

Developing a **sustainable community forest-based village ecotourism** in Oro-Oro Ombo, Malang: What is the effect of Batu's West Ring Road?

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Abstract | The development of village tourism based on local potential is increasingly important for economic improvement and community welfare in sustainable development. The objectives of this study: (1) to analyze the development of a sustainable community-based forest of Oro-Oro Ombo Ecotourism Village; (2); to analyze the effect of the construction of the West Ring Road of Batu City on the development of ecotourism in Oro-Oro Ombo Village; and (3) to examine the in managing sustainable ecotourism in Oro-Oro Ombo Village. This study was qualitative and quantitative descriptive. Data involved primary data and secondary data. Primary data were collected through observations and interviews. 19 key informant is selected. Secondary data were collected from related agencies such as the Central Statistics Agency and the Tourism Office. Data were analyzed using a scoring and single tabulation method and SWOT analysis. The SWOT analysis results showed that Oro-Oro Ombo Tourism Village had the potential to grow well as a tourist destination. Oro-Oro Ombo Village was very underdeveloped compared to other areas in Batu. However, it started to grow rapidly, including its tourism sector after the West Ring Road of Batu City was built in 2018. Findings confirmed that cooperation between the State Forest Company (Perhutani), the community, and investors as the Oro-Oro Ombo Tourism Village developer went very well in developing tourism. The challenge is to maintain the sustainability of the forest and the waterfalls (Coban Rais, Coban Putri, and Coban Kaca) in the forests on the slopes of Mount Panderman. Oro-Oro Ombo Tourism Village is in the stable growth strategy stage according to the IFAS and EFAS quadrants, so sustainable tourism development according to the SDG's (UNWTO) criteria needs to be pursued.

Keywords | Ring Road, ecotourism, SDG's, tourist village

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1. Introduction

Tourism is a complex activity. It is a large system with various components, such as economy, ecology, politics, social, culture, etc. The components in the system are collaborative and integrative, which means that changes in one component will affect others until a new harmony is found. As stated by Mill and Morrison (Pinata & Gayatri, 2005) tourism is a variety of elements—like a spiderweb. Law Number 41 of 1999 concerning Forestry mentions that a forest area is an ecosystem unit in a stretching land area containing biological natural resources dominated by trees as part of nature and environment that cannot be separated from one another. Forest areas are indicated and/or determined by the government to maintain their existence as forests.

The community is one of the factors playing an important role in advancing the tourism sector. Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry Number P.83/MENLHK/SETJEN/KUM.1/10/2016 concerning Social Forestry confirms that community forest (Hutan Kemasyarakatan – HKm) is a state forest whose main use is to empower the community. One form of HKm utilization is for environmental services of nature tourism. Nature tourism will increase people's income if managed properly (Job & Paesler, 2013) and encourage forest conservation efforts if the community feels the economic benefits of these natural tourism activities (Ekayani et al., 2014). Forest sustainability is directly proportional to the sustainability of nature tourism. Sustainable forests guarantee people's income from nature tourism sustainably, thus motivating the community to maintain the existence and function of the forest.

Previous studies mentioned above support the vision of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry 2020–2024 that sustainable forest resources and the environment must be realized for the welfare of the community. The Ministry's missions are: (1)

realizing sustainable forests and quality living environments, (2) optimizing the economic benefits of natural resources of forests and the environment fairly and sustainably, (3) realizing community empowerment, for both men and women, in access to forest management in a fair and equal manner, and (4) realizing good governance. The strategic goals of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry are: (1) realizing a quality forest environment that is responsive to climate change as an environmental pillar, (2) optimizing the utilization of forest and environmental resources following the carrying capacity and capacity of the environment as an economic pillar, (3) maintaining the existence, function, and distribution of forest benefits fairly and sustainably as a socio-cultural pillar, and (4) implementing good and innovative management of forests and the environment and developing competitive human resources in the management of forests and the environment as a management pillar.

The development of community forest-based village tourism is increasingly important. Economic improvement and low risk and cost, because it uses the existing potential, make planning for village ecotourism simpler than building new attractions (Egbali & Bakhsh, 2011). The underlying idea for developing village or rural tourism is tourism based on sustainable local potential (Pavel, 2013).

