SAM RATULANGI UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENTS
STUDY PROGRAM OF GOVERNMENTS

Proceeding

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On Government Leadership and Social Science and ADIPSI Meeting
(ICOGLASS)

Demanding Governance Accountability and Promoting Democtratic Leadership For Public Welfare Achievement

Manado
11 - 13 April 2018

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ADIPSI

Faculty of Social and Political Science
Sam Ratulangi University Manado

"Demanding Governance Accountability and Promoting Democratic Leadership for Public Welfare Achievement"

CONFERENCE PROCEEDING

INTERNASIONAL CONFERENCE ON GOVERNMENT AND SOCIAL SCIENCE (ICOGLASS) 2018

Universitas Sam Ratulangi
Manado, 11-13 April 2018

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Dr.Drs. Burhan Niode, MA
Dr. Alfon Kimbal, S.Sos,M.Si.
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Reviewer
Dr. Titin Purwaningsih, SIP, MSi
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MESSAGE FROM THE CONFERENCE CHAIRMAN

It gives me enormous pleasure to welcome all of you to the International Conference on Government and Social Science (ICOGLASS) organized by Study program Of Governments, Department of Governments, Faculty of Sosial and Politics Science, Sam Ratulangi University. It is an truly honor and a privilege for us to host this international conferences. For this year's theme of the International Conference on Government and Social Science is Demanding Governance Accountability and Promoting Democratic Leadership for Public Welfare Achievement.

As stated in UNSRAT's objective, we strive to become one of the leading faculties in South East region for 2030. We're now intensively enhancing our networks to reach the objective. Despite offering scientific dialogues , ICOGLASS will be our annual International conference to bring international research network for UNSRAT. We have successfully invited more than .. papers from our neighbours' scholars from the region. We are also very grateful to our keynote speaker Prof. David N. Almarez, Ph.D (Mindanao State University Philippines), Andrew Garner, Ph.D (Department of Political Science, Wyoming of University USA), Kittisak Jermsittiparsert, Ph.D (College of Government Faculty of Political Science Rangsit University Thailand), Daisy Posumah, Ph.D (Sam Ratulangi University)

Well-known speakers and researches from universities, government agencies, and community social enthusiast have been invited to present their views and discuss the opportunities, threat, strenghtts, and weakness of the subject, Thus we would like to thanks to all presenters for sharing their research ideas and findings. It will definitely enrich our knowledge with a better understanding of contemporary issues in social and humanities issues.

We are pleased to present abstract proceeding book of ICOGLASS which consist of .. sub themes, from about .. presenters. We do hope that this abstract book will be triggering further discussion afterward outside the conference.

Drs. T.A.M. Ronny Gosal,MSi

CHAIRMAN

International Conference on Government and Social Science (ICOGLASS)

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NETWORK GOVERNANCE AS THE FOUNDATION OF SUSTAINABLE TOURISM DEVELOPMENT: LESSON LEARN FROM THE "SLEMAN BANGKIT" MOVEMENT AS A TOURISM RECOVERY EFFORT IN POST-DISASTER IN SLEMAN REGENCY

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Abstrack

Indonesian society still assumes that a disaster will affect whole destructions and therefore recovery and development are needed in order to gain a normal situation. Merely a few who think that tourism services should be flourished in post-disaster, even tourism in post-disaster can be an alternative visit for tourists. It can be denied that most Indonesian tourism destinations particularly nature-based tourisms have high disaster risks and, thus, it is needed to be governed professionally based on network governance. By using a descriptive account, this paper demonstrates that a tourism recovery effort by applying network governance is more effective than other techniques to encourage sustainable tourisms. Focusing on the "Sleman Bangkit" Movement at Volcano Tour Merapi in Sleman Regency, the paper's result postulates that the movement based on networks among stakeholders could supports the tourism recovery with the cooperative transformation. The transformation is indeed suitable with the emergency response phase in the disaster management. To sum up, the paper recommends re-designing a recovery effort in post-disaster by involving most core stakeholders. It is related to coordinative managements toward cooperation in each stakeholder. This will bring to the acceleration of tourism management in post-disaster. In addition, it is a must to provide a role for a core stakeholder to collaborate with various other stakeholders in order to maintain a synergy in the tourism management in post-disaster.

Key words: *network governance, sustainable tourism development*

Introduction

Tourism sectors are potential in dealing with disaster affairs because the disaster affects to environment and social destructions so that tourism activities are disrupted. To restore the image of a

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safe tourism in post-disaster it is needed to do a comprehensive effort among stakeholders having a concern on tourism affairs. Stakeholders consisting government, private sectors and society should have a recovery program on a sustainable tourism because after disaster, a place has new tourism objects and attractions (ODTW) which is interesting to be visited.

A lot of natural disasters in Indonesia affect new ODTWs for tourists to visit them. The volcanic eruption disaster usually affects new ODTWs which should be maintained its sustainability. The Volcano Park in Sinabung Mountain and Volcano Tour in the downhill of Merapi Mountain are an instance of ODTW in post-Merapi eruption so that those two ODTWs should be flourished their sustainability. The sustainable tourism development juridically is written in Law No. 10 Year 2009 on Tourism and in Government Regulation No. 50 Year 2011 on Master Plan for National Tourism Development. In these two regulations, the national tourism development should be done 1) with the principle a sustainable tourism development, 2) with a goal on the growth of an economic development and job opportunities, poverty reduction as well as environmental conservation, 3) with good governance, 4) with integrated cross-sector, cross-regional and cross-agencies, and 5) with supporting partnership among public and private sectors. From these provisions it implies that tourism development should pay attention to the principle of sustainable tourism and implemented by applying good governance rules that involve not only government but also private and community groups. In the context of local governance, tourism affairs is not a matter of business mandatory but optional affairs, but the contribution given to the economic progress in a region is crucial. As stated by Damanik (2005), tourism activities always provide a multiplier effect for the growth of other productive economic activities, besides tourism can also create new jobs and can cope with poverty. As a result furthermore tourism can prosper the life of people in the region (Damanik 2010). Public participation and the public in supporting tourism activities can not be avoided, because in general the government has limitations in providing public good and services that must be assisted by the private sector, including in the provision of tourism services. Likewise, people around ODTW who receive direct impact from tourism activities, can not be ignored its role as a tourist in the provision of tourist attractions.

