



COLLABORATIVE GOVERNANCE FOR DEVELOPING TOURISM VILLAGES IN A LITERATURE REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Tourism villages can develop and overcome challenges by adopting a collaborative governance approach, involving all stakeholders in the decision-making and planning process. While collaborative governance may seem beneficial, there are arguments against this approach regarding developing tourist villages. Some critics argue that involving all stakeholders in decision-making can lead to conflicts of interest and slow decision-making. Having a clear hierarchical structure for decision-making, with local authorities and experts at the helm, may be more effective in meeting the immediate needs of rural tourism. This literature review examines the current body of research on the impact of collaborative governance on the development and success of rural tourism. This paper will analyze the benefits and drawbacks of cooperative governance, as well as present case studies that showcase its efficacy in various tourism village settings. The approach involves doing an extensive literature search utilizing databases and pertinent keywords pertaining to collaborative governance and tourist villages. The aforementioned sources offer valuable understanding of the determinants of fair and efficient collaborative governance in the development of rural tourism. The outcomes of this literature review will enhance comprehension of the role of collaborative governance in advancing flourishing rural tourism and offer suggestions for future study and implementation in this domain. The findings indicate that the key factors for achieving suitable and efficient collaborative governance in tourist villages are wide and equitable collaboration, legitimate and competent organizers, and sufficient resources. These decisive characteristics facilitate efficient decision-making, settlement of conflicts, and mobilization of resources for the sustainable growth of village tourism. Ultimately, collaborative governance is crucial in fostering the growth of tourist settlements.

Keyword: Collaborative Governance, Tourism villages

INTRODUCTION

To achieve shared goals, collaborative governance involves shared decision-making and collective action processes among various stakeholders, including government agencies, local communities, and businesses. It aims to increase public accountability and legitimacy while involving previously excluded actors, such as civil associations, private organizations, and social movements (Vignieri, 2019). This approach has been applied in various contexts, such as public administration,

corporate governance, and even in the management of national protected areas (Kieffer & Burgos, 2015). Stakeholder engagement is an essential aspect of collaborative governance, as it creates participatory governance, productive communication, and collective prioritization, resulting in long-term improvements in various areas, including animal welfare and domestic product development (Dhiman & Dubey, 2011) (Pikkemaat et al., 2019). However, multi-stakeholder collaboration poses significant challenges due to stakeholder differences in priorities, value logic, and business models (Wang & Ap, 2013).

Collaborative governance is becoming increasingly important in tourism management, especially in the development and sustainability of tourist villages (Vernon et al., 2005). Tourism villages are unique destinations that offer authentic cultural experiences and opportunities for local economic development. These villages often face challenges related to infrastructure development, natural resource management, and community empowerment (Keyim, 2018). By adopting a collaborative governance approach, tourism villages can overcome these challenges and thrive in the modern era.

Collaborative governance, involving the active participation and cooperation of various stakeholders, is crucial in ensuring the success and sustainability of tourism in these villages. In recent years, there has been increasing recognition of the need for collaborative governance in tourism. Collaborative governance refers to decision-making and policy implementation involving multiple stakeholders working together to achieve common goals.

Collaborative governance in tourism involves the active participation and cooperation of various stakeholders, including the government, local communities, tourism businesses, and other related organizations. This approach is critical to the success and sustainability of tourism in rural communities, which increasingly recognize the need for collaborative governance (Keyim, 2018). Community-led collaboration and environmental governance play an essential role in cultural heritage tourism planning and sustainable tourism development, emphasizing the importance of involving local communities and building collaborative networks (Dragouni & Fouseki, 2018). In addition, collaborative governance models have been applied in various tourism contexts, such as village tourism development and low-carbon tourism initiatives, demonstrating the diverse applications and benefits of this approach "Collaborative Governance Models in Sustainable Village Tourism Development (Case Study: Kemiren Village Tourism at the Ijen Crater Geopark Cultural" (Zeppel, 2012). However, challenges such as spatial spillover effects and the need for integrated planning at various scales have been identified, thus highlighting the complexity of implementing collaborative governance in the tourism sector (Cao & Liu, 2022) (Mehnen et al., 2023).

