

Development Of Combination Of Tangguh Village And Tourism Village In Dawuhan Village-Central Java Province To Increase Community Income

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ABSTRACT

The community and the village government are extraordinary by working together to create a disaster-resilient village so that disaster-resilient communities and villages are realized and can develop their regional potential by creating tourist villages. Dawuhan Village has the potential threat of floods, disease outbreaks, fires, and landslides. All of these disaster events have different risk intensities. The threat of these disasters illustrates that Dawuhan Village is a disaster-prone area that needs attention, especially for disaster risk reduction efforts. This study aimed to analyze the development of a combination of resilient villages to increase people's income. This research uses a qualitative design with a case study research approach. This study uses the Miles and Huberman model to analyze the data, whose analysis is carried out continuously until the data is saturated. Data was collected using field observations and in-depth interviews with the community and village government as primary data and supported by secondary data. The results of the analysis of this research are the development village into a tourist village, and the village opens new creative and innovative business opportunities for the community to increase their income and create new jobs. Business opportunities that were previously unthinkable by the community.

Keywords: Destana, Tourism village, Dawuhan Village, Increased income, innovative business.

I. PRELIMINARY

Geographically, Dawuhan Village, Wanayasa Subdistrict, in the north is bordered by Susukan Village, Wanayasa Subdistrict, and Pagergunung Village, Wanayasa Subdistrict, in the east by Kalilunjar Village, Pejawaran Subdistrict, and in the west by Kubang Village, Wanayasa Subdistrict, and Perum PERHUTANI forest. Administratively, Dawuhan Village consists of 3 hamlets, 3 RW, and 12 RT. Dawuhan Village has 190,360 hectares consisting of rice fields 25 Ha, settlement 15.50 Ha, plantation/people's forest 119.54 Ha, fishery 2.50 Ha, the lap of the country forest village 3,500 Ha, education 0.50 Ha, office 1.60 Ha, field 0.50 Ha, grave 1420 Ha, place of worship 0.022 Ha and others 20,278 Ha. Topographically, the Dawuhan village area is classified as a highland with a hilly area of 60%, maximum temperature 25 °C, minimum temperature 17 °C, and average humidity of 96 - 100%. Climatologically, it has the characteristics of the highest number of rainy days on average 295 days, the average amount of rainfall

is 3,200 mm/year, and the height of the place is 900-1000 above sea level. The total population of Dawuhan Village is 2,079 people, 430 families. The majority of the population's types of livelihood are farmers as many as 489 people, daily laborers 430 people, and farmers 387 people. Productive age who have not worked as many as 307 people.

The economic growth of Dawuhan Village, Wanayasa District, Banjarnegara Regency in principle always increases or increases (Tarmizi and Daulay, 2017). The types of village tax and retribution receipts that support the APBDes are beneficial in completing development programs (Nasution et al., 2020). In addition, several government programs are currently supporting the local economy through pro-low-income programs, including the OP Rice (Raskin), KIP, KIS, Jamkesda, Quality of Life Improvement (PKH), assistance for the restoration of uninhabitable houses (RTLH), saving particular loans for women and UEP from PNMP-MD and so on to reduce poverty in rural areas, especially for Dawuhan Village.

Dawuhan Village, Wanayasa District, Banjarnegara Regency, Central Java has the potential threat of floods, disease outbreaks, fires, and landslides. Flood disasters that have been recorded have occurred since 1946, 1991. In the last year, the intensity of flooding only occurred in a few houses in residential areas in RT 03/01 and RT01/02 due to overflow from the drainage of residents' houses when the intensity of rainfall was high. As for disease outbreaks, it occurred in 1958 and 1960. Moreover, for fire disasters, there had been in the 1980s, and that hit one house in 2015. As for the landslide disaster, it had been going on from 1993 to 2016.