The involvement of the three stakeholders in fact often leads to various problems which in essence there is no balanced role among the three. Research from Nuryanti (2002: 12) shows that the need for cooperation related to the existence of problems in sustainable tourism development there is male conflict between the public and private sectors. In order to find harmony between them, there is need for a meeting point between the public and private sector roles through the assessment of the role of each sector and the possibility of synergicity.Problematika proposed by Nuryanti (2002) is of

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course raises new thinking to develop the concept or model applicative in order to complete the problem. In general, the problem of imbalances in the role occurs because among stakeholders lack of strong networking established so that differences in perception in authority become part of the problematika. In the study of Government Science, one solution to solve the problem is the need to develop ODTW governance with networkgovernance.

The implementation of modelnetwork governance in the management of ODTW in Indonesia is familiar. Sleman District as one of the autonomous regions has been practicing the model in various ODTW. The interaction between the government, the private sector and the community is still coordinated and there is no interdependent network among stakeholders. Most of the activities of the Department of Tourism as the organizer of tourism affairs are still not collaborative. Sleman District Government as principal will seek partners to work on its programs and partners as agents who will carry out the work or program. Sleman District Government as owner of employment and partner or non-government institution as vendor or contractor. From the results of field observations indicate that among stakeholders has not yet permanently established a strong network for collaborative collaborative cooperation.

The outstanding issues of the existing collaboration include the lack of full resource dependency among stakeholders, many of whom are still operating independently. Besides, the interaction is limited to coordination, there has not been any negotiation on the collective objectives that are regulated institutionally. Similarly, interests among stakeholders are still diverse, yet there is a mutually reinforcing shared interest of the collaborative effort. From these backgrounds, there are some things that need to be discussed and questioned, among others: How stakeholder involvement in sustainable tourism development? How is the relationship pattern among stakeholders in network governance, and How is the transformation taking place in network governance within the framework of collaborative governance?

Methods

To answer the problems presented in the introduction, it is necessary to conduct research using qualitative approach with field research method. This is because it is in direct contact with the social phenomena studied and does not use statistical techniques. This study also uses a case study study that collects data using in-depth interviews and documentation. While the selection of informants is done purposively in accordance with the relevance of this research, and data analysis is

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done by data reduction, data presentation, and drawing the conclusion / ferification which is then poured in the form of description.

Theoritical Framework

1. Sustainable Tourism Development

The concept of "sustainable development" has emerged as an approach related to current issues. Most scholars of public administration believe that sustainable development is capable of dealing with diverse and complex contemporary issues (Kim, 2010). The term "sustainable development" emerged in 1972 and at that time focused only on environmental improvement, because by then the world has faced environmental degradation for several decades, and environmental issues have become a major concern for the world community. This concept remains relevant today, environmental damage and disasters occur in various countries including Indonesia.

Tourism can not be separated from this sustainable development approach. A study conducted in North Cyprus by Alipour et al (2011) after being published in the Journal of Sustainable Development entitled "Governance as Catalyst to Sustainable Tourism Development: Evidence from North Cyprus" led to the conclusion that sustainable tourism development can not be effectively implemented if the agency does not restructuring organizational behavior in the form of formal policy process to enhance close cooperation with stakeholders (tourism industry and society).

The findings show that the majority of people recognize the importance of sustainability, but they can not understand how it works. They do not express enthusiasm about their own reorientation and planning approach towards the goal to be achieved. Community involvement is one of the important dimensions in achieving sustainable tourism development. In the case of Northern Cyprus, the majority of respondents stressed that there should be a commitment to community participation but they have not been able to involve the community in governance processes that are perceived as dynamic aspects. Many literatures show that the application of sustainable development principles requires a political system that encourages effective public engagement, building consensus and good governance (Kim, 2010). The consensus that occurs between the pillars of governance as the main basis for synergic cooperation.

2. Collaborative governance

With regard to the concept of governance that has been so trusted as a solution to the problems of society and government, as a new process of governing the public sphere, there are two

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different points of view that one assumes that "Government without government" (Rhodes 1996: 652) and "Government with more than government" (Kjaer, 2004: 44). From both poles of the view, the middle concept is called collaborative governance (governative governance) as a system of governance. Ansell and Gash (2008) pioneered the belief that this new form of government could help stakeholders to integrate interests in sustainable development and reach agreement in pursuit of common goals.

More specifically, the demand for collaborative governance has increased with the increasing knowledge of the community and the intense interdependence of stakeholders. About the benefits of collaboration, Lasker et al. (2001) states that cooperation can create a comprehensive, practical and transformative thinking. In particular, transformative thinking is very important, in collaboration that can make people change the way they think when they interact with other stakeholders who have different goals and cultures. Through the creation of new ways of thinking, collaboration can influence how problems are recognized and addressed. In the organization of thought it must be realized in the same vision.

