



Transforming Tourism

Addressing Land Rights and Corporate Accountability in
the 'Re-start' of Tourism

May, 18th, 2021



ALBA SUD *
investigación y comunicación para el desarrollo

**FRESH
EYES** 

PEOPLE TO PEOPLE TRAVEL



Brot
für die Welt
TOURISM WATCH

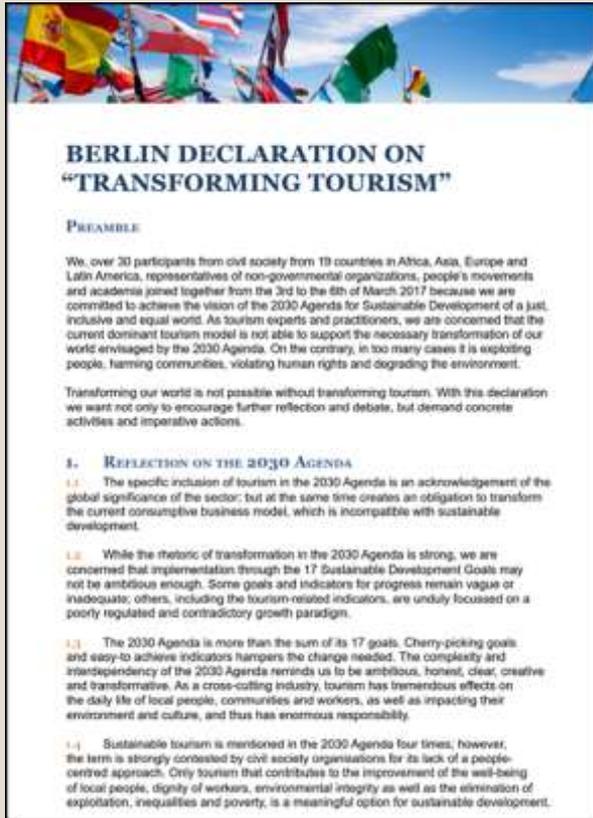
Members of the:



Table of contents

1. [Berlin Declaration Transforming Tourism](#)
2. [Introduction: Joyatri Ray](#)
3. [Andreas Neef: Tourism, Land Grabs and Displacement](#)
4. [Herman Kumara: Investments for infrastructure development and the subversion of laws and policies to favour tourism developments](#)
5. [Solano Da Silva: Land grabs in Goa to set up a mega tourism and golf course project](#)
6. [Susan Herawati Romica: Tourism Investment in Indonesia as a Part of Blue Economy Scheme](#)
7. [Shankar Limbu: Darkness under the light of Tourism](#)
8. [Signe Leth: The Mro struggle](#)
9. [Macià Blázquez Salom: Tourism and real estate boom on Mallorca – consequences on gentrification and socio-spatial integrity](#)
10. [Get Active!](#)

Berlin Declaration Transforming Tourism



“The transformation of our world is not possible without the transformation of tourism.”

”The specific inclusion of tourism in the 2030 Agenda is an acknowledgement of the global significance of the sector; but at the same time creates an obligation to transform the current consumptive business model, which is incompatible with sustainable development.”

Core Principles – Transforming Tourism

- **Human rights and self-determination** of communities must be at the core of every tourism development. This includes the right to **meaningful participation** and consultation including free, prior and informed consent on whether, to what extent and in what form tourism takes place.
- If tourism is developed, it needs to seek a widespread and **fair** distribution of economic and social benefits throughout the recipient communities, including **improving local prosperity, quality of life and social equity**.
- Tourism should be a positive and beneficial experience for travellers and hosts alike in order to act as a force for **mutual understanding, empathy and respect**.

Get Active!



- www.transforming-tourism.org
- Sign the Transforming Tourism Declaration by e-mail to: tourism-watch@brot-fuer-die-welt.de
- Participate in the next webinar on gender in tourism on June 17th. Send an e-mail to tourism-watch@brot-fuer-die-welt.de to be included in the mailing list.