All of these disaster events have different risk intensities (Fakhrudin et al., 2022 and Knös et al., 2022). The threat of these disasters illustrates that Dawuhan Village is a disaster-prone area that needs attention, especially for disaster risk reduction efforts (Wang et al., 2022). In the context of efforts to reduce disaster risk, disaster management is needed so that the handling of refugees is carried out quickly, accurately, effectively, and efficiently as well as the implementation of coordination of activities in a planned, integrated and comprehensive manner by all relevant parties. With the number of disasters and the number of productive age residents who have not worked, residents and the village government have taken the initiative to create a resilient village combined with a tourist village. This is intended so that the community remains alert to disasters, creates jobs, and creates creative economic businesses by the potential of Dawuhan Village. This concept is also an effort by the community and village government to maintain the environment so that it is sustainable and in harmony with disasters.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

a) Disaster Resilient Village (Destana)

Law Number 24 of 2007 defines a disaster as an event or series of events that threaten and disrupt people's lives and livelihoods caused, both by natural factors and non-natural factors as well as human factors, resulting in human casualties, environmental damage, property losses. And psychological impact. Disasters consist of natural disasters, non-natural disasters, and social disasters. Disaster Resilient Village/Kelurahan is a village or Ward that can recognize threats in its area and can organize community resources to reduce vulnerability and at the same time increase capacity to reduce disaster risk. This capability is manifested in development planning containing

prevention, preparedness, disaster risk reduction (DRR), and capacity building for post-disaster recovery. In Destana, the community is actively involved in assessing, analyzing, handling, monitoring, evaluating, and reducing disaster risks in their area, especially by utilizing local resources to ensure sustainability (Perka BNPB No.1/2012).

The specific objectives of developing this Destana are:

1. Protecting communities in hazard-prone areas from the adverse effects of disasters.
2. Increase community participation, especially vulnerable groups, in resource management to reduce disaster risk.
3. Increase the capacity of community institutions in managing resources and maintaining local wisdom for DRR.
4. Increase government capacity in providing resource and technical support for DRR.
5. Increase cooperation between stakeholders in DRR, local government, business institutions, universities, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), community organizations, and other concerned groups.

The Destana components include (1) Legislation, (2) Planning, (3) Institutional, (4) Funding, (5)

Capacity building, and (6) PB implementation. Strategies to realize Destana include:

1. Involvement of all levels of society, especially those most physically, economically, environmentally, socially, and religiously vulnerable, includes special attention to efforts to mainstream gender into programs.
2. Particular emphasis on the use and utilization of local independent resources with minimum external facilitation.
3. Build program synergies with all actors (ministry/institution or K/L, social organizations, business institutions, and universities) to empower rural/Ward communities.
4. Support in the form of policy commitments, resources, and technical assistance from the central, provincial, district/city, and village governments as needed and if desired by the community (Rifqi et al., 2020).
5. Increased community knowledge and awareness of potential threats in their village/Ward and the vulnerability of residents.

6. Reducing the vulnerability of the village/Ward community to reduce disaster risk.
7. Increased community capacity to reduce and adapt to disaster risk.
8. Implementation of the entire series of risk management starting from risk identification, risk assessment, risk assessment, prevention, mitigation, risk reduction, and risk transfer.
9. Integrating DRR efforts into development for program sustainability.
10. Mainstreaming DRR into program planning and activities of village/Ward social institutions/institutions so that DRR animates all activities at the community level.

DRR efforts that place community members living in disaster-prone areas as the main actors, as participating subjects and not objects, will be more sustainable and efficient. Communities that have reached a level of disaster resilience will maintain their structure and function to a certain level when affected by a disaster. The Destana program was developed based on the following principles: 1) Disasters are a shared affair, 2) DRR-based, 3) Fulfillment of community rights, 4) Communities are the main actors, 5) Conducted in a participatory manner, 6) Mobilization of local resources, 7) Inclusive, 8) Humanity based, 9) Justice and gender equality, 10) Taking sides with vulnerable groups, 11) Transparency and accountability, 12) Partnership, 13) Multi-threat, 14) Autonomy and decentralization of government,

The level of resilience of a village/Ward in dealing with disasters is divided into three criteria, namely:

1. Major Disaster Resilient Villages/Sub-districts (score 51-60).
2. Intermediate Disaster Resilient Village/Sub-district (score 36-50).
3. Primary Disaster Resilient Village/Village (score 20-35).

