868.

Phongchiewboon, A., Holland, J., Hytten, K., & Farrelly, T. (2020). Political ecology, privation and sustainable livelihoods in northern Thailand's national parks. *Journal of Political Ecology*, *27*(1), 360-377.

Popay, J., Roberts, H., Sowden, A., Petticrew, M., Arai, L., Rodgers, M., & Britten, N. (2006). *Guidance on the Conduct of Narrative Synthesis in Systematic Reviews*. ESRC.

Pourmohammad, P., Jahani, A., Zare Chahooki, M. A., & Goshtasb Meigooni, H. (2020). Road impact assessment modelling on plants diversity in national parks using regression analysis in comparison with artificial intelligence. *Modeling Earth Systems and Environment*, *6*(3), 1281–1292.

Pratama, B., Atikah, T., Wardani, W., Apandi, I., & Sutikno. (2017). Diversity Loss of Endemic Flora in North Kalimantan. *Implementations of Biodiversity Research Ecotourism and Environmental Management*, 91–104.

Pudyatmoko, S. (2019). Spatiotemporal inter-predator and predator–prey interactions of mammalian species in a tropical savanna and deciduous forest in Indonesia. *Mammal Research*, *64*(2), 191–202.

Pudyatmoko, S., Budiman, A., & Kristiansen, S. (2018). Towards sustainable coexistence: People and wild mammals in Baluran National Park, Indonesia. *Forest Policy and Economics*, *90*, 151–159.

Purnomo, A., Idris, & Kurniawan, B. (2020). Understanding Local Community in Managing Sustainable Tourism at Baluran National Park—Indonesia. *GeoJournal of Tourism and Geosites*, *29*(2), 508–520.

Ramukumba, T., & Moeketsi, M. (2020). Regional Tourism: Significance and Profiling Tourists from South Africa to Lesotho. *African Journal of Hospitality, Tourism and Leisure*, *9*(3), 232–247.

Ramulifho, P., Ndou, E., Thifhulufhelwi, R., & Dalu, T. (2019). Challenges to Implementing an Environmental Flow Regime in the Luvuvhu River Catchment, South Africa. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, *16*(19), 3694.

Rhama, B. (2020). The meta-analysis of Ecotourism in National Parks. African Journal of Hospitality, Tourism and Leisure, 9(1), 1-17

Rego, F., Morgan, P., Fernandes, P., & Hoffman, C. (2021). *Fire Science: From Chemistry to Landscape Management*. Springer.

Rochmyaningsih, D. (2019). Is tourism endangering these giant lizards? *Science*. https://doi.org/10.1126/science.aaw8414

Saarinen, J., Moswete, N., Atlhopheng, J. R., & Hambira, W. L. (2020). Changing socio-ecologies of Kalahari: Local perceptions towards environmental change and tourism in Kgalagadi, Botswana. *Development Southern Africa*, *37*(5), 855–870.

SANParks. (2016). *Kalahari Gemsbok National Park: Park Management Plan*. SANParks.

SANParks. (2020). *South African National Parks Annual Report 2019/20*. SANParks.

Senoamadi, W. (2019). *Livelihood related outcomes of South African land restitution: The case of the Bela-Bela community claim*. University of Pretoria.

Shackleton, R. T., Foxcroft, L. C., Pyšek, P., Wood, L. E., & Richardson, D. M. (2020). Assessing biological invasions in protected areas after 30 years: Revisiting nature

reserves targeted by the 1980s SCOPE programme. *Biological Conservation*, *243*, 108424.

Siswanto, A., & Moeljadi, M. (2015). Eco-Tourism Development Strategy Baluran National Park in the Regency of Situbondo, East Java, Indonesia. *International Journal of Evaluation and Research in Education (IJERE)*, *4*(4), 185.

Sudaryanto, & Herdiansyah, H. (2018). Sustainability and long-term impacts of intensive fishing operations at the spawning grounds for baronang fish (Siganus canalicullat) on Papagaran IslandKomodo National Park. *Ecotrophic: Journal of Environmental Science*, *12*(2), 158–172.

Teguh, M. G. A., Riyantini, R., & Cahyani, I. P. (2021). Analisis Wacana Kritis Pemberitaan Penataan Taman Nasional Komodo pada TribunNews.com dan Detik.com (Critical Discourse Analysis of Komodo National Parks Infrastructure News on TribunNews.com and Detik.com). *Jurnal Pustaka Komunikasi*, *4*(2), 212–222.

Tichaawa, T., & Lekgau, R. J. (2020). Nature and Characteristics of Wildlife Tourism in the Kgalagadi Transfrontier Park. *Acta Universitatis Danubius*, *16*(5), 69–88.

Timko, J., & Innes, J. (2009). Evaluating ecological integrity in national parks: Case studies from Canada and South Africa. *Biological Conservation*, *142*(3), 676–688.

van Wilgen, B. W., Measey, J., Richardson, D. M., Wilson, J. R., & Zengeya, T. A. (Eds.). (2020). *Biological Invasions in South Africa*. Springer International Publishing.

Walpole, M. J. (2001). Feeding dragons in Komodo National Park: A tourism tool with conservation complications. *Animal Conservation*, *4*(1), 67–73.

Walpole, M. J., & Goodwin, H. J. (2000). Local economic impacts of dragon tourism in Indonesia. *Annals of Tourism Research*, *27*(3), 559–576.

Walpole, M. J., & Goodwin, H. J. (2001). Local attitudes towards conservation and tourism around Komodo National Park, Indonesia. *Environmental Conservation*, *28*(2), 160–166.

Walpole, M. J., Goodwin, H. J., & Ward, K. G. R. (2001). Pricing Policy for Tourism in Protected Areas: Lessons from Komodo National Park, Indonesia. *Conservation Biology*, *15*(1), 218–227.

Yee, J. Y., Loc, H. H., Poh, Y. L., Vo-Thanh, T., & Park, E. (2021). Socio-geographical evaluation of ecosystem services in an ecotourism destination: PGIS application in Tram Chim National Park, Vietnam. *Journal of Environmental Management*, *291*, 112656.

Zahra, S. (2019). *The Potency of Insect and Fungi in Baluran National Park as Natural Enemies of Invasive Vachellia nilotica and its Future Control Strategies* [Master Thesis]. Northern Arizona University.

BUKTI KORESPONDENSI
ARTIKEL JURNAL INTERNASIONAL SCOPUS Q3

Judul artikel : Threats to Sustainable Tourism in National Parks: Case Studies from Indonesia and South Africa
Jurnal : African Journal of Hospitality, Tourism and Leisure, 11(2)
Penulis : Reindrawati, D.Y., Rhama, B. & Hisan, U.F.C.

No	Perihal	Tanggal
4	Bukti korespondensi some minor revisions	7/6/2022

Virus-free. www.avast.com

[Quoted text hidden]

Virus-free. www.avast.com

Sustainable Tourism in National Parks_Dian Full English.Proof (1).docx
356K

ajhtl pharos <Africajournals@hotmail.com> Tue, Jun 7, 2022 at 4:12 PM
To: Dian Yulie Reindrawati <dian.reindrawati@vokasi.unair.ac.id>

Some minor revisions are needed. Authors to resubmit a clean manuscript with all author details etc. There are too many Tables and Figures

Also, the figures are a blur and should be replaced with clearer ones.

A revised clean article should be submitted within 48Hrs. Also see attached Invoice for your action.

Best

Regards

Prof Tembi Tichaawa
Professor & Academic Head: Tourism
School of Tourism and Hospitality
PhD: Geography and Environmental Management

Telephone: 011 559 1597
E-mail: tembit@uj.ac.za
Website: [www.uj.ac.za]www.uj.ac.za
Office: Office 8, School of Tourism and Hospitality Administration Building, Bunting Road Campus, University of Johannesburg

Scopus ID
ORCiD
Google Scholar
Research Gate

The University of Johannesburg is committed to providing a safe and healthy environment for our stakeholders. Anyone entering the premises and/or physically participating in our activities will be required to produce either a COVID-19 vaccination certificate or a negative COVID-19 PCR test (not older than 7 days).

From: ajhtl pharos <Africajournals@hotmail.com>
Sent: Saturday, June 4, 2022 5:20 PM

To: Tichaawa, Tembi <tembit@uj.ac.za>
Subject: Fw: Manuscript Decision: Sustainable tourism in national park: Case studies in Indonesia and South Africa

CAUTION: This email originated from **outside** of the University of Johannesburg. **DO NOT** open any content (links and attachments) if the sender is unknown.

Dear Reviewers,
[Quoted text hidden]
[Quoted text hidden]

Virus-free. www.avast.com

[Quoted text hidden]

[Quoted text hidden]

Prof Tembi Tichaawa
Professor & Academic Head: Tourism
School of Tourism and Hospitality
PhD: Geography and Environmental Management

Telephone: 011 559 1597
E-mail: tembit@uj.ac.za
Website: [www.uj.ac.za]www.uj.ac.za
Office: Office 8, School of Tourism and Hospitality Administration Building, Bunting Road Campus, University of Johannesburg

Scopus ID
ORCiD
Google Scholar
Research Gate

The University of Johannesburg is committed to providing a safe and healthy environment for our stakeholders. Anyone entering the premises and/or physically participating in our activities will be required to produce either a COVID-19 vaccination certificate or a negative COVID-19 PCR test (not older than 7 days).

This email and all contents are subject to the following disclaimer:

http://disclaimer.uj.ac.za

Virus-free. www.avast.com

2 attachments

Sustainable Tourism in National Parks_Dian Full English.Proof (1).docx
356K

INVOICE 28 Vol 11 (2) 2022.docx
25K

Dian Yulie Reindrawati <dian.reindrawati@vokasi.unair.ac.id> Wed, Jun 8, 2022 at 6:33 AM
To: Bhayu Rhama <bhayurhama@fisip.upr.ac.id>

Warmest Regards,
Dian Y Reindrawati, PhD
Faculty of Vocational Studies
Airlangga University
Surabaya
Website: http://unair.ac.id/
Ph & wa: +62 81289771277
Email: dian.reindrawati@vokasi.unair.ac.id

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **ajhtl pharos** <Africajournals@hotmail.com>
Date: Tue, Jun 7, 2022 at 4:12 PM
Subject: Manuscript Decision: Sustainable tourism in national park: Case studies in Indonesia and South Africa
To: Dian Yulie Reindrawati <dian.reindrawati@vokasi.unair.ac.id>

Some minor revisions are needed. Authors to resubmit a clean manuscript with all author details etc. There are too many Tables and Figures
[Quoted text hidden]

2 attachments

Sustainable Tourism in National Parks_Dian Full English.Proof (1).docx
356K

INVOICE 28 Vol 11 (2) 2022.docx
25K

Bhayu Rhama <bhayurhama@fisip.upr.ac.id> Wed, Jun 8, 2022 at 7:50 AM
To: Dian Yulie Reindrawati <dian.reindrawati@vokasi.unair.ac.id>

Monggo mbak,

Sudah ada self citation.

Matur nuwun.
[Quoted text hidden]
--
Bhayu Rhama, Ph.D
Associate Professor
NIP. 19790105 201012 1 001
Department of Public Administration
Faculty of Social and Political Science
University of Palangka Raya
INDONESIA

Sustainable Tourism in National Parks_Dian Full English.Proof (1.1).docx
339K

Dian Yulie Reindrawati <dian.reindrawati@vokasi.unair.ac.id> Wed, Jun 8, 2022 at 4:46 PM

To: ajhtl pharos <Africajournals@hotmail.com>

Dear Reviewers,
Thank you very much for the constructive feedback.
We have cleaned the draft as suggested.
The figures are already replaced with clearer ones. Three figures are deleted in order to reduce the number of figures on the paper.
In addition, we will pay the invoice by tomorrow as the bank is just closed today.
Thank you very much again for this fabulous opportunity. It is a great honour to be able to publish in your journal.

Warmest Regards,
Dian Y Reindrawati, PhD
Faculty of Vocational Studies
Airlangga University
Surabaya
Website: http://unair.ac.id/
Ph & wa: +62 81289771277
Email: dian.reindrawati@vokasi.unair.ac.id

[Quoted text hidden]

Sustainable Tourism in National Parks_Dian Full English.Proof (1) (2).docx
217K

Dian Yulie Reindrawati <dian.reindrawati@vokasi.unair.ac.id> Thu, Jun 9, 2022 at 6:23 AM
To: satrio_wdd@yahoo.com

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **ajhtl pharos** <Africajournals@hotmail.com>
Date: Tue., 7 Jun. 2022, 16:12
Subject: Manuscript Decision: Sustainable tourism in national park: Case studies in Indonesia and South Africa
To: Dian Yulie Reindrawati <dian.reindrawati@vokasi.unair.ac.id>

Some minor revisions are needed. Authors to resubmit a clean manuscript with all author details etc. There are too many Tables and Figures
[Quoted text hidden]

6 attachments

RSImage.png
12K

RSImage.png
3K

RSImage.png
12K

RSImage.png
3K

Sustainable Tourism in National Parks_Dian Full English.Proof (1).docx
356K

INVOICE 28 Vol 11 (2) 2022.docx
25K

Dian Yulie Reindrawati <dian.reindrawati@vokasi.unair.ac.id> Thu, Jun 16, 2022 at 4:45 AM
To: ajhtl pharos <Africajournals@hotmail.com>

Dear,
I am sorry, but I cannot see my article published yet in Volume 11(2). Could you please help me to check it.
This is the detail of my article

Threats to Sustainable Tourism in National Parks: Case Studies from Indonesia and South Africa

Reindrawati, D.Y., Rhama, B. & Hisan, U.F.C. (2022). Threats to Sustainable Tourism in National Parks: Case Studies from Indonesia and South Africa. African Journal of Hospitality, Tourism and Leisure, 11(2):xxx. DOI: **https://doi.org/10.46222/ajhtl.19770720.xxx**

Thank you very much for your kindly help.