Previous studies show that rural tourism produces various needs, aspirations, and attitudes of tourists towards local communities (Wang, 2006). It has been proven to increase the number of tourist visits and is one major driver for economic growth (Wang & Lalrinawma, 2016). Tourist attractions, facilities, and human resources in tourist villages vary, but they have not been managed properly. The limitations and quality of human resources are some of the contributing factors. Also, natural resources such as geographical conditions are great potential in tourism development (Job & Paesler, 2013). Currently, natural tourism

and special tourism have become a trend in the world (Rittichainuwat, 2018). Therefore, the natural conditions that are already available need to be maintained to avoid drastic changes. Efforts to maintain these natural conditions must be regulated by a local government policy (Brumatti et al., 2017; Zamzami et al., 2021). However, the government's efforts to manage tourist areas also need support from many parties, including the local community, the private sector or investors and the tourists themselves (Sumarmi et al., 2021). Meanwhile, the management skills focus on the hospitality and service of the local community, long-term plans that are closely related to institutions. Some geographic areas have better quality resources, thus providing development opportunities and the ability to serve tourists better (Vadymovich, 2016).

This study was initially create to determine the potential of tourism as a tool for rural development (Ohe, 2008; Oriade & Robinson, 2017). Therefore, this study aimed:

- (i) to examine the development of community forest-based ecotourism in Oro-Oro Ombo Village.
- (ii) to examine the effect of the construction in West Ring Road of Batu City and ecotourism development in Oro-Oro Ombo Village.
- (iii) to examine the problems and challenges in managing sustainable ecotourism in Oro-Oro Ombo Village.

2. Theoretical contextualization

Sustainable tourism as a development of sustainable development is reported by the World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED). WCED defines it as a development process that can meet the present needs without compromising the needs of future generations. Deve-

lopment guidelines for sustainable tourism are related to the management system by considering three main dimensions in supporting the principles of sustainable development: ecological, economic, and socio-cultural dimensions (World Tourism Organization [UNWTO], 2021)

The concept of sustainable tourism should be able to preserve natural and cultural resources, focusing on the sustainability of surrounding communities (Suwanto, 1997). In a sustainable tourism program, the use of natural resources must be strictly limited, especially on difficult materials. Utilization of the natural resources should be involved and provided benefits to the surrounding community (Pinata & Gayatri, 2005; Zamzami et al., 2021).

Developing community forest-based village tourism could be one example to increase employment and income to help the community's economy. It also increases access to villages, both infrastructures and information, to benefit the local community (Herdianawati, 2020). Tourism products or tourist attractions follow the demand, yet the demand is also influenced by the quality of attractions, service quality, and supporting facilities. The demand for village tourism is influenced by domestic and international tourist visits (Gharanejad, 2007).

Rural or village tourism refers to tourism where a small group of tourists lives in or near traditional life or in remote villages and study village life and the local environment (Inskeep, 1991). Tourism village development is a process that emphasizes ways to develop or advance tourist villages (Pearce, 1987; Sugarti, 2008). Not all tourism activities carried out in the village are typical village activities. Therefore, the village must have several important points to attract visitors, such as 1) a uniqueness, authenticity, distinctive nature; 2) strategic location to other famous places; 3) related to civilized groups or societies; and 4) provide opportunities to grow both in terms of basic infrastructure and other facilities (Pantiyasa & Su-

partini, 2017). The study of rural tourism in the world and Indonesia is relatively new. Although rare, the first publications appeared just when rural tourism experienced major growth in the late '80s.

Ecotourism has several principles, including: 1) reducing negative impacts on nature, 2) creating environmental, social, and political awareness for managers, communities, and visitors, 3) providing experiences for tourists through cultural contact, 4) providing economic benefits for the community, 5) providing conservation benefits from tourist visits, 6) providing rules for tourists to enjoy tourist attractions (TIES, 2000).

The development of some tourism villages in Indonesia impacted the local community's economy, such as tourism village in Pujon Kidul (Firdaus et al., 2021), Pulau Merah beach (Sumarmi et al., 2021), Karimun Jawa national park marine ecotourism (Fafurida et al., 2020), tourism village in Merapi mountain area in Yogyakarta (Purwohandoyo et al., 2020), ecotourism and turtle conservation in west Sumatera (Zamzami et al., 2021). Meanwhile, the lack of synergy between the management and local community will hinder the development of tourism village significantly.

