

## Community-Based Kambo Tourism Area Planning with A Participatory Planning Approach

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### Abstract

*At the end of 2021 Kambo was selected as the Top 100 Indonesian Tourism Village Award (ADWI) 2021 by the Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy. This proves that Kambo has huge tourism potential. However, this potential has not been managed properly. This can be seen from the absence of management and governance of tourism activities carried out by the local community. Kambo also does not have planning documents related to tourism development, either in the form of an academic manuscript or a master plan. Even the things discussed and determined at the sub-district level musrembang have not accommodated these, while in fact, these documents are very important to be a guideline for planning and developing tourism. For this reason, the Palopo Urban Forum with Andi Djemma University took the initiative together with a number of volunteers from various communities, institutions and professions, taking a role to participate in assisting the residents of Kambo in identifying problems, mapping potential and designing places, through the Placemaking Workshop. The Placemaking Workshop is broadly a tourism planning with a participatory approach so as to provide space and opportunity for the people of Kambo to tell stories about their village, knitting history, describing the area, explaining existing problems, expressing hopes and aspirations, and making concepts and plans together. The people of Kambo are the holders of the right to the future of their own territory. Therefore, they are really in charge of the vision, planning, activities and efforts to control their own living space.*

**Key Word:** Participatory Planning; Placemaking Workshops; Kambo; Tourism; Palopo

## 1. Introduction

The tourism sector has a broad multiplier effect, so that it is able to increase regional income through user fees and can also increase people's per capita income (Pascariu & Ibănescu, 2018). This is due to the expansion of economic activity by tourists is not only in the tourism location, but also economic activities outside of tourism (Mantegazzi et al, 2021). However, careful tourism planning is needed

(Dans & González, 2021) which consists of attractions, accessibility, amenities and additional services (Ismail, T., & Rohman, 2019) (Fennell & Cooper, 2020).

After a year of mentoring carried out by Andi Djemma University, together with the Palopo Urban Forum and the Kambo Youth Organization (OPK), at the end of 2021 Kambo was selected as the Top 100 Indonesian Tourism Village Award (ADWI) 2021 by the Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy. This proves that Kambo has huge tourism potential. However, this potential has not been managed properly. This can be seen from the absence of management and governance of tourism activities carried out by the local community. The number of tourists visiting is not properly recorded, so Kambo does not have data on the number of annual tourists like other tourist attractions. Another problem related to governance is the quality of tourism human resources (HR) which is still minimal, especially in the field of branding and tourism marketing (Fisu et al, 2022). Kambo has many young people who are members of the Kambo Youth Organization (OPK), and the Tourism Awareness Community Group (POKDARWIS) has been formed. However, their knowledge in managing tourism objects, such as how to encourage or stimulate the development of tourist attractions, improve the quality of amenities, to strengthen tourism promotion and develop standard procedures for tourism management, is still very minimal. Although it does not have to be managed professionally, such as by cooperating with a third party, the Kambo tourist area can be managed semi-professionally and community-based where in addition to tourists, residents can also play a role as a driving force for tourism activities. Another problem is that Kambo does not yet have a planning document related to tourism development, either in the form of an academic manuscript or a master plan. The discussions at the sub-district level of the development planning meeting or *Musrenbang*, unfortunately have not accommodated this, where these documents are very important to become guidelines for planning and developing existing tourism potential.

Kambo is the most beautiful place to see Palopo City. In this sub-district, Palopo gets 2 perspectives at once, but it is paradoxical. If we look outward, we will find Palopo as a city landscape with an intense, dynamic and urban-characterized built area. However, if we look inwardly, we will find Palopo as a village landscape on a hill that is still beautiful, cool, and has rural characteristics. This paradox is what makes Kambo different. Kambo is blessed with many beautiful spots, but still has 'problems' that need to be addressed. As a village, it is a place to live for 1,080 people of Kambo whose access to proper sanitation still needs attention. As an area directly adjacent to a protected forest, fruits and other non-timber forest products are the mainstay. However, this agricultural activity still does not provide great leverage for the welfare of the residents.