Warmest Regards,
Dian Y Reindrawati, PhD
Faculty of Vocational Studies
Airlangga University
Surabaya
Website: http://unair.ac.id/
Ph & wa: +62 81289771277
Email: dian.reindrawati@vokasi.unair.ac.id

[Quoted text hidden]

Article proof Reindrawati et al (2).docx
269K

BUKTI KORESPONDENSI
ARTIKEL JURNAL INTERNASIONAL SCOPUS Q3

Judul artikel : Threats to Sustainable Tourism in National Parks: Case Studies from Indonesia and South Africa
Jurnal : African Journal of Hospitality, Tourism and Leisure, 11(2)
Penulis : Reindrawati, D.Y., Rhama, B. & Hisan, U.F.C.

No	Perihal	Tanggal
5	Bukti pengiriman cleaned version dan Receipt	9/6/2022

Dian Yulie Reindrawati[1]*, Bhayu Rhama[2], Ulis Fajar Choirotun Hisan[3]

[1]Faculty of Vocational Studies, Universitas Airlangga, Indonesia,

Email: dian.reindrawati@vokasi.unair.ac.id

[2]Faculty of Social and Political Science, Palangkaraya University, Indonesia,

Email: Bhayurhama@fisip.upr.ac.id

[3]Faculty of Economics and Business, Airlangga University, Indonesia,

Email: ulisfajarc@ymail.com

*Corresponding Author

Threats to Sustainable Tourism in National Parks: Case Studies from Indonesia and South Africa

Abstract

This study **review**s **the environmental threats to sustainable tourism of national parks**, as shown through five case studies of national parks in Indonesia and South Africa. A qualitative approach with the literature study method is employed in this study. **The national parks selected are related to the similarity in the ecosystem, position, and age relative to other national parks.** The study results show **ten threats to sustainable tourism: biodiversity loss, invasive species, outward invasion, infrastructure development, behavioral change, climate change, water scarcity, forest fire, diseases, and poaching. Issues unique to Indonesia are outward invasion, infrastructure development, and behavioral change, while issues unique to South Africa are water scarcity, diseases, and forest fire. Older national parks tend to have problems with invasive species, while boundary-based national parks have more problems with illegal hunting (poaching). Savannah-based national parks are faced with biodiversity loss. National parks need to focus more on these physical threats to improve their sustainable tourism agenda.** This **research contributes to the Life Cycle Model of sustainable national parks tourism by highlighting possible paths in the model followed by national parks in Indonesia and South Africa.**

Keywords: Sustainable tourism, national park, Indonesia, South Africa

Introduction

National parks in developing countries need funding to fight a massive decline in biodiversity, both due to uncontrolled development and climate change (Mukanjari et al., 2021)**. One of the essential sources of this financing comes from sustainable tourism**

(Chen et al., 2021)**. This income can strengthen ecosystem services and stimulate social and economic development, lift poverty, and have a return impact on tourism development itself** (Phongchiewboon et al., 2020)**.**

Sustainable tourism is defined as tourism that respects the environment and seeks to reduce energy and consumption of regional resources (Cardinali et al., 2020)**. Sustainable tourism is based on economic, social, and environmental pillars, as are other sustainable discourses** (Mihalic et al., 2021)**. With the obligation to balance these three things, sustainable tourism becomes a complex program and requires various supporting factors.**

The implementation of sustainable tourism is essential and relevant to national parks because they are both conservation-oriented. Developing sustainable tourism in national parks in developing countries faces problems such as the value of ecosystem services offered to tourists (Yee et al., 2021) **and accessibility challenges** (Chikuta et al., 2021)**.**

Many studies have focused on the issue of inhibiting factors for sustainable tourism in national parks (Yee et al., 2021; Chikuta et al., 2021). However, most of this research focuses on barriers to economic and social pillars such as tourism management and marketing (Pahrudin et al., 2022)**. The role of the environmental management factor itself is still getting less attention** (Lozano-Oyola et al., 2019)**, even though this is precisely the area where the national park is most competent** (Pourmohammad et al., 2020; Calkoen et al., 2020)**. Moreover, it is known that revenues from sustainable tourism in national parks are often directed at increasing tourist satisfaction rather than for environmental management** (Oleśniewicz et al., 2020)**. In line with this, the**

current research focuses on the environmental management of sustainable tourism in national parks.

Research shows that little progress has been made in implementing sustainable tourism worldwide and in South Africa. This lack of progress is reinforced by the lack of appropriate frameworks and management planning, including approaches supporting sustainable tourism implementation (Glen & Mearns, 2020). This study explains and compares the efforts made by the five national parks in Indonesia and South Africa, two developing countries, **in managing, maintaining, and enhancing sustainable tourism.** This research is limited to five national parks with similar characteristics. **The national parks from Indonesia are Baluran, Kayan Mentarang, and Komodo, while Kruger and Kgalagadi are from South Africa. Baluran was chosen because it has the same savannah ecosystem as Africa, so it is often referred to as Africa van Java. Baluran is the only national park in Indonesia with that characteristic. Kayan Mentarang and Kgalagadi are both positioned on the country border. Kgalagadi is on the border between South Africa and Botswana, while Kayan Mentarang is on the border between Indonesia and Malaysia. Komodo is the oldest national park in Indonesia, like Kruger in South Africa. Similarities between national parks under study are based on similarities in ecosystems, age, and geographic position, not based on standard conservation management approaches.**

Theoretical Framework

The Tourism Area Life Cycle (TALC) theory has the assumption that the development of sustainable tourism is based on a cumulative amount and an increase in available time based on cycles (R. W. Butler, 1980). From a social science perspective, the Tourism Area Life Cycle (TALC) theory can be used in observing and evaluating the sustainable tourism view

(Hawkins & Mann, 2007). Butler initiated this theory in 1980 which then experienced developments afterward. Based on the TALC theory, the development of the area and its life refers to a cycle that is shown in a cycle consisting of six stages, namely exploration, engagement, development, consolidation, stagnation, and critical point. In the first stage, when a destination has been found, designated, and opened to the public (exploration), the surrounding community will be more enthusiastic because they can improve their economy and have the facilities or infrastructure to develop their area.

With this enthusiasm, the community began to enter the engagement stage to start the development stage. However, over time the euphoria and enthusiasm that appeared at the beginning began to disappear and evaporate so that it harmed tourist destinations (Ionnides, 2008). Furthermore, tourism destinations will experience stagnation because many people then feel disrupted, which in the end, various factors that may appear can lead to positive rejuvenation or negative decline.

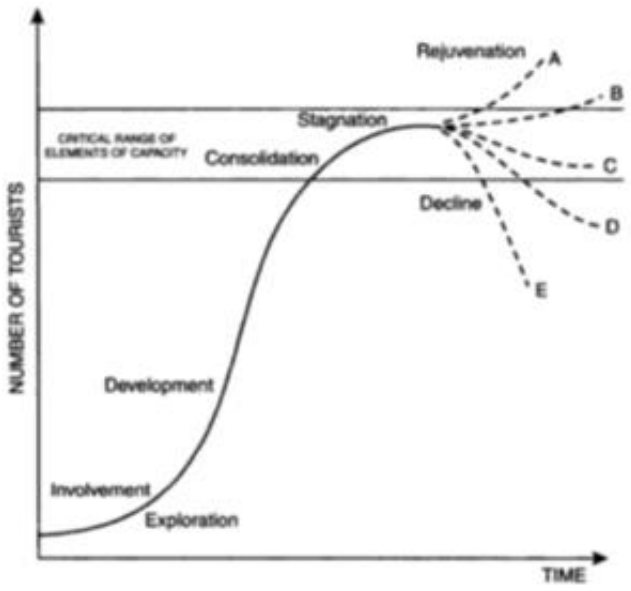


Figure 1. Tourism Area Life Cycle Theory (Butler, 2004)

Martin (2010) proposed a broader model with the four patterns shown in Figure 2. The four variations and developments of the model include changes and mutation models from the input and output of the TALC model (Brouder & Eriksson, 2013).

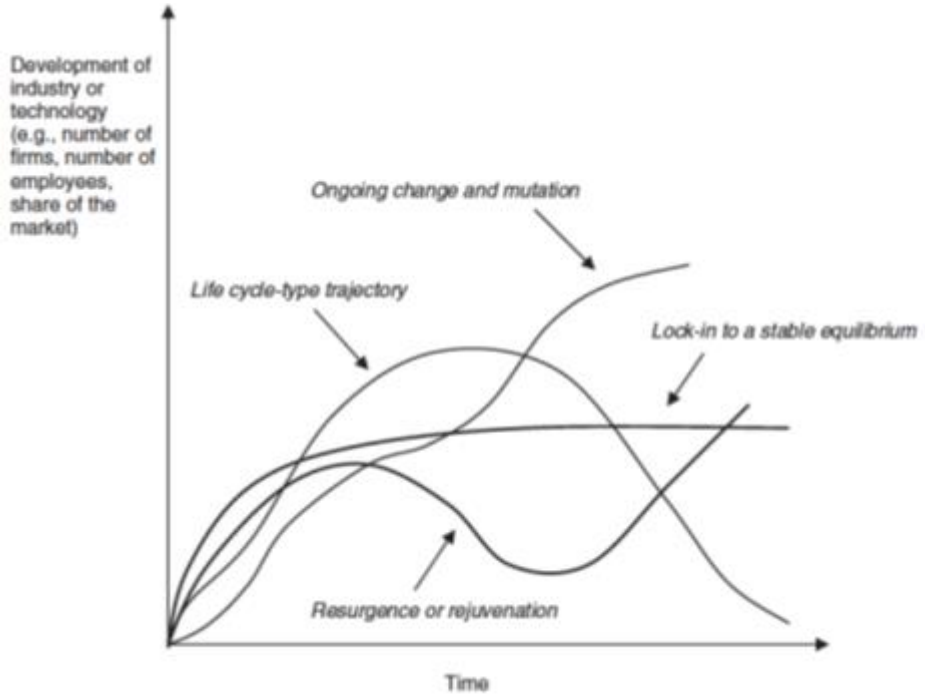


Figure 2. Martin's Life Cycle Model (Martin, 2010)

In this study, TALC will be applied to interpret the results. As the TALC suggests, destinations tend to have one of the four life cycle patterns: resurgence or rejuvenation, life-cycle type trajectory, ongoing change and mutation, and lock into a stable equilibrium. Each of the national parks studied could follow any of this trajectory. Using this theoretical framework, we argued that the barriers from the environmental management context might pose a deviation from the better path, from which the judgment of the sustainability of such tourism arises.

Methods

This study uses a qualitative approach with a literature study method. **This research uses a qualitative method because it allows researchers to obtain rich information from the**

literature and allows the researchers to explain and compare the efforts made by the five national parks in Indonesia and South Africa to manage, enhance, and maintain sustainable tourism. The secondary data was selected in four steps: (1) literature search, (2) study selection, (3) study evaluation, and (4) evidence synthesis (Gough et al., 2012)**. In the first stage, we used the name of the national park and "sustainable tourism" as the search terms. We conducted electronic searches in the Google Scholar database without constraining the time range. The literature search was performed in July 2020 and renewed in June 2022. We also visited government and transnational organization websites to search for reports related to the development of the national parks studied. In stage 2, we interrogate each study's title and abstract information to ensure the data contains the problems and solutions of the problems relevant to sustainable tourism. In stage 3, we read the full-text information and extracted the problems and solutions mentioned in the title and abstract. Finally, in stage 4, we synthesized the evidence using narrative synthesis** (Popay et al., 2006)**, suitable for data from multiple studies with different methods or research questions. Narrative synthesis uses thematic and content identifiers. For this study, thematic identifiers include the tourism life cycle in the national park. The content identifiers correspond to the obstacles and the policy addressing the obstacles.**

Results and Discussion

Sustainable Tourism in Indonesia

National parks in Indonesia are generally found to have improved over time. The first report and research on sustainable tourism were conducted by Iiyama and Susanti (2004), who explained the condition of sustainable tourism in Kayan Mentarang National Park. Laapo et al. (2009) describe the improvement of conditions in the Togean Islands National Park. In

addition, Merapi and Komodo National Parks also experienced improvements, followed by improvements to Bromo-Tengger-Semeru, Baluran, Mount Ciremai, and Mount Halimun National Parks. The distribution of the locations of national parks in Indonesia is shown in Figure 3.

Figure 3. Locations of National Parks in Indonesia (Ministry of Environment and Forestry of The Republic of Indonesia, 2020)

National parks in Indonesia carry out activities and management based on the regulations in force in Conservation Areas in Indonesia, namely:

Table 1. Regulations in Force in Conservation Areas in Indonesia

Regulations	Years	About
Law No. 5	1990	Conservation of Biological Natural Resources and Their Ecosystems.
Law No. 24	1992	Spatial Planning.
Law No. 5	1994	Ratification of the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity
Law No. 23	1997	Environmental Management.
Law No. 41	1999	Forestry.

Law No. 7	2004	Water Resources.
Law No. 25	2004	The National Development Planning System.
Law No. 32	2004	Regional Government.
PP (Government Regulation) No. 7	1999	Preservation of Plant and Animal Species.
PP No. 8	1999	The Utilization of Wild Plants and Animals.
PP No. 68	1998	Nature Reserve Areas and Nature Conservation Areas.
PP No. 18	1994	Natural Tourism Exploitation in Utilization Zones of National Parks, Grand Forest Parks, and Nature Tourism Parks.
PP No. 13	1994	Hunting for Hunting Animals.
PP No. 41	2006	Permits to Conduct Research and Development Activities of Foreign Universities, Foreign Research and Development Institutes, Foreign Business Entities, and Foreigners.

Source: Author, processed data

Sustainable Tourism in Baluran National Park

Baluran National Park is a preserved natural area with various native ecosystems and biological resources. Baluran National Park uses a zoning system for tourism, recreation, supporting culture, research, science, and education (Baluran National Park, 2021). The geographical location of Baluran National Park is bordered by the Madura Strait in the north, Bali Strait in the east, villages in the south, and the Kelokoran river in the southwest (Baluran National Park, 2021).