POLL

Meeting the participants



Introduction: Joyatri Ray



Joyatri Ray
EQUATIONS

**Equitable
Tourism
Options,
India**

**ASIA EUROPE PEOPLE'S FORUM FOR A
JUST, PEACEFUL AND SUSTAINBLE WORLD**

MAY 18 | 12:30 PM CET



Andreas Neef,
New Zealand



Herman Kumara,
Sri Lanka



Solano da Silva,
India



Susan Romica,
Indonesia



Shankar Limbu,
Nepal



Signe Leth,
Denmark



**Macià Blázquez
Salom, Spain**

**TRANSFORMING TOURISM -
ADDRESSING LAND RIGHTS AND CORPORATE
ACCOUNTABILITY IN THE 'RE-START' OF TOURISM**

Facilitation and Moderation:
Joyatri Ray, Equitable Tourism Options - EQUATIONS
Antje Moushauzen, Tourism Watch at Bread for the World
Nayana Udoyashankar, Equitable Tourism Options - EQUATIONS

Register at:
https://ewde.zoom.us/join/registeruFYvceGqprwuEtdsv7sPlNe8CcuTHg_9f9Wj

Article 3: Tourism, a factor of sustainable development

Tourism infrastructure should be designed and tourism activities programmed in such a way as to protect the natural heritage composed of ecosystems and biodiversity and to preserve endangered species of wildlife;

The stakeholders in tourism development, and especially professionals, should agree to the **imposition of limitations or constraints on their activities when these are exercised in particularly sensitive areas:**

desert, polar or high mountain regions, coastal areas, tropical forests or wetlands, propitious to the creation of nature reserves or protected areas;

Article 4:

Tourism, a user of the cultural heritage of mankind and contributor to its enhancement

Article 5:

Tourism, a beneficial activity for host countries and communities

Article 10:

Implementation of the principles of the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism

" Tourism is a genuine driver of solidarity and development. Let us all fully harness its power to bring people and communities together, abiding by the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism.

This way tourism can keep delivering better opportunities and sustainable development for millions across the globe. "

**Zurab Pololikashvili,
UNWTO Secretary-General,
August 2020**

Andreas Neef: Tourism, Land Grabs and Displacement



Andreas Neef

**Professor in
Development
Studies at
Auckland
University**

Andreas Neef is Professor in Development Studies at Auckland University since 2013.

Neef holds a PhD degrees in Agricultural Economics, Development Policy and Rural Sociology from the University of Hohenheim in Stuttgart, Germany. He has extensive research experience in Mainland Southeast Asia, West Africa, the South Pacific and the Middle East and served as scientific advisor to the German Parliament on issues of global food security and on societal and political discourses on the commodification of biodiversity and ecosystem services. Among his current fields of research are climate change adaptation, climate-induced migration and post disaster response and recovery strategies.

[Just recently he published the book: Tourism, Land Grabs and Displacement: The Darker Side of the Feel-Good Industry](#)

Tourism, Land Grabs and Displacement: Overview of Global Scope, Actors and Dynamics

Andreas Neef

Development Studies, School of Social Sciences,
University of Auckland, Aotearoa New Zealand

Transforming Tourism – Addressing Land Rights and
Corporate Accountability in the ‘Re-start’ of Tourism
18 May 2021



Background: Study for Tourism Watch

From Study and ITB Presentation to Book Publication

Eviction from paradise: Tourism and land grabs

27 March 2019 | Faculty of Arts, Politics and law, Human rights

Booming tourism in the Global South has led to widespread infringements on local rights to land and resources, often with devastating impacts on livelihoods.



Professor Andreas Neef presents his research on tourism-related land grabbing and eviction at the Internationale Tourismus-Börse (ITB) Convention in Berlin.