The indicators in the three Destana criteria include:
1. Major Disaster Resilient Villages/Sub-districts, with the following indicators:

- a. A DRR policy has been legalized in the form of a village regulation or legal instrument at the Ward level.
- b. There is a PB planning document that has been integrated into the (Village Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJM Desa) and detailed into the Village Government Work Plan (RKP Desa).
- c. A DRR forum consists of representatives of the community, including women's groups

and vulnerable groups, and representatives of the village/Ward government, which functions actively.

- d. The existence of a Village PB Volunteer Team that is regularly actively involved in capacity building, knowledge, and disaster education activities for its members and the community in general
 - e. There are systematic efforts to conduct a risk assessment, risk management, and vulnerability reduction, including alternative productive economic activities to reduce vulnerability.
 - f. There are systematic efforts to increase disaster preparedness and response capacity.
2. Madya Disaster Resilient Villages/Sub-districts, with the following indicators:

- a. There is a DRR policy being developed at the village/Ward level.
- b. A PB planning document has been compiled but has not been integrated into the village planning instrument.
- c. A DRR forum consists of representatives from the community, including women's groups and vulnerable groups, but not yet fully functional and active.
- d. A Village PB Volunteer Team is involved in capacity building, knowledge, and disaster education activities for its members and the community in general, but is not routine and not very active.
- e. There are efforts to conduct a risk assessment, risk management, and vulnerability reduction, including alternative productive economic activities to reduce vulnerability, but these have not been tested.
- f. There are efforts to increase disaster preparedness and response capacity that has not been tested and systematic.

3. Primary Disaster Resilient Village/Sub-district, with the following indicators:

- a. There are initial efforts to develop DRR policies at the village/Ward level.
- b. There are initial efforts to develop PB planning documents.
- c. There are initial efforts to establish a DRR Forum consisting of representatives from the community.
- d. There were initial efforts to form a Village/Kelurahan PB Volunteer Team.
- e. There are initial efforts to conduct a risk assessment, risk management, and vulnerability reduction.
- f. There are initial efforts to increase disaster preparedness and response capacity.

Activities undertaken to implement Destana include:

1. Rural/Ward risk assessment (assessing threats, assessing vulnerability, assessing capacity, analyzing disaster risk).
2. PB planning and village/kelurahan contingency planning (RPB Desa/Kelurahan and Renkon Desa/Kelurahan).
3. Establishment of Village/Kelurahan DRR Forum.
4. Capacity Building for Citizens and Apparatus in PB.
5. Integration of DRR into village/Ward development plans and legalization.
6. Implementation of DRR in villages/kelurahan
7. Program monitoring, evaluation, and reporting at the village/kelurahan level

At the end of the Destana program, it is necessary to evaluate to answer the following questions:

1. Has the program contributed to risk reduction?
2. Has the program contributed to threat mitigation?
3. Can the program eliminate or reduce vulnerabilities and develop the capacities/capabilities of community members and government officials at various levels?
4. Has the program succeeded in mobilizing local resources for disaster risk reduction efforts?
5. Is there a commitment from the village, sub-district, district, city, and provincial governments in the program's sustainability?

b) Tourist Village

A tourism destination area from now on, referred to as a tourism destination, is a geographical area located within one or more administrative areas in which there are tourist attractions, public facilities, tourism facilities, accessibility, and communities that are interrelated and complement the realization of tourism (UU no. 10 of 2009). Tourist villages are small groups of tourists who live in or close to a traditional setting, usually in remote villages, and learn about rural life and the local environment (KKN-PPM Team, 2012). A tourist village is a village that has specific characteristics and values that can be a unique attraction for tourists with a particular interest in rural life that is different from life in other cities or villages.

Village tourism can provide social and economic benefits for the community (Shen and

Choui, 2022). The social benefits obtained by the community include interacting with new people from outside the village, developing social skills, and opening new insights and experiences. The community gets economic benefits by participating in village tourism activities such as selling food and drinks, becoming tour guides, selling souvenirs, and providing other facilities needed by tourists (Ilona et al., 2022).