The management of Baluran national park is carried out based on the principles and concepts of conservation of the wealth of living natural resources and their ecosystems, following Law No. 5 of 1990 concerning Conservation of Biological Natural Resources and

Their Ecosystems (KSDAHE) and Law No. 14 of 1999 on Forestry. The management and management carried out by Baluran national park administrators to achieve sustainable tourism is based on the three concepts, namely:

a. Life support system protection

   The protection of the life support system is meant to protect all-natural wealth, biodiversity, and ecosystems around the area that function as life support for humans in particular and nature itself. Protection is carried out not to cause damage but to achieve and maintain sustainable tourism.

b. Preservation of the diversity of plant and animal species and their ecosystems

   National park areas, grand forest parks, and natural tourism parks are managed with efforts to preserve biodiversity to continue to exist sustainably. Efforts to preserve the park are carried out with a zoning management system and several other activities such as protection and security, inventory of area potential, research and development in supporting management, and fostering animal habitats and populations.

c. Sustainable use of living natural resources and their ecosystems

   The sustainable use of biological resources and ecosystems in Baluran National Park is carried out to preserve the existence and encourage the conservation function of the conservation area. In general, activities for the sustainable use of biological resources and ecosystems in Baluran National Park are carried out through: research and development, science and education, making films or video clips, making photographs for commercial purposes, expeditions, development, and utilization of environmental services, nature tourism.

Tourism in Baluran started in 2015, with the prairie biome as the main attraction. Five studies discuss this Baluran national park. Siswanto and Moeljadi (2015)

found that the role of the surrounding community in tourism development is still not optimal because it is not directly involved in management and management activities. The research explains the problems faced by sustainable tourism in Baluran national park, namely human resource problems, especially the role of the surrounding community, lack of community support, lack of contribution and coordination from other stakeholders involved, and lack of support in attracting tourists.

Five years later, in the study of Purnomo et al. (2020), it is stated that the development of sustainable tourism in Baluran national park is on the right track. Where the surrounding community is massively and continuously involved with a population that tends to be stable, the community is also involved in decision-making. In addition, by increasing community involvement, they also gain economic benefits that play a role in achieving and assessing sustainable tourism.

However, an environmental issue faced today by Baluran is the invasive species. A recent study found that the community uses 22% of the Baluran area to herd their livestock. The grazing field is larger than the 8% designated park area remarked as traditional zones. The survey found 2,170 cows and 1,156 goats grazing in the area. 72% of cows and 51% of goats grazing the field are owned by people outside the park rather than the local community (Pudyatmoko et al., 2018)**. The researchers proposed that the farmers used as caretakers and trained to use the available resources sustainably. The shift in land use needs to be taken since the population of the Baluran megafauna, Javan banteng (*Bos javanicus*) already declined** (Pudyatmoko, 2019)**.**

Using the tagline "Little Africa van Java," the existence of cows and goats grazing in the savanna seems unproductive. However, processed cow's milk produced in the buffer village is the primary source of villagers' income from tourism activities. This

product is still in their infancy, and the product is only sold by the compilation of orders (Purnomo et al., 2020). Hence, more flexibility in milk production and product diversity is needed to shift Baluran from "Little Africa with cows" to the pure "mini Africa."

Another invasive species is *Vachellia nilotica* trees. The trees have been deemed the source of biodiversity decline in the savannah since 1969. Despite this, no environmentally safe method to control the trees. Zahra (2019) **introduces four strategies: physical destruction by uprooting the trunk, chemical destruction using biochar, biological control with competitors, native predators, and microorganisms, and social interventions such as education, utilization, volunteering, collaboration, and ranger training.**

There was a hypothesis that the park has an overpopulation of long-tailed macaques (*Macaca fascicularis*). Tourists are pretty fond of meeting these animals, giving them food, and taking pictures of them. However, a survey by Hansen et al. (2019) **found that the population is still under control. The invasion of the monkeys to the nearby villages is due to resource abundance. Overpopulation is not on the monkey's side but the community's side.**

Sustainable Tourism in Kayan Mentarang National Park

Kayan Mentarang National Park (KMNP) is the largest conservation area on the island of Borneo and is one of the largest conservation areas in the Asia Pacific. KMNP is located in Malinau and Nunukan districts (KSDAE, 2021). The sub-districts covered by the KMNP include the KayanHilir, Pujungan, Bahau Hulu, Sungai Tubu, and Mentarang Hulu sub-districts. KayanMentarang National Park (TNKM) has an area of 1.271.696,56 hectares (based on the Decree of the Minister of Forestry Number: SK.4787/Menhut-VII/KUH/2014) (KSDAE, 2021).

Surveys to determine the condition of the biodiversity of KMNP are mainly carried out by competent parties in their fields, from within the country and abroad. In 2018, 3 different surveys were recorded in the KMNP area and its buffer zone (KSDAE, 2021).

The issue that currently concerns the management and related stakeholders is the threat to the langur monkeys population. In the 2000s, a population decline ranged from 50% to 80% (Atmoko et al., 2018). This decrease occurred due to the illegal hunting of bangat monkeys (*Presbytis hosei*) to take their geliga stones (*bezoar stones*). This geliga stone is found in the digestive tract of bangat, which is believed by the surrounding community to have properties to cure various diseases. However, there are no medical reviews to support this assumption, so the hunting of bangat that is carried out tends not to provide any benefit at all.

In dealing with the problem of threats to biodiversity as one aspect of achieving sustainable tourism, the National Park Office takes several steps to provide prevention. These steps include cooperating with indigenous peoples to manage the area collaboratively and recruiting dozens of Community Forest Rangers Partners (MMP) and other Forest Security Forces scattered in each SPTN Region and KMNP Resort Area.

The collaborative form in question is manifested in the form of an organizational forum called the KMNP Policy Determination Council (DPK). The main tasks of the KMNP DPK are to manage Kayan Mentarang national park to achieve sustainable tourism by assisting the government in managing KMNP, determining management policies based on the aspirations of various parties within the government, and providing criticism and suggestions regarding the direction of development and development of KMNP, proposing a management body. KMNP to the Minister of Forestry in coordination with the Director-General of PHKA. The principle of collaborative management in KMNP is based on six aspects: community-

based, sharing roles, sharing responsibilities, sharing benefits, and referring to the correct National Park Management Plan.

KMNP management activities to achieve sustainable tourism are carried out by the KMNP management body consisting of various parties, namely, local communities. BKSDA/PHK, and NGOs. Although the foundation for management activities has been built, it still requires a long journey and the community's active role in implementing it. There are also other obstacles such as political turmoil, legal certainty, readiness and support of the parties, and conflicts of interest. Iiyama and Susanti's (2004) research shows a good picture of Kayan Mentarang National Park's capacity. **Today, Kayan Mentarang National Park has been praised for conserving endemic species and the community's high involvement in protecting the park by their local customary law** (Pratama et al., 2017)**. Community involvement also protects the park from deforestation rampant in Kalimantan** (Monthe et al., 2021)**. A study found that Kayan Mentarang is the only national park in Kalimantan (eight national parks on this island) that experienced positive forest cover change between 2012 to 2017, despite only 0.05%** (Dwiyahreni et al., 2021)**.**

However, the government has considered a proposal to develop the Trans-Kalimantan Highway project intersecting with Kayan Mentarang National Parks and other protected areas. The highway could disturb the park's ecosystem, including the rare pygmy elephant habitat (Keong & Onuma, 2021)**. WWF is working to oppose such a project.**

Sustainable Tourism in Komodo Island National Park

Komodo National Park is the oldest national park in Indonesia. This park was established on March 6, 1980, and has 173.300 Ha, including terrestrial and aquatic areas. Komodo National Park was established to preserve the life of the Komodo dragon (*Varanus*

komodoensis) and its natural surroundings. Based on Komodo National Park data in 2018, there are +/- 2,872 Komodo dragons that live in the area (KNP, 2021).

Komodo National Park has won many international titles, including Man and Biosphere Reserve (1977), World Heritage Site (1991), and The New 7 Wonder of Nature (2011). The awarding of the title is expected to increase the branding position and help increase tourist visits to Komodo National Park. Komodo National Park office is located on Jalan Kasimo, Labuan Bajo, West Manggarai Regency, Flores, East Nusa Tenggara Province. This National Park is managed directly by the Komodo National Park Office, the Implementing Unit of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry Republic of Indonesia. Komodo National Park has three major islands: Komodo Island, Rinca Island, and Padar Island. In addition to the three main islands, this national park also has many other small islands, namely Gili Motang Island and Nusa Kode Island.

Komodo National Park has people living in 3 villages namely, Pasir Panjang Village (Kampung Rinca and Kampung Kerora), Komodo Village (Kampung Komodo), and Papagarang Village (Kampung Papagarang) (KNP, 2021). Communities living in the area have participated in preserving Komodo dragons since the time of their ancestors. The people in Kampung Komodo believe that their ancestors were born twins, one baby boy, and one female dragon when they were born into the world. They consider the Komodo dragons family and believe they are related by blood. Therefore, the people of Kampung Komodo never harm Komodo dragons and live with them every day.

Several studies have been conducted by Walpole and his collegues in the early 2000s (Walpole, 2001; Walpole et al., 2001; Walpole & Goodwin, 2000, 2001). Subsequent research was conducted in 2004 by Hawkins and in 2018 by Lasso and Dales (Hawkins, 2004; Lasso & Dahles, 2018). The research conducted by Walpole is a comprehensive review

of sustainable tourism, which explains that the economic benefits in national parks come from outside parties such as tourists and urban communities rather than villagers or residents. Local people earn income by selling goats as food for Komodo dragons because Komodo dragons will not come out if they are not given food. So that when there are fewer tourists, goat sales will also decrease. When the local community was given a questionnaire, the general and positive feedback they gave provided support for Komodo's conservative activities. In 2004, the Komodo dragon population experienced a significant decline to worry many due to predatory dogs and the growth of community settlements (Hawkins, 2004). People who do not benefit from the ecosystem in the conservative area of Komodo National Park use dynamite to catch fish which can damage coral reefs. Lasso and Dahle (2018) suggest that local governments pay more attention to this situation by encouraging fishers to change professions to become souvenir makers.

Today, a survey shows that tourist satisfaction is high (Kurniasari, 2019)**. However, another species poses a threat to the Komodos. Invasive toad *Duttaphrynus melanostictus* is potentially negatively impacting the population of Komodo. A recent survey by** Kennedi et al. (2020) **found that the toad does not exist yet on the islands but is available in a large number on nearby Sumbawa island. Even without this threat, Komodo dragons are now showing behavioral change, threatening their survival in the wild** (Chakraborty, 2021)**. Tourism contributed to this behavioral change since tourists gave them too many cattle to eat, making the dragons less alert and too big to move** (Rochmyaningsih, 2019)**. Meanwhile, outside the park, people hunting Timor deer (*Cervus timorensis*), the dragon's main prey, made the dragon smaller and invaded nearby villages to find food. Some are getting killed because of eating people's cattle. The authority proposed a complete shutdown in 2019 but was canceled by the tourism**

industry protest. When the COVID-19 came, the National Park was forced to complete shutdown in 2020.

However, the pandemic came with another threat. This threat comes from proposals for development projects such as Jurassic Park on the island of Komodo. This park is premium, and tourists have to pay to be able to interact with Komodo. This plan caused controversy in the community because it built a giant building on Rinca Island (Teguh et al., 2021)**. Over time, public opinion tends to reject the premium destination development plan** (Hidayat et al., 2022)**. Indonesian netizens actively watch the development of this discourse.** Asriyani and Verheijen (2020) **criticize this plan for ignoring the historical fact that local people have lived together with Komodo dragons for decades. Finally, in August 2021, the UNESCO World Heritage Committee asked the Indonesian government to temporarily suspend the project because it was deemed to be against the principles of sustainable tourism by threatening habitat and risking local people's income** (Choirisa et al., 2021)**.**

On the water, Kuempel et al. (2021) **evaluate the human impacts on 43 existing marine natural world heritage sites, including Komodo national park. They found that Komodo national park is the third site in cumulative human impact rating. The impacts primarily come from climate change. While fishing, shipping, and invasive species, contribute little. However, fishing has an impact since the fishers still use toxic tubal materials, and the catch volume gets smaller each year due to the catching done before the fish lays eggs** (Sudaryanto & Herdiansyah, 2018)**.**

Sustainable Tourism in South Africa

The growth and development of the global, national park movement have given Africa or South Africa, in particular, a solid impetus to pay more attention to management, funding,

and implementation. The development is constantly being improved to preserve Africa's natural habitats by conserving native African flora and fauna. South Africa also focuses on domestic tourism, conducted in conjunction with social tourism programs such as Sho't Left and Via Mzansi (Ramukumba & Moeketsi, 2020). The implementation of National Parks management activities in South Africa by involving the whole role of the relevant parties is carried out by referring to the following legal concepts in Table 2.

Table 2. Regulations in Force in Conservation Areas in South Africa

Years	About
1996	The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa Act No. 108
1998	National Environmental Management Act No. 107
2003	The National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act No.57
2004	the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act No.31

Source: Author, processed data

National parks in South Africa need to focus on new business models, commercialization, non-core activities, and retail activities such as shops, restaurants, and other goods and services in developing conservative areas to participate in developing tourism activities. In addition, this is also in line with the latest SANParks mission. The management needs to carry out their duties based on a solid and appropriate scientific basis to respond quickly to changes in the ever-changing system and adapt to it (Mabunda, 2003).

