Jurnal Kepariwisataan Indonesia 18 (1) (2024) 1-16
http://ejournal.kemenparekraf.go.id/index.php/jki
P-ISSN: 1907-9419, E-ISSN: 2685-9076, June 2024

EVALUATION OF TEBET ECOPARK MANAGEMENT BASED ON ECOTOURISM PRINCIPLES

Desilafia Sukma Arum[1]*, Rakhman Priyatmoko[2], Siti Hamidah[3], Nailul Insani[4]
[1,4]Faculty of Social Sciences, Universitas Negeri Malang, Indonesia
[2,3]Research Center for Area Studies, Badan Riset dan Inovasi Nasional, Indonesia

Correspondence: desilafia.sukma.2007226@students.um.ac.id

Article Info

Keywords:
Ecotourism, Jakarta, Tebet Eco Park, Urban Tourism.

Received:
August 9, 2023
Approved:
January 22, 2024
Published:
June 30, 2024

Abstract

Urban settings could have significant effects on how nature-based tourism develops. This study aimed to assess how ecotourism principles are currently put into practice at Tebet Eco Park (TEP), one of the urban parks in DKI Jakarta Province. It was also expected to recommend strategies for the maximum application of these principles to facilitate TEP to be a prominent urban ecotourism attraction. The research employed a qualitative descriptive methodology, involving data collection through field observations, interviews, and secondary data analysis. The research findings revealed that TEP has incorporated ecotourism principles, such as environmental conservation, local economic contributions, cultural preservation, education, and local community participation. However, the implementation of these principles has not been thoroughly optimized. Several indicators require refinement in their implementation, for example, the management should conduct scientific assessments related to TEP's carrying capacity which is crucial for environmental sustainability. Promoting TEP can lead to the establishment of a sustainable nature-based park in the urban landscape. This, in turn, can optimize the benefits for the local community and the entire population of Jakarta. Furthermore, the success of the implementation can also serve as a model for other nature-based urban parks in both Jakarta and other regions.

How to cite:
Arum, D. S., Priyatmoko, R., Hamidah, S., & Insani, N. (2024). Evaluation of Tebet Ecopark Management Based on Ecotourism Principles. *Jurnal Kepariwisataan Indonesia: Jurnal Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kepariwisataan Indonesia, 18*(1), 1–16.
https://doi.org/10.47608//jki.v18i12024.1–16

INTRODUCTION

As one of the urban tourism destinations in Indonesia, DKI Jakarta (Jakarta) is actively developing nature-based tourism attractions with the city park concept, which are open spaces, predominantly filled with vegetation and water, designed for public use. They can vary in size, from small to large, and are called parks by local authorities (Konijnendijk et al., 2013). In the context of urban tourism development, particularly in urban areas like Jakarta, the discussion surrounding city parks becomes intriguing due to their crucial role, in terms of the natural environment and social aspects of the community.

According to the Department of Parks and Forests of the Jakarta Provincial Government, this province's total number of city parks has reached 1,446 units (Widi, 2022). One of these parks is Tebet Eco Park (TEP). This research pinpoints the potential for TEP to establish itself as a leading urban ecotourism attraction, which according to Sarkar (2016) promotes ecologically-oriented tourism within urban areas. With the concept of ecotourism, urban areas can play a significant role in the development of nature-based tourism. Urban tourism refers to the process of expanding tourism activities within urban areas and utilizing urban resources to create new tourist attractions and products (Athar et al., 2021; Prijadi et al., 2014). Other than that, cities also play an essential role in biodiversity conservation (Aronson et al., 2017; Ives et al., 2016), particularly through conservation planning and the management of urban green spaces (Aronson et al., 2017).

The TEP is situated in an urban area, in South Jakarta City, DKI Jakarta Province, making it a notable urban tourism attraction. Despite its concept as a city park, the primary attractiveness of TEP lies in its nature-based features, particularly the vegetation within. As a nature-based city park, we assess that TEP holds significant potential for development with an ecotourism concept. Ecotourism can be defined as a responsible form of travel, wherein the enjoyment of a natural environment is coupled with educational elements and the promotion of local economic growth (Ayustia & Nadapdap, 2023). Additionally, ecotourism encompasses a conservation-oriented approach, that is dedicated to preserving natural resources for both the present and future generations (Asy'ari et al., 2021). To completely reach TEP's potential for an urban ecotourism attraction, stakeholders, including TEP management, should comprehensively understand and incorporate ecotourism principles.

The development of TEP with an ecotourism concept, is in line with the TEP tagline and follows an eco-park concept: "reconnecting people with nature". This means that each zone within TEP is designed to promote ecological sustainability, social interaction, education, and recreation (Tampi & Mustika, 2022). TEP encompasses a total area of 7.3 hectares, which is sufficiently extensive for a city park and allows for the accommodation of a diverse range of giant plant species. It is this wealth of vegetation that constitutes the primary potential of TEP as an ecotourism-based attraction. The development of TEP, guided by the principles of ecotourism, aims to maximize the benefits of the park, not solely concentrating on environmental preservation but also considering other aspects such as socio-cultural and economic dimensions.