The determinants of collaborative governance in tourist villages include broad and fair collaboration, legitimate and skilled organizers, adequate resources, community participation, environmental governance, and capacity building through grassroots initiatives (Keyim, 2018) (Dragouni & Fouseki, 2018) (Nurhasanah & Van den Broeck, 2022). These determinants are influenced by internal and external factors, such as spatial spillover effects and the need for integrated planning at multiple scales (Cao & Liu, 2022) (Mehnen et al., 2023). In addition, collaborative

governance models have been applied in various tourism contexts, such as village tourism development and low-carbon tourism initiatives, demonstrating the diverse applications and benefits of this approach “Collaborative Governance Models in Sustainable Village Tourism Development, Case Study: Kemiren Village Tourism at the Ijen Crater Geopark Cultural (Zeppel, 2012). However, challenges such as institutional innovation and achieving legitimacy through joint private-public policymaking have been identified, highlighting the complexity of implementing collaborative governance in the tourism sector (Djosetro & Behagel, 2020) (Bertolini et al., 2022).

To implement collaborative governance in tourism villages effectively, it is essential to understand the determinants of success. These determining factors can include but are not limited to the level of trust and communication between stakeholders, effective leadership and coordination, and the availability of Internal Factors. Collaborative governance is essential to ensure the success and sustainability of tourist villages in the modern era. Collaborative governance is a participatory and inclusive decision-making process involving multiple stakeholders, including residents, community members, local governments, and tourism businesses.

Collaborative practices in developing tourist villages have been proven to significantly impact the success and welfare of the community as a whole. Collaborative governance in tourist villages, characterized by broad and fair collaboration, legitimate and skilled organizers, and adequate resources, is vital in ensuring fair and effective governance (Keyim, 2018). Additionally, grassroots initiatives, bottom-linked collaboration, and increased political bargaining power are essential for a sustainable metamorphosis in small island tourism, emphasizing the importance of community engagement and capacity building (Nurhasanah & Van den Broeck, 2022). In addition, environmental governance and collaborative networks are essential for sustainable tourism development, especially in overcoming challenges related to ecological conservation and organizational development (Erkuş-Öztürk & Eraydin, 2010). These references provide valuable insights into the determinants and drivers of collaborative governance in rural tourism development, highlighting the diverse nature of collaborative practices and their impact on community well-being and sustainability.

Collaborative governance in tourist villages has been proven to impact their development positively. For example, the active involvement of stakeholders in the decision-making process ensures that community needs and aspirations are adequately considered (Vernon et al., 2005). Through collaboration, tourism villages can develop comprehensive and inclusive strategies that promote sustainable practices, enhance visitor experiences, and preserve the community's cultural and natural heritage.

Collaborative governance in tourist villages presents challenges, including the need for broad and fair collaboration, legitimate and skilled organizers, and adequate resources to ensure fair and effective governance (Keyim, 2018). In addition, challenges such as limited tourism benefits due to specific socioeconomic and institutional conditions, limited capacity in organizing and managing resources, and short-term economic benefits from small island tourism pose significant

obstacles to collaborative practices in developing tourist villages (Keyim, 2018) (Djosetro & Behagel, 2020) (Nurhasanah & Van den Broeck, 2022). Furthermore, the spatial distribution patterns of tourists in big cities and the complexity of multi-stakeholder decision-making in social-ecological systems add to the challenges faced in collaborative governance in tourist villages (Cao & Liu, 2022) (Dahdouh-Guebas et al., 2022). These challenges underscore the multifaceted nature of collaborative governance in rural tourism and the need to address multiple socioeconomic, environmental, and stakeholder complexities to achieve sustainable development and prosperity.

These challenges can include difficulties in coordinating and aligning the interests of various stakeholders, managing power dynamics among various actors, and ensuring fair participation and representation. However, the benefits of collaborative governance in tourist villages outweigh the challenges (Vernon et al., 2005). Collaborative governance can improve stakeholder coordination and cooperation, resulting in more effective decision-making, improved resource allocation, and increased community involvement. This also fosters a sense of community ownership and pride and empowers residents to actively participate in shaping the development of their tourist village (Keyim, 2018). It is essential to recognize that while collaborative governance in rural tourism has advantages, there are also valid concerns and opposing viewpoints to consider. One of the main arguments against collaborative governance in tourist villages is the potential conflict of interest between stakeholders.