Sustainable Tourism in Kruger National Park

Kruger National Park is one of the largest national parks in South Africa. It covers an area in the provinces of Limpopo and Mpumalanga in North-Eastern South Africa and extends 360 km (220 mi) from north to south and 65 km (40 mi) from east to west. The administrative headquarters are in Skukuza. Areas of the park were first protected by the government of the South African Republic in 1898, and it became South Africa's first national park in 1926. To the west and south of the Kruger National Park are the two South African provinces of Limpopo and Mpumalanga, respectively. To the north is Zimbabwe, and to the east is Mozambique. It is now part of the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park. This peace park links Kruger National Park with the Gonarezhou National Park in Zimbabwe and the Limpopo National Park in Mozambique. The park is part of the Kruger to Canyons Biosphere, an area designated by the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) as an International Man and Biosphere Reserve. The map of the Kruger National Park is shown in figure 4.

Figure 4. Map of The Kruger National Park (SANParks, 2020)

As the centerpiece of the national park system in South Africa and the world in general, Kruger National Park was established in 1926 and was further expanded by reference to colonial and apartheid laws. At that time, the colonial authorities used racial segregation in controlling land areas while regulating access for residents. Kruger National Park is often used as a reference for park management and has also been raised as a source of research on flora and fauna, ecosystems, **biodiversity**, and tourism.

A controversial issue among researchers is how to find the best way for national parks to manage various species in conservation areas, especially elephants, when the apartheid regime ended (Novellie, 2018). Other issues facing the Kruger national park were evaluated at a Park Conservation Services Management Committee meeting. The issue is related to foreign or invasive species and the discovery of three diseases that attack fauna species, namely bovine tuberculosis in lions (*Panthera leo*), anthrax, and rabies 2004 to 2007 (Timko & Innes, 2009).

Furthermore, Kruger national park managers must pay special attention to monitoring activities related to isolation and fragmentation, illegal hunting, pressure and external attacks, water quality or water contamination, and diseases and pests. The problem of water quality is an essential finding for national park managers because the spatial configuration of the park cannot develop optimally for biodiversity conservation in the form of rivers. So far, the Kruger national park manager is known to be able to solve reorganization problems in a faster and less convertible time.

According to YoY incidents and hunting statistics, wildlife crimes have decreased significantly in Kruger National Park (KNP). Rhino hunting has decreased by 21.61%, and elephant poaching by 43.75% (SANParks, 2020). In the Parks Division, two rhinos were

poached in Marakele National Park in January 2020. The existence of the rhinos has become a concern since the target is zero rhino poaching in the parks outside KNP.

The decline in poaching in KNP can be attributed to the implementation of an integrated anti-wildlife crime strategy involving all law enforcement agencies in South Africa and the Greater Limpopo Transboundary Conservation Area, significant arrests made at high levels of the chain hunting command, the Covid-19 outbreak restricting movement and strengthening security on the streets at the end of Q4, success with WASS "Meerkat," advanced surveillance technology deployed in Integrated Protection Zones (IPZ), as well as cooperation between SANParks Special Operations and Special Forces SANDF.

Despite this, some problems persist. Foreign biota, water quantity, and fire management have become the problem in Kruger. *Lantana camara* eradication in Kruger is still ineffective and results in negligible population decline (Dube et al., 2022; Shackleton et al., 2020)**. However, other alien species such as *Hylocereus undatus, Harrisia mortini, Eucalyptus spp.,* and *Acacia decurrens* successfully extirpated. The park management can act early by removing the alien species from tourist camps in prioritized order (Shackleton et al., 2020). The management of invasive species has been done since the 1950s** (van Wilgen et al., 2020)**.**

Water availability has become a political problem in South Africa. There is a competition for water between the irrigation interest of the local community and the tourism interest of what Peters and Woodhouse (2019) **called "white constituencies of tourists and business owners." Even if local community interest is neglected, the park's water is still threatened by urban and industrial wastewater and coal mine water pollution** (Houdet et al., 2020)**. A fatal case has been recorded when a high level of eutrophication water from industrial, mining, and residential waste polluted the**

Olifants river. The pollution kills a large population of fish, crocodiles, and water birds (Mirzabaev et al., 2019)**. Climate change also gave another challenge to water availability. The river flows in the park tend to change, and some sensitive species might cease to exist** (Ramulifho et al., 2019)**.**

In line with water scarcity, dry season fires have threating the park. The probability of fire occurrence dramatically increases because of global warming, especially following years of above-average rainfall and grass biomass accumulation (Nieman, 2021)**. Some actions have been done, such as adaptive fire management** (Rego et al., 2021)**. Still, research suggests that mega-fires clearer management goals need to be formulated** (Cassidy et al., 2022)**.**

Sustainable Tourism in Kgalagadi National Park

Kgalagadi National Park is a large wildlife preserve and conservation area in southern Africa. It comprises two adjacent national parks: the Kalahari Gemsbok National Park in South Africa and the Gemsbok National Park in Botswana, with 38,000 square kilometers (15,000 sq mi) (SANParks, 2016). About three-quarters of the park lies in Botswana and one-quarter in South Africa. Kgalagadi means "place of thirst." Kgalagadi National Park has benefited from an increasingly international profile regarding the importance of ensuring a long-term conservation area of the wealth of natural resources, biodiversity, and ecosystems. As for the map of the Kgalagadi national park shown in Figure 5.

Figure 5. Map of The Kgalagadi National Park (SANParks, 2016)

Based on the national environmental management of Protected Areas Law No. 57 of 2003 NEM: PAA, SANParks began to revise the management plan of Kgalagadi national park. The comprehensive process carried out includes, among others, adaptive management planning that refers to the desired development goals or targets, including achieving sustainable tourism, compiling a hierarchy of goals by reviewing the park zoning area, and determining the choice of higher and lower plans according to the necessary changes. Section 39(3) of NEM: PAA states that all parties involved, interested in, and affected by the existence of a conservative area have an equal opportunity to participate and provide comments on the planning changes. Article 41(2e) of NEM: PAA explains if the conservative area management plan includes at least the procedures for participation, including the participation of owners, local communities, or other interested parties.

Furthermore, the strategy for involvement and development of stakeholder roles is based on the SANParks guidelines for stakeholder engagement in Chapter 5 of the Environmental Management Law. Efforts to achieve sustainable tourism include creating

channels and opportunities for disseminating and expanding information; promoting opportunities and forming understanding between various interested parties; providing opportunities for stakeholders and the public to provide inputs; and improving the decision-making process (SANParks, 2016).

In addition, some values are applied: using a complex view of world systems and concepts while ensuring that nature functions and the long-term sustainability of ecosystems are well managed; promotions are carried out to ensure the resilience and integrity of the ecosystem with minimal interference; carry out the task of fully preserving biodiversity for future generations and understand that natural and social systems will continue to change and develop over time and overtime.

A study by Tichaawa and Lekgau (2020) **concluded that Kgalagadi Transfrontier Parks is a low-impact protected area that restricts the scale of tourism and diversifies tourism activities to adjacent communities. However, for Kgalagadi, climate change has become one of the most significant threats** (Saarinen et al., 2020)**. The park has become a refuge for people to avoid extreme temperatures in autumn and spring. The tourists' visits will decline as the temperature increases** (Coldrey & Turpie, 2020)**. As for the local problem, the danger of trading game and poaching encouragement is considerable since several park CPA (Communal Property Association) projects have failed. The government has neglected Indigenous people who farm in the area for financial and technical support while unable to manage the farms. People then will engage in these crimes for livelihood survival** (Senoamadi, 2019)**.**

Table 3 shows each national park's characteristics selected to be used as a case study in this research.

Table 3. Distinguishing Characteristics of Six Case Study National Parks in Indonesia and South Africa

National Park	Location and Country	Geographical location	Year Established	Size	Regional Description	Main environmental management issues
Baluran National Park	Raya Banyuwangi Street, Situbondo Km. 35 Wonorejo, Banyuputih, East Java, Indonesia.	It is bordered by the Madura Strait, Bali Strait, Wonorejo village, Bajulmati river, Bajulmati village, Watukebo village, Kelokoran river, and Sumberwaru village.	1980	25.000 Ha	Specific dry forests consist of savanna vegetation types, mangrove forests, monsoon forests, coastal forests, lower mountain forests, swamp forests, and forests that are always green throughout the year.	**Biodiversity loss (Javan banteng), invasive species (foreign trees, cows, and goats), long-tailed monkeys invasion buffer villages**
Kayan Mentarang National Park	Government Center Street, TanjungBelimbing, Pujungan, Malinau Regency, North Kalimantan, 77562, Indonesia	In the northern part of East Kalimantan Province, precisely in the Malinau Regency, Nunukan Regency, and Bulungan Regency, directly adjacent to Sabah and Sarawak, Malaysia. Most of the area belongs to Malinau Regency, and some are included in Nunukan Regency.	1980	1.271.696 Ha	It has several forest types, such as mossy forests and lowland rainforest, with coverage from upstream to downstream.	**Biodiversity loss (langur monkeys), the threat from the Trans-Kalimantan Highway project**
Komodo National Park	Kasimo Street, Komodo National Park Hall, Labuan	In Labuan Bajo, West Manggarai Regency, Flores Island, East Nusa	1980	173.300 Ha	Komodo Island, Rinca Island, and Padar Island. Also, other small islands,	**Invasive species (dogs, toads), fish sustainability (toxic**

	Bajo, West Manggarai Regency, Flores, East Nusa Tenggara Province 86754	Tenggara Province			namely Gili Motang Island and Nusa Kode Island**. Thriving coral reefs.**	**materials, catching before laying eggs), behavioral change (less alert or invade nearby villages), "Jurassic Park" project, coral bleaching due to climate change**
Kruger National Park	Eastern Mpumulanga and Limpopo provinces, South Africa	In the Transvaal Province, bordering Mozambique and the Sabi Sand Reserve	1898	1.948.500 Ha	South African Lowveld ecoregion	Foreign biota, water quantity, fire management, **diseases (bovine tuberculosis, anthrax, and rabies)**
Kgalagadi National Park	Kgalagadi District, Botswana, Northern Cape, South Africa	The park straddles the border between South Africa and Botswana and comprises two adjoining national parks, namely, Kalahari Gemsbok National Park in South Africa and Gemsbok National Park in Botswana	1931	3,800.000 Ha	Southern Kalahari coregion	**Rising temperatures, game trading, poaching encouragement.**

Source: Author, data processed

Environmental management issues in this study's national parks potentially severely affected sustainable tourism development. We have identified ten problems from the review, as depicted in Table 4.

Table 4. Environmental management issues affected sustainable tourism development in the national parks

Threats	Parks	Country
Biodiversity loss	Baluran, Kayan Mentarang, Komodo, Kruger	Indonesia and South Africa
Invasive species	Baluran, Komodo, Kruger	Indonesia and South Africa
Outward invasion	Baluran	Indonesia
Infrastructure development	Kayan Mentarang, Komodo	Indonesia
Behavioral change	Komodo	Indonesia
Climate change	Komodo, Kgalagadi	Indonesia and South Africa
Water scarcity	Kruger	South Africa
Forest fire	Kruger	South Africa
Illegal hunting (poaching)	Kayan Mentarang, Kgalagadi	Indonesia and South Africa
Faunal diseases	Kruger	South Africa

Source: Author, processed data

Almost all national parks, except Kgalagadi, reported biodiversity loss. Water issues are ever-present and unique to Kruger. The issue absent in Baluran, despite its ecosystem similar to Africa, is probably because of its tropical position. National parks in the border area, such as Kayan Mentarang and Kgalagadi, faced more obstacles from poaching. For Kayan Mentarang, the closed nature of the dense jungle ecosystem prevents officers from effectively monitoring the forest remotely, same as Kgalagadi, which, despite being arid, has been covered in some areas by dense bush. Threat from infrastructure development only exists in Indonesian parks in the form of road penetration in Kayan Mentarang and build environment in Komodo. Outward invasion only exists in Baluran, while behavioral change is only reported in Komodo. Old national parks such as Komodo and Kruger, and Baluran, designated in the same year

as Komodo in 1980, faced invasive species problems. Climate change is threatening Komodo, Kruger, and Kgalagadi sustainability. Problems unique to Kruger are water scarcity, faunal diseases, and forest fire.

Environmental problems seem to affect the sustainability of tourism in these national parks. The impact reflected from the reviewed research and without proper measures could be driving down the tourist visits to the park, either in qualitative or quantitative terms. Of course, there will be some effects from the park's general management practices, such as marketing and tourist management. These at least put the parks' destiny to flat curve of lock into a stable equilibrium in TALC, rather than the declining curve of life-cycle type trajectory. However, this is not an ideal trajectory since sustainable tourism needs to change continuously as an adaptive system, fairly represented by ongoing change and mutation patterns.

National parks in Indonesia and South Africa have a clear legal basis that regulates boundaries and guidelines for managing, controlling, and conserving biodiversity, natural resources, wildlife, ecosystems, the environment, water resources, zoning systems, and various other details regulated in it. This legal basis is the basis for the national park management so as not to cross the line in carrying out its activities while considering the interests of many related parties and stakeholders. **So we have the policy, but the implementation is far from perfect. In this way, we need a more focused framework that addresses the sustainability issues sequentially yet is still comprehensive.**

Conclusion

National parks in Indonesia and South Africa are faced with many unique and general problems. National parks in both countries faced biodiversity loss, invasive species, climate change, and illegal hunting. Baluran has a unique problem of outward invasion

of long-tailed monkeys, while Komodo National Park is faced with a behavioral change of the prime megafauna, the Komodo dragon. Kruger National Park's water and fire problems are unique compared to other national parks reviewed.

A practical management framework and planning are needed to overcome obstacles and threats so that national park management can implement sustainable tourism practices. **This practical management framework and planning needs to account for the community around the national park, its biodiversity, and the resources needed by managers and the park's life itself, such as water and human resources. Savannah-based national parks need to focus more on water availability. In contrast, border-based national parks need to focus on biodiversity, which involves more conservation and security programs to address diseases and illegal hunting. Old national parks need to focus more on invasive issues, such as invasive species and human interactions.**

Each obstacle faced by the respective national parks in Indonesia and South Africa needs to be identified regarding the suitability of the mechanisms carried out with the framework and management planning. Many models lack scalability and replicability, so they cannot be well articulated and often lead to unclear or incorrect implementations and interpretations**. The point is** that a suitable framework needs to be adapted to the conditions of each national park.