According to Wanna (2008: 3-5) to realize the collaboration of the necessary stages that show the scale and intensity of the collaboration tersebut.Skala collaboration can be described as a ladder that shows the increased commitment from the lowest level of simple collaboration to the highest and most complicated level integrated. The highest level of collaboration poses political and managerial risks that have come into common consensus, whereas partnerships will not pose political or managerial risk. In table 1 we can see the increase of intensity, the following list of levels of cooperation relevant to the policy process and indicate what activities are involved in each of the various levels. Learn more see the following table:

Tabel 1 The scale of collaboration

Degree of collaboration	What is involved-activities
Highest level: high normative commitment to collaboration; often highest political/managerial risks	Transformative interaction between network actors; substantive engagement and empowerment; search for high degree of stakeholder and inter-actor consensus and cooperation; coalition building by government and non-government actors

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Medium-high level: strong normative orientation; high level of political/managerial risk	Strong engagement of stakeholders in decisions or policy process and implementation; devolving decision-making capacities to clients; more complex innovations in policy-delivery processes
Medium-level: commitment to multiparty input and buy-in; moderate levels of political/managerial risk	Formal commitment to inter-agency consultation and collaboration; joined government strategies; formal joint involvement exercises and joint funding initiatives
Medium-low level: operational forms of collaboration to 'get job done'; some political/managerial risk	Forms of co-production: technical improvements in delivery chains; assistance to comply with obligations; direct consultation with clients over delivery and compliance systems; systematic use of evaluation data; public reporting on targets informed by client preferences
Lowest level: marginal operational adjustments, low levels of political/managerial risk	Incremental adjustments using consultative processes; client discussions and feedback mechanisms; gaining information on needs/expectations of others

Source: Wanna, 2008:4

From the table it can be seen that the intensity of collaboration is shown by the scale from the lowest (lowest level) to the highest (highest level). The lowest scale has low political and managerial risk with marginal operationalization, so the activity that occurs is incremental in the form of consultation process, discussion to get input and get information, and among the collaboration is still formulate the idea and hope to reach the picture of the future together. While the highest scale has a high political and managerial risks as well until it leads to a normative commitment, so that the activities carried out already lead to the interaction that has been transformative and leads to substantive empowerment. The form of activities undertaken has already formed a coalition between government and non-government actors based on the principles of cooperation and consensus.

The concept proposed by Wanna is further clarified by Shergold (2008: 13-22) that collaborative governance is a transformative process. The process of transformation ranging from a command

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relationship to a relationship that is characterized by collaborative. More can be seen in the following table:

Tabel 2. The transformation of process

Command	The process of centralized control - with clear lines of hierarchical authority.
Coordination	The process of collective decision making – imposed on participating institutions.
Cooperation	The process of sharing ideas and resources – for mutual benefit
Collaboration	The process of shared creation – brokered between autonomous institutions

Source: Shergold, 2008:20

From the table it can be seen that initially the collaboration between the government and other stakeholders is command, which at this stage is still a hierarchy and a strong control of the government, stakeholders are not involved in decision making. In the next stage is coordination, where between the government and other stakeholders have occurred collective decision-making process. Then from a collective relationship it increases into a cooperative relationship, where in this cooperative relationship there has been sharing (sharing) ideas and resources to obtain mutual benefits. And finally in the final stage of the relationship is collaborative, in this final stage there has been a relationship until the stage of sharing creation (realized creation) is embodied in the form of institutions that are permanent and autonomous.

3. Netwok Governance

The network has been widely recognized both by academia and practitioners as an important form of multi-organizational governance. The advantages of networking involve considerable public, private and community sector coordination, including increased learning, more efficient use of resources, increased capacity to plan and deal with complex issues, greater competitiveness, and

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better service for clients and customers (Provan, 2007: 229). With networking functions, we can refer to a process by which networks can lead to increased results. Understanding networking functions is very important because it can only be better understood why networks get certain results, regardless of whether the network comes from a bottom-up or product process of strategic decisions made by network participants or government officials.

The network focuses on groups of three or more autonomous organizations legally working together to achieve not only their own goals but also collective goals. These networks can be done by members of their own network, or may be mandated or contracted, as is often the case in the public sector. When defined in this way, as multilateral collectivity, networks can be very complex entities that require explanations that go beyond the dialectical approaches that have traditionally been discussed in organizational theory and strategic management literature. The emphasis on this notion is that networks are activities that are "directed toward the goal," as opposed to "accidental". Although directed at networking objectives are less frequent, they have become very important as formal mechanisms to lead to multi-organizational outcomes, especially in the public and nonprofit sectors where collective action is often necessary to solve problems (Agranoff & McGuire 2003; Imperial 2005).

The main characteristics of the network in the context of governance according to Martinez (2011: 5-6) include: 1) The dependence of actors, instantiate the broader governance of governement, governance involves non-state actors that change the boundaries of the state which also means the change of boundaries between the public, private and public sectors. The actors in the Governance network are interdependent on their resources and capacities, but can operate independently. The interdependence of actors does not mean that power is equally among actors, 2) The necessity of exchanging organizational resources is the principal motor of interaction between actors. Networks need by organizations that want and need to exchange resources (eg money, information and expertise) to achieve their goals and to avoid being dependent on other actors 3) Interactions between actors participating in the network often take the form of negotiating common goals and explained the rules of the game such as interaction based on trust and governed by the rules of negotiation agreed by the perpetrators of the network. Bargaining process in the form of deliberations to learn to facilitate mutual understanding and trust, 4) Networking on Governance has a wide degree of autonomy and is not accountable directly to the state because they organize themselves and manage themselves. This means that networks can make their own decisions based on their own rules. Political institutions within the scope of the network structure define the purpose of networking, providing the legal and financial framework, but they can not rule over each other. Although the role

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of the state is not strong in the network but can direct the network indirectly, 5) The network of Governance contributes to the production of the public interest, among others, set the vision, values, plans, policies, rules and actions, 6) Relative framework institutionalized by the network Governance is an institutional interaction of actors and built with interaction patterns that guide future network interactions, and 7) The diversity of actors is one of the core networks of Governance. Actors, whether government or private, are very dependent on existing interests, there are times when not all network actors have the same interests.