Tourism development often involves various stakeholders with varying goals and priorities. Residents, businesses, government agencies, and non-governmental organizations may have conflicting interests in decision-making in developing tourist villages. This can create challenges in coordinating and harmonizing these diverse interests, potentially resulting in protracted decision-making processes and less-than-optimal outcomes for society. Additionally, managing power dynamics between different actors within a collaborative governance framework is inherently challenging, as dominant stakeholders can disproportionately influence decision-making processes, resulting in unequal representation and decision outcomes.

Additionally, ensuring fair participation and representation in collaborative governance can be challenging, especially in societies with power differentials and social hierarchies. It is essential to address issues of inclusivity and representation to prevent marginalized voices from being ignored in decision-making processes. Although collaborative governance can potentially improve resource allocation and community engagement, it is essential to consider the potential barriers and challenges that may arise carefully. It is crucial to address these opposing perspectives to ensure a balanced and comprehensive understanding of the implications of collaborative governance in rural tourism.

This study highlights collaborative governance's potential benefits and challenges in tourist villages. This emphasizes the need for further empirical research to understand the specific socioeconomic contexts in which collaborative governance can develop and contribute to rural tourism development. This also requires a more in-depth study of the relationship between tourism development policies and socioeconomic contributions to rural communities in different

institutional contexts and under different regimes. Collaborative governance is essential for the success and sustainability of tourist villages in the modern era.

This study is critical because it highlights the concept of collaborative governance and its potential impact on rural tourism development. This report addresses the need for empirical studies on the role of stakeholders in sustainable tourism development and highlights the importance of stakeholder collaboration and associative forms of governance. In conclusion, collaborative governance in tourist villages is essential for sustainable village development. The findings of this research indicate that a collaborative community tourism governance approach can bring positive socioeconomic benefits to tourist villages. Collaborative governance plays a vital role in the successful development of tourist villages.

This research question is essential and timely, as it addresses the need for a collaborative governance approach in tourism villages to ensure their success and sustainability. This report also highlights potential challenges and obstacles in implementing collaborative governance in tourist villages. Overall, this research emphasizes the importance of collaborative governance in encouraging sustainable practices and ensuring the success of rural tourism development. Overall, this research highlights the importance of collaborative governance in the development and sustainability of tourist villages.

The aims/objectives of this study are essential to understanding the role of collaborative governance in the development and success of tourist villages. This highlights the need for a collaborative approach involving all stakeholders in decision-making and ensuring fair benefits distribution. Additionally, this study underscores the importance of legitimate and skilled organizers in facilitating effective collaboration among stakeholders. By fostering broad and fair collaboration between various stakeholders, tourist villages can maximize the socioeconomic contribution of tourism to local rural communities. This study contributes to understanding the potential benefits of a collaborative governance approach in the development and sustainability of tourist villages.

METHOD

This research uses a systematic literature review to examine previous research on collaborative governance in tourist villages. Data sources from the Scopus database collect information on this topic. The researchers conducted a systematic literature review of previous research on collaborative governance in tourist villages. Keyword searches were carried out using terms such as "collaborative governance," "tourism village," and "sustainable development." and found 149 relevant research articles included in the review. After selecting publication, years from 2014 to 2023 were considered for inclusion, and 55 documents in most studies focused on the determinants and outcomes of collaborative governance in rural tourism and challenges and best practices for implementing collaborative governance in this context. After filtering based on document type and quality, 47 studies were included in the analysis. Careful screening in language and methodology narrowed the final selection to 34 documents deemed relevant and reliable for this research. Finally, after checking the relevance and reliability of the selected studies, the final 21 selected studies were used for analysis.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The result of implementing collaborative governance in tourist villages is the creation of developing and sustainable tourism destinations.

The implementation of collaborative governance in tourist villages has been the subject of extensive research and has shown promising results in creating thriving and sustainable tourism destinations. Collaborative governance involves coordination and cooperation between various stakeholders in the tourism industry, including local communities, government agencies, and private sector entities. This approach aims to ensure that the decision-making process is inclusive and that the benefits of tourism development are distributed fairly among the parties involved.