Ecotourism-based management of TEP serves as a strategic measure to anticipate the surge in mass tourism in response to changing tourist preferences post COVID-19. There is a trend among tourists to prefer outdoor tourism during and after the pandemic. For instance, Chinese travelers increasingly prefer destinations anchored in nature, rural

Doi: 10.47608/jki.v18i12024.1–16

areas, or cultural experiences (Huang et al., 2021). It might be preferred because the environment is relatively less crowded, and it facilitates greater air circulation than indoor tourist sites do (Park et al., 2021).

Researching the implementation of ecotourism principles at TEP is of utmost importance, considering the relatively limited information on this subject. While the TEP has positive social effects on the surrounding community (Putri & Tshania, 2023), there is still room for improvement in its revitalization. One of these focuses on optimizing the use of each existing zone to accommodate a variety of social activities within the community (Tampi & Mustika, 2022). Furthermore, several studies addressed TEP have delved into various facets, including the examination of its facilities and the assessment of its potential to attract visitors (Suryantari et al., 2023), the analysis of the pivotal role that TEP plays in fostering the development of healthy urban areas (Tampi & Mustika, 2022), and the evaluation of the effects of green open space policies on TEP's development for tourism purposes (Putri & Tshania, 2023).

Looking more broadly, a comprehensive evaluation of city park facilities in Jakarta is necessary, covering important aspects like park lighting, benches, waste disposal facilities, parking areas, restroom availability, information boards, drainage systems, and multipurpose areas (Nursanto, 2011; Wibowo & Ritonga, 2016). In contrast to those studies, this research diverges by not evaluating facility-related aspects. Instead, it concentrates on the implementation of ecotourism principles at TEP.

Given this context, this research aims to evaluate the existing condition of TEP based on ecotourism principles, to identify currently well-implemented areas and aspects that require improvement. The expected practical implications of this research are to provide insights to TEP management and the Provincial Government of DKI Jakarta on how to develop a nature-based city park in accordance with ecotourism principles. This approach aims to broaden the benefits gained by the community.

The principles of ecotourism vary across multiple sources. In this research, we employ five ecotourism principles encompassing (1) environmental conservation, (2) economic contribution, (3) cultural conservation, (4) education, and (5) community participation. The environmental conservation principles mandates that ecotourism activities should not cause damage or pollution to the local environment and culture (Cobbinah, 2015). Therefore, environmental conservation is protecting, preserving, managing, or restoring natural resources for current public benefit and sustainable social and economic utilization (Evely et al., 2010). Economic contribution signifies that tourism activities must support local economies, businesses, and communities to ensure economic vitality and sustainability (Dodds & Joppe, 2001; Okech, 2009). It also can be defined as the value added to the economy through activities that promote sustainable tourism in natural areas (UNWTO, n.d.).

Cultural conservation means that tourism activities should promote cultural preservation and respect for local culture (Cobbinah, 2015). The principle of education implies that tourism activities should incorporate educational elements by providing information about the names and benefits of plants and animals in the surrounding tourist area (UNESCO Office Jakarta, 2009). Lastly, the principle of community participation signifies that ecotourism involves the local community, collaborating with local authorities and tourists to meet local needs while providing conservation benefits (Cobbinah, 2015).

Table 1 shows five principles along with their corresponding indicators, gathered from various sources.

Table 1. Principles and Indicators of Ecotourism

Principle	Indicator
1. Environmental conservation (Cobbinah, 2015; Dodds & Joppe, 2001; Okech, 2009; Pasape et al., 2015; Sobhani et al., 2022; UNESCO Office Jakarta, 2009)	a. Protection and preservation of ecosystems to ensure long-term health (Dodds & Joppe, 2001; Okech, 2009) b. Utilization of *renewable resources* (Dewi & Rosyidie, 2008; Ocampo et al., 2018) c. Reduction in the use of non-organic materials (Dewi & Rosyidie, 2008) d. Utilization of eco-friendly facilities *(green technology and recycling)* (Dewi & Rosyidie, 2008; Ocampo et al., 2018) e. Waste management (Sobhani et al., 2022) f. Carrying capacity management (Ocampo et al., 2018; Sobhani et al., 2022)
2. Economic contribution (Cobbinah, 2015; Dodds & Joppe, 2001; Okech, 2009; Sobhani et al., 2022)	a. Economic benefits for the destination (Tiani & Baiquni, 2018) b. Benefits for the local community (Ocampo et al., 2018; Okech, 2009)
3. Cultural conservation (Cobbinah, 2015; UNESCO Office Jakarta, 2009)	a. Presentation of cultural attractions (Dewi & Rosyidie, 2008; Sobhani et al., 2022) b. Availability of food, traditional attire, and local languages (Bhattacharya & Kumari, 2004; Ocampo et al., 2018) c. Promotion of local craft products (Dewi & Rosyidie, 2008; Sobhani et al., 2022)
4. Education (UNESCO Office Jakarta, 2009)	a. Access to information and knowledge about the flora and fauna within the area (UNESCO Office Jakarta, 2009) b. Promotion and education on conservation and sustainability concepts leading to awareness and practices (Ocampo et al., 2018)
5. Community participation (Cobbinah, 2015; Pasape et al., 2015)	a. Involvement of the local community in the planning and development process (Dewi & Rosyidie, 2008; Ocampo et al., 2018) b. Concern and satisfaction of the local community regarding ecotourism (Sobhani et al., 2022)