c) State of The Art

Research conducted by Zakaria and Suprihardjo, 2014, The Concept of Tourism Village Area Development in Bandungan Village, Pakong District, Pamekasan Regency. The Bandungan village is one of the potential tourist villages owned by the Pamekasan Regency, located in the Pakong District. Bandungan village has a vast stretch of land that can be used as a natural tourism object and various agricultural commodities. In addition, Bandungan Village also has authenticity, uniqueness, distinctive characteristics in terms of buildings, social, and culture. This potential is still not utilized and developed by the local community. In this study, the determination of the factors that can support the development of the tourist village area and the formulation of the concept of developing a tourist village area in the village of Bandungan. This study aimed to determine the concept of developing a tourist village area in the village of Bandungan, Pakong District, Pamekasan Regency. This research produces the concept of spatial and non-spatial development. The spatial concept is to provide tourist travel routes, provide special transportation facilities to tourist village areas, and support tourism activities (Jiao et al., 2022 and Masiero & Hrankai, 2022). While the non-spatial concept is by making customs regulation of tourism activities, developing agro-tourism-based tourist villages, providing lodging facilities with the *tanean lanjheng* concept, providing souvenir shops, providing restaurant facilities, providing training to the community, providing recreation areas, creating a website about the village area. Tour,

Research by the KKN-PPM Team Cirangkong Tourism Village, Subang Regency, 2012 with the title general Guidelines for Early Stage Cirangkong Tourism Village Development. The declaration of Cirangkong Village as one of the tourist villages in 2010 by the Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy created a need for guidance on the development of Cirangkong Tourism Village, which was adjusted to the components of developing a tourism destination based on community empowerment. The

Cirangkong tourist village meets several tourist village criteria set by the government and still needs direction for developing various supporting sectors because there is still no planned tourism village management. Cirangkong Village already has a Tourism Drive Group (KOMPEPAR) in the Cijambe sub-district, one of which is the Cirangkong tourism village. At the initiative of KOMPEPAR and some initial ideas from the Bandung Tourism College KKN-PPM Team for the Cirangkong tourism village for 2012, the Cirangkong Tourism Village Manager (PENDAWA) was also formed. The Cirangkong tourist village has also received assistance from PNPM Mandiri (National Program for Independent Community Empowerment for tourism development used for village infrastructure development).

III. RESEARCH METHODS

This study uses a qualitative design, which is used to explore and understand the social and human aspects of individuals or groups. This research approach is a case study where a case study explores a particular system or case from time to time involving resources rich in data and related information. The case study was chosen because this research only focuses on developing a combination of resilient villages and tourist villages in Dawuhan village to increase community income. This research was conducted from March to June 2021. This research is located in Dawuhan Village, Wanayasa District, Banjarnegara Regency, Central Java Province. This study uses the Miles and Huberman model to analyze the data, whose analysis is carried out continuously until the data is saturated. Data was collected using field observations and in-depth interviews as primary data with several informants related to the development of Dawuhan village as a tourist village and village. At the same time, the data collection in documents, books, and journals is secondary data to support this research.

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Law No. 6 of 2014 concerning Villages. To prepare for "Village Autonomy" to become an independent village and achieve the implementation of the Village SDGs, a village must develop the potential and natural sustainability in the village. Therefore, it is necessary to realize that the village's success is the community's participation and will be directly felt by the community. So the potential and natural and cultural wealth in the village need to be preserved and developed. Destana and Tourism Village Dawuhan is a small village north of

Banjarnegara, which is traversed by the provincial route and one of the routes to the tourist attraction of the Dieng plateau.

The Dawuhan Village Government prepares disaster management policies based on the potential of its resources with the principle that disaster risk reduction is an integrated part of development. In addition, the policies adopted are as easy as possible to be implemented by the entire village community.

The policies pursued through several aspects:

1. Legislation in the form of drafting Village Regulations that regulate risk reduction and disaster management at the village level
2. Planning in the form of preparation of Village Disaster Management Plans; Contingency Plan when facing specific threats; and Community Disaster Risk Reduction Action Plans.
3. Institutional in the form of the establishment of a Village Disaster Management Forum from elements of the government and the community, groups/teams of disaster management volunteers in the hamlet, RW, and RT, as well as the development of cooperation between sectors and stakeholders in encouraging disaster risk reduction efforts
4. Funding is in the form of a plan to mobilize funds and resources (from the Regency/City APBD, APBDes/ADD, independent community funds, and the private sector or other parties if needed)
5. Capacity building through training, education, and information dissemination to the public, primarily volunteer groups and disaster management actors, so that they have the ability and play an active role as the main actors in planning, implementing, and evaluating disaster risk reduction activities.
6. Implementation of Disaster Management through physical, structural, and non-physical mitigation activities; early warning system; preparedness for emergency response, and all efforts to reduce risk through development interventions and recovery programs, both structural-physical and non-structural.