Networking in the context of governance is, of course, a further process of participation that has grown among the three pillars of governance. Participation that has reached the power of citizen will lead to the establishment of a strong network. Networking in tourism management emphasizes more on the relationship between government, private and community based on interdependence. At this stage of networking among actors still consider tourism management as a common affair, not yet to the distribution of power.

To build a network there must be an initiative effort from one of the stakeholders that has a very strong interest. Initiatives arise can be in the form of tasks that have been charged or also because it is rationally the stakeholders are not able to do the work independently. Once there is an initiative and mutually agreed upon, there needs to be a continuous process to maintain the continuity of the network in order to be upgraded into a partnership that has a long period of time and in the form of established cooperation.

Result and Analysis

The results of this study concerning the involvement of stakeholders in collaboration, especially in establishing networks among them consisting of local governments in this case is the Department of Culture and Tourism, the private sector and community groups. The form of the network can be either local or national or international program or event which all emphasize on the recovery of tourism image in Sleman regency.

1. Initiation In Networking

Although the existing tourism affairs in Sleman District implemented by the Department of Culture and Tourism but in initiating networking is not only done by Disbudpar itself, involvement of private and community colleges in conveying ideas or ideas for networking is quite prominent.

For activities that are local, initiation for networking begins by Dinas Budapar with reference to RPJMD and Renstra SKPD. Given that the activities in order to restore tourism in the slopes of Merapi has not been included in the RPJMD and SKPD Renstra then through the Decree of the

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Regent established a Rehabilitation and Reconstruction team to restore post-eruption of Merapi which in its implementation involves the Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) Sleman. In the local government itself the network is done between SKPD, Disbudpar as SKPD which serves to organize tourism affairs to network with other SKPD to manage disaster-tourism. SKPD is the most intensive networking is BPBD because in accordance with the main tasks and functions of BPBD is doing post disaster recovery.

In addition to the local government's own organs, networking is also done with the private sector through the Association of Indonesian Travel Company (Asita) Chapter Yogyakarta. In accordance with the statement of Edwin Ismedi Himna as chairman of Asita following:

> We from Asita and the provincial government of DIY are still studying the proposal about "volcano tour" or lava tour. Currently we are still coordinating with the district government of Sleman and surrounding areas to be able to sell tour packages that are the demand of many of these parties. Tour package that will later be part of the tour package "Go Jogja" which aims as a process of recovery of Yogyakarta's tourism image after the eruption of Mount Merapi some time ago that had made tourism in Yogyakarta and its surrounding slumped. We are reviewing the place for a safe volcano tour to be one of the new destinations, what will be in Pakem, Kaliadem, or Cangkringan, that we are still looking for. The most important thing, the implementation of the tour package must wait for the status of Mount Merapi maintained at a safe level for the safety of tourism. Perhaps the description of the form of the tour, a kind of soft tracking about 4-5 kilometers in the areas around Mount Merapi which passed by the flow of the former eruption.

Asita initial statement from this it was already followed up with various travel packages on the volcano tour Merapi. One of the travel agents who have offered this package is the party of Java Mandiri Tour. Meanwhile, Secretary General of Tourism Destination Development Ministry of Culture and Tourism Winarno Sudjas stated:

> Welcomes the proposal and is ready to train local tour guides from Karang Taruna in Yogyakarta area to be trained and educated as a vulcano tour guide. According to him, the discourse is very potential to become a new attraction to bring in special interest tourists as well as a pioneering effort to restore Yogyakarta tourism post-eruption of Merapi. With the development of this tour, the souvenir kiosks, lodging and tourist support facilities will start to stretch so that the real sector in Yogyakarta will soon recover. To start the plan there must be commitment from all sectors including tourism actors around Merapi. After all the new ready we will go in and prepare the training.

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Initiation to network is based on the need for immediate recovery of tourism after the eruption of Merapi. To respond to this Disbudpar and BPBD Sleman took the initiative to conduct a meeting to discuss about how to create an image for tourism in Sleman District still continues despite the disaster erupsi. From the initial meeting and followed up with the next meeting then it can be formulated a big event titled "Sleman Bangkit".

In the event Sleman Bangkit is displayed various attractions and exhibitions associated with tourism potential in Sleman district in particular and DIY in general. By relying on the support of various parties in the form of concerns spontaneously then Disbudpar trying to package various events or tourism programs involving various components of society in the form of networking. From the statement of activities (terms of reference) that have been successfully formulated and become a common reference, it can be seen that the main spirit is to network as much as possible for the success of the event. This is because the budget of the official itself is still limited.

1. **Network Implementation**

Activities that show the real occurrence of network involving various stakeholders in the local level in the form of a movement called "Sleman Bangkit". This program is organized in order to boost return tourist visit in Sleman which had decreased as the impact of eruption of Mount Merapi. Program initiated by the Department of Culture and Tourism is packed with displays of some tourist attractions and typical culture in Sleman District. Thus expressed Head of Cultural Heritage and Value of Disbudpar Tradition Sleman Aji Wulantoro, SH as follows:

> The Implementation of Sleman Bangkit 2011 program which contains cultural and tourism offerings will be centralized in Kaliurang Tlogoputri. Technically Disbudpar party in cooperation with community leaders in the Kaliurang region who are members of Team Sembilan Kaliurang supported by the actors of tourism in DIY. Sleman Bangkit 2011 program was held in Tlogo Putri Kaliurang and opened by Sleman Regent Drs. Sri Purnomo, M.Si followed by a procession of cultural carnival and Merapi People's Merry. It will also be performed by wayang kulit puppet show from Flores, East Nusa Tenggara. In the evening starting at 20.00 pm will be staged Pagerbumi Pakeliran by puppeteer Ki Bayu Sugati with Pendowo Pagerbumi play. Merapi photo eruption exhibition will also be held at Merapi Volcano Museum. Also scheduled Tosan Aji Exhibition. Right on the night will be held campursari parade in the middle of the Doa Bersama and Gebyar Kembangapi. The day was staged Jathilan Dayakan in Tlogo Putri and at the same time staged elektone in the parking lot of Mount Merapi Museum. In Tlogo Putri staged Dangdut Parade.