3. Methodology

This study conducted in Oro-Oro Ombo Village, Batu District, Batu City. The village is located 6.6 km from the city center. The village was chosen as the study site because it has a forest managed by the community as a tourist destination. This study was quantitative descriptive. Data involved primary data and secondary data. Primary data were collected through observations and interviews. Secondary data were collected from related agencies such as the Central Statistics Agency and the Tourism Office, including documents on development plans issued by the government of Batu City, map interpretations, and other refe-

rences relevant to the research topic. Meanwhile, the villager livelihoods are dominated as farmers or ranchers. Farmers produced fruits and vegetables in agricultural areas that has been harvested peak season. Fresh milk from ranchers then used to produce beverages and foods for local shop around the attraction area in Batu city.

The research instruments were observation sheets and interview guidelines (See table 1 and table 2). The initial activity was examining the potential attractions in the tourist village. The study was conducted through observations and interviews. Interview conducted to some informant from surrounding area. The informant selected because the long duration of stay in the research area and master some information related to farming, animal breeding and tourism. The informant include: Perhutani officers (2 informant), Village guardian (3 informant), Farming groups (4 informant), Tourism management officer (4 informant), Accommodation owner (2 informant), and Kiosk owner (4 informant). The data was descriptive analysis using a SWOT analysis (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats) and classification of tourism environment suitability. The data analysis technique based on the SWOT approach includes two stages of analysis: (1) identifying the main factors (natural resources, human resources, and tourism supporting factors) and (2) conducting an assessment of the Internal Factor Analysis Summary (IFAS) and External Factor Analysis Summary (EFAS) (Fafurida et al., 2020). The IFAS and EFAS instrument then multiplied with 100% and value of 5 (very fit), 4 (fit), 3 (moderate), 2 (not fit), 1 (very not fit) to get final score. the different score of strengths and weakness then added with opportunities and threats. the output then drawn in quadrant matrix to show the position of Oro Oro Ombo tourism village development. the more different showed, then the quality of development is categorized as good development and vice versa. The interview indicators used in this research are shown in the following table 1.

Table 1 | Interview indicators

No	Question Indicator
1	Tourist objects and attractions. The tourism development studied in this research is Forest Tourism
2	Tourism infrastructure. The infrastructure indicators used in this research are the main services or facilities in tourist areas
3	Infrastructure are required in tourist destination to accommodate visitors. The infrastructure in this research is designed to allow visitors to enjoy both natural and artificial tourism attractions located in community-based forest areas
4	The research results in the management/infrastructure indicators was including road or building infrastructure that supports tourism
5	The tourism development cannot be separated from the community/environmental factors that interact with tourist operations. This study examined the community's role in ensuring the sustainability activities in the community-based forest areas

Based on table 1, the indicators were developed into several questions including internal factors and external factors. The questions were listed based on strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats as shown in the following table 2.

Table 2 | Interview question based on swot analysis

Internal Factors	
Strength	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Is the ecotourism area in Oro-Oro Ombo village strategically located? 2. Is this forest ecotourism located on the Mount Panderman slopes? 3. How many waterfalls (coban) located in Oro-Oro Ombo village? 4. Is the view and cleanliness maintained? 5. How safe is the ecotourism area? 6. How effective is the collaboration between forestry, investors, and the local community? 7. How is the camping space in the ecotourism area maintained? 8. Is the Oro-Oro Ombo mountain climbing and cycling ecotourism sports venues in good condition? 9. How do tourism managers conduct promotional activities?
Weakness	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How are tourism managers carrying out the conservation program? 2. How is the air temperature in Oro-Oro Ombo village changing? 3. What is the condition of the land in the tourist village? 4. How is agricultural land for vegetable crops being developed?
External Factors	
Opportunity	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What function does the Ring Road provide in promoting tourism? 2. How does community forest-based ecotourism facilitate conservation-related research? 3. How the Ministry of Environment and Forestry's policies controlling the development of community-based forest tourism? 4. Does the tourist village provide trips focused on mountain climbing? 5. How is the local community involved? 6. How is the number of visitors at tourist areas?
Threat	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Is it possible to properly manage the trash produced by visitors? 2. Is wood harvesting for firewood still permitted in the forest? 3. How is the manager's awareness to carry out conservation in maintaining the waterfall discharge? 4. How to maintain conservation in this forest area on the slopes of Mount Panderman which has many sources of drinking water? 5. What do other tourist places near this tourist village have to offer? 6. How effective is the forest area in Batu City in keeping a comfortable tourist city?