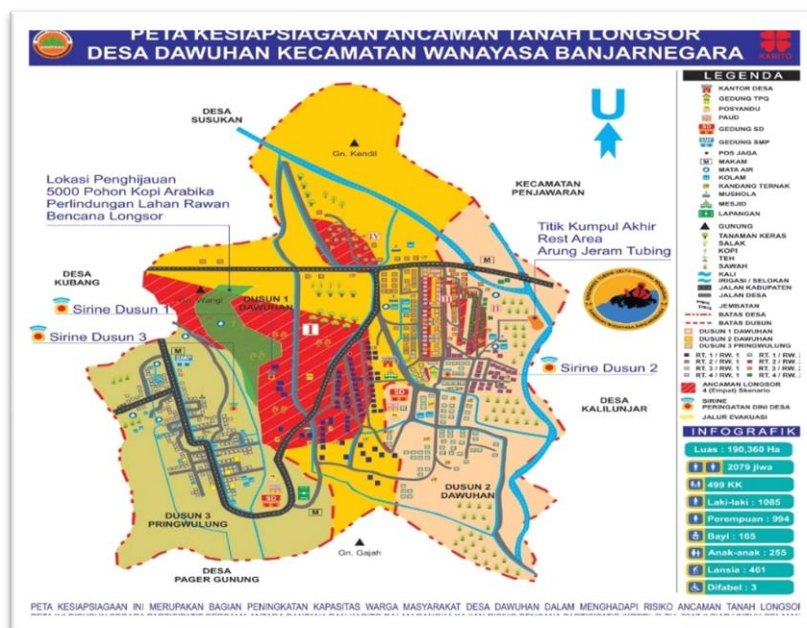
To implement the policy, and easy-to-implement strategy was carried out, namely:

1. Involvement of all levels of society, especially those most physically, economically, environmentally, socially, and religiously vulnerable, including

- special attention to gender mainstreaming efforts.
2. Particular emphasis on the use and utilization of local, self-sustaining resources with minimum external facilitation
 3. Build program synergies with all actors (ministry, state institutions, social organizations, business institutions, and universities) to empower rural communities
 4. Support in the form of policy commitments, resources, and technical assistance from the central, provincial, district/city, and village governments as needed and if desired by the community
 5. Increased community knowledge and awareness of potential threats in the village and their vulnerabilities
 6. Community capacity building to reduce and adapt to disaster risk
 7. Implementation of the entire series of risk management starting from risk identification, risk assessment, risk assessment, prevention, mitigation, risk reduction, and risk transfer

8. Integrating disaster risk reduction efforts into development for sustainability
9. Mainstreaming disaster risk reduction into program planning and activities of village social institutions/institutions so that DRR animates all activities at the community level.

The SANTANA DRR OM, which has been formed, consists of trained village residents, has also made a landslide threat preparedness map in Dawuhan village to map the threats, vulnerabilities, and capacities of the village, community, and village government. This is intended to determine the proper steps and policies for the establishment of the village. The vulnerabilities depicted on the red map with yellow lines are hazard areas that are prone to landslides. The yellow evacuation route illustrates the capacity that is owned, green greening location, siren early warning system location, orange final assembly point location, and buildings that can be used as evacuation locations that are safe from the threat of landslides. Map of preparedness for the threat of landslides in Dawuhan village can be seen in Figure 1.



the village/Ward government, which functions actively.

4. The existence of a Village/Kelurahan PB Volunteer Team that is regularly actively involved in capacity building, knowledge, and disaster education activities for its members and the community in general
5. There are systematic efforts to conduct a risk assessment, risk management, and vulnerability reduction, including alternative productive economic activities to reduce vulnerability.
6. There are systematic efforts to increase disaster preparedness and response capacity.