Meanwhile, Head of Marketing Tourism Disbudpar Sleman Dra. Shavitri Nurmala Dewi, MM revealed that the implementation of Sleman Bangkit 2011 is intended as an attempt to normalize the

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attractions especially the slopes of Merapi. It is expected that with the implementation of cultural events, tourism, sports and so on in the slopes of Merapi will excite again the tourism and wheels of the economy, especially in the area of tourism. Shavitri invites the vast community and local, foreign and regional tourists to travel to Sleman. Similarly it invites various cultural communities, tourism and sports, and so forth to participate actively with the implementation of various events in an attempt to normalize the attractions of Sleman which in reality is a tourism icon that needs to be maintained DIY. (http://www.griyawisata.com/ national / java-island / article / pemkab-kick-program-sleman-rise-2011).

Sleman Bangkit program is started with mass gymnastic sports in Kaliurang involving thousands of people. The event was held on January 30, 2011. They represent 82 tourism institutions in DIY, such as PHRI, ASITA, HPI, colleges and tourism academies, tourism training institutions, and various elements involved in the world of tourism. "This gymnastics event will awaken a sense of handarbeni (have) and a high sense of love for Sleman as a place of sightseeing.Gereman Sleman Bangkit is driven DPC Sleman Tour guide Indonesia (HPI) Sleman.Seram Sleman Bangkit is an activity that is expected to realize the unity of human tourism to support the revival of Sleman after Merapi eruption We hope this moment to be the beginning of the revival of tourism in DIY "as stated by Wasita, Head of Tourism Documentation and Information Section Disbudpar Sleman (Tribun Jogja, Friday, January 28, 2011).

The Sleman Bangkit event is shown in the following picture:

Source: Disbudpar Sleman, 2011

Picture 1. Collaboration In Networking, Gymnastics Sleman Rise

Other activities such as photo contest held in cooperation with PD Bank Sleman. Competition which is a series of activities in the framework of this Anniversary of Sleman is open to the public. In this photo contest the object is focused on ODTW affected by the eruption of Merapi and as much as possible has a good artistic meaning.

Source : Kedaulatan Rakyat, 3 Maret 2011

Picture 2. Leaflet of Photo Contest Activity

Prizes contested in this photo contest include Netbook, Camera and savings from PD BPR Bank Sleman with total prize of Rp 27,500,000, - for first winner - V and 1 favorite winner (http://www.slemankab.go.Id/953/lomba-foto-sleman-risen.slm). Other activities carried out in the framework of Sleman Bangkit is the exhibition of Tosan Aji (Keris/Pusaka) which took place since December 25, 2010 - January 2, 2011. The exhibition held at Vogel Kaliurang hotel is expected to attract tourists visit again. A total of 20 tosan aji from various times, such as from the kingdom of Jenggala, Singasari, Majapahit until Mataram on display and exhibited. The prestige of each kris is very diverse, ranging from kerejekian, leadership and luck. In addition to the exhibition event is also provided *jamasan* services and *warangka* service.

Source: Merdeka.com

Figure 3. Photos of Tosan Aji Exhibition Activity

Head of Cultural Heritage and Value Tradition Disbudpar Sleman Aji Wulantoro said that "exhibition tosan aji is intended to provide education and introduction to the community to understand how to treat tosan aji. The hope that our society can be more familiar and loving our cultural heritage is great. The history and function of tosan aji must also be understood thoroughly, considering that today there are still many societies judged as something to be saved. If we can understand correctly tosan aji then we will certainly maintain the object to be durable with jamasan technique (http://jogjatrip.com/en/news/detail/ 1410/Support-Sleman-Rise-Exhibition-Tosan-Aji-Held).   In addition to some of these events to restore the image of tourism in Sleman Regency also held traditional arts performances regularly on every Sunday, the art presented is the potential art that has been in Sleman khsusnya and Yogyakarta-in general. Each art group is given a certain amount of time to convey its appearance. Some of the performances include:

Source : Merdeka.com

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Picture 4. Photos of Traditional Arts Performing Arts

An effort to rebuild the image of tourism in Sleman safe, besides Disbudpar ██████ ██ ██ initiator also there are colleges who participated and participated. This is done by UIN Su███ ██████ in the form of a national seminar. UIN Sunan Kalijaga is trying to build a network for ███ ██████ tourism image after the eruption of Merapi eruption on a national scale. The nat█████ ████████ organized by UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta entitled "The Role of Media And Reco████ ██ ███ Disaster Tourism Image". This activity was held on December 15, 2010 approxim████ ██ ████ months ago from the eruption of Merapi. In this activity involving various circles, espe████ ████ practitioners and public relations from government agencies both central and local ████ ███ suka.ac.id/page/berita/detail/304/ peran-media-dan-pemulihan-citra-pariwisata-pascadis████

Many seminar materials related to the role of media to be more able to give ██ ████ ██ opinion in the community that Yogyakarta in a conducive atmosphere to be a tourist de████████ ███ image that will be built is Yogyakarta safe to visit and there is also thought to lift ███ █████ █ disaster in terms of exoticism of Mount Merapi that has been spouting lava and bec████ █ █████ thing to be a tourist destination. The ideas that were initiated at the seminar in the █████ ████ become a reality. This is as stated by the Chairman of the Committee of the following se██████

