

Integrated Tourism Planning for Urban and Coastal Area, Discourse: Bangka Belitung

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Abstract

The Bangka Belitung Islands have extraordinary tourism potential, with stunning natural beauty, unique culture and rich history. However, tourism development in Bangka Belitung still faces challenges, such as a lack of integrated planning, inadequate infrastructure, and untrained human resources. This research used qualitative research methods. The data collection technique in this research is a literature review combined with field observation. The secondary and primary data collected are then analyzed in three stages: data reduction, data presentation and conclusion. The results of the research show that the planning stage for the development of the Bangka Belitung National Planning Area (DPN) until 2045 will be carried out in five phases, including strengthening the relationship between Bangka Island and Belitung Island, increasing the quality and capacity of the provincial capital axis with the surrounding area, developing diversification of mainland tourism on Bangka Island and Belitung Island, revitalization of coastal and marine tourism on Bangka Island and Belitung Island as well as integration of the tourism supply chain in agricultural and plantation areas in mainland with coastal and ocean areas.

Keywords: *Planning, Integrated Tourism, Bangka Belitung*

INTRODUCTION

The central and regional governments are paying great attention and hope to the tourism sector as a source of new economic growth for Indonesia (Beni, 2021). This can be seen from the designation of several tourist destinations as strategic government projects. Based on the 2020-2024 National Medium Term Development Plan, there are strategic priority projects related to tourism, namely the 10 Priority Tourism Destinations project, one of which is Bangka Belitung (Bappenas, 2020). Thus, the benefits of these projects are estimated to be able to (1) increase foreign exchange from the tourism sector to 30 billion USD (2024) and (2) increase the number of domestic tourists by 350-400 million journey domestic tourists and 22.3 million foreign tourist visits per year (2024) (Himpuh, 2022).

In line with the policy, Government Regulation (PP) no. 50 of 2011 concerning the National Tourism Development Master Plan (RIPPARNAS) has also designated the Bangka Belitung Islands Province as a National Tourism Destination (DPN) Palembang-Bangka Belitung Islands and its surroundings. In this DPN, there are six National Tourism Development Areas (KPPN), four of which are in the Bangka Belitung Islands Province, namely KPPN Pangkalpinang–Liat River and surrounding, KPPN Belinyu and surrounding, KPPN Tanjung Kelayang Belitung and surrounding, as well as the Punai-Belitung KPPN and surrounding. Of the four KPPNs, the Tanjung Kelayang Belitung area is designated a National Tourism Strategic Area (KSPN).

Tourism has now become one of the sectors being pushed to become a leading sector driving the economy in Indonesia (Huda, 2020). Tourism development has multi-sector, multi-actor and multi-aspect characteristics. Therefore, tourism development requires integrated and mutually integrated planning from all aspects (Darmawan, 2020). As a form of follow-up to the national strategic project acceleration program in the central government's tourism sector, in this case, the Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy/Tourism and Creative Economy Agency has prepared a National Tourism Destination Master Plan document/ Integrated Tourism Master Plan (ITMP) (Nadila et al., 2023).

Tourism development is expected to create more significant economic benefits in the form of increasing foreign exchange from visits and expenditures by foreign tourists, income from domestic tourists (*wisnus*), and opening employment opportunities, which will ultimately improve community welfare (Harefa, 2020). Tourism, as a

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more environmentally friendly sector, is an alternative and superior sector for the economy of the Bangka Belitung Islands Province in the future, replacing the mining sector, and is also expected to encourage the growth of other sectors (Seftiani, 2020). Tourism is also prepared to be a tool to develop regional potential sustainably and have a significant economic impact (Malik, 2018).

Geographically, DPN Bangka Belitung has a strategic location because it is relatively close to Jakarta as the main gate of Indonesia, as well as the largest source of tourist market (Pedrason, 2021). Apart from that, the significant tourism potential of the Bangka Belitung DPN, both natural, cultural and historical tourist attractions, has made the Bangka Belitung Islands DPN designated as a leading national destination after Bali and Lombok (Prima & Sobandi, 2020). In the context of regional and national tourism, the maritime and tourism potential of the Bangka Belitung DPN is an attraction that can be developed to make this DPN a leading national tourism destination. The social and cultural wealth of coastal communities, which is closely related to maritime potential, tourism and other natural resources of the Bangka Belitung DPN, if developed in an integrated manner as a tourist village, can become a superior tourist attraction of the Bangka Belitung DPN (Ratnasari & Buwono, 2021).