In addition, in supporting the realization of sustainable tourism, it is necessary to involve stakeholders such as the national government, provincial governments, and local governments, including residents and other stakeholders affected by the existence of the national park. The involvement in question is carried out in policymaking through joint decisions, promotion collaboration, and reducing efforts that were not accommodated previously. Management frameworks and plans must be flexible, adaptable, and accessible to

the general public, including tourists. The framework developed also needs to refer to the points presented by UNESCO.

As for theoretical implications, we found that the physical nature of the national parks (ecosystem, position, and age) has implications for sustainable tourism management, which in turn affects the general sustainability issues faced by the national parks. These findings suggest that physical factors pushed the national parks into a lock-in stable equilibrium in Life Cycle Model since the factor is ever-present in the national parks. However, some mechanisms addressing the soft factors, such as human resources, community involvement, or tourist awareness, could suppress the contribution of physical factors to the sustainability of national park tourism. Our study observed ongoing change and mutation patterns since all national parks are working hard to formulate and implement new policies. Despite this, the awareness and readiness to tackle physical factors should always be in force for optimal park management. Consequently, this research contributes to the Life Cycle Model of national parks' sustainable tourism.

References

Asriyani, H., & Verheijen, B. (2020). Protecting the Mbau Komodo in Riung, Flores: Local Adat, National Conservation and Ecotourism Developments. *Forest and Society*, *4*(1), 20–34.

Atmoko, T., Dasra, H., Sega, F., Paikung, N., Marso, & Yonathan, A. (2018). Taman Nasional Kayan Mentarang, Benteng Perlindungan Lutung Bangat di Indonesia (Kayan Mentarang National Park, Bangat Monkey Protection Fort in Indonesia). *Swara Samboja*, *7*(2), 8–14.

Baluran National Park. (2021). *Taman Nasional Baluran, Situbondo, Jawa Timur (Baluran National Park, Situbondo, East Java)*. https://balurannationalpark.id/

Brouder, P., & Eriksson, R. H. (2013). Tourism Evolution: On the Synergies of Tourism Studies and Evolutionary Economic Geography. *Annals of Tourism Research*, *43*, 370–389.

Butler, R. (2004). The Tourism Area Life Cycle in the Twenty-First Century. In A. Lew, C. M. Hall, & A. M. Williams (Eds.), *A Companion to Tourism* (pp. 159–170). Blackwell.

Butler, R. W. (1980). The concept of a tourist area cycle of evolution: Implications for management of resources. *The Canadian Geographer/Le Géographe Canadien*, *24*, 5–12.

Calkoen, S. T. S. van B., Mühlbauer, L., Andrén, H., Apollonio, M., Balčiauskas, L., Belotti, E., Carranza, J., Cottam, J., Filli, F., Gatiso, T. T., Hetherington, D., Karamanlidis, A. A., Krofel, M., Kuehl, H. S., Linnell, J. D. C., Müller, J., Ozolins, J., Premier, J., Ranc, N., … Heurich, M. (2020). Ungulate management in European national parks: Why a more integrated European policy is needed. *Journal of Environmental Management*, *260*, 110068.

Cardinali, P., Varani, N., & Migliorini, L. (2020). Sustainable Tourism Attitude and Preference in Italian Adults: Value Orientation and Psychological Need Satisfaction. *Sustainability*, *12*(24), 10517.

Cassidy, L., Perkins, J., & Bradley, J. (2022). Too much, too late: Fires and reactive wildfire management in northern Botswana's forests and woodland savannas. *African Journal of Range & Forage Science*, *39*(1), 160–174.

Chakraborty, A. (2021). Can tourism contribute to environmentally sustainable development? Arguments from an ecological limits perspective. *Environment, Development and Sustainability*, *23*(6), 8130–8146.

Chen, S., Sun, X., & Su, S. (2021). A Study of the Mechanism of Community Participation in Resilient Governance of National Parks: With Wuyishan National Park as a Case. *Sustainability*, *13*(18), 10090.

Chikuta, O., du Plessis, E., & Saayman, M. (2021). Universal Accessibility of National Parks in South Africa and Zimbabwe: Park Management Perceptions. *Tourism Planning & Development*, 1–20. https://doi.org/10.1080/21568316.2021.1910556

Choirisa, S. F., Purnomo, E., & Harianto, A. (2021). Stakeholder perceptions to support Jurassic Park project as a future wildlife tourism. *Economics, Management and Sustainability*, *6*(2), 87–101.

Coldrey, K. M., & Turpie, J. K. (2020). Potential impacts of changing climate on nature-based tourism: A case study of South Africa's national parks. *KOEDOE - African Protected Area Conservation and Science*, *62*(1), a1629.

Dube, T., Maluleke, X. G., & Mutanga, O. (2022). Mapping rangeland ecosystems vulnerability to *Lantana camara* invasion in semi-arid savannahs in South Africa. *African Journal of Ecology*. https://doi.org/10.1111/aje.12951

Dwiyahreni, A., Fuad, H. A. H., Sunaryo, S., Soesilo, T. E. B., Margules, C., & Supriatna, J. (2021). Forest cover changes in Indonesia's terrestrial national parks between 2012 and 2017. *Biodiversitas Journal of Biological Diversity*, *22*(3), 1235-1242.

Glen, N., & Mearns, K. F. (2020). Sustainable Tourism Implementation for Small Accommodation Establishments in South Africa. *African Journal of Hospitality, Tourism and Leisure*, *9*(3), 131–148.

Gough, D., Oliver, S., & Thomas, J. (2012). *An Introduction to Systematic Reviews*. SAGE Publications.

Hansen, M. F., Nawangsari, V. A., Beest, F. M., Schmidt, N. M., Fuentes, A., Traeholt, C., Stelvig, M., & Dabelsteen, T. (2019). Estimating densities and spatial distribution of a commensal primate species, the long-tailed macaque (*Macaca fascicularis*). *Conservation Science and Practice*, *1*(9), e88.

Hawkins, D. E. (2004). Sustainable tourism competitiveness clusters: Application to World Heritage sites network development in Indonesia. *Asia Pacific Journal of Tourism Research*, *9*(3), 293–307.

Hawkins, D. E., & Mann, S. (2007). The world bank's role in tourism development. *Annals of Tourism Research*, *34*(2), 348–363.

Hidayat, T. H. J., Ruldeviyani, Y., Aditama, A. R., Madya, G. R., Nugraha, A. W., & Adisaputra, M. W. (2022). Sentiment analysis of twitter data related to Rinca Island development using Doc2Vec and SVM and logistic regression as classifier. *Procedia Computer Science*, *197*, 660–667.

Houdet, J., Browne, M., & Lewis, F. (2020). *Impact of Degraded Freshwater Ecosystems on Tourism Towards 2030*. Water Research Commission.

Iiyama, Y., & Susanti, R. (2004). Community perspectives on ecotourism carrying capacity: Case studies from three bordering villages of Kayan Mentarang National Park, Indonesia. In F. Pineda, C. Brebbia, & M. Mugica (Eds.), *Sustainable Tourism* (pp. 37–46). WIT Press.

Ionnides, D. (2008). Hypothesizing the Shifting Mosaic of Attitudes Through Time: A Dynamic Framework for Sustainable Tourism Development on a 'Mediterranean Isle.' In S. McCool & R. Moisey (Eds.), *Tourism, Recreation and Sustainability: Linking Culture and the Environment* (pp. 51–75). CABI International.

Kennedi, U. F., Kusrini, M. D., Ariefiandy, A., & Mardiastuti, A. (2020). Invasive toads are close to but absent from Komodo National Park. *BIO Web of Conferences, 19*, 00017.

Keong, C. Y., & Onuma, A. (2021). Transboundary Ecological Conservation, Environmental Value, and Environmental Sustainability: Lessons from the Heart of Borneo. *Sustainability*, *13*(17), 9727.

KNP. (2021). *Komodo National Park*. http://www.komodonationalpark.org/

KSDAE. (2021). *Kawasan TN Kayan Mentarang Lumbung Penghidupan Masyarakat (Kayan Mentarang National Park Area Community Livelihoods)*. http://ksdae.menlhk.go.id/info/3265/kawasan-tn-kayan-mentarang-lumbung-penghidupan-masyarakat.html

Kuempel, C. D., Simmons, B. A., & Davey, M. (2021). *The status of current and tentative marine natural World Heritage areas* [Preprint]. Ecology. https://doi.org/10.1101/2021.02.28.433275

Kurniasari, K. K. (2019). *Understanding visitors' experiences in nature-based tourism: A case study of Komodo National Park Indonesia* [Master Thesis]. Auckland University of Technology.

Laapo, A., Fahrudin, A., Bengen, D. G., & Damar, A. (2009). Pengaruh Aktivitas Wisata Bahari terhadap Kualitas Perairan Laut di Kawasan Wisata Gugus Pulau Togean (The Effect of Marine Tourism Activities on the Quality of Marine Waters in the Togean Island Cluster Tourism Area). *Ilmu Kelautan*, *14*(4), 215–221.

Lasso, A., & Dahles, H. (2018). Are tourism livelihoods sustainable? Tourism development and economic transformation on Komodo Island, Indonesia. *Asia Pacific Journal of Tourism Research*, *23*(5), 473–485.

Lozano-Oyola, M., Blancas, F. J., González, M., & Caballero, R. (2019). Sustainable tourism tags to reward destination management. *Journal of Environmental Management*, *250*, 109458.

Mabunda, D. (2003). *An integrated tourism management framework for the Kruger National Parks, South Africa*. UPSpace.

Martin, R. (2010). Rethinking Regional Path Dependence: Beyond Lock-in to Evolution. *The 2009 Roepke Lecture in Economic Geography*.

Mihalic, T., Mohamadi, S., Abbasi, A., & Dávid, L. D. (2021). Mapping a Sustainable and Responsible Tourism Paradigm: A Bibliometric and Citation Network Analysis. *Sustainability*, *13*(2), 853.

Ministry of Environment and Forestry of The Republic of Indonesia. (2020). *National Parks in Indonesia*. http://p3ejawa.menlhk.go.id/article37-taman-nasional-di-indonesia.html

Mirzabaev, A., Njiraini, G., gebremariam, G., Jourdain, D., Magaia, E., Julio, F., Mosse, G., Mutondo, J., & Mungata, E. (2019). Transboundary Water Resources for People and Nature: Challenges and Opportunities in the Olifants River Basin. *SSRN Electronic Journal*. https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.3320378

Monthe, A., Padjung, R., & Dale, P. (2021). Assessing and preventing deforestation in Kayan Mentarang National Park, North Kalimantan Province, Indonesia. *IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science*, *921*(1), 012024.

Mukanjari, S., Muchapondwa, E., & Demeke, E. (2021). Recreation demand and pricing policy for international tourists in developing countries: Evidence from South Africa. *Journal of Environmental Economics and Policy*, *10*(3), 243–260.

Nieman, W. A. (2021). *Savanna-Woodland Fire Regimes: Ecology, Management and Conservation of African Protected Areas* [PhD Dissertation].

Novellie, P. A. (2018). Review of National Park Science: A Century of Research in South Africa by Jane Carruthers. *Koedoe*, *60*(1), a1550.

Oleśniewicz, P., Pytel, S., Markiewicz-Patkowska, J., Szromek, A. R., & Jandová, S. (2020). A Model of the Sustainable Management of the Natural Environment in National Parks—A Case Study of National Parks in Poland. *Sustainability*, *12*(7), 2704.

Pahrudin, P., Liu, L.-W., & Li, S.-Y. (2022). What Is the Role of Tourism Management and Marketing toward Sustainable Tourism? A Bibliometric Analysis Approach. *Sustainability*, *14*(7), 4226.

Peters, R., & Woodhouse, P. (2019). Reform and Regression: Discourses of Water Reallocation in Mpumalanga, South Africa. *Water Alternatives*, *12*(3), 853–868.

Phongchiewboon, A., Holland, J., Hytten, K., & Farrelly, T. (2020). Political ecology, privation and sustainable livelihoods in northern Thailand's national parks. *Journal of Political Ecology*, *27*(1), 360-377.

Popay, J., Roberts, H., Sowden, A., Petticrew, M., Arai, L., Rodgers, M., & Britten, N. (2006). *Guidance on the Conduct of Narrative Synthesis in Systematic Reviews*. ESRC.

Pourmohammad, P., Jahani, A., Zare Chahooki, M. A., & Goshtasb Meigooni, H. (2020). Road impact assessment modelling on plants diversity in national parks using regression analysis in comparison with artificial intelligence. *Modeling Earth Systems and Environment*, *6*(3), 1281–1292.

Pratama, B., Atikah, T., Wardani, W., Apandi, I., & Sutikno. (2017). Diversity Loss of Endemic Flora in North Kalimantan. *Implementations of Biodiversity Research Ecotourism and Environmental Management*, 91–104.

Pudyatmoko, S. (2019). Spatiotemporal inter-predator and predator–prey interactions of mammalian species in a tropical savanna and deciduous forest in Indonesia. *Mammal Research*, *64*(2), 191–202.

Pudyatmoko, S., Budiman, A., & Kristiansen, S. (2018). Towards sustainable coexistence: People and wild mammals in Baluran National Park, Indonesia. *Forest Policy and Economics*, *90*, 151–159.

Purnomo, A., Idris, & Kurniawan, B. (2020). Understanding Local Community in Managing Sustainable Tourism at Baluran National Park—Indonesia. *GeoJournal of Tourism and Geosites*, *29*(2), 508–520.

Ramukumba, T., & Moeketsi, M. (2020). Regional Tourism: Significance and Profiling Tourists from South Africa to Lesotho. *African Journal of Hospitality, Tourism and Leisure*, *9*(3), 232–247.