> Initially we initiated to hold a national seminar on the role of the media in the re█████ ██ ███ image of tourism is based on a simple thought that is how the role of med██ ██ ██ ████ significant in providing a positive image of Merapi eruption disaster. We are y███ ███ ████ the eruption disaster tourist visit to Yogyakarta is decreasing, it's a matter of ████ ███ ██████ also actually safe. In fact we also have more desire than this seminar in order ██ ████████ thought to "sell" or give a positive image about the exoticism of Merapi eru█████ ██████ philanthropic tours can also be initiated to provide assistance to victims of ██████ ███████ But at least the image of Yogyakarta is not safe we can tepis. Right after ████ ██ ██ █████ now we can see for yourself many tourists who are curious about the impact of ███ ███████ pengin prove themselves like what the greatness of Merapi, even now have █ ██ ██ ████ package "volcano tour" Merapi (Interview, November 18, 2014).

In this activity triggered the determination to be more echoed at the intern███████ ███ █████ course this can not be held independently. In connection with the agenda of ███ ████████ conference of the city of volcano then by coordinating with UGM and Central Gov███████ ██████ agreed   to   propose   that   the   conference   can   be   held   ██   ████████ This international activity, although the initiative does not come from Disbudpar Sl████ ██ ██ impact of study and visit involves many of Sleman Regency. The volcano confe█████ ██████ ████ is the main organizer is the UGM campus located in Sleman Regency. Sleman as h███ ██ ███ ██████ Volcano" activity on September 9-13, 2014.

As stated by the Head of Geological Agency of the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources Dr. Surono after facing the Governor of Yogyakarta Sri Sultan Hamengkubowono X who was accompanied by UGM Rector Pratikno as follows:

A total of 48 countries said it was ready to send delegates to the international conference on City on Volcano in Yogyakarta, September 9-13, 2014. The conference of volcano experts will discuss how people can live in harmony in areas that have volcanoes. In Indonesia there are 4 million people living in volcano-prone areas. This year's City of Volcano conference is the eighth. Indonesia deliberately bid itself as host this year after previously making a proposal entitled "Living Harmony with Volcano". Mount Merapi has been originally proffered as the main object. Scientifically, volcanoes became a field of study and research. But the application of science into people's lives around the volcano becomes much more important. This conference bridges science with society. Indonesia is listed as the country with the most volcanoes in the world, which is 127 mountains. Even with its population density. When the eruption of Merapi in 2010, for example, the number of evacuees about 1 million people. Compare with the volcanic eruption in Japan three years ago that there were only 90 refugees. (http://tekno.tempo.co/read/news/ 2014/09/05/ 061604791/do-state-follow-city-on-volcano-in-yogya).

The international event on the disaster of this kegunungapian on Tuesday 9 September 2014 was officially opened in Graha Sabha Pramana UGM campus. The activity entitled Cities on Volcanoes 8 (CoV 8) was held until 13 September 2014. This activity is a strategic step to communicate, exchange ideas and formulate various things including the mitigation of volcanic disaster. As on the basis of data collected, there are at least 487 participants comes from 38 countries around the world who participated in activities organized by the Geological Agency - Ministry of ESDM, Local Government of Yogyakarta, Sleman and UGM regency. They are participants from backgrounds of disaster practitioners, volunteers, government, community leaders, and geologists who are members of the International Association of Vulcanology and Chemistry of the Earth's Interior (IAVCEI).

Yogyakarta Governor Sri Sultan HB X in his speech reveals that the geographical location of DIY adjacent to Mount Merapi need the thought of the need to live in harmony with nature, especially Mount Merapi. Besides, it is also explained about the glimpse of Merapi eruption that occurred in 2010. Especially explanation of how the people of Yogyakarta can rise up and together to create a system of disaster mitigation to minimize the victim in the eruption next period. Merapi eruption in 2010 provides a valuable lesson for the people of Yogyakarta about how to live in harmony with nature. Meanwhile, the Regent of Sleman, Sri Purnomo gave an explanation of how the government's efforts in establishing communication with the whole community including elements of volunteer.

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That's what he thinks is the key to success in disaster mitigation. "This communication is created through cooperation with domestic institutions, especially with the government at the local level and with non-governmental organizations," said Sri Purnomo in his speech.

All the networking activities it shows that there has been a collaborative relationship among actors of governance. Because the activity is always a relationship that is sharing ideas or resources available. The sharing of ideas is indicated by the determination of the theme of the seminar and how to implement it, while the sharing of resources concerns the funds and facilities devoted to the success and implementation of all activities that are characterized by networks. This is explicitly stated by the Head of Budpar Sleman Service as follows:

> Disbudpar is open to receive input from various parties in order to develop the tourism sector in Sleman regency. Disbudpar parties are also ready to provide facilitation in order to build synergies between tourism service business actors. With the hope of management and development of the future tourism can be better. The expansion of network among tourism actors is our asset to further drive tourism in Sleman. Obviously we from the service will not be working alone, especially in this current era should be established a synergistic relationship between the actors of tourism. (Source: http: //www.slemankab.go.id/959/private-data-jasapariwisata-siap-layani-wisatawan.slm)

From various events organized both by Disbudpar and universities, the involvement of private parties provides more support in the form of sponsorship activities. Some travel agencies and tourism associations either directly or indirectly provide some funds for tourism promotion activities, it was proposed by Dadang from Java Mandiri Travel who often make tour packages in Yogyakarta, as penuturannya:

> At every event related to the return of tourism image in Sleman Regency after eruption, we always participate. Some activities that are titled Sleman rise and activities in the form of seminars also helped him, etung-etung also for the promotion of our company. Indeed our contribution is not large but as a form of commitment and we also often organize tour packages in Sleman yes we natively support. Usually we support for the completeness of the seminar. And at the volcano conference held last September, alhamdulillah we can get a lot of tourism especially from abroad and some of them need to get scouting. (Interview, December 15, 2016)

2. Networking Sustainability

Some activities based on networking principles are not entirely local government activities, either in initiation or in implementation. However, activities that rely on this network can help make disaster-recovery tourism. After the evaluation of some events then the Disbudpar as SKPD in charge of tourism provides a conclusion that the need for institutionalization or continuous efforts so that the recovery efforts become planned and involving stakeholders permanently. Attempts to network are more spontaneous and have no longer forward range. Stakeholder involved is a manifestation of concern only is not a duty of the stakeholder. Activities in the form of exhibitions, arts, competitions and seminars can not be categorized activities that have a wide range of future, but efforts to provide service facilities on volcano tour Merapi could be an alternative sustainability.

As stated by the Head of Budpar Office which suggested as a result of the evaluation of the recovery of disaster-tourism image in Sleman District as follows:

> Some events or events we have held both on our initiative and the community's own components that have the initiative as a form of concern for the slump of tourism after the eruption of Mount Merapi Eruption. From the results of a comprehensive evaluation involving all levels in this office can be drawn the conclusion of the need for continuity of activities that initially only a recovery. Need institutional or cooperation that is long-term, because according to the Geological Agency and apbila we look at, Mount Merapi is always going to erupt. Periodization time is not certain, but lately it's 5 years. If we have prepared early on it will not be confused if there is a disaster, let his tourism is still running so. Well if we now encourage the private sector and the public to engage in volcano tour which is the new ODTW emerged after the eruption of Merapi (Interview, November 15th, 2014).

The sustainability of disaster-tourism is focused on the volcano tour of Merapi, where ODTW has established an organization or rather a community group to manage a growing tourist business as community initiative. From the evaluation submitted by the head of the agency, the community tries to initiate NGO-assisted efforts to create a business that not only strengthens the network but also partnerships that can protect the risk in the event of an accident or disaster.

From the exposure can be identified the involvement of each stakeholder in networking as
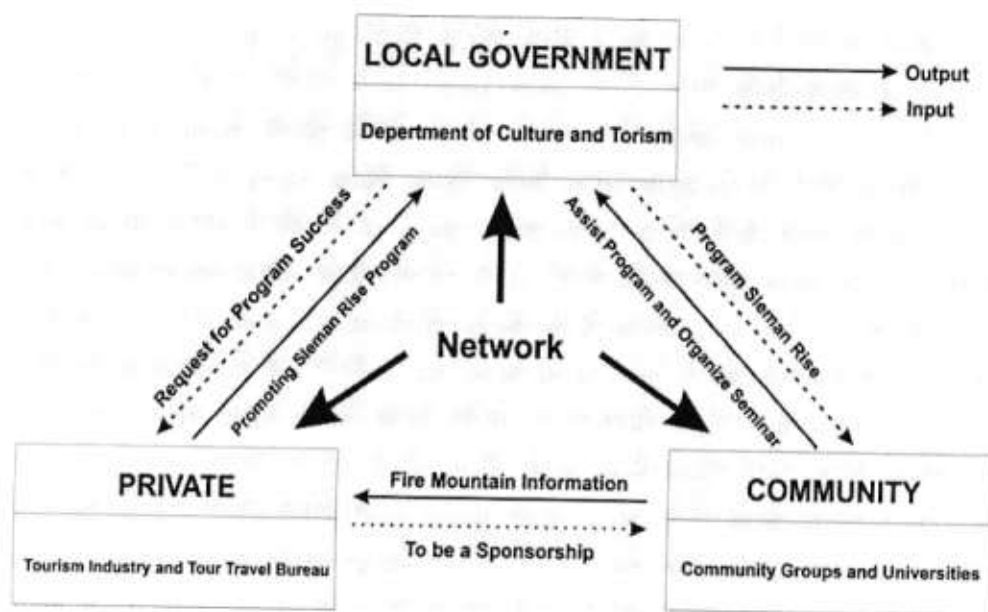
follows:

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Table 3. Collaboration In The Network

No	Stakeholders	Organization	Involvement
1	Government	Department of culture and tourism	Creating Sleman Bangkit program as a form of recovery after the disaster
2	Privat sector	Travel Agency	Be a sponsor and help in promotion
3	Society	Community groups and universities	Organizing seminars and supporting the Sleman Bangkit movement

Source: Field Findings

3. Collaboration Patterns In The Network

Collaboration that exists among the three stakeholders in the network is concerned with initiation, implementation and sustainability of the network. The role of government in networking more is to provide input or sharing ideas and resources to gain mutual benefits. Disbudpar as the main actor in the network shows the limitations in carrying out all its activities must be related to the community, community groups and universities become the main support in the network. Relationship with the private sector in the form of sponsorship of such activities.

The pattern of relationships that occur between the three pillars of governance can be described as follows:

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Source : The Fields findings

Figure 5. Collaboration Patterns in the Network

From the identification of the involvement of the three stakeholders, it can be explained that the most dominant in network implementation is the private sector. Private parties do promotion and simultaneously implement various image recovery programs that include various types of exhibition activities. Communities are more passive and supportive only as implementation assistance.

4. Transformation of Network Governance

The benefits of networking for the public, private and community sectors are enormous, including improvements in learning, more efficient use of resources, capacity building to plan and deal with complex issues (Provan, 2007) through collective action (Agranoff & McGuire, 2003).