Source: Authors' analysis, 2023

METHODOLOGY

This research was unfolded in three sequential phases: preparation, data collection, and data analysis. The preparation phase took place from April to May 2023 and involved drafting the research proposal, designing research instruments, and liaising with relevant stakeholders. These stakeholders ranged from TEP management officials, academic experts in the field of ecotourism, as well as local businesses situated around TEP. Following the preparation phase, the data collection unfolded between May and August 2023. During this period, the research team conducted a series of observations and interviews to gather relevant data. Finally, the data analysis phase occurred in August and September 2023. The selection of research informants was determined through a purposive approach**,** with careful consideration given to individuals who possessed essential knowledge about TEP and could provide the necessary data to address the research questions**.** The informants

Doi: 10.47608/jki.v18i12024.1–16

consisted of one TEP management official, two experts (academics) in the field of ecotourism, and three local community business members in the vicinity of TEP.

The first stage of data collection is observations made inside and outside the TEP area. The observation focus within the TEP area was the application of ecotourism principles, including aspects related to conservation, education, culture, and economy. Meanwhile, the observation focus outside the TEP was the economic benefits received by local businesses near TEP. Our observation records carefully documented the insights gathered from these observation activities.

In addition to observations, the next data collection was interviews designed with specific objectives. Interviews with the TEP management official were conducted to delve into an understanding of TEP implemented policies related to the application of ecotourism principles and the exploration of potential future policy directions. On the other hand, conversations with ecotourism experts sought to gain a comprehensive understanding, both theoretically and practically, regarding the development of urban parks through the ecotourism approach. Meanwhile, interviews with the local community and businesses in the vicinity of TEP aimed to ascertain the economic benefits derived directly and indirectly from the presence of TEP for these stakeholders.

Interviews with the informants were conducted face-to-face at agreed-upon locations. The interview with the TEP management official occurred at the TEP office in the Tebet sub-district, South Jakarta. Academics were interviewed on their respective campuses, while interviews with local business owners were carried out at their respective places of business. The duration of each interview varied but typically lasted for approximately one hour. All interview sessions were recorded and stored using a voice recorder for later analysis and reference.

The data obtained from interviews and observation were later analyzed in a descriptive process, which consisted of three stages: data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing. The data reduction process involved transcribing the audio recordings of the interview and observational findings into interview notes and observation records. Moving to the data presentation phase, the information was sorted and simplified in alignment with the research objectives to facilitate analysis. In the concluding stage, the data that underwent reduction were interpreted and contextualized to formulate conclusions.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Overview of Tebet Eco Park

Tebet Eco Park (TEP), formerly known as Tebet Park, was renamed Taman Honda in 2010 due to a partnership between the Jakarta Provincial Parks and Forest Office and PT. Honda Prospect Motor (HPM). It was revitalized and relaunched as Tebet Eco Park in April 2022. TEP is located in the Tebet Barat sub-district of South Jakarta, within the administrative boundaries of Jakarta, the capital city of Indonesia. The park has direct access to important thoroughfares such as Jalan Tebet Timur Raya and Jalan Tebet Barat Raya, as well as residential streets to the north via Jalan Tebet Barat VII and Jalan Tebet Barat X. Covering a sprawling expanse of 7.3 hectares, this green sanctuary is adorned with an array of lush vegetation.

Thematically, TEP is split into eight zones that serve as public places for both education and recreation. The thematic garden, community lawn, Tebet Eco Park Plaza (serving as the visitor drop-off area), community garden, forest buffer, children's playground, wetland boardwalk, and the iconic TEP feature: the infinity link bridge are all strategically located in the northern and southern areas. Based on observational findings, TEP is ideally positioned quite close to the Transjakarta Tebet Eco Park 2 bus stop and Tebet railway station, making it easily accessible via both of these public transit alternatives. The position of TEP is depicted graphically in Figure 1.

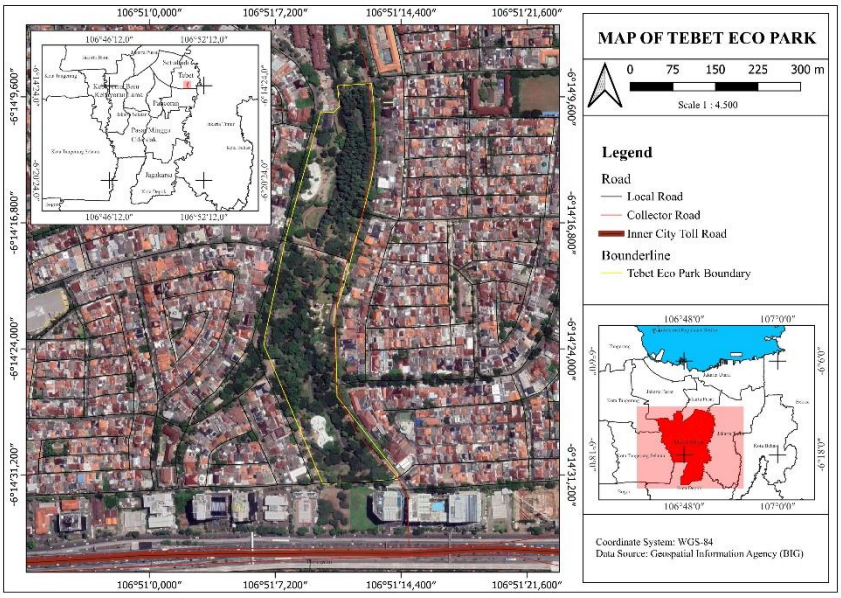

Figure 1. Map of Research Location
Source: Authors' documentation, 2023

Environmental Conservation

In this study, the environmental conservation principle encompasses several indicators such as protection and preservation of ecosystems to ensure long-term health, utilization of renewable resources, reduction in the use of non-organic materials, utilization of eco-friendly facilities, waste management, and carrying capacity management.