Ramulifho, P., Ndou, E., Thifhulufhelwi, R., & Dalu, T. (2019). Challenges to Implementing an Environmental Flow Regime in the Luvuvhu River Catchment, South Africa. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, *16*(19), 3694.

Rego, F., Morgan, P., Fernandes, P., & Hoffman, C. (2021). *Fire Science: From Chemistry to Landscape Management*. Springer.

Rochmyaningsih, D. (2019). Is tourism endangering these giant lizards? *Science*. https://doi.org/10.1126/science.aaw8414

Saarinen, J., Moswete, N., Atlhopheng, J. R., & Hambira, W. L. (2020). Changing socio-ecologies of Kalahari: Local perceptions towards environmental change and tourism in Kgalagadi, Botswana. *Development Southern Africa*, *37*(5), 855–870.

SANParks. (2016). *Kalahari Gemsbok National Park: Park Management Plan*. SANParks.

SANParks. (2020). *South African National Parks Annual Report 2019/20*. SANParks.

Senoamadi, W. (2019). *Livelihood related outcomes of South African land restitution: The case of the Bela-Bela community claim*. University of Pretoria.

Shackleton, R. T., Foxcroft, L. C., Pyšek, P., Wood, L. E., & Richardson, D. M. (2020). Assessing biological invasions in protected areas after 30 years: Revisiting nature reserves targeted by the 1980s SCOPE programme. *Biological Conservation*, *243*, 108424.

Siswanto, A., & Moeljadi, M. (2015). Eco-Tourism Development Strategy Baluran National Park in the Regency of Situbondo, East Java, Indonesia. *International Journal of Evaluation and Research in Education (IJERE)*, *4*(4), 185.

Sudaryanto, & Herdiansyah, H. (2018). Sustainability and long-term impacts of intensive fishing operations at the spawning grounds for baronang fish (Siganus canalicullat) on Papagaran IslandKomodo National Park. *Ecotrophic: Journal of Environmental Science*, *12*(2), 158–172.

Teguh, M. G. A., Riyantini, R., & Cahyani, I. P. (2021). Analisis Wacana Kritis Pemberitaan Penataan Taman Nasional Komodo pada TribunNews.com dan Detik.com (Critical Discourse Analysis of Komodo National Parks Infrastructure News on TribunNews.com and Detik.com). *Jurnal Pustaka Komunikasi*, *4*(2), 212–222.

Tichaawa, T., & Lekgau, R. J. (2020). Nature and Characteristics of Wildlife Tourism in the Kgalagadi Transfrontier Park. *Acta Universitatis Danubius*, *16*(5), 69–88.

Timko, J., & Innes, J. (2009). Evaluating ecological integrity in national parks: Case studies from Canada and South Africa. *Biological Conservation*, *142*(3), 676–688.

van Wilgen, B. W., Measey, J., Richardson, D. M., Wilson, J. R., & Zengeya, T. A. (Eds.). (2020). *Biological Invasions in South Africa*. Springer International Publishing.

Walpole, M. J. (2001). Feeding dragons in Komodo National Park: A tourism tool with conservation complications. *Animal Conservation*, *4*(1), 67–73.

Walpole, M. J., & Goodwin, H. J. (2000). Local economic impacts of dragon tourism in Indonesia. *Annals of Tourism Research*, *27*(3), 559–576.

Walpole, M. J., & Goodwin, H. J. (2001). Local attitudes towards conservation and tourism around Komodo National Park, Indonesia. *Environmental Conservation*, *28*(2), 160–166.

Walpole, M. J., Goodwin, H. J., & Ward, K. G. R. (2001). Pricing Policy for Tourism in Protected Areas: Lessons from Komodo National Park, Indonesia. *Conservation Biology*, *15*(1), 218–227.

Yee, J. Y., Loc, H. H., Poh, Y. L., Vo-Thanh, T., & Park, E. (2021). Socio-geographical evaluation of ecosystem services in an ecotourism destination: PGIS application in Tram Chim National Park, Vietnam. *Journal of Environmental Management*, *291*, 112656.

Zahra, S. (2019). *The Potency of Insect and Fungi in Baluran National Park as Natural Enemies of Invasive Vachellia nilotica and its Future Control Strategies* [Master Thesis]. Northern Arizona University.

Dian Yulie Reindrawati <dian.reindrawati@vokasi.unair.ac.id>

Fw: Manuscript Decision: Sustainable tourism in national park: Case studies in Indonesia and South Africa

Dian Yulie Reindrawati <dian.reindrawati@vokasi.unair.ac.id> Wed, Jun 8, 2022 at 4:46 PM
To: ajhtl pharos <Africajournals@hotmail.com>

Dear Reviewers,
Thank you very much for the constructive feedback.
We have cleaned the draft as suggested.
The figures are already replaced with clearer ones. Three figures are deleted in order to reduce the number of figures on the paper.
In addition, we will pay the invoice by tomorrow as the bank is just closed today.
Thank you very much again for this fabulous opportunity. It is a great honour to be able to publish in your journal.

Warmest Regards,
Dian Y Reindrawati, PhD
Faculty of Vocational Studies
Airlangga University
Surabaya
Website: http://unair.ac.id/
Ph & wa: +62 81289771277
Email: dian.reindrawati@vokasi.unair.ac.id

[Quoted text hidden]

Sustainable Tourism in National Parks_Dian Full English.Proof (1) (2).docx
217K

BUKTI KORESPONDENSI
ARTIKEL JURNAL INTERNASIONAL SCOPUS Q3

Judul artikel : Threats to Sustainable Tourism in National Parks: Case Studies from Indonesia and South Africa
Jurnal : African Journal of Hospitality, Tourism and Leisure, 11(2)
Penulis : Reindrawati, D.Y., Rhama, B. & Hisan, U.F.C.

No	Perihal	Tanggal
6	Bukti korespondensi dan konfirmasi penerbitan artikel	15/6/2022

Dian Yulie Reindrawati <dian.reindrawati@vokasi.unair.ac.id>

Article Proof

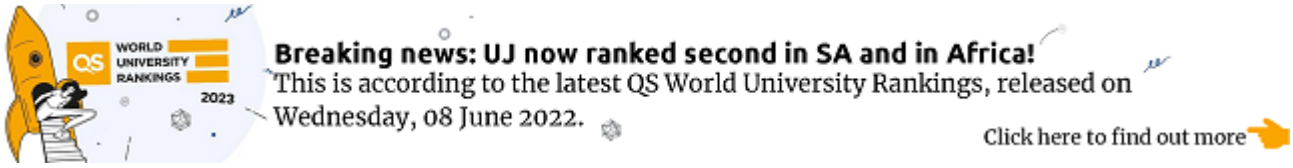
18 messages

ajhtl pharos <Africajournals@hotmail.com> Fri, Jun 10, 2022 at 3:36 PM
To: Dian Yulie Reindrawati <dian.reindrawati@vokasi.unair.ac.id>

Please go through the attached proof very carefully and send back today
Thank you
Megan

AFRICAJOURNALS

From: Tichaawa, Tembi <tembit@uj.ac.za>
Sent: Thursday, 09 June 2022 17:45
To: ajhtl pharos <Africajournals@hotmail.com>
Subject: Article Proof



Prof Tembi Tichaawa
Professor & Academic Head: Tourism
School of Tourism and Hospitality
PhD: Geography and Environmental Management

Telephone:	011 559 1597
E-mail:	tembit@uj.ac.za
Website:	www.uj.ac.za
Office:	Office 8, School of Tourism and Hospitality Administration Building, Bunting Road Campus, University of Johannesburg

Scopus ID
ORCiD
Google Scholar
Research Gate

The University of Johannesburg is committed to providing a safe and healthy environment for our stakeholders. Anyone entering the premises and/or physically participating in our activities will be required to produce either a COVID-19 vaccination certificate or a negative COVID-19 PCR test (not older than 7 days).

This email and all contents are subject to the following disclaimer:

http://disclaimer.uj.ac.za

Article proof Reindrawati et al.docx
236K

Dian Yulie Reindrawati <dian.reindrawati@vokasi.unair.ac.id> Fri, Jun 10, 2022 at 5:24 PM
To: ajhtl pharos <Africajournals@hotmail.com>

Dear,
Please find attached the article that I already reworked as suggested.
The References list is reworked as suggested.
Thank you very much for all valuable feedback.
Warmest Regards,
Dian Y Reindrawati, PhD
Faculty of Vocational Studies
Airlangga University
Surabaya
Website: http://unair.ac.id/
Ph & wa: +62 81289771277
Email: dian.reindrawati@vokasi.unair.ac.id

Virus-free. www.avast.com

[Quoted text hidden]

Article proof Reindrawati et al.docx
269K

ajhtl pharos <Africajournals@hotmail.com> Fri, Jun 10, 2022 at 6:45 PM
To: Dian Yulie Reindrawati <dian.reindrawati@vokasi.unair.ac.id>

all good

From: Dian Yulie Reindrawati <dian.reindrawati@vokasi.unair.ac.id>
Sent: Friday, 10 June 2022 10:24
To: ajhtl pharos <Africajournals@hotmail.com>
Subject: Re: Article Proof

[Quoted text hidden]

Dian Yulie Reindrawati <dian.reindrawati@vokasi.unair.ac.id> Wed, Jun 15, 2022 at 3:44 PM
To: ajhtl pharos <Africajournals@hotmail.com>

Thank you very much for all feedback and I am looking forward to have the article publish soon.

Thank you very much.
[Quoted text hidden]

6 attachments

RSImage.png
39K

RSImage.png
12K

RSImage.png
3K

RSImage.png
3K

RSImage.png
12K

RSImage.png
39K

---

ajhtl pharos <Africajournals@hotmail.com> Wed, Jun 15, 2022 at 10:41 PM
To: Dian Yulie Reindrawati <dian.reindrawati@vokasi.unair.ac.id>

It is published volume 11(2)

From: Dian Yulie Reindrawati <dian.reindrawati@vokasi.unair.ac.id>
Sent: Wednesday, 15 June 2022 08:44
[Quoted text hidden]

[Quoted text hidden]

Dian Yulie Reindrawati <dian.reindrawati@vokasi.unair.ac.id> Fri, Jun 17, 2022 at 1:40 AM
To: ajhtl pharos <africajournals@hotmail.com>

Dear,
I resent the article again and hope it will be published soon. Could you help me to check it please...

Thank you very much.

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Dian Yulie Reindrawati** <dian.reindrawati@vokasi.unair.ac.id>
[Quoted text hidden]
[Quoted text hidden]

Article proof Reindrawati et al.docx
269K

Dian Yulie Reindrawati <dian.reindrawati@vokasi.unair.ac.id> Fri, Jun 17, 2022 at 2:50 AM
Draft To: ajhtl pharos <Africajournals@hotmail.com>

[Quoted text hidden]

Dian Yulie Reindrawati <dian.reindrawati@vokasi.unair.ac.id> Fri, Jun 17, 2022 at 2:55 AM
To: ajhtl pharos <Africajournals@hotmail.com>

Dear,
Sorry, but I don't see my article published yet in the volume 11(2). Could you please help me to check it.
This is the detail:

image.pngest
Regards,
Dian Y Reindrawati, PhD
Faculty of Vocational Studies
Airlangga University
Surabaya
Website: http://unair.ac.id/
Ph & wa: +62 81289771277
Email: dian.reindrawati@vokasi.unair.ac.id

Virus-free. www.avast.com

[Quoted text hidden]

image.png
250K

Dian Yulie Reindrawati <dian.reindrawati@vokasi.unair.ac.id> Fri, Jun 17, 2022 at 8:06 PM
To: ajhtl pharos <africajournals@hotmail.com>

Dear Megan,
Could you please advise me why my article is not published yet in Volume 11(2)? All revisions and payment have been done and all good. In your last email, the email said that it is already published. But sorry, as I mentioned in my last email, it is not published yet in Volume 11(2). Could you please advise me about the link for the article (if the article is already published) or if there is anything I need to do more in order for the article to be published.
As with my previous emails, I resent the details of my article.
Threats to Sustainable Tourism in National Parks: Case Studies from Indonesia and South Africa
Reindrawati, D.Y., Rhama, B. & Hisan, U.F.C. (2022).

Could you please help me to check it and advise me about the progress for the article's publication. This publication means a lot to me. Thus, much appreciated for your kindly help and Thank you very much.
Dian

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **ajhtl pharos** <Africajournals@hotmail.com>
Date: Fri., 10 Jun. 2022, 18:46
Subject: Re: Article Proof
[Quoted text hidden]
[Quoted text hidden]

---

5 attachments

RSImage.png
39K

RSImage.png
12K

RSImage.png
3K

WhatsApp Image 2022-06-09 at 11.17.01.jpeg
88K

Article proof Reindrawati et al (4).docx
269K

---

ajhtl pharos <Africajournals@hotmail.com> Fri, Jun 17, 2022 at 8:11 PM
To: "Tichaawa, Tembi" <tembit@uj.ac.za>
Cc: Dian Yulie Reindrawati <dian.reindrawati@vokasi.unair.ac.id>

Dear prof
It appears one was missed
Please see attached and below
[Quoted text hidden]

---

5 attachments

RSImage.png
39K

RSImage.png
12K

RSImage.png
3K

WhatsApp Image 2022-06-09 at 11.17.01.jpeg
88K

Article proof Reindrawati et al (4).docx
269K

Dian Yulie Reindrawati <dian.reindrawati@vokasi.unair.ac.id> Fri, Jun 17, 2022 at 8:12 PM
Draft To: ajhtl pharos <Africajournals@hotmail.com>

[Quoted text hidden]

3 attachments

RSImage.png
39K

RSImage.png
12K

RSImage.png
3K

Dian Yulie Reindrawati <dian.reindrawati@vokasi.unair.ac.id> Sun, Jun 19, 2022 at 2:09 AM
To: ajhtl pharos <Africajournals@hotmail.com>
Cc: "Tichaawa, Tembi" <tembit@uj.ac.za>

Dear,
Yes please..could you please help me to fix the problem up as my article was missed in Volume 11(2) 😔
Much appreciated for your kindly help. Thank you very much.
Warmest Regards,
Dian Y Reindrawati, PhD
Faculty of Vocational Studies
Airlangga University
Surabaya
Website: http://unair.ac.id/
Ph & wa: +62 81289771277
Email: dian.reindrawati@vokasi.unair.ac.id

[Quoted text hidden]

Tichaawa, Tembi <tembit@uj.ac.za> Mon, Jun 20, 2022 at 4:53 PM
To: Dian Yulie Reindrawati <dian.reindrawati@vokasi.unair.ac.id>, ajhtl pharos <Africajournals@hotmail.com>

Good day

Your article will be published in the next volume which we will start the publication as of today

Thanks

Prof Tembi Tichaawa
Professor & Academic Head: Tourism
School of Tourism and Hospitality
PhD: Geography and Environmental Management

Telephone: 011 559 1597
E-mail: tembit@uj.ac.za
Website: www.uj.ac.za
Office: Office 8, School of Tourism and Hospitality Administration Building, Bunting Road Campus, University of Johannesburg

Scopus ID
ORCiD
Google Scholar
Research Gate

The University of Johannesburg is committed to providing a safe and healthy environment for our stakeholders. Anyone entering the premises and/or physically participating in our activities will be required to produce either a COVID-19 vaccination certificate or a negative COVID-19 PCR test (not older than 7 days).