To further encourage tourism development as a national tourism destination, the Provincial Government of the Bangka Belitung Islands has an essential role, especially as a motor for realizing the development of superior destinations for the Bangka Belitung Islands that are more planned and integrated with other sectors. Developing superior destinations integrated with different industries and the Bangka Belitung DPN can accelerate tourism growth and expand its benefits to all provincial and national areas (Duadji, 2021; Kurniawan, 2022). One of the efforts to guide cross-stakeholder collaboration is through integrated planning as outlined in the National Tourism Destination Master Plan (RIDPN)/Integrated Tourism Master Plan (ITMP) Bangka Belitung. The Bangka Belitung RIDPN was prepared through a collaborative and sustainable approach by considering aspects of tourism at large, infrastructure, environment, forestry, maritime, spatial planning and investment, and overall regional development (Kemenko, 2024).

Bangka Belitung Province is one of the areas where the National Tourism Destination Master Plan document (RIDPN)/Integrated Tourism Master Plan (ITMP) will be prepared. In accordance with what is stated in Government Regulations No. 50 of 2011 concerning the National Tourism Development Master Plan for 2010 – 2025, Bangka Belitung Province is included in the Palembang-Babel National Tourism Destination and surrounding and consists of four National Tourism Development Areas (KPPN), namely KPPN Pangkalpinang-river Look and surrounding, KPPN Tanjung Kalayang-Belitung and surrounding, KPPN Belinyu and surrounding, and KPPN Punai-Belitung and surrounding (Trivinita & Sarpin, 2023; Patadjenu, 2023). Furthermore, through Presidential Regulation No. 3 of 2016 concerning the Acceleration of Implementation of National Strategic Projects (amended by Presidential Regulation No. 58 of 2017), KSPN Tanjung Kelayang Bangka Belitung is a priority area for accelerating the development of transportation, electricity and clean water infrastructure.

This research was carried out with an integrated approach, and the concept of the four pillars of tourism development was applied and outlined in the National Tourism Development Master Plan. The four pillars of tourism are tourism destinations, tourism industry, tourism institutions and tourism marketing. We also take a comprehensive approach to all aspects and sectors by involving all stakeholders at the central level (ministries/institutions), level area, and across actors at the community level and business world. It is hoped that this research can become a planning document for tourism which can overcome development problems and challenges in each region, both in the context of tourism development and broader regional development, to support further the acceleration of infrastructure development in strategic tourism areas.

METHODS

This research used qualitative research methods. Qualitative research methods are research approaches that aim to understand social phenomena or human behaviour through in-depth interpretation of data seconds, which is descriptive, and also field data through observation. This approach emphasizes the subjectivity, context, and complexity of the phenomenon studied (Kusumastuti & Khoiron, 2019). After secondary data (library) and primary data (field) were collected, the analysis was carried out in three stages. The first stage is reduction,

synchronization and harmonization data, where collected data is filtered and simplified to identify critical patterns or themes. The second stage is data presentation, where the analysis results are presented systematically and structured. The final stage is drawing conclusions, where the findings from the research are used to develop a deeper understanding of the research topic and summarise the overall research results.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Tourism in Indonesia has proliferated in recent years and has become one of the primary sources of foreign exchange earnings (Antara & Sumarniasih, 2017; Syafii & Uula, 2022). This country has diverse natural wealth, but its tourism potential has not been fully exploited (Ollivaud & Haxton, 2019). One area that has great potential in the tourism sector is the Bangka Belitung Islands. Bangka Belitung is one of the provinces in Indonesia with tourism potential and a fantastic sea, supported by two large islands, Bangka and Belitung, as well as several small islands located to the east of Sumatra (Rasuan, 2016). Bangka Belitung is famous for its small islands, and the beaches are beautiful and attract many tourists. Apart from that, Bangka Belitung has a relatively unique culture, namely a combination of Chinese and Malay culture (Futaesaku, 2019). The stunning natural charm makes this area ideal for family recreation (Hikmawati et al., 2024). This potential shows that Bangka Belitung has the potential and sufficient capacity to be further developed as a major tourist destination.

Bangka Belitung Province consists of two main islands, namely Bangka and Belitung, and several small islands around them. The pristine natural conditions make this region an attractive tourist destination, especially after the popularity of the film "Laskar Pelangi" in Belitung (Purnaweni & Lestari, 2019; Faradis & Afifah, 2018). At the moment, Bangka Belitung Province is a relatively new tourist destination in Indonesia. The number of tourists visiting Bangka Belitung is still lower than in other provinces (Levyda et al., 2021). Considering the significant potential of tourism, it is regrettable that this sector should be optimized because it can provide significant profits.