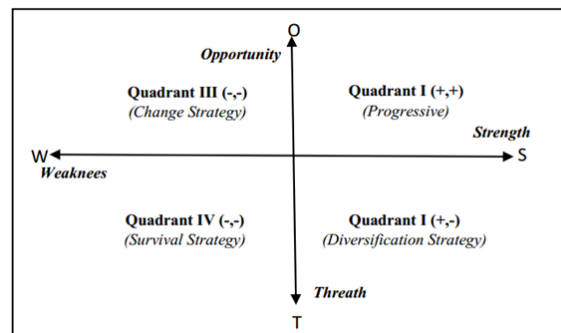


Figure 1 | Hierarchical calculation of internal and external SWOT factors
 Source: Adapted from Purwohandoyo et al., 2020

4. Result

Development Community Forest-Based Eco-tourism in Oro-Oro Ombo Village

Gamal Suwanto mentions five main elements that must be present to support the development of a tourist destination (Suwanto, 1997). First, there must be a tourist site and attractions—this study examined a forest area used as a tourist site. Second, the tourist site must have the infrastructure—the infrastructure indicators in this

study were the main services or facilities in the tourist attraction. Third, facilities must be available in tourist destinations to serve tourists—tourists could use the facilities to enjoy natural and artificial tourist attractions. Fourth, management of the facilities and infrastructure must be done well to support tourism. Fifth, development in the tourism sector cannot be separated from community and environmental elements interacted with tourism activities—this study examined the role of the community in supporting the sustainability of community-based forest tourism activities.



Figure 2 | The Pine Forest at the Ring Road of Batu City
Source: Author's Documentation



Figure 3 | The Gate to the Batu Flower Garden and Coban Rais (waterfall)—There is only one gate near the Ring Road of Batu City
Source: Author's Documentation



Figure 4 | Coban Putri (waterfall) and the gate located at the Ring Road of Batu City
Source: Author's Documentation

Based on Figures 2, 3 and 4, it can be seen that the tourist attractions developed by local communities and investors are located along the Batu City ring road. The transportation also easy spotted around the tourist area.

The Effect of the Construction of the Batu City Ring Road on the Development of Eco-tourism in Oro-Oro Ombo Village

The development of community forests in the Oro-Oro Ombo Tourism Village was marked by the opening of Taman Pinus, Batu Flower Garden, the waterfalls (Coban Rais, Coban Putri, and Coban Kaca), and the Conservation Model Area (AMKE) KTH Panderman as the tourist destinations. Community forest development is one of forest management through community empowerment (Mulyadin et al., 2016). In addition, the development of community forest (HKm) as a tourist site by the government aims to increase community income while maintaining its sustainability (Brumatti et al., 2017; Dewi et al., 2017).

Tourism development in Oro-Oro Ombo Village is done on the land owned by the village government. The land was chosen because it covers a vast area of 41 hectares and has easy access, yet it has been developed well (Village Documen-

tation, 2019). Tourism development goes along with the development of community forests, especially the production and protected forest areas (Dewi et al., 2017). Easy accessibility affects the ease of tourism (Abdulhaji & Yusuf, 2017). Accessibility supports tourism because tourism involves cross-sectoral development (Rakib, 2017). The Batu City Ring Road construction strongly influences accessibility in the Oro-Oro Ombo Tourism Village.

The Batu City Ring Road construction is one alternative in accelerating tourism in Batu City, especially in the Oro-Oro Ombo Village. Before the construction of the Ring Road, the area was a dry land agricultural area, and its development was far behind other areas. The construction of the Ring Road has led to the emergence of many new tourist destinations along the road. The rapid development of tourism in Batu City is allegedly causing several negative impacts on the environment, such as traffic jams in the middle of the city (Sukmaratri & Damayanti, 2016) that cause discomfort to tourists. Traffic jams and pollution may affect the comfort of tourists in enjoying tourist destinations (Nurhidayati, 2015). Thus, the construction of the Batu City Ring Road is very influential on the development of Oro-Oro Ombo Tourism Village along the road.