Several studies have highlighted the positive outcomes of collaborative governance in the context of sustainable tourism development. For example, it emphasizes the role of collaborative networks and organization building in the Antalya tourism area in achieving environmental governance for sustainable tourism development (Erkuş-Öztürk & Eraydin, 2010) (Dhiman & Dubey, 2011) argue that collaborative and associative forms of governance among tourism stakeholders are increasingly important in promoting sustainable tourism development (Dhiman & Dubey, 2011). These findings underscore the importance of collaborative governance in promoting the sustainability of tourism destinations.

Furthermore, (Djosetro & Behagel, 2020) emphasized the application of coordination, collaboration, and cooperation between stakeholders in facilitating consensus and learning during the initial stages of tourism planning and destination designation, thus highlighting the importance of this process in the development of sustainable tourism projects (Djosetro & Behagel, 2020). This shows that collaborative governance contributes to the early stages of tourism development and plays a vital role in ensuring the long-term sustainability of tourism destinations.

In a study conducted by Keyim (2018) on collaborative governance of tourism and rural community development in Finland, it was found that implementing a fair and effective collaborative governance approach to community tourism could lead to significant positive socioeconomic outcomes. These benefits could also be extended to rural communities outside of Finland that are facing a decline in population (Keyim, 2018). This demonstrates that collaborative governance possesses the capacity to generate favorable economic and social outcomes, therefore making a valuable contribution to the overall expansion and durability of tourism destinations. (Nurhasanah & Van den Broeck, 2022) stress the significance of grassroots collaborative learning and action initiatives in enhancing the sustainable governance of small islands, which are frequently disregarded in neoliberal societies. They also underscore the potential of collaborative governance in various tourism settings (Nurhasanah & Van den Broeck, 2022).

Additionally, (Dragouni & Fouseki, 2018) highlight the drivers of community participation in heritage tourism planning, emphasizing the limited understanding of community attitudes and motivations to engage in collaborative governance. This highlights the need for a comprehensive understanding of community perspectives and motivations to implement collaborative governance in tourism villages effectively. Ugarte et al. (2020) emphasize the need for transparent and fair

governance that reflects community and socioeconomic management methods based on participation, self-management, and democratic decision-making for sustainable tourism development. This underlines the importance of inclusive and participatory approaches in collaborative governance to achieve sustainable tourism outcomes.

It is evident from extensive research on collaborative governance in tourist villages that this approach has great potential in creating developing and sustainable tourism destinations. These findings emphasize the importance of coordination, cooperation, and inclusive decision-making among various stakeholders in the tourism industry. By bringing together local communities, government agencies, and private sector entities, collaborative governance enables equitable distribution of benefits from tourism development. Several studies have highlighted the positive outcomes of collaborative governance in the context of sustainable tourism development. For example, (Erkuş-Öztürk & Eraydin, 2010) emphasized the role of collaborative networks and organization building in achieving environmental governance for sustainable tourism development in the Antalya tourism region. Dhiman and Dubey also argue that collaborative and associative forms of governance among tourism stakeholders are increasingly important to encourage sustainable tourism development. This underlines the importance of collaborative governance in encouraging the sustainability of tourism destinations.

Ugarte et al. emphasize the application of coordination, collaboration, and cooperation between stakeholders in facilitating consensus and learning during the initial stages of tourism planning and destination designation, thereby highlighting the importance of this process in the development of sustainable tourism projects. This shows that collaborative governance contributes to the early stages of tourism development and plays a vital role in ensuring the long-term sustainability of tourism destinations.

Additionally, Keyim highlighted the potential positive socioeconomic benefits that may result from formulating a fair and effective community tourism collaborative governance approach, demonstrating the potential of collaborative governance in generating positive economic and social impacts for the dwindling number of rural communities.

Additionally, Nurhasanah and Broeck emphasized the importance of collaborative learning and action efforts at the grassroots level to improve small island sustainable governance. Further, they highlighted the potential of collaborative governance in diverse tourism contexts. Furthermore, Dragouni and Fouseki highlight the drivers of community participation in heritage tourism planning, emphasizing the need for a comprehensive understanding of community perspectives and motivations to implement collaborative governance in tourism villages effectively. The emphasis on transparent and fair governance, community involvement, and participatory approaches in collaborative governance further underlines their importance in achieving sustainable tourism outcomes. This in-depth research provides valuable insights into the potential benefits and effectiveness of collaborative governance in the development and sustainability of tourist villages.