One of TEP's roles in protecting and preserving ecosystems is its ability to reduce pollutants and environmental toxins, which is considerably aided by its diversified vegetation. For example, Tabebuya trees *(Handroanthus chrysotrichus)* and Bodhi trees *(Ficus religiosa)* planted along the riverbank and the north entrance of TEP reduce unpleasant odors from industrial and household waste. Moreover, notable tree species like the Rainbow Eucalyptus *(Eucalyptus deglupta)*, Saman *(Samanea saman)*, Pulai *(Alstonia scholaris)*, and Mimusops elengi flowers (*Mimusops elengi*), which thrive around the *infinity link bridge*, *wetland boardwalk*, and *community garden* (Sunowo & Hasanah, 2022) collectively improve the environmental quality in TEP, serving as its guardians.

TEP has launched several initiatives in the quest of long-term ecosystem health and protection. *Firstly*, there is an emphasis on plant maintenance, involving the replacement of seasonal plants, a careful evaluation of mature trees to determine whether they require ongoing care or removal, and the implementation of grafting procedures for replanting

Doi: 10.47608/jki.v18i12024.1–16

damaged vegetation. Regarding the plant replacement technique, TEP management issued the following statement:

> *…We enforce a policy that for every tree we cut down, ten new trees must be planted. This practice ensures the maintenance of good air quality from the oxygen produced by the trees. (Informant 01, personal communication, 2023)*

The next initiative concerns water cycle maintenance, specifically installing *gabion walls* using bioengineering technology. A *gabion wall* is a flood-prevention measure that employs rocks woven with strong, rust-resistant wire to form hexagonal-shaped openings. *Gabion walls* are installed on each side of the riverbanks to reduce the risk of erosion caused by river flow during rain and to serve as soil reinforcement to prevent landslides on soil walls or slopes.

One of the conservation issues at TEP lies in using chemical-based insecticide liquids for plant maintenance. These liquids can adversely affect the environment, impairing plant life, soil ecosystems, and water quality. To address this issue, the management needs to explore the use of eco-friendly insecticides, such as those generated from basil plant extracts, a combination of taro tuber juice and tobacco extract, and other similar substances.

Regarding resource utilization, TEP still relies on electricity supplied by the State Electricity Company (PLN), which primarily derives its fuel from non-renewable energy like coal, petroleum, and natural gas. To mitigate this environmental impact, TEP management could consider adopting alternative energy sources such as solar panels, which can convert solar heat into electricity. As part of its current energy conservation efforts, TEP has put timer switches on select facilities, such as the infinity link bridge, that operate from 6:00 PM to 11:00 PM local time, as part of its current energy conservation initiatives.

TEP also emphasizes the reduction of inorganic material usage. This effort is reflected in providing separate waste bins to facilitate sorting. The accumulation of non-biodegradable waste can harm TEP's aesthetic appeal, leading to unpleasant odors and soil and water quality degradation. To further minimize the generation of inorganic waste, TEP management should continue to educate visitors about the environmental concerns posed by plastic waste. One effective approach involves creating banners or posters with educational messages for visitors. Through a comprehensive poster campaign featuring captivating visuals, visitor awareness of the adverse effects of such waste can be heightened.

TEP places a strong emphasis on eco-friendly facilities. In alignment with this focus, TEP has launched various efforts to support this goal, including using sustainably harvested wood from within the TEP area for furniture, *playgrounds*, and *boardwalks*. Through these efforts, TEP is dedicated to enhancing its environmental conservation practices as it continues to evolve into an urban park destination driven by eco-tourism.

In terms of waste management, the interviews with TEP management discovered that the park generates approximately 4 m^3 of waste per day, equivalent to a truck measuring 240x150x120 cm. Most of this waste was originally from plastic food and beverage containers left by the visitors. Waste management at the park is a collaborative effort between TEP management and the Jakarta Provincial Environment Agency (DLH),

which routinely transports this waste to the Integrated Waste Processing Site (TPST) in Bantargebang, Bekasi City, West Java.

In the case of carrying management, to prevent the prospective effects of over-tourism, TEP management swiftly implemented a series of strategic measures. Foremost among these was visitor control, which allowed a maximum of 10,000 guests per day, divided into two sessions. The first session ran from 07:00 AM to 11:00 AM local time, followed by the second from 01:00 PM to 05:00 PM local time. The purpose of this session-based approach is to provide the TEP ecosystem with sufficient time to recover after each visitation.