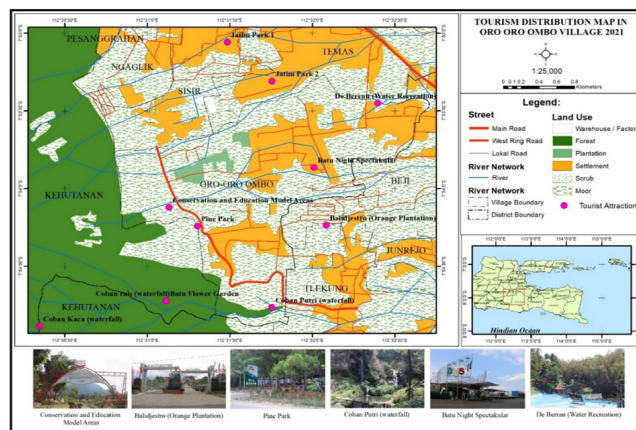


Figure 5 | Distribution of Tourist Destinations in Oro-Oro Ombo Village and the West Ring Road of Batu City
Source: Yandex Maps, PODES East Java, 2021

Table 3 | Tourist Destinations in Oro-Oro Ombo

Number	Tourist Destinations	Type	Attraction
1	East Java Park I (Jatim Park I)	Artificial	Roller Coaster, ethnic galleries from various ethnic groups in Indonesia, chemistry, and physics experiments
2	East Java Park II (Jatim Park II)	Artificial	Batu Secret Zoo, Museum Satwa, Eco Green Park, Sweet Memories Selfie
3	Batu Night Spectacular (BNS)	Artificial	Merry go round, lampion garden, 4D cinemas, greenhouses, haunted house, family karaoke, go-cart
4	Batu Flower Garden	Artificial and Natural	Flying hammocks, Indian tents, air bicycle, spider hammocks, hammock tower, air balloon, I Love U 2, Torii Yuki hammocks garden, cliff chair, sky camp, apple, <i>Smurffy</i> , Eskimo, tree houses, pine trees, I Love U 1, swings, rock climbing, The Hobbiton, Hang gliding, ATV off-road for kids, mini ATV, mini hammocks, mini bicycles, mini swings, flying fox, playground, trampoline
5	Megastar Horse Farm	Artificial and Natural	Horse riding, a selfie with horses, beautiful scenery, sunflower garden
6	Balitjestro	Artificial and Natural	Picking oranges
7	Coban Rais	Natural	Camping ground, waterfalls
8	Coban Putri	Natural	Camping ground, waterfalls, hiking, trekking, hot water bath
9	Coban Kaca	Natural	Waterfalls, bathing
10	Pine Garden	Natural	Beautiful scenery, café, photo spots
11	Educational Conservation Model Area (MAKE)	Artificial and Natural	Healing forest, <i>amah jamur</i> , eco-printed batik, <i>amah porang</i> , fun bike family, archery center, camping ground, free-range cattle
12	De Berran (water recreation)	Artificial and Natural	Swimming pools, café serving herbal drinks, fish therapy, adventure

Source: Village Documentation, 2019

Based on table 3, it can be seen that tourism objects are still dominated by natural tourism and artificial tourism combined with nature tourism. Nature tourism presents a lot of natural views without changing the original form. Meanwhile, artificial tourism combined with nature was adding infrastructure without changing the landscape as a whole.

Theoretically, the research results supported the concept of sustainable development. Tourism development that involved local communities without changing the landscape improved the number of tourist arrivals. Although this research has not studied the impact of ecotourism on the local community's economy, the development of ecotourism showed a positive improvement.

Problems and Challenges in Managing Sustainable Ecotourism in Oro-Oro Ombo Village

Oro Ombo Tourism Village also has potential to develop existing potential. The village has many attractions offered, making it a sustainable ecotourism area. Efforts to develop tourist areas require a

systematic assessment of strengths and opportunities and weaknesses and threats for proper projection. The following is an assessment of Oro-Oro Ombo Tourism Village's existing condition divided into internal and external factors.