As a tourist destination, the number of tourist visits to Kambo is indeed getting better, but the quality of accessibility and services at potential spots is still inadequate. With this reality, Kambo is also the antithesis of Palopo which is now rushing to become a modern city---with magnificent buildings and all the busyness of its citizens. In Kambo, people's days are more busy with agricultural activities;

planting cloves, harvesting galangal, tending durian gardens, and walking through the forest looking for honey bees. Even so, compared to its reputation for farming culture, Kambo is better known to the public as a place to enjoy *sarabba* drinks at an altitude, with the foreground of Palopo City.

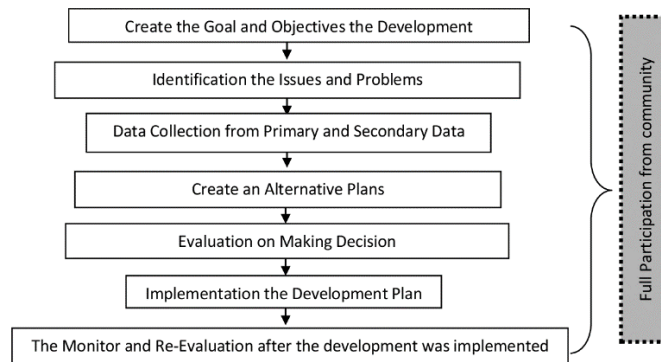
From a spatial perspective, the Kambo area is directed as a protected forest area, as well as a natural scenic tourism area, and a strategic area of the city from a socio-cultural point of view. In particular, the development of spatial patterns and strategic areas has not been conceptualized and explained in detail to the residents. There is no master plan that serves as a guideline and reference for Kambo to develop its territory. At the same time, efforts to involve citizens in a participatory, active and serious manner, especially in the process of designing their living spaces, have never been carried out. The Development Planning Deliberation (Musrenbang) at the sub-district level becomes a meaningless formality.

For this reason, the Palopo Urban Forum with Andi Djemma University took the initiative together with a number of volunteers from various communities, institutions and professions, taking a role to participate in assisting Kambo residents in identifying problems, mapping potential and designing places, through the Placemaking Workshop. The Placemaking Workshop provides space and opportunity for the people of Kambo to tell stories about their village, knitting history, describing the area and the existing problems, expressing hopes and aspirations, and making concepts and plans together. The people of Kambo are the holders of the right to the future of their own territory. Therefore, they are really in charge of the vision, planning, activities and efforts to control their own living space.

## 2. Objectives and Methods

The objective of this activity is to produce a well-targeted and comprehensive tourist area plan. With a bottom-up approach, residents are invited to plan according to the actual needs and problems they face.

The technique used in this interest is a participatory technique regarding the whole community within the technique of mapping and problem-fixing (Fisu & Marzaman, 2018) (Fisu & Didiharyono, 2019). on this pastime, we agree that citizens' knowledge of the problem and their capability may be very essential. The community should be trusted to clear up problems and take gain of the prevailing capability. The procedure starts offevolved with figuring out the hassle; assessing and formulating troubles, growing visions, and aspirations, then prioritizing, intervening, making plans, managing, monitoring, or even selecting the generation that is considered the most suitable to be implemented.



**Figure 1:** Model of Participatory Planning Process with full participation from community (Rosli etc, 2017)

Participatory making plans are completed with the aim and notion that the fulfillment of an application or development is decided via a sturdy commitment by using all stakeholders and this commitment may be visible from the volume to which they are concerned in the planning system (Sari, 2016). The lively participation of all communities plays an essential function in the achievement of this system. The tales which might be told and put together by using each citizen turn out to be a key element and bind the territorial aspect of Kambo. The significance of sustainable participatory techniques and methods is being able to proportion statistics to improve the network's potential to enhance the welfare of the citizens (Asnuddin, 2010). in addition, planning and improvement with a participatory method offer areas for the community to have aspirations, communicate, and deliberate with the authorities in making plans and implementing development packages. that is a shape of conversation in development (Sulaiman, Sugito, and Sabiq, 2016).