Secondly, TEP management also integrated the JAKI (Jakarta Kini) application for TEP visitors. However, the findings from interviews and observations suggested that the visitation sessions were ineffective. Visitors from outside Jakarta were still discovered entering TEP without using the application. As a result, there were deviations in the recorded number of visits, which were then manually inputted outside the application. Although TEP management had implemented visitation regulations based on zoning at the infinity link bridge, the consistent application of zoning in other areas, such as the playground and forest buffer, still needed to be completed.

Economic Contribution

This principle encompasses two indicators such as economic benefits for destination, and benefits for the local communities. Economic sustainability is a crucial factor in successfully managing ecotourism destinations like TEP. TEP's revenue sources are not limited to regional funding; they also include commercial land utilization, such as film production and special event hosting. The revenue generated from these activities significantly contributes to the regional treasury, which is then deposited in Bank DKI, forming a solid foundation for the destination's financial sustainability.

The presence of TEP benefits not only its management but also provides economic advantages to the local community in the Tebet sub-district. TEP has created business opportunities for Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs). In this regard, TEP development has spurred the growth of restaurants, cafes, and parking facilities operated by local residents in response to the increased number of visitors. One informant, informant 05 (parking lot owner), mentioned that the existence of TEP had a positive impact on his financial situation, providing him with additional income. Moreover, he also noted that he could enlist colleagues' help in managing the parking lot, especially on weekends when visitor numbers tend to surge. Figure 2 illustrates a parking area managed by the community around TEP.

Doi: 10.47608/jki.v18i12024.1–16

Figure 2. Parking area managed by the community
Source: Authors' documentation, 2023

Correspondingly, informant 04, who runs a business of *nasi kebuli*, also emphasized the significant boost TEP gave to their business. The increased visitation at TEP introduced their *nasi kebuli* brand to a broader audience. On the other hand, informant 06, who manages a beverage business, mentioned that TEP did not directly impact their economic prospects. Nevertheless, TEP plays a crucial role in maintaining the stability of the existing market. This is mainly because its primary customer segment consists of individuals who engage in physical activities around TEP.

The management also takes steps to empower the local economy, particularly Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs), by providing them with opportunities to set up *booths* within the TEP premises. The Jakarta Experience Board (JXB) facilitates this collaboration between TEP and SMEs. This initiative enables SMEs to expand their operations through a profit-sharing system, with the condition that JXB manages 20% of the profits generated from these vendors. Currently, four SMEs are operating within the TEP area, actively contributing to the local economic landscape.

Cultural Conservation

The principle of cultural conservation consists of indicators such as the presentation of cultural attractions, availability of food, traditional attire, and local languages, and promotion of local craft products. Cultural conservation is a fundamental principle in sustainable development, and TEP's commitment to promoting cultural attractions is a crucial aspect of preserving the local culture. The amphitheater management at TEP further exemplifies this dedication, where cultural performances such as acoustic music shows by the local acoustic community take place. This is a concrete example of how TEP actively promotes and supports community-based cultural activities by scheduling these events throughout Ramadan. The active participation of the local community plays a pivotal role in organizing and making these events successful.

It is advisable to host only large-scale cultural attractions that could bring a high volume of visitors to TEP. This is because TEP is in an ecologically sensitive area, surrounded by dense residential areas. It would be more appropriate to relocate such cultural events to other venues. Moreover, TEP better promotes local culture by organizing small-scale cultural festivals with strict visitor limits. Furthermore, TEP's existing facilities, such as the amphitheater, can be utilized as meeting and training spaces for Jakarta's various art and cultural communities.

Regarding traditional food, TEP has yet to undertake specific efforts in its promotion. One approach that could be taken is encouraging the existing SMEs at TEP to incorporate traditional Betawi cuisine into their product offerings. Additionally, the management can organize special events that highlight traditional cuisine as an integral part of the TEP experience. Moreover, in terms of traditional clothing and local language, the management has implemented policies requiring TEP employees to use the local language and wear Betawi traditional attire during certain events, such as the celebration of Jakarta's anniversary. This proactive move represents a positive stride toward fortifying the local cultural identity within TEP. Apart from cultural attractions, cultural conservation also encompasses social and community values, customs, and religion. In the context of values, green open spaces should instill an appreciation for practices like sharing public facilities, where every individual holds the right to utilize them in various positive ways, including recreation, sports, and play.

Developing culturally based craft products plays a significant role in supporting cultural preservation and community empowerment. To achieve this goal, it is essential to encourage SMEs within the TEP vicinity to produce or provide specific iconic craft products. This strategy can begin with research or surveys to identify locally crafted products with the potential to attract visitors. Following that, collaborative partnerships with local SMEs can be formed, and exhibitions to promote these products and introduce visitors to the richness of local culture can be organized.

Education

Educational principles cover two indicators: access to information and knowledge about the flora and fauna within the area and promotion and education on conservation and sustainability concepts. TEP's administration has launched several educational activities to promote the preservation of nature and culture. These efforts often involve the installation of informative boards and the use of various media platforms. Notably, one of the ecotourism experts highlighted,

> *In conducting ecotourism, the pillar of education places a strong emphasis on strengthening programs for the preservation of the site. The utilization of interpretive information boards is crucial in ecotourism areas. However, the role of management as facilitators who can effectively coordinate educational programs catering to all community segments is equally crucial. (Informant 02, personal communication, 2023)*

Another informant provided a more comprehensive view of education within ecotourism areas by highlighting TEP's effort in educating the community on various aspects such as the environment, social dynamics, culture, and economics. This multifaceted approach seeks to deliver actual benefits to the local community.