Mitigation is a series of efforts to reduce disaster risk, both through physical development and awareness and capacity building to deal with disaster threats. There are two forms of mitigation, structural mitigation, for example, is the construction of dams, river embankments, etc., and non-structural mitigation such as regulations, spatial planning, training, etc. (PerKa BNPB, 2014). As one of the residents' efforts to mitigate the landslide disaster, coinciding with National Disaster Preparedness Day on April 26, 2017, the Dawuhan Village Government and the community have planted 20,000 Arabica and Robusta coffee trees. The coffee plant was chosen because it has roots that can strengthen the soil so that when there is heavy rain, it does not cause landslides. This activity is an alternative productive economic implementation to reduce the threat of landslides.

The coffee beans produced are processed into superior coffee products from this village. In addition, the coffee farmers agreed that 10% of the coffee harvest would be donated to the Village Emergency Cash. The resilience that emerged also came from the PKK women, by contributing Rp. 500/month to fill the Village Emergency Cash. The village emergency cash is created so that when a disaster occurs, the village has funds for the initial stage of the disaster cycle, namely the emergency response stage. This is the forerunner to the formation of the Disaster Resilient Dawuhan (SANTANA). This organization became the initial social capital for the formation of this Tourism Village. The success of realizing a village in their village has made the community and village government redevelop the potential of their village by creating a tourist village in Dawuhan to increase people's income.

Dawuhan Tourism Village tries to package its geographical conditions into a family tourist destination with Dawuhan Park. This tourist destination offers natural coolness as its central concept, offering family tour packages that can make visitors comfortable because of its natural beauty and coolness in the mountainous region. There is also a swimming pool with natural water from the mountains, tubing in the clean and adrenaline-challenging Panaraban river, and a dish of Arabica coffee brewing typical of Dawuhan Village. The map of the Dawuhan village tourist area can be seen in Figure 2.

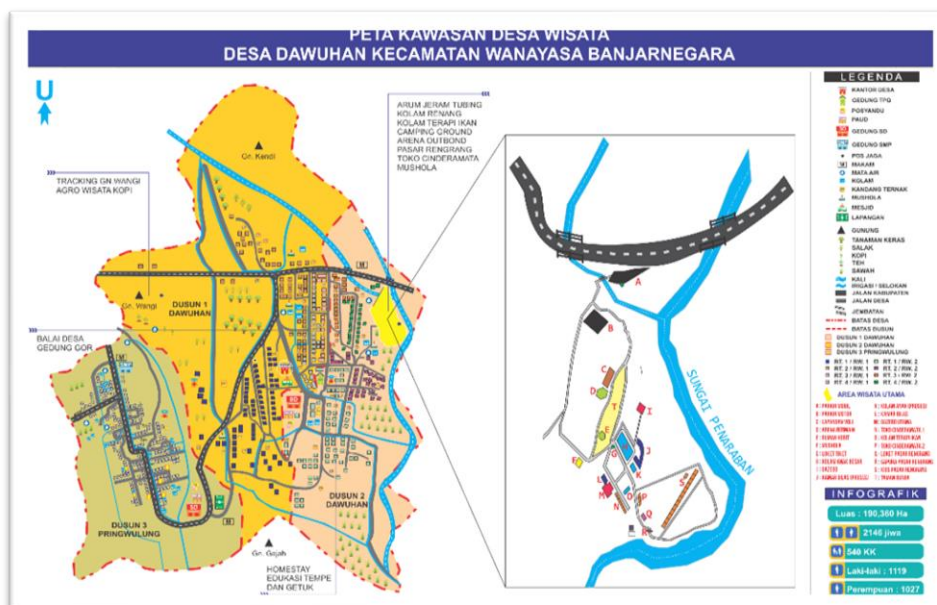


Figure 2. Map of Dawuhan Village Tourism Area

This village settlement is flanked by three mountains: Mount Wangi, Mount Kendal, and Mount Gajah. Landslides are a significant village disaster threat that must get serious attention from

all parties. Departing from this vulnerability, Dawuhan Village is the first assisted village from the Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) of Banjarnegara Regency. Dawuhan

Village also received a Community Disaster Risk Reduction Assistance Program (PRBOM) from the humanitarian agency Caritas Purwokerto. Companion This change changed this village's paradigm of disaster management, which was initially a responsive model (disaster response) to a preventive model (disaster prevention). Thus, the Dawuhan Tangguh Disaster Risk Reduction Community Organization (OM PRB – SANTANA) was born where SANTANA manages disaster risk in this village by mapping all the vulnerabilities and potentials of existing environmental ecosystems with the history of village disasters and adapting to climate change which has increasingly felt its impact recently.