Collaborative governance in tourist villages leads to the creation of developing and sustainable tourism destinations.

The involvement of several stakeholders in the governance of tourist villages is crucial for the establishment of thriving and environmentally-friendly tourism destinations. This entails the active engagement and collaboration of stakeholders, such as local communities, companies, and government agencies, in both the decision-making process and the execution of sustainable tourism practices. This literature offers significant perspectives on the influence of collaborative governance on the development of sustainable tourism.

Studies have demonstrated that the adoption of collaborative governance methods in rural communities may provide favorable socioeconomic outcomes, hence supporting the growth of sustainable tourist destinations (Keyim, 2018). Furthermore, the significance of collaborative governance in advancing sustainable tourism development has been highlighted, namely in the growing prominence of associative forms of governance among stakeholders in the tourist industry (Dhiman & Dubey, 2011). This emphasizes the growing acknowledgement of collaborative and associative methods of governance as crucial catalysts for the advancement of sustainable tourism.

Additionally, the role of collaborative governance in environmental management for sustainable tourism development has been explored, emphasizing the establishment of collaborative networks and organizational structures to promote sustainable practices in tourism areas (Erkuş-Öztürk & Eraydin, 2010). This underlines the importance of collaborative governance models in promoting environmental sustainability in tourism destinations.

Additionally, the literature emphasizes the need for collaborative learning and action efforts at the grassroots level to improve the sustainable governance of small islands, highlighting the potential of collaborative approaches in addressing the unique challenges island tourism destinations face (Nurhasanah & Van den Broeck, 2022). This underlines the adaptability of collaborative governance models to various tourism contexts, including small island destinations.

Additionally, integrating local and regional level concepts through collaborative learning has been identified as a critical factor in overcoming rural and tourism challenges, emphasizing the importance of collaborative approaches at multiple scales for sustainable tourism development (Mehnen et al., 2023).

Collaborative governance in tourist villages is essential for the creation of developing and sustainable tourism destinations. Involving stakeholders, including local communities, public institutions, and tourism organizations, in decision-making and planning processes is essential for sustainable tourism development (Erkuş-Öztürk & Eraydin, 2010). This collaborative approach can provide positive socioeconomic benefits for villages and contribute to the development of rural communities (Keyim, 2018). Furthermore, it is argued that collaborative and associative forms of governance among tourism stakeholders are increasingly important in promoting sustainable tourism development (Dhiman & Dubey, 2011).

The importance of collaborative governance in sustainable tourism development is visible in various case studies. For example, a study regarding Kemiren Village Tourism at the Ijen Crater Geopark Cultural Site highlights the

implementation of the Collaborative Governance model for developing sustainable village tourism ("Collaborative Governance Model In Sustainable Village Tourism Development (Case Study: Kemiren Village Tourism at Ijen Crater) Geopark Cultural Site)," 2024). In addition, in the Antalya tourism region, collaborative networks and organization building have been emphasized as essential components of environmental governance for sustainable tourism development (Erkuş-Öztürk & Eraydin, 2010). This shows the practical application of collaborative governance models in diverse tourism backgrounds.

Moreover, the role of collaborative governance goes beyond the local context. In a study focusing on large cities in China, spatial spillover effects and their impact on tourism development underscore the importance of promoting spatial governance and coordinated development between regions for high-quality tourism development (Cao & Liu, 2022). This suggests that collaborative governance practices have broader implications for regional and national tourism strategies.

Additionally, the involvement of local communities and increased collaborative learning and action efforts at the grassroots have been identified as critical to improving the sustainable governance of small islands, which are often overlooked in neoliberal societies (Nurhasanah & Van den Broeck, 2022). This highlights the inclusive nature of collaborative governance, which seeks to involve diverse stakeholders in decision-making processes for sustainable tourism development. Collaborative governance in tourism villages is more than just participation and involvement but includes a multifaceted approach that integrates various dimensions of sustainable development. This includes environmental conservation, cultural preservation, economic opportunity, and social justice. This emphasis on a comprehensive approach highlights the magnitude of the impact of collaborative governance on rural tourism.