From: Dian Yulie Reindrawati <dian.reindrawati@vokasi.unair.ac.id>
Sent: Saturday, June 18, 2022 9:10 PM
To: ajhtl pharos <Africajournals@hotmail.com>
Cc: Tichaawa, Tembi <tembit@uj.ac.za>
Subject: Re: Fw: Article Proof

CAUTION: This email originated from **outside** of the University of Johannesburg. **DO NOT** open any content (links and attachments) if the sender is unknown.

[Quoted text hidden]
[Quoted text hidden]

> [Quoted text hidden]
> [Quoted text hidden]
>
> [Quoted text hidden]
> [Quoted text hidden]
> [Quoted text hidden]
> [Quoted text hidden]

[Quoted text hidden]

Prof Tembi Tichaawa
Professor & Academic Head: Tourism
School of Tourism and Hospitality
PhD: Geography and Environmental Management

Telephone:	011 559 1597
E-mail:	tembit@uj.ac.za
Website:	www.uj.ac.za
Office:	Office 8, School of Tourism and Hospitality Administration Building, Bunting Road Campus, University of Johannesburg

Scopus ID
ORCiD
Google Scholar
Research Gate

The University of Johannesburg is committed to providing a safe and healthy environment for our stakeholders. Anyone entering the premises and/or physically participating in our activities will be required to produce either a COVID-19 vaccination certificate or a negative COVID-19 PCR test (not older than 7 days).

[Quoted text hidden]

Dian Yulie Reindrawati <dian.reindrawati@vokasi.unair.ac.id> Tue, Jun 21, 2022 at 6:49 PM
To: "Tichaawa, Tembi" <tembit@uj.ac.za>

Dear Prof,
Thank you very much for your respond. I am really hoping that I can see my article is published online by the end of this week. This publication indeed means a lot to me. Thank you again for your kindness. Deeply appreciated.

Regards,
Dian
[Quoted text hidden]

---

4 attachments

RSImage.png
12K

RSImage.png
3K

RSImage.png
12K

RSImage.png
3K

Tichaawa, Tembi <tembit@uj.ac.za> Wed, Jun 22, 2022 at 7:53 PM
To: ajhtl pharos <Africajournals@hotmail.com>
Cc: Dian Yulie Reindrawati <dian.reindrawati@vokasi.unair.ac.id>

As noted previously, This article will be published in Vol 10(3)

Thanks

Prof Tembi Tichaawa
Professor & Academic Head: Tourism
School of Tourism and Hospitality
PhD: Geography and Environmental Management

Telephone: 011 559 1597
E-mail: tembit@uj.ac.za
Website: www.uj.ac.za
Office: Office 8, School of Tourism and Hospitality Administration Building, Bunting Road Campus, University of Johannesburg

Scopus ID
ORCiD
Google Scholar
Research Gate

The University of Johannesburg is committed to providing a safe and healthy environment for our stakeholders. Anyone entering the premises and/or physically participating in our activities will be required to produce either a COVID-19 vaccination certificate or a negative COVID-19 PCR test (not older than 7 days).

From: ajhtl pharos <Africajournals@hotmail.com>
Sent: Friday, June 17, 2022 3:12 PM
To: Tichaawa, Tembi <tembit@uj.ac.za>
Cc: Dian Yulie Reindrawati <dian.reindrawati@vokasi.unair.ac.id>
Subject: Fw: Article Proof

CAUTION: This email originated from **outside** of the University of Johannesburg. **DO NOT** open any content (links and attachments) if the sender is unknown.

Dear prof

[Quoted text hidden]
[Quoted text hidden]

[Quoted text hidden]
[Quoted text hidden]
[Quoted text hidden]
[Quoted text hidden]

[Quoted text hidden]

Prof Tembi Tichaawa

Professor & Academic Head: Tourism

School of Tourism and Hospitality

PhD: Geography and Environmental Management

Telephone: 011 559 1597

E-mail: tembit@uj.ac.za

Website: www.uj.ac.za

Office: Office 8, School of Tourism and Hospitality Administration Building, Bunting Road Campus, University of Johannesburg

Scopus ID

ORCiD

Google Scholar

Research Gate

The University of Johannesburg is committed to providing a safe and healthy environment for our stakeholders. Anyone entering the premises and/or physically participating in our activities will be required to produce either a COVID-19 vaccination certificate or a negative COVID-19 PCR test (not older than 7 days).

[Quoted text hidden]

2 attachments

image001.png
1K

image002.png
1K

Dian Yulie Reindrawati <dian.reindrawati@vokasi.unair.ac.id> Mon, Jun 27, 2022 at 8:08 PM
To: "Tichaawa, Tembi" <tembit@uj.ac.za>
Cc: ajhtl pharos <Africajournals@hotmail.com>

Dear Prof,
Yup thanks Prof. Could you please advise me when Vol 11(3) will be published? (Hope it is going to be in July)
Warmest Regards,
Dian Y Reindrawati, PhD
Faculty of Vocational Studies
Airlangga University
Surabaya
Website: http://unair.ac.id/
Ph & wa: +62 81289771277
Email: dian.reindrawati@vokasi.unair.ac.id

[Quoted text hidden]

Tichaawa, Tembi <tembit@uj.ac.za> Mon, Jun 27, 2022 at 8:47 PM
To: Dian Yulie Reindrawati <dian.reindrawati@vokasi.unair.ac.id>
Cc: ajhtl pharos <Africajournals@hotmail.com>

Yes it will be

Prof Tembi Tichaawa
Professor & Academic Head: Tourism
School of Tourism and Hospitality
PhD: Geography and Environmental Management

Telephone: 011 559 1597
E-mail: tembit@uj.ac.za
Website: www.uj.ac.za
Office: Office 8, School of Tourism and Hospitality Administration Building, Bunting Road Campus, University of Johannesburg

Scopus ID
ORCiD
Google Scholar
Research Gate

The University of Johannesburg is committed to providing a safe and healthy environment for our stakeholders. Anyone entering the premises and/or physically participating in our activities will be required to produce either a COVID-19 vaccination certificate or a negative COVID-19 PCR test (not older than 7 days).

From: Dian Yulie Reindrawati <dian.reindrawati@vokasi.unair.ac.id>
Sent: Monday, June 27, 2022 3:09 PM
To: Tichaawa, Tembi <tembit@uj.ac.za>
Cc: ajhtl pharos <Africajournals@hotmail.com>
Subject: Re: Article Proof

CAUTION: This email originated from **outside** of the University of Johannesburg. **DO NOT** open any content (links and attachments) if the sender is unknown.

Dear Prof,

Yup thanks Prof. Could you please advise me when Vol 11(3) will be published? (Hope it is going to be in July)

Warmest Regards,

Dian Y Reindrawati, PhD

Faculty of Vocational Studies

Airlangga University

Surabaya

Website: http://unair.ac.id/
Ph & wa: +62 81289771277

Email: dian.reindrawati@vokasi.unair.ac.id

On Wed, Jun 22, 2022 at 7:53 PM Tichaawa, Tembi <tembit@uj.ac.za> wrote:

> As noted previously, This article will be published in Vol 10(3)
>
> Thanks
>
> **Prof Tembi Tichaawa**
> Professor & Academic Head: Tourism
> School of Tourism and Hospitality
> *PhD: Geography and Environmental Management*
>
> Telephone: 011 559 1597
> E-mail: tembit@uj.ac.za
> Website: www.uj.ac.za
> Office: Office 8, School of Tourism and Hospitality Administration Building, Bunting Road Campus, University of Johannesburg

Scopus ID
ORCiD
Google Scholar
Research Gate

The University of Johannesburg is committed to providing a safe and healthy environment for our stakeholders. Anyone entering the premises and/or physically participating in our activities will be required to produce either a COVID-19 vaccination certificate or a negative COVID-19 PCR test (not older than 7 days).

[Quoted text hidden]

image002.png
1K

---

ajhtl pharos <Africajournals@hotmail.com> Mon, Jun 27, 2022 at 11:15 PM
To: Dian Yulie Reindrawati <dian.reindrawati@vokasi.unair.ac.id>

Yes in July
regards
Megan

From: Dian Yulie Reindrawati <dian.reindrawati@vokasi.unair.ac.id>
Sent: Monday, 27 June 2022 13:08
To: Tichaawa, Tembi <tembit@uj.ac.za>
Cc: ajhtl pharos <Africajournals@hotmail.com>
Subject: Re: Article Proof

[Quoted text hidden]

Dian Yulie Reindrawati <dian.reindrawati@vokasi.unair.ac.id>

Article Proof

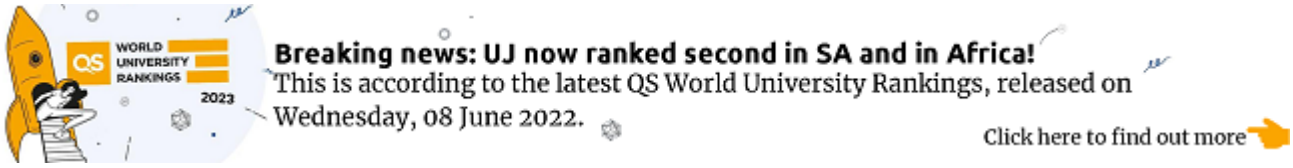
18 messages

ajhtl pharos <Africajournals@hotmail.com> Fri, Jun 10, 2022 at 3:36 PM
To: Dian Yulie Reindrawati <dian.reindrawati@vokasi.unair.ac.id>

Please go through the attached proof very carefully and send back today
Thank you
Megan

AFRICAJOURNALS

From: Tichaawa, Tembi <tembit@uj.ac.za>
Sent: Thursday, 09 June 2022 17:45
To: ajhtl pharos <Africajournals@hotmail.com>
Subject: Article Proof



Prof Tembi Tichaawa
Professor & Academic Head: Tourism
School of Tourism and Hospitality
PhD: Geography and Environmental Management

Telephone:	011 559 1597
E-mail:	tembit@uj.ac.za
Website:	www.uj.ac.za
Office:	Office 8, School of Tourism and Hospitality Administration Building, Bunting Road Campus, University of Johannesburg

Scopus ID
ORCiD
Google Scholar
Research Gate

The University of Johannesburg is committed to providing a safe and healthy environment for our stakeholders. Anyone entering the premises and/or physically participating in our activities will be required to produce either a COVID-19 vaccination certificate or a negative COVID-19 PCR test (not older than 7 days).

This email and all contents are subject to the following disclaimer:

http://disclaimer.uj.ac.za

Article proof Reindrawati et al.docx
236K

Dian Yulie Reindrawati <dian.reindrawati@vokasi.unair.ac.id> Fri, Jun 10, 2022 at 5:24 PM
To: ajhtl pharos <Africajournals@hotmail.com>

Dear,
Please find attached the article that I already reworked as suggested.
The References list is reworked as suggested.
Thank you very much for all valuable feedback.
Warmest Regards,
Dian Y Reindrawati, PhD
Faculty of Vocational Studies
Airlangga University
Surabaya
Website: http://unair.ac.id/
Ph & wa: +62 81289771277
Email: dian.reindrawati@vokasi.unair.ac.id

Virus-free. www.avast.com

[Quoted text hidden]

Article proof Reindrawati et al.docx
269K

ajhtl pharos <Africajournals@hotmail.com> Fri, Jun 10, 2022 at 6:45 PM
To: Dian Yulie Reindrawati <dian.reindrawati@vokasi.unair.ac.id>

all good

From: Dian Yulie Reindrawati <dian.reindrawati@vokasi.unair.ac.id>
Sent: Friday, 10 June 2022 10:24
To: ajhtl pharos <Africajournals@hotmail.com>
Subject: Re: Article Proof

[Quoted text hidden]

Dian Yulie Reindrawati <dian.reindrawati@vokasi.unair.ac.id> Wed, Jun 15, 2022 at 3:44 PM
To: ajhtl pharos <Africajournals@hotmail.com>

Thank you very much for all feedback and I am looking forward to have the article publish soon.

Thank you very much.
[Quoted text hidden]

6 attachments

RSImage.png
39K

RSImage.png
12K

RSImage.png
3K

RSImage.png
3K

RSImage.png
12K

RSImage.png
39K

---

ajhtl pharos <Africajournals@hotmail.com> Wed, Jun 15, 2022 at 10:41 PM
To: Dian Yulie Reindrawati <dian.reindrawati@vokasi.unair.ac.id>

It is published volume 11(2)

From: Dian Yulie Reindrawati <dian.reindrawati@vokasi.unair.ac.id>
Sent: Wednesday, 15 June 2022 08:44
[Quoted text hidden]

[Quoted text hidden]

Dian Yulie Reindrawati <dian.reindrawati@vokasi.unair.ac.id> Fri, Jun 17, 2022 at 1:40 AM
To: ajhtl pharos <africajournals@hotmail.com>

Dear,
I resent the article again and hope it will be published soon. Could you help me to check it please...