Collaboration that is established among stakeholders in the network is related to initiation in networking, implementation of networking activities, and sustainability of the network. In accordance with the results of research findings that the activities in networking is based on the need for immediate recovery after the eruption of Merapi. At the initiative of local government by involving various parties, then held event "Sleman Bangkit" as a form of image building that Sleman already in safe condition and worth to be visited by tourists back. Initiation to hold the event starts from a common concern over the deterioration of Merapi residents in the face of the impact of eruption. Through various meetings, it was agreed to the need for various activities to be conducted including

joint exercises, photo exhibitions, tosañ aji, and various performances of traditional Javanese arts attractions, as well as international volcanic conferences (city volcano).

In planning the "Sleman Bangkit" activity involves various parties requiring collaboration between government, private and community. Collaboration that exists in the planning activities in the form of exchanging ideas or ideas about the format of the event to be held. In this activity the government as the party responsible for the activities convey the idea which then responded by the private sector and society. The idea presented by the government is to immediately build a good image for tourism in Sleman so that tourism life can be restored as before. In the planning activities it has been agreed that the private sector will become a sponsor and the community will mobilize all activities and performances that are mass.

Especially for international conference activities supported by many universities as the drafter. At the international conference activities are set to bring participants from various countries and this is a good opportunity to explain that the volcano is not harmful to tourism. This college-led co-ordination gained full support from the government. The government acts as a facilitator at field visits and simultaneously hosts the ODTWs visited by participants.

Implementation of network activities requires resources that are not small, the government is unable to finance all the activities that have been set. Government funds are set as stimulants and assisted larger by sponsors. From the results of research findings indicate that most of the activities "Sleman Bangkit" much financed by the sponsor. Activities that do not require large costs are borne by the government but activities that are permanent and long as the traditional arts stage involves many sponsors. Likewise in the implementation of international conferences many of the participants contributed at the same time including the cost of visits to volcano Merapi tour.
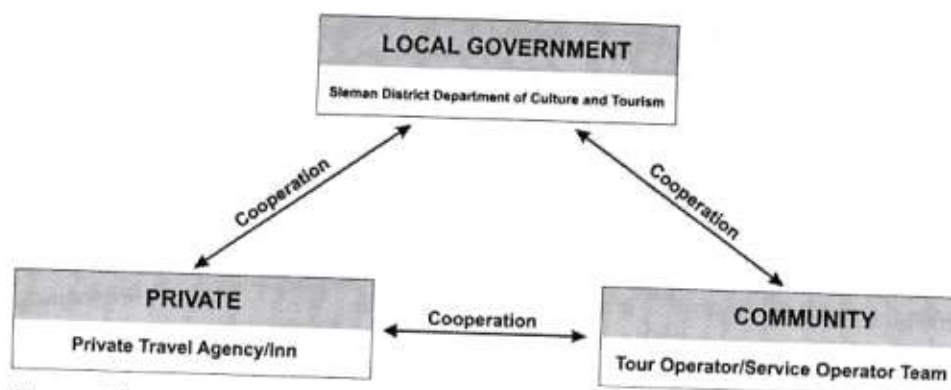
The relationship between the government and the private sector resulted in the provision of resources in the form of funds and equipment for the success of the program. While the relationship between the government and the community is more on the mobilization of human resources to support the Sleman Bangkit program. The transformative relationship that has been established between the government and the private sector and the community is cooperative, it can be shown that among the stakeholders has happened to exchange ideas and ideas along with the resources they have respectively.

The sustainability of the "Sleman Bangkit" program for tourism stakeholders is a hope that must be realized. By seeing the success of the event stakeholders have a desire to institutionalize the program. There is a thought to create a special agency that is tasked to do the planning and as well as a permanent institution that takes care of various tourist events in the area of volcano tour Merapi.

The present condition has been formed by the Management Team but still has limited authority. The Managing Team is only in charge of handling fees related to admission tickets and their use for ODTW   maintenance   and   operations. The "Sleman Bangkit" program, which is network-based, can be done well and requires more structured and permanent sustainability. This is because the eruption of Merapi eruption is predicted to always come periodically so it is necessary to consider the existence of permanent institutions that also manage the risks it creates.

From the exposure in consultation with the concept that has been put forward in front of the network is done as a recovery effort so that tourism is not too big affected by the disaster is the right choice. As stated by Martinez (2011) that networking in the context of governance involves autonomous non-governmental actors but has a common interest in a program or activity that should be the government's duty. The network built on the "Sleman Bangkit" program embodies dependency among governance actors and the need for organizational resources exchange in the form of funds, human resources and regulations supporting the program. The interaction between the government and the sponsor and the supporters of the event takes the form of negotiation according to common goals and is explained by the rules of the game for the smooth running of the program. The diversity of stakeholders is at the core of the network, they are bound by the same interest that is to contribute to the management of the public interest.

The results of the analysis in consultation with the concept of Martinez (2011) resulted in a transformation process that is cooperative. Where the trasformation is the most prominent visible is the occurrence of sharing ideas and resources for the public interest. More can be seen in the following figure:

Source: The result of analysis

Picture. 6. Network Governance Transformation

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Conclusion and Recommendation

From the exposure can be concluded that the efforts of tourism recovery by using network governance more effective to support tourism in a sustainable manner. The study, which focuses on the "Sleman Bangkit" movement, has resulted in the finding that movement based on networking among stakeholders can support tourism recovery with a cooperative transformation pattern. This cooperative transformation is in accordance with the emergency response phase of disaster management.

The recommendations that need to be done from the results of this study include the need for a fundamental change in post-disaster recovery efforts by involving most of the primary stakeholders. Changes concerning coordinated management towards cooperation for each stakeholder. This change of role will lead to acceleration in post-disaster tourism management in a sustainable manner. It is also necessary to give the primary stakeholders a role to collaborate with various stakeholders in order to create synergy in the management of tourism after the disaster.

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