The results of IFAS and EFAS for Oro-oro Ombo Tourism Village are in Quadrant 1 (a score of 4.50 for strengths and 0.60), representing a position of growth or stable growth strategy. Quadrant 1 means that the strengths and opportunities of tourism development are much greater than the weaknesses and threats. The assessment results show the high strengths and economic opportunities built through the existing strategy positively impact tourism promotion. In addition, good accommodation, in this case, the West Ring Road of Batu City, also plays a very good role in increasing the number of tourists. The management has also provided good service to tourists, making the Oro-Oro Ombo Tourism Village a great opportunity to invite many tourists to come successfully.

The IFAS and EFAS matrices confirm that managers have achieved at least two sustainable development requirements, namely 1) social and cultural sustainability and 2) economic sustainability

Table 4 | IFAS and EFAS Matrices of Oro-Oro Ombo Village

Internal Factors			
Strengths	Weight	Rate	Score
10. Strategic location by the Batu City Ring Road	0.40	5	2.00
11. A forest on the slopes of Mount Panderman	0.40	5	2.00
12. Many waterfalls (<i>coban</i>)	0.30	4	1.20
13. Well maintained beauty and cleanliness	0.25	4	1.00
14. Good security	0.20	4	0.80
15. Well cooperation between the forestry office, investors, and the community	0.15	4	0.60
16. A fun camping spot with a beautiful view	0.15	4	0.60
17. A place for mountain climbing and mountain biking with fresh air	0.15	3	0.45
18. Good promotion by the tour manager	0.15	3	0.45
Total			9.10
Weaknesses			
5. Unclear conservation program	0.40	5	2.00
6. An increasing temperature	0.25	5	1.25
7. A lot of vacant land as people turn to the tourism sector	0.20	4	0.80
8. Decreasing vegetable farming areas	0.15	3	0.45
Total			4.60
X=Strengths – Weaknesses			
4.50			
External Factors			
Opportunities			
7. Construction of the Ring Road supporting tourism	0.40	5	2.00
8. Opportunities for conservation-related research	0.25	5	1.25
9. Existing regulations governing the development of community forest-based tourism from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry	0.20	4	0.80
10. Good for mountain climbing sports	0.10	4	0.40
11. Good local community involvement	0.10	4	0.40
12. A high number of visitors	0.10	4	0.40
Total			5.25
Threats			
7. Excessive waste by tourists	0.25	5	1.25
8. People taking wood in the forest for firewood	0.20	5	1.00
9. Reducing water discharge of waterfalls due to lack of awareness of managers for conservation	0.20	4	0.80
10. Without good conservation efforts, tourism will badly impact many sources of drinking water in the forest area on the slopes of Mount Panderman	0.20	4	0.80
11. The high attractiveness of other tourist destinations	0.20	4	0.80
12. Rising temperature if forests are not sustainably managed	0.15	4	0.60
Total			4.65
Y = Opportunities – Threats			
0.60			

Source: Research Analysis

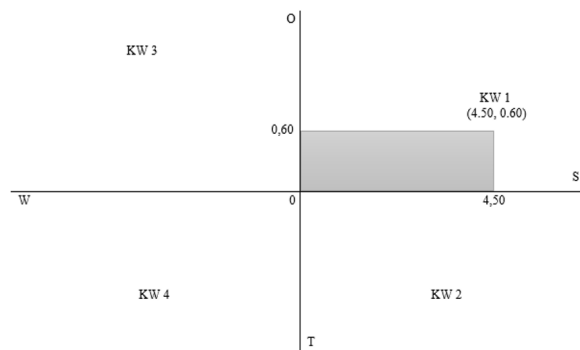


Figure 6 | IFAS and EFAS Matrices
Source: Research Analysis

(Sumarmi et al., 2021). For the ecological dimension, there is an indication of unsustainable tourism development. The weakness lies in the main attraction of the tourist site, which is the forest—it certainly makes the ecological conditions of the forest a major concern. Some deviations in forest management, such as illegal logging, will threaten tourism sustainability if no improvement is made. In addition, the external threat comes from

the village's strategic location—it is adjacent to many big artificial tourism objects. Thus, Oro-Oro Ombo has to focus more on maintaining and preserving its forest to provide good tourist attractions. Tourism object managers must involve all local communities in tourism management to reduce illegal logging. The community can participate as employees, business owners, accommodation providers, souvenir makers and others (Afrilian et al.,

2021; Gonçalves & Costa, 2022). Involving the community in tourism management can provide alternative jobs to increase the community's income so that they no longer carry out illegal logging or open agricultural area on steep slopes.