When it comes to providing valuable information and knowledge about the rich flora and fauna within the area, TEP has taken several commendable steps such as actively sharing detailed information about the various types of vegetation found in the park on TEP's official website. However, there are still some areas that need further improvement and attention. One key aspect is ensuring an even distribution of information boards containing profiles of the various vegetation types in the TEP area. Currently, informative boards have been thoughtfully placed near the vegetation at the north entrance. Yet, similar

Doi: 10.47608/jki.v18i12024.1–16

installations need to be improved in other significant locations or zones throughout the park. For example, the south entrance, which boasts a vibrant *forest buffer* zone teeming with diverse vegetation, and the charming *boardwalk* area which could greatly benefit from such informative displays.

In addition to the informative boards placed near each type of vegetation, TEP management can further enhance educational efforts by providing brochures or pamphlets about TEP. They can also maximize the educational experience by screening videos related to conservation and ecotourism. Additionally, collaborating with environmental enthusiast communities to organize public *sharing sessions* on conservation topics for the public is another effective approach.

TEP management has attempted to promote and educate visitors about conservation through their official website. The website contains specific guidelines to reduce the negative impact of visitor activities on the environment. These guidelines include suggestions for proper waste disposal, strict enforcement of a no-smoking policy within the park area, and a ban on vandalism. Furthermore, TEP has partnered with the public library (*book hive*), offering a valuable opportunity to educate visitors. This collaborative effort involves the distribution of mini bookshelves packed with a variety of books focused on environmental conservation and ecotourism topics.

Community Participation

Indicators in this principle are the involvement of the local community in decision-making and the concern and satisfaction of the local community over ecotourism. According to the management, the local community's attitude towards TEP was quite diverse. Some were caring and enthusiastic, while others were disinterested or even exhibited negative behavior by criticizing the park. The concerned group typically consisted of local community members who wanted to utilize the facilities offered at TEP.

TEP actively engages the local community in its decision-making processes. This collaborative approach involves open discussions and coordination with surrounding residents. These discussions occur in forums held at the local administrative office, with participation from authorized staff and public relations representatives from the Jakarta Provincial Park and Forest Office. Furthermore, TEP management remains open to direct input and aspirations from the community. These forums serve as a platform for reaching mutually beneficial decisions, ensuring that the community has an active role in expressing their concerns and aspirations regarding TEP and its ongoing development.

TEP actively promotes local community engagement through collaborative initiatives within the nearby neighborhoods. As a result, the revitalization efforts at TEP have sparked a sense of responsibility among residents, motivating them to participate in cleanup activities and pollution prevention actively. In response, the community shows their dedication by conscientiously following established guidelines, including refraining from walking on the grass and ensuring the proper upkeep of TEP's facilities. Furthermore, TEP management warmly welcomes direct input and aspirations from the community, including recommendations for the supervision of children's playground areas. This open and two-way communication strengthens a strong bond between TEP and its residents, enhancing the overall experience for all parties involved. Meanwhile, concerning community satisfaction with TEP, further research is still needed to understand it better.

CONCLUSION

The discussion regarding the potential of TEP as an ecotourism-based attraction emphasizes the significance of evaluating on how well the management applies ecotourism principles in the area. While it has not been officially designated as an ecotourism destination, TEP has incorporated essential principles such as environmental conservation, cultural preservation, local economic contributions, education, and local community involvement. Nevertheless, there is room for optimization in the implementation of these indicators to ensure that TEP becomes a successful urban ecotourism attraction.

Research related to ecotourism can employ various principles. Therefore, the use of different variables will yield different data. As an initial study of TEP within the framework of ecotourism, we propose several priority strategic policies that TEP managers can implement. They can closely control the quantity and timing of visits, allowing TEP and its vegetation to recover adequately after each visit. Besides, conducting scientific assessments related to TEP's carrying capacity is crucial for environmental sustainability. Furthermore, they should consider utilizing alternative energy sources within its operation to reduce reliance on PLN electricity. Moreover, utilizing more ecologically friendly materials for plant maintenance can significantly contribute to conservation efforts. Additionally, providing vegetation information boards, especially at the South entrance, can enhance visitor experiences and raise environmental awareness. Lastly, intensifying eco-friendly waste management programs is essential for minimizing the ecological footprint of TEP.

Nevertheless, this research solely examined a single city park without making comparisons to other city parks in Jakarta. Further, the research focused primarily on park management and ecotourism experts, leaving out visitors' perspectives. To achieve a more comprehensive understanding, further research should include the perspectives of visitors regarding the development of TEP as an ecotourism-based attraction.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The authors extend their sincere gratitude to the Jakarta Provincial Parks and Urban Forest Service (Dinas Pertamanan dan Hutan Kota Provinsi DKI Jakarta), the Research Center for Area Studies at the National Research and Innovation Agency (BRIN), the Faculty of Social Sciences at State University of Malang (UM), Tebet Eco Park Management (TEP), as well as the research informants and all others who contributed to making this research possible.