Tourism is an essential commodity that greatly influences economic development. Developing tourism can be the main attraction contributing to Indonesia's economic growth (Mariyono, 2017; Permatasari & Esquivias, 2020). Destination Tourism is where individuals or groups travel or move for varying short and long periods. This tourism activity aims to provide recreation or fun; afterwards, the tourist returns to their origin. Tourism aims to utilize free time, which includes recreational activities (holidays), health needs, obtaining lessons and knowledge, and carrying out worship or sports (Safitri et al., 2020).

The impact of tourism in Indonesia has led to a significant reduction in unemployment rates, with almost nine per cent of the national workforce working in the tourism industry (Lee & Syab, 2018). Besides economic value, tourism also has social and cultural value, giving tourists access to local culture (Kismartini & Pujiyono, 2023; Zolfani et al., 2015). It is hoped that the existence of social and economic exchange in this sector will have many positive impacts on society, thereby helping to improve the welfare of the surrounding community by exploiting the region's potential.

In Bangka Belitung Province, tourism development has become one of the main focuses in recent years, with more severe attention compared to previous years. Tourism has been designated as one of the leading sectors to face the post-tin mining period in the Bangka Belitung Islands (Henri et al., 2017). After over three centuries of tin mining being the backbone of the regional economy, this industry is predicted to enter a period of "industrial sunset" or decline. Therefore, an alternative sector, namely tourism, is needed to support the regional economy (Oktaviana & Amlias, 2018). With tin reserves depleting and mining activities reduced, local governments are designing economic strategies post-mining by developing the tourism sector (Ibrahim & Nizman, 2019).

Comprehensive planning is always involved in developing tourism sustainably (Baum, 2018). This plan includes developing superior destinations integrated with other sectors and developing the Bangka Belitung Islands region, which can accelerate tourism growth and expand its benefits to the entire area. One effort to guide collaboration between various stakeholders is through integrated planning as outlined in the National Tourism Destination Master Plan (RIDPN) / ITMP for the Bangka Belitung Islands.

The delineation of RIDPN Bangka Belitung includes the National Tourism Development Area (KPPN), where are four KPPNs located in the Bangka Belitung Islands Province. The KPPN is KPPN Pangkalpinang–Liat River and surrounding, KPPN Belinyu and surrounding, KPPN Tanjung Kelayang Belitung and surrounding, as well as the Punai-Belitung KPPN and surrounding. Of these four KPPNs, the Tanjung Kelayang Belitung area has been designated a National Tourism Strategic Area (KSPN). Administratively, this area covers seven districts and cities, namely:

Pangkalpinang City;

Bangka Regency;

West Bangka Regency;

Central Bangka Regency;

South Bangka Regency;

Belitung Regency; And

East Belitung Regency.

The preparation of the Bangka Belitung Islands RIDPN is expected to answer several problems and challenges in tourism development in Bangka Belitung Province. Some of them are a lack of harmony in governance and institutions of tourism, inadequate human resources in terms of number and capacity to manage tourism destinations, and tourism as a driver of improving socio-economic conditions in this province is not yet optimal. The tourist experience is not optimal because the variety of Tourist Attractions (DTW) has not been developed. Apart from that, tourism marketing in this province is also not optimal, disaster mitigation is still not optimal, and there are limited amenities and infrastructure that meet tourist needs and tourism standards. Overcoming these challenges and problems requires integrated tourism planning. Based on the 2021 RIDPN, the development plan for the Bangka Belitung Archipelago Tourism Development Region (DPN) until 2045 will be divided into five strategic phases as follows:

First phase (2022-2026): Strengthening Connection Bangka Island and Belitung Island

In the first phase (2022-2026), the main objective is to strengthen relations between Bangka Island and Belitung Island, considering the disparity in tourism development between the two, with Belitung Island being much more developed than Bangka Island. A previous research (Firdaus & Endah, 2016) revealed that natural beauty, culture and history are the main attractions for tourists visiting the Bangka Belitung Islands. However, the development of the tourism sector is more concentrated on Belitung Island, while Bangka Island does not receive adequate attention from the regional government. Therefore, in this first phase, the government is trying to optimize tourism development on Bangka Island so that gaps do not occur.

To achieve this, it is necessary to increase connectivity between the two islands through sea transportation infrastructure from Tanjung Pandan Port in Belitung Regency to Sadai Harbor in Bangka Regency, with a route that passes through Pulau Mendanau, Pongok Kepulauan, and Pulau Lepar Pongok. This chain of islands is considered a network, the binding point between the two islands in tourism, socio-culture, and economy.