Collaborative governance also includes empowering local communities in the decision-making process related to tourism development. This empowerment not only fosters a sense of ownership and responsibility but also ensures that the community's voice is heard and considered in shaping the future of their village as a tourism destination. The participatory nature of collaborative governance underscores its potential to meet local residents' diverse needs and aspirations, thereby contributing to the sustainability of tourist villages.

Furthermore, this literature provides insight into the adaptive and flexible nature of collaborative governance models, especially in addressing the challenges faced by small island destinations. The ability of collaborative approaches to adapt solutions to the unique characteristics of different tourism contexts demonstrates their versatility and capacity to accommodate a wide range of socioeconomic and environmental factors. In addition, collaborative governance models have proven effective in encouraging interregional cooperation and coordinated development, especially in large-scale tourism. These models contribute to harmonious and sustainable tourism growth by fostering communication and collaboration between different regions, benefiting individual villages and the broader tourism landscape.

The depth and breadth of research on collaborative governance in tourism villages underlines its importance and potential in creating thriving, sustainable, and inclusive tourism destinations. The multifaceted nature of collaborative governance,

its adaptability to diverse contexts, and its capacity to empower local communities position it as essential to achieving holistic and responsible tourism development. As the discourse regarding sustainable tourism continues to develop, further exploration and implementation of collaborative governance models will be critical in realizing the vision of a resilient and harmonious tourist village.

Policy Recommendations to Support Collaborative Governance in the Tourism Sector

Collaborative governance is crucial for the sustainable development of tourism destinations in the context of tourism. The text highlighted the significance of forming collaborative networks and establishing organizations to promote sustainable tourist development in Antalya. The statement emphasizes the significance of collaborative governance in advancing sustainable tourism practices and guaranteeing the participation of diverse stakeholders in decision-making procedures (Erkuş-Öztürk & Eraydin, 2010).

In addition, Keyim (2018) investigated the influence of collaborative tourist governance on the growth of rural communities in Finland, with a special emphasis on the instance of Vuonismahti. This study emphasizes the impact of rural development policies and practices, specifically collaborative governance approaches, on the potential advantages of tourism for rural communities. This highlights the need of policy proposals that promote collaborative governance in order to enhance the beneficial effects of tourism in rural regions (Keyim, 2018).

In addition, (Cao & Liu, 2022) explain the spatial spillover effect and its impact on tourism development in large cities in China. This research emphasizes improving spatial governance and coordinated development between regions as necessary for developing high-quality tourism. This underscores the need for policy recommendations supporting regional and national collaborative governance to ensure coordinated and sustainable tourism development.

In addition, (Nurhasanah & Van den Broeck, 2022) discuss the importance of dynamic capacity building, changes in governance arrangements, and the emergence of political bargaining power for the metamorphosis of sustainable small island tourism. This highlights the relevance of grassroots governance and the need for policy recommendations that empower local communities and diverse stakeholders in collaborative decision-making to achieve sustainable tourism development.

Policy recommendations to support collaborative governance in the tourism sector are very important to achieve sustainable and developing tourism destinations. Collaborative governance plays a vital role in this process, as it involves various stakeholders in decision-making and planning, thereby contributing to sustainable tourism development (Erkuş-Öztürk & Eraydin, 2010) (Zeppel, 2012). Emphasizing the importance of collaborative governance for low-carbon tourism and climate change initiatives by Australian tourism agencies highlights the need for policy recommendations to support such collaborative efforts (Zeppel, 2012). Additionally, joint private-public policymaking has been identified as a means to achieve the legitimacy of tourism strategies, underscoring the importance of policy recommendations that encourage collaboration between different sectors (Bertolini et al., 2022).

Additionally, community participation is critical in heritage tourism planning, and empirical investigations have highlighted the drivers of such participation, indicating the need for policy recommendations that encourage and support community involvement in collaborative tourism governance (Dragouni & Fouseki, 2018). Policy recommendations to support collaborative governance in tourism must address the diverse contexts and challenges faced in different regions, emphasizing the need for tailored approaches to encourage collaborative governance, community participation, and joint private-public policymaking to achieve sustainable tourism destinations and development.