REFERENCES

Aronson, M. F. J., Lepczyk, C. A., Evans, K. L., Goddard, M. A., Lerman, S. B., MacIvor, J. S., Nilon, C. H., & Vargo, T. (2017). Biodiversity in the City: Key Challenges for Urban Green Space Management. *Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment*, *15*(4), 189–196. https://doi.org/10.1002/FEE.1480

Asy'ari, R., Dienaputra, R. D., Nugraha, A., Tahir, R., Rakhman, C. U., & Putra, R. R. (2021). Kajian Konsep Ekowisata Berbasis Masyarakat Dalam Menunjang Pengembangan Pariwisata: Sebuah Studi Literatur. *Pariwisata Budaya: Jurnal Ilmiah Pariwisata Agama Dan Budaya*, *6*(1), 9–19. https://doi.org/10.25078/PBA.V6I1.1969

Doi: 10.47608/jki.v18i12024.1–16

Athar, L. M. I., Supriyadi, E., & Kurniansah, R. (2021). Pengembangan Konsep Pariwisata Perkotaan (Urban Tourism) di Kota Mataram. *Media Bina Ilmiah*, *16*(4), 6655–6660. http://ejurnal.binawakya.or.id/index.php/MBI/article/view/1342

Ayustia, R., & Nadapdap, J. P. (2023). Optimalisasi Ekowisata Berbasis Kearifan Lokal Sebagai Peningkatan Pendapatan Perempuan di Daerah Perbatasan. *EKOMBIS REVIEW: Jurnal Ilmiah Ekonomi Dan Bisnis*, *11*(1), 481–494. https://doi.org/10.37676/EKOMBIS.V11I1.3184

Bhattacharya, P., & Kumari, S. (2004). Application of Criteria and Indicator for Sustainable Ecotourism: Scenario under Globalization. In *IASCP Bi-Annual Conference on "The Commons in an Age of Global Transition: Challenges, Risk and Opportunities"* (pp. 1–16). https://dlc.dlib.indiana.edu/dlc/bitstream/handle/10535/1992/Bhattacharya_Application_040511_Paper258.pdf

Cobbinah, P. B. (2015). Contextualising the Meaning of Ecotourism. *Tourism Management Perspectives*, *16*, 179–189. https://doi.org/10.1016/J.TMP.2015.07.015

Dewi, Y. K., & Rosyidie, A. (2008). Kajian Pengembangan Kawasan Capolaga Sebagai Daya Tarik Ekowisata. *Jurnal Perencanaan Wilayah Dan Kota*, *19*(2), 23–36. https://journals.itb.ac.id/index.php/jpwk/article/view/4201/2268

Dodds, R., & Joppe, M. (2001). Promoting Urban Green Tourism: The Development of the Other Map of Toronto. *Journal of Vacation Marketing*, *7*(3), 261–267. https://doi.org/10.1177/135676670100700306

Evely, A. C., Fazey, I., Lambin, X., Lambert, E., Allen, S., & Pinard, M. (2010). Defining and Evaluating the Impact of Cross-Disciplinary Conservation Research. *Environmental Conservation*, *37*(4), 442–450. https://doi.org/10.1017/S0376892910000792

Huang, S. (Sam), Shao, Y., Zeng, Y., Liu, X., & Li, Z. (2021). Impacts of COVID-19 on Chinese Nationals' Tourism Preferences. *Tourism Management Perspectives*, *40*, 100895. https://doi.org/10.1016/J.TMP.2021.100895

Ives, C. D., Lentini, P. E., Threlfall, C. G., Ikin, K., Shanahan, D. F., Garrard, G. E., Bekessy, S. A., Fuller, R. A., Mumaw, L., Rayner, L., Rowe, R., Valentine, L. E., & Kendal, D. (2016). Cities are Hotspots for Threatened Species. *Global Ecology and Biogeography*, *25*(1), 117–126. https://doi.org/10.1111/GEB.12404

Konijnendijk, C. C., Annerstedt, M., Nielsen, A. B., & Maruthaveeran, S. (2013). *Benefits of Urban Parks: A Systematic Review. A Report for IPFRA*. https://worldurbanparks.org/images/Newsletters/IfpraBenefitsOfUrbanParks.pdf

Nursanto, A. (2011). Analisa Taman Menteng Sebagai Taman Kota Berdasarkan Kriteria Kualitas Taman Jakarta Pusat. *Jurnal Planesa*, *2*(1), 10–16. https://ejurnal.esaunggul.ac.id/index.php/planesa/article/download/530/492

Ocampo, L., Ebisa, J. A., Ombe, J., & Escoto, M. G. (2018). Sustainable Ecotourism Indicators with Fuzzy Delphi Method – A Philippine Perspective. *Ecological Indicators*, *93*, 874–888. https://doi.org/10.1016/J.ECOLIND.2018.05.060

Okech, R. N. (2009). Developing Urban Ecotourism in Kenyan Cities: A Sustainable Approach. *Journal of Ecology and Natural Environment*, *1*(1), 1–6. https://doi.org/10.5897/JENE.9000036

Park, I.-J., Kim, J., Kim, S. (Sam), Lee, J. C., & Giroux, M. (2021). Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Travelers' Preference for Crowded Versus Non-Crowded Options. *Tourism Management*, *87*, 104398. https://doi.org/10.1016/J.TOURMAN.2021.104398