Figure 1. Planning Phase I 2022 – 2026

Source: RIDPN/ITMP Bangka Belitung Preparation Team, 2021

The use of the term "Binding Plaza" is the result of local community initiatives to strengthen relations and cooperation between South Bangka Regency and Belitung Regency as well as between Bangka Island and Belitung Island, as well as strengthening ties between Bangka Island and Belitung Island. The series of islands in the two districts will become centres for tourism and sea-based economic development. To achieve this, it is essential to increase accessibility and connectivity by improving sea transportation services connecting Sadai Port to Tanjung Pandan Port, which will touch tourist destinations on the islands in the Nasik Strait. The development and construction of new tourist attractions on the three attractive islands will increase tourist interest in travelling from Bangka Island to Belitung Island. In addition, increasing the movement of people and goods across the island chain is expected to trigger regional economic growth and improve the quality of life of the island communities.

The first phase will review, evaluate and strengthen all future activity plans. The development will be carried out simultaneously on Priority Tourist Destination Area 1 in Belitung, Priority Tourist Destination Area 2 in South Bangka, and the island between the two areas. In this phase, tourism development in the Archipelago Tourism Development Region (DPN) / ITMP the Bangka Belitung Islands will focus on infrastructure development, improving the quality of existing tourist attractions, improving the quality of human resources, and increasing investment. Environmental sustainability, improving people's quality of life, and improving people's welfare will be the primary concerns to create sustainable growth for future generations.

The Second Phase (2027-2031): Increasing the Quality and Capacity of the Provincial Capital Axis by the Area Surrounding

In the Second Phase, the focus is on strengthening four Tourist Destination Areas / Key Tourism Areas (KTA), including KTA Pangkalpinang as a tourism centre in the Bangka Belitung Islands region and the development of KTA Pangkalpinang as an urban tourism area. This strategy aims to respond to the high number of business travellers to Pangkalpinang, especially in the tin business, and encourage them to expand tourism activities to KTA Semujur - Kurau, KTA Koba - Berikat, and KTA Batu Petumpang to the south, which at the same time strengthens the corridor or Pangkalpinang - Toboali axis. The development pattern is V-shaped at this stage, with South Bangka at the bottom point, Pangkalpinang at the left, and Belitung at the right.



Figure 2. Phase II Planning for 2027 – 2031

Source: RIDPN/ITMP Bangka Belitung Preparation Team, 2021

The main focus in this phase is to accelerate tourism growth in the Archipelago Tourism Development Region (DPN) / ITMP Bangka Belitung Islands by increasing the number of tourists, the duration of their stay, and tourism income. Tourism development at this stage is also expected to provide more equitable socio-economic benefits for the community by strengthening Tourist Attractions (DTW) / Attractions in the southern part of the Bangka Belitung Islands Province as a centre of activity in the province and as a driver for the development of tourism and related economic activities in other regions. The growth in tourist visits is expected to peak at this stage. Furthermore, some third- and fourth-phase activities started in several locations and aspects in the second phase.

Third Phase (2032-2036): Development of Mainland Tourism Diversification on Bangka Island and Belitung Island

In the third phase, all activities that have taken place and will take place will be reviewed, evaluated, and strengthened. The focus of the third stage is expanding tourism market penetration. Tourism development will focus on maintaining the stability of visits by expanding existing destinations and markets. Visit management at each Tourist Attraction (DTW) will be strengthened to maintain growth and increase benefits for the community.

In this third phase, seven Key Tourism Areas (KTA) will be developed simultaneously, especially in the land area: KTA Sungailiat, KTA Belinyu, and KTA Kota Stuck-Barnacles on Bangka Island, as well as KTA The Law, KTA Manggar—Gantung, KTA Kelumpang—Sekunyit, and KTA Selu—Tanjung Rusa on Belitung Island.



Figure 3. Planning Phase 3 2032 – 2036

Source: RIDPN/ITMP Bangka Belitung Preparation Team, 2021

As for City KTA Stuck - Barnacles, it can become a UNESCO World Heritage City and National Geopark. KTA Sungailiat has several beautiful beach destinations that have the potential to become a National Geopark. In contrast, KTA Belinyu has the potential to become an exclusive tourist spot for retreat or solitude. Meanwhile, Belitung has become The Belitong World Geo Park, and further development will focus on traditional arts and culture. Ex-mining areas on land will be developed into tourist areas, such as under-ex-mining regions reclaimed to become tourist attractions such as fishing spots, restaurants, mini zoos and nursery houses. Examples of successful development of tourist attractions in former tin mines are the Bangka Botanical Gardens, Lake Kaolin, and the Ciangkang Water Reclamation Village.