Sustainable Tourism Village Development Based On Collaborative Governance

The establishment of sustainable tourism villages depends on collaborative governance, which ensures the participation of many stakeholders in decision-making processes. Collaborative governance in tourism entails direct communication, establishment of trust, mutual comprehension, and facilitative elements such as institutional framework and leadership (Bichler & Lösch, 2019). This approach underscores the significance of stakeholders working together in a coordinated and collaborative manner throughout the tourism value chain. This facilitates consensus and knowledge sharing during the early stages of planning and establishing a tourism destination. It also highlights the importance of these processes in the subsequent development of sustainable tourism projects (Miedes-Ugarte et al., 2020).

In the context of China, research has highlighted the spatial spillover effect and its impact on tourism development in megacities, emphasizing the need for spatial governance and coordinated development among regions to ensure high-quality tourism development (Cao & Liu, 2022). This underscores the importance of introducing spatial collaborative governance policies in megacities to promote sustainable tourism.

Furthermore, a study on the collaborative governance model in sustainable village tourism development, specifically the case study of Kemiren Village Tourism in Ijen Crater Geopark Cultural Site, provides insights into the practical application of collaborative governance in achieving sustainable tourism at the village level (Nuh et al., 2024). This case study offers valuable lessons for implementing collaborative governance models in similar village tourism development initiatives.

Additionally, the integration of a system dynamics approach in creating a model for sustainable tourism management, as demonstrated in the case of Labuan Bajo, Indonesia, showcases the potential for collaborative integrated sustainable tourism management models to address the complexities of sustainable tourism development (Fatina et al., 2023). This approach aligns with the principles of collaborative governance by integrating various factors and stakeholders into the decision-making process to ensure the long-term sustainability of tourism initiatives.

In summary, sustainable tourism village development based on collaborative governance requires the integration of multiple stakeholders, the establishment of trust and shared understanding, and the implementation of spatial collaborative governance policies. These approaches, as evidenced by empirical insights and practical case studies, are essential for achieving sustainable tourism development.

Effective administration of tourism attractions necessitates meticulous evaluation of the governance model and the technologies utilized. Ugarte et al. (2020) emphasize the need of taking into account the governance model and the type of technology used in the administration of tourism attractions. It is necessary to embrace collaborative governance models and suitable technologies in order to achieve sustainable development in rural tourist settlements (Ugarte et al., 2020).

In the context of marine governance, the interaction of ecological knowledge is vital. While this reference focuses on marine governance in Kenya, the concept of ecological knowledge interactions can be extrapolated to sustainable tourism village development. Integrating ecological knowledge into governance mechanisms can contribute to the sustainable management of natural resources and ecosystems within tourism villages, aligning with the principles of collaborative governance (Evans, 2010).

CONCLUSION

The extensive research and insights presented in this document underscore the critical role of collaborative governance in shaping sustainable tourism destination development. The multifaceted nature of collaborative governance, its adaptability to diverse contexts, and its capacity to empower local communities position it as essential to achieving holistic and responsible tourism development. As the discourse on sustainable tourism continues to develop, further exploration and implementation of collaborative governance models will be crucial in realizing the vision of resilient and harmonious villages and tourism destinations worldwide. The emphasis on inclusive decision-making processes, community empowerment, and inter-regional cooperation highlights the transformative potential of collaborative governance in developing a sustainable and thriving tourism landscape.

Policy recommendations can be essential in supporting collaborative governance in tourism by fostering collaborative networks and organization building, supporting community engagement, and encouraging joint private-public policy making. Tailored approaches to address the diverse contexts and challenges faced in different regions are essential to ensure the effectiveness of collaborative governance in achieving sustainable and thriving tourism destinations. Therefore, integrating collaborative governance principles into policymaking and planning processes is essential for continued progress in sustainable tourism development and creating inclusive and resilient tourism destinations.

For future research, conducting more empirical case studies in diverse rural socioeconomic and institutional contexts would be beneficial to explore further the effectiveness of collaborative governance approaches in promoting sustainable and thriving tourism destinations. This case study can provide valuable insights into the determinants and mechanisms of collaborative governance that contribute to successful tourism development. Further research can also explore the impact of collaborative governance on community welfare, environmental conservation, and economic resilience in tourist villages.

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