### 3. Results and Discussion

This activity is divided into three main activities: the first is the 'problem tree' activity, the second is participatory mapping, and the third is re-blocking and area design. These three sessions were conducted in 3 different time parts. The first meeting with residents was held in August at *Warung Puncak*, the second meeting was conducted using the transect method and photo hunting together which started at the Kambo Lurah Office and ended at *Kedai Alang Puyuh* in September, and the third meeting in October at the Kambo Lurah Office. The participatory approach is carried out using involving the complete network in the system of mapping and problem fixing. residents' expertise of issues and their ability may be very important, so that it's miles the network who can be given the consideration in fixing issues and making use of present capacity beginning from figuring out troubles; assessing and formulating problems, whether physical, social, monetary, cultural and environmental fitness, to the improvement of visions and aspirations, and then prioritizing, intervening, planning, managing, monitoring the plans carried out. In the process, this participatory mapping and planning will classify various community groups such as female, male, youth and children, of course each group

uses a different approach. Therefore, this process will be repeated 4 times. Meanwhile, for vulnerable groups such as the elderly, disabled and groups who are unable to participate in the process, a door-to-door survey (dtd) will be accommodated for 5 days. In addition, team members will also conduct a field survey to identify potential and problems in the Kambo area.

In the first meeting, problem mapping was carried out through a 'problem tree' with the aim of identifying problems faced by the people of Kambo related to social, cultural, economic and inhabited areas in general. In this session, residents discussed the problems and obstacles faced in realizing an agricultural-tourism area as well as an integrated residential environment. These problems are then mapped to find the root cause of the problem. In addition, the impact of the problem is also identified.

At the next meeting, activities to explore more problems and potential areas are still being carried out. In this session, resident participation was relatively diverse with the presence of the Kambo youth group through the Kambo Youth Organization (OPK). Therefore, the third meeting was divided into two sessions. The first session was with Youth Groups who are members of the Kambo Youth Organization (OPK), and the second session was continued with residents who are generally aged 30 years and over, dominated by planters and farmers. This problem tree activity then resulted in several issues that became the attention of the people of Kambo in developing their area. These issues, among others, are shown in Table 1.

**Table 1:** Problem Identification Results

No.	Root of Problem	Problem	Impact
1	World clove commodity prices are declining	Income from clove commodity decreased	Clove cultivation activities are starting to be abandoned
2	There is no capacity building for trigona honey farmers	Cultivation and marketing of trigona honey is done conventionally	Trigona honey cultivation bussiness tends to stagnate
3	The large number of wild boar pests	Residents do not cultivate short-term crops such as vegetables and tubers	Vegetables and tubers are supplied from outside of Kambo
4	Accessibility and tourism support facilities do not exist yet	The natural attractions of Sarangsarang Cave, Bukit Bintang, and sarabba stalls have not been managed optimally	The added value of the tourism economy for residents is low
5	There are no residents' houses that meet the standards to be used as homestays	There are no cheap lodgings/ homestays in Kambo yet	The length of the day of tourist visit is low
6	The limitation of agricultural land due to the existence of protected forest areas which limits the control of residents on land/plantation	Residents still apply homogeneous farming patterns (planting various types of crops in one land together)	The productivity of agricultural commodities is realtively not optimal

The main activity inside the 2nd assembly was participatory mapping, particularly by using inviting citizens to factor out the place of the problems noted



earlier on a map of the place of the Kambo place. further, residents also are invited to expose the principal roads to farm roads, buildings or vacationers and historic places, which include public centers which include parks, colleges, houses of worship, plantation locations, fitness centers and so forth. In this session, citizens also are invited to reveal locations that they think are fun, cool, quiet and feature proper perspectives. This interest makes use of a map as the principal device. After the participatory mapping, a place design become done that still actively involved residents.

This hobby begins with a short discussion regarding the hopes that residents want to be explicit if they may be allowed to layout Kambo as tourism & agricultural vicinity. this will be in the form of the centers they want, the form and atmosphere they want, or the potentials that citizens want to expand, whether or not bodily, socio-cultural or commercial.

In this session, residents were furnished with a map of the existing making plans place. citizens then talk and upload the helping elements they want. The results in their layout are then discussed with the facilitator and other stakeholders. The effects of the design of the two groups are then blended with a summary of important topics that want to be a gift and become the direction of this system going forward.



**Figure 2:** Identification of initial problems and program direction

Between sessions 1 and 2, photography hunting activities were held in Kambo by inviting both professional and amateur photography activists to participate voluntarily. With this activity, it is hoped that in the planning document report, we can visualize Kambo more attractively and attractively. Photography has an influence on tourism activities (Yasa, 2019) (Mardiansyah, 2022). The interesting sides include gardening activities, harvesting, selling garden products, tourist activities, residents' houses, facilities and infrastructure, culinary, and others.