The development of this land area is analogous to a wing. In the third phase, some activities from the fourth and fifth phases have started in several locations and aspects, focusing on developing integrated and sustainable tourism in the coastal sea route. Coastal areas are transition areas that connect land and ocean ecosystems, where both are interdependent. Damage to one of these ecosystems will impact the stability of the ecosystem as a whole (Anthony & Iskarni, 2017).

Fourth Phase (2037-2041): Revitalization of Coastal and Marine Tourism on Bangka Island and Belitung Island

In the fourth phase, all 13 tourist destination areas/ Key Tourism Areas (KTA) have been developed, with a focus on expanding sustainable tourism development in the coastal and marine areas of Bangka Island, which circles from Pangkalpinang to the north and west towards Mentok in West Bangka. On Belitung Island, similar expansion was carried out in the coastal and marine areas, which circled from Tanjung Kelayang to the north and east towards Pelumpang - Sekunyit.



Figure 4. Phase 4 Planning for 2037 – 2041

Source: RIDPN/ITMP Bangka Belitung Preparation Team, 2021

Activities carried out in coastal and marine areas on the two islands are analogous to curved shapes. The aim of integrated and sustainable tourism activities on this sea route is to collaborate with all regions in the Bangka Belitung Islands and other parties. The Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, Energy and Mineral Resources, PT. Timah and the community synchronize and harmonize tourism activities at sea with environmentally friendly marine mining and fishing activities.

The fourth stage will focus on diversifying tourism destinations, including attraction centres, products and services. Thus, visitors have more travel choices. Is tourism diversification expected to encourage more diverse and sustainable economic and other activities (Kayely et al., 2016)? The link between the Bangka Belitung Islands DPN tourism destination and tourist destinations on the surrounding islands will be strengthened. In the fourth phase, some activities from the fifth phase have started in several locations and aspects, and all activities from previous and future phases will be reviewed, evaluated and strengthened.

Fifth Phase (2042-2045): Integration of Tourism Supply Chains in Agricultural and Plantation Areas on Land, Along the Coast and the Ocean.

In the fifth phase, the Bangka Belitung Islands will develop commodity supply chain-based tourism by involving the agriculture, fisheries, and mining sectors as an integral part of tourism activities related to the development of the creative economy. Efforts will also be made to increase international competitiveness, especially in the Asian region, in the context of global tourism marketing.



Figure 5. Phase 5 Planning for 2042 – 2045

Source: RIDPN/ITMP Bangka Belitung Preparation Team, 2021

Environmental sustainability, improving the community's quality of life, and improving community welfare will be strengthened to create sustainable growth for future generations, especially in the DPN of Bangka Regency Province. At this stage, tourist visits to the Bangka Belitung Islands Province will be spread more evenly to already developed and new areas. Meanwhile, activities on the coast and ocean in the north, west and east of the Bangka Belitung Islands will be compared with lines that resemble wing fins. At this stage, tourism activities in all areas of Bangka and Belitung will be built and developed in an integrated and sustainable manner using a thematic, holistic, integrative, and spatial approach.

In this fifth stage, all activities from previous and future phases will be reviewed, evaluated, and strengthened. The main focus of the fifth stage is sustainable tourism growth. Tourism development at this stage aims to ensure that all aspects developed in the previous stages can increase environmentally friendly and sustainable tourism growth.

Based on these findings, the Bangka Belitung Islands DPN development plan aims to create synergy between various sectors and ensure sustainable and inclusive tourism growth in this province until 2045. Implementation of this plan will help in realizing the tourism development vision of the Bangka Islands Province Belitung that is "The Bangka Belitung Islands are becoming a globally competitive marine and cultural tourism destination, with an integrated and responsible approach to sustainable community and environmental development."

CONCLUSION

Development planning for National Tourism Destination (DPN) Bangka Belitung until 2045 will be divided into five strategic stages. First, strengthening relations between Bangka Island and Belitung Island is the main focus in this initial stage, with efforts to increase connectivity and cooperation between regions. The second stage will focus on improving the quality and capacity of the provincial capital axis and the surrounding area to strengthen infrastructure and tourism-supporting facilities. Furthermore, the third phase will involve developing diversification of mainland tourism on both islands, emphasizing the diversity of tourism experiences offered to visitors. The fourth stage will lead to revitalizing the coastal and marine tourism sector on Bangka Island and Belitung Island, considering the preservation of the marine environment and coastal ecosystems. Finally, the fifth stage will emphasize the integration of the tourism supply chain between agricultural and plantation areas on land, coastal areas, and the ocean to maximize economic and social potential

throughout the Bangka Belitung DPN area. The development plan aims to create synergy between various sectors and ensure sustainable and inclusive tourism growth in the province until 2045.

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