In the participatory disaster risk study carried out, it was found that the potential of the Penaraban River that crosses this village is the initial pilot for the Tubing White-water Rafting Tour, and the final gathering point is used as a white water rafting rest area. Village tourism developed, and the Tirta Penaraban Tourism Awareness Group (POKDARWIS) was born. The community has also pocketed a Decree from the village government, namely the Decree of the Dawuhan Village Head Number 141/9.2/2020 Concerning the Ratification of the Management Structure/Management of the Dawuhan Tourism Village, Wanayasa District, Banjarnegara Regency. This further strengthens the cooperation built by the community and the village government to develop tourist villages hand in hand by building the Tubing Rafting Rest Area. Simple gazebos began to be established by cooperation. Supporting tourist attractions began to be established independently, ranging from fish therapy ponds, camping grounds, outbound arenas to homestay services that rely on residents' houses with a live-in concept. The live-in concept provides a tourist attraction for tourists who get the experience of living with residents with all their cultures and customs.

This collective work also welcomes the Dawuhan Village Government itself. Through the 2017 Village Fund, the Dawuhan Village Government built a 440-meter-long Concrete Rabat with a nominal value of Rp. This development is the construction of the first access to this tourist area. After that, through Bumdes, a swimming pool was established, which is now a

leading tourist attraction in the middle of this expanse of rice fields. Several natural tourist attractions are superior. Namely, 1) Panaraban river tubing, as one of the natural tourist attractions in Dawuhan Village. It has been managed by Pokdarwis starting in 2016 by offering panoramic views of the Panaraban river and the natural beauty of the hills in Dawuhan Village and surrounding villages and the construction of photo spots on the hilltop. The average visitor is 1000 people per month with an entrance ticket price of Rp. Ten thousand per person and still exists today. Since 2017 through deliberations of the management and the management community, it has been handed over to BUMDes as one of the business units in the tourism sector. 2) Salak Plantation/Agro Tourism, most of the residents of Dawuhan village are farmers, both farmers working on their land and farmers working on other people's land. So this is a great potential that needs to be continuously developed and optimized as a tourist attraction with the activity of picking salak fruit itself, then processing it into food so that the price of salak will be maintained or stable when the harvest price does not fall so that farmers do not lose money. There are still locations and some exciting things being developed again by the village POKDARWIS to become a tourist attraction.

Tourist visits that are friendly to the environment are also created. The concept of a vista village is also closely related to ecotourism. Ecotourism is a form of travel to natural areas carried out to conserve the environment and preserve the life and welfare of the population (Fadeli, 2000). It is expected that tourists visit with good intentions and are responsible for not destroying the nature and sound culture in the Dawuhan village. So that the natural environment and village communities can continue to be well maintained and develop, taking into account the preservation of the environment and ancestral culture. Tourist visits to Dawuhan village from year to year since 2018 have increased significantly. In 2018 tourist visits were only 5,249 people. In 2019, it increased more than double from the previous year of 11,680 people, and in 2020, there was a similar increase of 20,293 people. This data is obtained from the tourist visit book at the entrance to the Dawuhan tourist village. The graph of tourist visits from 2018 – 2020 can be seen in Figure 3.