Sustainable Tourism as a Development of Sustainable Development

Oro-Oro Ombo Village will certainly impact Batu City, especially for economic development for the surrounding families. Oro-Oro Ombo Village has BNS as a tourist attraction, and its road is a route to other tourist destinations in Sisir Village, namely Jatim Park II and Eco Green Park. The presence of these tourist destinations will lead to the development of supporting facilities like hotels, villas, homestays, restaurants, and minimarkets around the destinations.—it will open up new employment.

Oro-Oro Ombo Village has an interesting area. Tourists often come to that area on certain occasions, such as the new year. Some people also come for recreation or passing by—the West Ring Road or Jalur Lingkar Barat, commonly called Jalibar. Jalibar can be easily accessed. It is surrounded by supporting facilities such as stalls, rest areas, and extreme tourism, such as trail bikes, paragliding, and so on. The various supporting facilities and Jalibar are good points for the development of the region. It is coupled with the large agricultural land and plantations to support an integrated ecotourism area if managed optimally. During its construction, Jalibar still needs some support to solve problems in the conservation area, such as small water discharge, dry rivers during the dry season, and irrigation for undeveloped vegetation. There is also no electricity in this area (Pearce, 1987; Village Documentation, 2019). Therefore, proper planning utilizing existing technology is needed.

Referring to the ideal conditions of sustaina-

ble tourism management following the UNWTO's SDGs (World Tourism Organization [UNWTO], 2021), the development of Oro-Oro Ombo Village Tourism is expected to meet the following criteria:

- (i) Optimal use of environmental resources as the main element of tourism development, maintaining ecological processes, and preserving the biodiversity of the forest.
- (ii) Respecting and involving socio-cultural factors of the community and society to support sustainable tourism efforts with high educational value.
- (iii) Ensuring proper cooperation with stakeholders, providing socio-economic benefits to the community and distributing them fairly, and providing training and guidance for managers to involve the community to contribute to improving community welfare fully.

Based on the SDG's sustainability criteria, Oro-Oro Ombo Tourism Village has a significant role and opportunity to support sustainable tourism. For this reason, ecotourism-based development efforts must focus on the ecological dimension of the forest and be balanced with development in other supporting sectors. Environmental carrying capacity in natural tourism is a must because the environment is the main object, so social aspects and economic fulfillment can go hand in hand (Hijriati & Mardiana, 2014). In addition, the existing condition shows an increase in tourist visits due to the presence of the West Ring Road of Batu City. Sustainable tourism development must be balanced with the environmental dimension by knowing how to handle environmental threats and opportunities for infrastructure development—ecotourism development strategy is one of the best alternatives.

5. Conclusion

This study conducted in Oro-Oro Ombo Village, Batu District, Batu City. The village is located 6.6 km from the city center. This tourist village is located on the lower slopes of Mount Panderman and has a forest area used as community forest-based tourism.

This research results found: 1) Oro Ombo Eco-tourism village has developed various tourist attractions combined with the development of community forest education tourism to support sustainable tourism, including resident areas, hotel and accommodation areas, kiosks, and parking areas. 2) the tourism areas have experienced many significant improvements after the Batu City West Ring Road construction, as known from the increasing number of tourist visits and destinations even though the area has not been managed optimally by referring to the sustainable development dimensions of SDG's (UNWTO) criteria. The IFAS and EFAS results showed that the area is in Quadrant 1 with a strength score of 4.50 and an opportunity score of 0.60, more dominant than the weakness and threat score. This indicated that the Oro-Oro Ombo Tourism Village is in the stage of a stable growth strategy where the strengths and opportunities of tourism development are much greater than the weaknesses and threats. 3) Although the area is in a stable development stage, several weaknesses need to be addressed immediately, such as people being less concerned about environmental cleanliness and declined number of woods due to illegal logging for personal reasons. Therefore, the development of ecotourism following the three dimensions of sustainable development and sustainable tourism development according to the SDG's criteria needs to be done. One of the supporting factors for tourism has been built, the Batu City Ring Road, and it has positively increased tourist visits.

This research contributed to the planning and managing of tourism zoning policies for the West

Ring Road of Batu city involving the local community. Meanwhile, this research has not discussed the cultural factors on local community including knowledge and behavior towards tourism development and the economic level of local community, so further research is needed.

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