Thank you very much.

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **Dian Yulie Reindrawati** <dian.reindrawati@vokasi.unair.ac.id>
[Quoted text hidden]
[Quoted text hidden]

Article proof Reindrawati et al.docx
269K

Dian Yulie Reindrawati <dian.reindrawati@vokasi.unair.ac.id> Fri, Jun 17, 2022 at 2:50 AM
Draft To: ajhtl pharos <Africajournals@hotmail.com>

[Quoted text hidden]

Dian Yulie Reindrawati <dian.reindrawati@vokasi.unair.ac.id> Fri, Jun 17, 2022 at 2:55 AM
To: ajhtl pharos <Africajournals@hotmail.com>

Dear,
Sorry, but I don't see my article published yet in the volume 11(2). Could you please help me to check it.
This is the detail:

image.pngest
Regards,
Dian Y Reindrawati, PhD
Faculty of Vocational Studies
Airlangga University
Surabaya
Website: http://unair.ac.id/
Ph & wa: +62 81289771277
Email: dian.reindrawati@vokasi.unair.ac.id

Virus-free. www.avast.com

[Quoted text hidden]

image.png
250K

Dian Yulie Reindrawati <dian.reindrawati@vokasi.unair.ac.id> Fri, Jun 17, 2022 at 8:06 PM
To: ajhtl pharos <africajournals@hotmail.com>

Dear Megan,
Could you please advise me why my article is not published yet in Volume 11(2)? All revisions and payment have been done and all good. In your last email, the email said that it is already published. But sorry, as I mentioned in my last email, it is not published yet in Volume 11(2). Could you please advise me about the link for the article (if the article is already published) or if there is anything I need to do more in order for the article to be published.
As with my previous emails, I resent the details of my article.
Threats to Sustainable Tourism in National Parks: Case Studies from Indonesia and South Africa
Reindrawati, D.Y., Rhama, B. & Hisan, U.F.C. (2022).

Could you please help me to check it and advise me about the progress for the article's publication. This publication means a lot to me. Thus, much appreciated for your kindly help and Thank you very much.
Dian

---------- Forwarded message ---------
From: **ajhtl pharos** <Africajournals@hotmail.com>
Date: Fri., 10 Jun. 2022, 18:46
Subject: Re: Article Proof
[Quoted text hidden]
[Quoted text hidden]

---

5 attachments

RSImage.png
39K

RSImage.png
12K

RSImage.png
3K

WhatsApp Image 2022-06-09 at 11.17.01.jpeg
88K

Article proof Reindrawati et al (4).docx
269K

---

ajhtl pharos <Africajournals@hotmail.com> Fri, Jun 17, 2022 at 8:11 PM
To: "Tichaawa, Tembi" <tembit@uj.ac.za>
Cc: Dian Yulie Reindrawati <dian.reindrawati@vokasi.unair.ac.id>

Dear prof
It appears one was missed
Please see attached and below
[Quoted text hidden]

---

5 attachments

RSImage.png
39K

RSImage.png
12K

RSImage.png
3K

WhatsApp Image 2022-06-09 at 11.17.01.jpeg
88K

Article proof Reindrawati et al (4).docx
269K

Dian Yulie Reindrawati <dian.reindrawati@vokasi.unair.ac.id> Fri, Jun 17, 2022 at 8:12 PM
Draft To: ajhtl pharos <Africajournals@hotmail.com>

[Quoted text hidden]

3 attachments

RSImage.png
39K

RSImage.png
12K

RSImage.png
3K

Dian Yulie Reindrawati <dian.reindrawati@vokasi.unair.ac.id> Sun, Jun 19, 2022 at 2:09 AM
To: ajhtl pharos <Africajournals@hotmail.com>
Cc: "Tichaawa, Tembi" <tembit@uj.ac.za>

Dear,
Yes please..could you please help me to fix the problem up as my article was missed in Volume 11(2) 😔
Much appreciated for your kindly help. Thank you very much.
Warmest Regards,
Dian Y Reindrawati, PhD
Faculty of Vocational Studies
Airlangga University
Surabaya
Website: http://unair.ac.id/
Ph & wa: +62 81289771277
Email: dian.reindrawati@vokasi.unair.ac.id

[Quoted text hidden]

Tichaawa, Tembi <tembit@uj.ac.za> Mon, Jun 20, 2022 at 4:53 PM
To: Dian Yulie Reindrawati <dian.reindrawati@vokasi.unair.ac.id>, ajhtl pharos <Africajournals@hotmail.com>

Good day

Your article will be published in the next volume which we will start the publication as of today

Thanks

Prof Tembi Tichaawa
Professor & Academic Head: Tourism
School of Tourism and Hospitality
PhD: Geography and Environmental Management

Telephone: 011 559 1597
E-mail: tembit@uj.ac.za
Website: www.uj.ac.za
Office: Office 8, School of Tourism and Hospitality Administration Building, Bunting Road Campus, University of Johannesburg

Scopus ID
ORCiD
Google Scholar
Research Gate

The University of Johannesburg is committed to providing a safe and healthy environment for our stakeholders. Anyone entering the premises and/or physically participating in our activities will be required to produce either a COVID-19 vaccination certificate or a negative COVID-19 PCR test (not older than 7 days).

From: Dian Yulie Reindrawati <dian.reindrawati@vokasi.unair.ac.id>
Sent: Saturday, June 18, 2022 9:10 PM
To: ajhtl pharos <Africajournals@hotmail.com>
Cc: Tichaawa, Tembi <tembit@uj.ac.za>
Subject: Re: Fw: Article Proof

CAUTION: This email originated from **outside** of the University of Johannesburg. **DO NOT** open any content (links and attachments) if the sender is unknown.

[Quoted text hidden]
[Quoted text hidden]

> [Quoted text hidden]
> [Quoted text hidden]
>
> [Quoted text hidden]
> [Quoted text hidden]
> [Quoted text hidden]
> [Quoted text hidden]

[Quoted text hidden]

Prof Tembi Tichaawa
Professor & Academic Head: Tourism
School of Tourism and Hospitality
PhD: Geography and Environmental Management

Telephone:	011 559 1597
E-mail:	tembit@uj.ac.za
Website:	www.uj.ac.za
Office:	Office 8, School of Tourism and Hospitality Administration Building, Bunting Road Campus, University of Johannesburg

Scopus ID
ORCiD
Google Scholar
Research Gate

The University of Johannesburg is committed to providing a safe and healthy environment for our stakeholders. Anyone entering the premises and/or physically participating in our activities will be required to produce either a COVID-19 vaccination certificate or a negative COVID-19 PCR test (not older than 7 days).

[Quoted text hidden]

Dian Yulie Reindrawati <dian.reindrawati@vokasi.unair.ac.id> Tue, Jun 21, 2022 at 6:49 PM
To: "Tichaawa, Tembi" <tembit@uj.ac.za>

Dear Prof,
Thank you very much for your respond. I am really hoping that I can see my article is published online by the end of this week. This publication indeed means a lot to me. Thank you again for your kindness. Deeply appreciated.

Regards,
Dian
[Quoted text hidden]

4 attachments

RSImage.png
12K

RSImage.png
3K

RSImage.png
12K

RSImage.png
3K

Tichaawa, Tembi <tembit@uj.ac.za> Wed, Jun 22, 2022 at 7:53 PM
To: ajhtl pharos <Africajournals@hotmail.com>
Cc: Dian Yulie Reindrawati <dian.reindrawati@vokasi.unair.ac.id>

As noted previously, This article will be published in Vol 10(3)

Thanks

Prof Tembi Tichaawa
Professor & Academic Head: Tourism
School of Tourism and Hospitality
PhD: Geography and Environmental Management

Telephone: 011 559 1597
E-mail: tembit@uj.ac.za
Website: www.uj.ac.za
Office: Office 8, School of Tourism and Hospitality Administration Building, Bunting Road Campus, University of Johannesburg

Scopus ID
ORCiD
Google Scholar
Research Gate

The University of Johannesburg is committed to providing a safe and healthy environment for our stakeholders. Anyone entering the premises and/or physically participating in our activities will be required to produce either a COVID-19 vaccination certificate or a negative COVID-19 PCR test (not older than 7 days).

From: ajhtl pharos <Africajournals@hotmail.com>
Sent: Friday, June 17, 2022 3:12 PM
To: Tichaawa, Tembi <tembit@uj.ac.za>
Cc: Dian Yulie Reindrawati <dian.reindrawati@vokasi.unair.ac.id>
Subject: Fw: Article Proof

CAUTION: This email originated from **outside** of the University of Johannesburg. **DO NOT** open any content (links and attachments) if the sender is unknown.

Dear prof

[Quoted text hidden]
[Quoted text hidden]

[Quoted text hidden]
[Quoted text hidden]
[Quoted text hidden]
[Quoted text hidden]

[Quoted text hidden]

Prof Tembi Tichaawa

Professor & Academic Head: Tourism

School of Tourism and Hospitality

PhD: Geography and Environmental Management

Telephone: 011 559 1597

E-mail: tembit@uj.ac.za

Website: www.uj.ac.za

Office: Office 8, School of Tourism and Hospitality Administration Building, Bunting Road Campus, University of Johannesburg

Scopus ID

ORCiD

Google Scholar

Research Gate

The University of Johannesburg is committed to providing a safe and healthy environment for our stakeholders. Anyone entering the premises and/or physically participating in our activities will be required to produce either a COVID-19 vaccination certificate or a negative COVID-19 PCR test (not older than 7 days).

[Quoted text hidden]

2 attachments

image001.png
1K

image002.png
1K

Dian Yulie Reindrawati <dian.reindrawati@vokasi.unair.ac.id> Mon, Jun 27, 2022 at 8:08 PM
To: "Tichaawa, Tembi" <tembit@uj.ac.za>
Cc: ajhtl pharos <Africajournals@hotmail.com>

Dear Prof,
Yup thanks Prof. Could you please advise me when Vol 11(3) will be published? (Hope it is going to be in July)
Warmest Regards,
Dian Y Reindrawati, PhD
Faculty of Vocational Studies
Airlangga University
Surabaya
Website: http://unair.ac.id/
Ph & wa: +62 81289771277
Email: dian.reindrawati@vokasi.unair.ac.id

[Quoted text hidden]

Tichaawa, Tembi <tembit@uj.ac.za> Mon, Jun 27, 2022 at 8:47 PM
To: Dian Yulie Reindrawati <dian.reindrawati@vokasi.unair.ac.id>
Cc: ajhtl pharos <Africajournals@hotmail.com>

Yes it will be

Prof Tembi Tichaawa
Professor & Academic Head: Tourism
School of Tourism and Hospitality
PhD: Geography and Environmental Management

Telephone: 011 559 1597
E-mail: tembit@uj.ac.za
Website: www.uj.ac.za
Office: Office 8, School of Tourism and Hospitality Administration Building, Bunting Road Campus, University of Johannesburg

Scopus ID
ORCiD
Google Scholar
Research Gate

The University of Johannesburg is committed to providing a safe and healthy environment for our stakeholders. Anyone entering the premises and/or physically participating in our activities will be required to produce either a COVID-19 vaccination certificate or a negative COVID-19 PCR test (not older than 7 days).

From: Dian Yulie Reindrawati <dian.reindrawati@vokasi.unair.ac.id>
Sent: Monday, June 27, 2022 3:09 PM
To: Tichaawa, Tembi <tembit@uj.ac.za>
Cc: ajhtl pharos <Africajournals@hotmail.com>
Subject: Re: Article Proof

CAUTION: This email originated from **outside** of the University of Johannesburg. **DO NOT** open any content (links and attachments) if the sender is unknown.

Dear Prof,

Yup thanks Prof. Could you please advise me when Vol 11(3) will be published? (Hope it is going to be in July)

Warmest Regards,

Dian Y Reindrawati, PhD

Faculty of Vocational Studies

Airlangga University

Surabaya

Website: http://unair.ac.id/
Ph & wa: +62 81289771277

Email: dian.reindrawati@vokasi.unair.ac.id

On Wed, Jun 22, 2022 at 7:53 PM Tichaawa, Tembi <tembit@uj.ac.za> wrote:

> As noted previously, This article will be published in Vol 10(3)
>
> Thanks
>
> **Prof Tembi Tichaawa**
> Professor & Academic Head: Tourism
> School of Tourism and Hospitality
> *PhD: Geography and Environmental Management*
>
> Telephone: 011 559 1597
> E-mail: tembit@uj.ac.za
> Website: www.uj.ac.za
> Office: Office 8, School of Tourism and Hospitality Administration Building, Bunting Road Campus, University of Johannesburg

Scopus ID
ORCiD
Google Scholar
Research Gate

The University of Johannesburg is committed to providing a safe and healthy environment for our stakeholders. Anyone entering the premises and/or physically participating in our activities will be required to produce either a COVID-19 vaccination certificate or a negative COVID-19 PCR test (not older than 7 days).

[Quoted text hidden]

image002.png
1K

---

ajhtl pharos <Africajournals@hotmail.com> Mon, Jun 27, 2022 at 11:15 PM
To: Dian Yulie Reindrawati <dian.reindrawati@vokasi.unair.ac.id>

Yes in July
regards
Megan

From: Dian Yulie Reindrawati <dian.reindrawati@vokasi.unair.ac.id>
Sent: Monday, 27 June 2022 13:08
To: Tichaawa, Tembi <tembit@uj.ac.za>
Cc: ajhtl pharos <Africajournals@hotmail.com>
Subject: Re: Article Proof

[Quoted text hidden]