**Figure 3:** Placemaking Workshop with participatory approach session 1





**Figure 4:** Placemaking workshop session 2 with local youth and organizations



In addition to identifying problems and directing program development, the results of placemaking workshops and participatory mapping also obtained various data and narratives that were trying to be documented, including the history of Kambo, as well as the potentials of the Kambo region.

Regarding the history of the name Kambo, there is no definite literature. The name Kambo is often associated with Datu Luwu, We Kambo Opu Daeng Risompa Sultanah Zaenab or Andi Kambo. However, according to residents, the name of the Kambo area existed before Andi Kambo came to hide in the area during the war against the colonial government. The word Kambo according to Basse M. Ratu, comes from the Tae language "*sang goppo-goppo*" or "*sang lappo'-lappo*" which means "one pile". Kambo area was initially very small, like a plot of land that was only enough to plant a handful of corn, then expanded after being used as the name of an administrative area.

Human migration to the Kambo region, entering through the mountain pass. The Kambo people come from the Toraja-Bastem community as speakers of the Tae' language. Around the 1950s, Kahar Muzakkar entered the area and slowly the people embraced Islam.

As the character of the subsistence economy is increasingly being abandoned, the cultivation style of the Kambo people continues to develop until now. A dozen years ago, the people of Kambo grew rice as the main source of carbohydrates. However, currently there are no more rice fields in Kambo and the people depend on rice from the market.

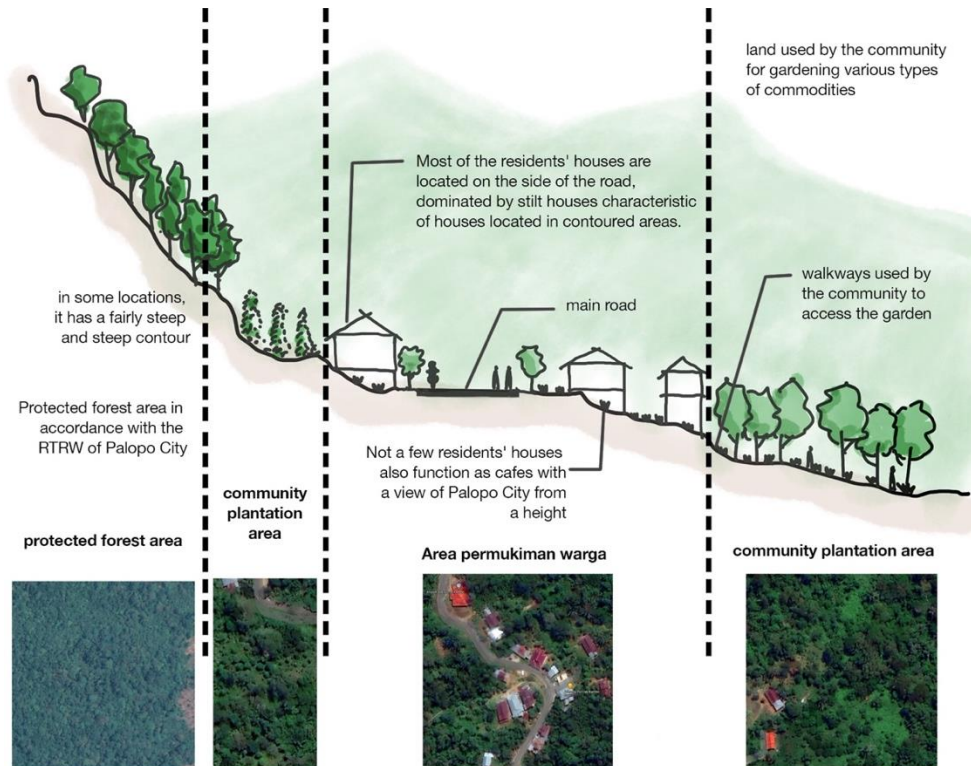
Around 1962, cocoa plants began to be cultivated. Cloves followed in 1966. The massive planting of these two commodities in the 1970s resulted in the felling of palm sugar trees (*Arenga pinnata*). The decline in palm trees, gradually followed by a decrease in the number of palm sugar makers which was also the main source of income at that time.