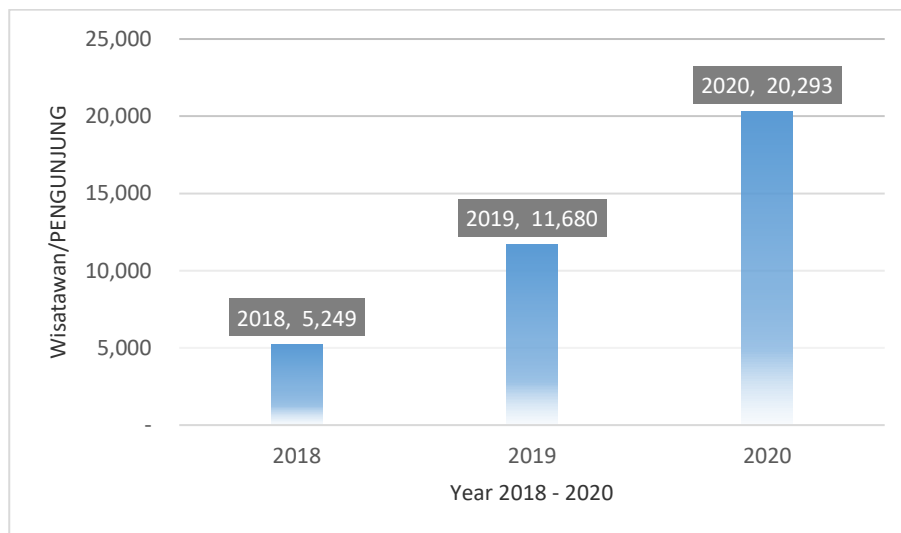


Figure 3. Graph of Tourist Visits 2018-2020

The increase in tourist visits has made the work of rural communities more diverse than before the formation of destana and tourist villages. At first, the work of the community was only rice farmers, gardeners, and ranchers. Currently, they are coffee farmers, coffee entrepreneurs, tour guides, parking guards, cleaners, swimming pool lifeguards, tubing tour managers, homestay managers, food and beverage entrepreneurs, and merchandise typical of Dawuhan village. In order to support the work they are currently doing, the community is provided with training that is appropriate to the job to gain new insights and knowledge to create new ideas to continue to develop and not be easily satisfied with current achievements. This opens up opportunities for creative industries in Dawuhan village as well.

Regarding villages, apart from strengthening the community and village officials to be resilient to disasters, tourists are also given socialization about disasters, especially landslides. Before starting the tour, tourists are given knowledge about the threat of disaster in Dawuhan village, what to do when a disaster occurs, evacuation routes, and the location of the final assembly point. So that when a disaster occurs, tourists do not panic because they already know what to do, where, and talk to. Disaster-related signs are installed throughout the Dawuhan village area, including evacuation routes, vulnerable locations, and gathering points. By knowing about disasters, tourists are expected to know the environment in which they live and where they are located so that they are more alert to the threat of disasters and become resilient. As we all know, Indonesia is a disaster supermarket in all areas. There is a threat of disaster. Destana makes the Dawuhan village community resilient, but it is also hoped that visiting tourists will be alert and resilient to disasters.

The combination of resilient villages and tourist villages increases the existing vulnerability to landslides to become village resilience. The community has been able to live in harmony with disasters by creating creativity and innovation together to build their villages and improve the economic standard of their villagers. This village tourism can improve the welfare of Dawuhan Village residents collectively and keep the environment sustainable. The development of making Dawuhan Village a leading and sustainable Tourism Village is something that is strived to be realized together.

V. CONCLUSION

The threat of disasters that often occur in Dawuhan Village makes the community and village government work together to create a village so that disaster-resilient communities and villages can be realized. The potential of the unique natural environment can be developed for its regional potential by creating a tourist village. With the existence of destana and tourist villages, creative and innovative efforts are created that can increase the income of rural communities and open up job opportunities for villagers of productive age who are not yet working. The government supports by making policies related to villages and tourist villages and providing funds for the development of tourist villages.

VI. SUGGESTION

d) Practical recommendations

Periodic coordination to continue strengthening villages and developing tourism villages needs to be carried out to be adjusted to developments, including updating data on resource availability in each sector. It is necessary to build a broader

network by applicable policies so that all resources of the Dawuhan Village Government can be optimized, both in disaster management both in the pre-disaster stage, during emergency response, and post-disaster, as well as the development of the Dawuhan tourism village.

e) Academic recommendations

The concept of a combination of destana and tourist village in Dawuhan village can be a concept that can be reviewed again to be developed in villages in Indonesia that have a similar disaster, natural and community characteristics so that they can provide benefits for villagers in particular and the broader community in general.

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