Pasape, L., Anderson, W., & Lindi, G. (2015). Assessment of Indicators of Sustainable Ecotourism in Tanzania. *Anatolia: An International Journal of Tourism and Hospitality Research*, *26*(1), 73–84. https://doi.org/10.1080/13032917.2014.912244

Prijadi, R., Sangkertadi, & Tarore, R. Ch. (2014). Pengaruh Permukaan Jalur Pedestrian Terhadap Kepuasan & Kenyamanan Pejalan Kaki di Pusat Kota Manado. *MEDIA MATRASAIN*, *11*(1), 43–54. https://doi.org/10.35792/MATRASAIN.V11I1.4984

Putri, S. A., & Tshania, M. (2023). Dampak Kebijakan Penataan Ruang Terbuka Hijau Terhadap Pengembangan Taman Bagi Pariwisata (Studi Kasus: Tebet Ecopark). *Gemawisata: Jurnal Ilmiah Pariwisata*, *19*(1), 55–62. https://doi.org/10.56910/GEMAWISATA.V19I1.272

Sarkar, S. K. (2016). *Urban Ecotourism Destinations and the Role of Social Networking Sites; A Case of Kuala Lumpur* (39; ECOCLUB.Com Ecotourism Paper Series). https://ecoclub.com/images/papers/39.pdf

Sobhani, P., Esmaeilzadeh, H., Sadeghi, S. M. M., Marcu, M. V., & Wolf, I. D. (2022). Evaluating Ecotourism Sustainability Indicators for Protected Areas in Tehran, Iran. *Forests*, *13*(5), 740. https://doi.org/10.3390/F13050740

Sunowo, S., & Hasanah, N. H. (2022). *Tebet Eco Park: Reconnecting People with Nature*. Tebet Eco Park.

Suryantari, Y., Ngarbingan, H. K., & Akbara, A. Z. (2023). Tebet Eco Park's Potential as a New Green Open Space in South Jakarta, Indonesia: An Analysis. *Journal of Tourism and Economic*, *5*(2), 107–119. https://doi.org/10.36594/JTEC.V5I2.154

Tampi, D. M., & Mustika, L. (2022). Analisis Kontribusi Ruang Terbuka Publik Bagi Pembangunan Kota Sehat (Studi Kasus: Taman Tebet Eco-Park). *Jurnal Trave*, *26*(2), 10–18. https://ejournal.istn.ac.id/index.php/TRAVE/article/download/1336/888/

Tiani, I. M., & Baiquni, M. (2018). Penerapan Prinsip Ekowisata di Kawasan Ekowisata Gunung Api Purba Nglanggeran. *Jurnal Bumi Indonesia*, *7*(3). https://media.neliti.com/media/publications/260761-none-f1425a1c.pdf

UNESCO Office Jakarta. (2009). *Ekowisata: Panduan Dasar Pelaksanaan*. UNESCO Office Jakarta. https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000185506

UNWTO. (n.d.). *Ecotourism and Protected Areas*. Retrieved December 19, 2023, from https://www.unwto.org/sustainable-development/ecotourism-and-protected-areas

Wibowo, A., & Ritonga, M. (2016). Kebutuhan Pengembangan Standar Nasional Indonesia Fasilitas Taman Kota. *Jurnal Standardisasi*, *18*(3), 161–170. https://doi.org/10.31153/JS.V18I3.234

Widi, S. (2022, October 17). *Ada 2.566 Ruang Terbuka Hijau di Jakarta pada 2021*. DataIndonesia.Id. https://dataindonesia.id/varia/detail/ada-2566-ruang-terbuka-hijau-di-jakarta-pada-2021

AUTHORS PROFILE

Desilafia Sukma Arum
ORCID-ID 0009-0004-9860-4589. Currently studying at the Department of Geography, Faculty of Social Science, Universitas Negeri Malang. Research interest revolves around issues related to nature-based tourism such as ecotourism

Siti Hamidah
ORCID-ID 0000-0003-3789-3060. Currently working as a researcher at the Research Center for Area Studies, Badan Riset dan Inovasi Nasional (BRIN). The author completed her Masters in Tourism at Sekolah Tinggi Pariwisata Trisakti, Jakarta. Research interests encompass a range of topics, including dark tourism, pop culture, and Nordic countries

Rakhman Priyatmoko
ORCID-ID 0000-0001-7734-6980. Currently working as a researcher at the Research Center

Nailul Insani
ORCID-ID 0000-0002-5005-2947. Currently working as a lecturer at the Department

Doi: 10.47608/jki.v18i12024.1–16

for Area Studies, Badan Riset dan Inovasi Nasional (BRIN). The author completed his Masters in Tourism Studies, Postgraduate School, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta. Research interest revolves around issues related to Islam-related tourism, such as halal tourism, Islamic tourism, Muslim-Friendly tourism and its supporting industries

Geography, Faculty of Social Science, Universitas Negeri Malang. The author completed her Masters in Geography Studies, Postgraduate School, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta. The author's research specialization revolves around issues related to sustainable tourism, geography tourism and tourism planning

Doi: 10.47608/jki.v18i12024.1–16

Doi: 10.47608/jki.v18i12024.1–16