As a society with a socio-geographical characteristic of rural areas, the people of Kambo cannot be separated from cultural rites. In Kambo itself, there are still cultural rites that survive, but not a few are lost. The rite that still survives in the Kambo community is the *lulok* art, which is similar to the *dero*; dance performance known to the people of Luwu and Central Sulawesi. *Lulok*, usually done when there is a wedding party. Furthermore, other rites, for example in *aqiqah* celebrations, are forbidden to burn bananas and sweet potatoes. Meanwhile, the lost ritual is the *ma'jaga* ritual which according to residents was last performed in 2003.

What's interesting about this typical agricultural area, when rice plants are attacked by caterpillars, there is a special ritual carried out by the Kambo ancestors. They will make *peong* (*lemang*); a kind of processed glutinous rice cooked in a bamboo stick, and slaughtering a chicken, then asking for prayer. This ritual is believed to be effective in stopping these pests. Meanwhile, when the rice plant is attacked by rat pests, the traditional stakeholders; the *ma'patondok*, *tomakaka*, *toma'lalan* will gather to ask for prayers to ward off rat pests.



natural resources that support the agribusiness. Various types of plants that are a source of bee food, a source of sap and tropical environmental conditions, strongly support the sustainability and development of the life of *Trigona sp.* *Trigona sp.* produce honey with the character different with the *Apis sp.* However, the production of raw propolis is quite a lot. *Trigona* honey contains various kinds of antioxidants and has anti-free radical activity (Nursida et al, 2022) (Purboyo et al, 2022). *Trigona sp.* famous for being friendly to humans because they have no sting (stingless bee) and these bees are also known to be easy to adapt to new environments.



**Figure 6:** Illustration of Kambo Section

Kambo tourism is currently being driven by the development of organically emerging stalls or food stalls. Cafes and restaurants have an influence on tourism activities and tourist visits (Arcana & Wiratnaya, 2021). At around 14 food stalls located in Kambo, the most sought after typical culinary by visitors is *sarabba*. *Sarabba* is a herbal drink made from ginger (*Zingiber officinale*), coconut milk and palm sugar. *Sarabba* has become the 'image' of Kambo in recent years. It is supported by the abundant availability of ginger and palm sugar plants. Along with that, more and more visitors want to bring *sarabba* from Kambo as souvenirs. For this reason, the Kambo Youth's Small and Medium Industry (IKM) produces instant *sarabba* which is more practical and until now, Kambo instant *sarabba* has become a mainstay souvenir for tourists.



The activity of making palm sugar or brown sugar is one of the activities of residents in Kambo. Sugar palm trees that grow a lot in Kambo are still productive in producing good quality sap (Telaumbanua, 2021) (Wisniansingih et al, 2021). It is from this main ingredient that palm sugar is made with a relatively long and traditional production process. Usually the process of taking sap is carried out by adult men, while the processing of sap into brown sugar is carried out by adult women. Currently, palm sugar production in Kambo has undergone a variety of processed products. The group of young women has developed palm sugar into powdered palm sugar and liquid palm sugar. These two variants of processed palm sugar Kambo supply a lot of the needs of the food and beverage industry in the Palopo City area and its surroundings.



**Figure 7:** Tourism Potential in Kambo

The leading scenic and hiking spots in Kambo are the Sarsarang Peak. It is called the Peak of Sarangsarang because in this spot there are many plants which are named *Sarangsarang* by the local community. This peak is at an altitude of 1,010 meters above sea level. To get to the peak of Sarsarang, tourists can take the path that has been pioneered by residents. The journey can be started from a mosque which is right next to the Kambo Sub-District Office. There is no parking facility at this place. Two-wheeled vehicles are parked next to resident's houses, while 4-wheeled vehicles are parked on the side of the main road. As with parking facilities, the tracking route to the Sarsarang Peak has not been managed as a part of hiking tour in general. The journey begins by passing through residential pathway, and continues through farm pathways that residents use daily for farming.

#### 4. Conclusion

Placemaking workshops and participatory mapping activities will provide an overview of the potential and problems that exist in Kambo, be it physical aspects such as tourism, infrastructure, agriculture and plantations, as well as non-physical aspects such as economy, education and people's welfare. This activity has also documented many things such as the historical narrative of Kambo (citizen's version), as well as various tourism potentials that can be developed. The data obtained will then become the basis for tourism planning which will also be carried out in a participatory and collaborative manner with residents, academics, practitioners and the government. Planning with a participatory design approach that involves residents like this is believed to be able to produce more effective and targeted planning concepts.

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