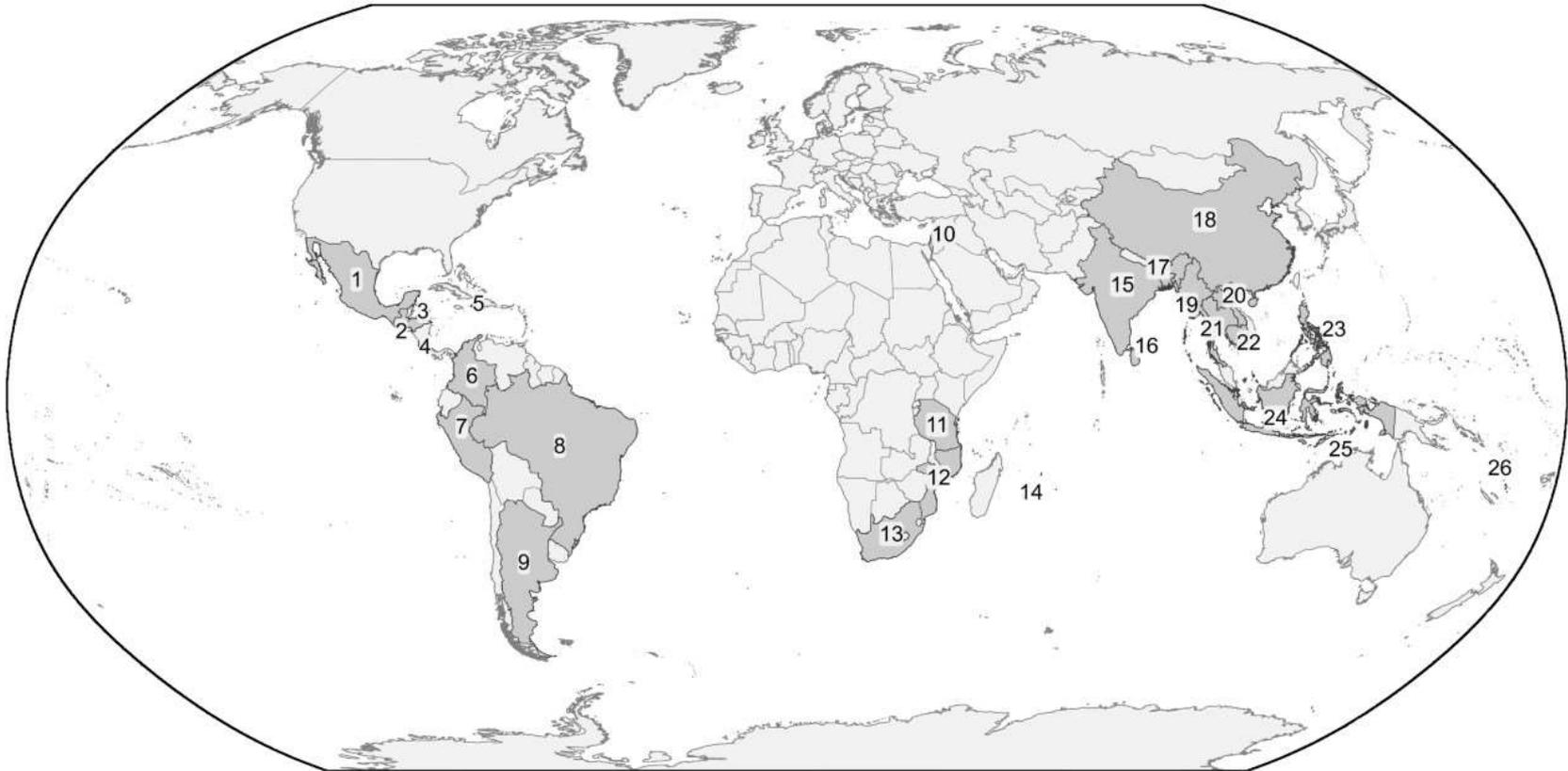
TOURISM, LAND GRABS AND DISPLACEMENT

THE DARKER SIDE OF THE FEEL-GOOD INDUSTRY

Andreas Neef



Background: Map of Case Studies



- | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 Mexico (Chapters 3 and 9) | 10 Israel & Palestine (Chapter 6) | 19 Myanmar (Chapter 6) |
| 2 Guatemala (Chapter 8) | 11 Tanzania (Chapter 7) | 20 Laos (Chapter 9) |
| 3 Honduras (Chapter 5) | 12 Mozambique (Chapter 7) | 21 Thailand (Chapter 5) |
| 4 Costa Rica (Chapter 4) | 13 South Africa (Chapters 7 and 9) | 22 Cambodia (Chapters 3 and 8) |
| 5 Haiti (Chapter 5) | 14 Mauritius (Chapter 4) | 23 Philippines (Chapters 3 and 5) |
| 6 Colombia (Chapter 7) | 15 India (Chapters 7 and 9) | 24 Indonesia (Chapter 4) |
| 7 Peru (Chapter 8) | 16 Sri Lanka (Chapter 6) | 25 Timor Leste (Chapter 3) |
| 8 Brazil (Chapter 9) | 17 Bangladesh (Chapter 6) | 26 Vanuatu (Chapter 4) |
| 9 Argentina (Chapter 8) | 18 China (Chapter 8) | |

Actors & Drivers of Land Grabs & Displacement

Governments, Bilateral and Multilateral Donors

Tourism for economic growth, job creation, taxation, borderland securitisation, post-conflict rehabilitation, post-disaster recovery

Tourism businesses (hotel chains, tour operators, etc.)

Tourism for profit, market expansion and 'sustainable' development

International Conservation Organisations, UNESCO:

Tourism as financial source for nature and heritage conservation

Military and Paramilitary Forces:

Tourism as 'peace-time business', control of former enemies and occupied populations, erasing memories of the defeated

Financialisation of Land Grabs & Displacement

International – Regional	International Financial Institutions ; e.g. World Bank, International Monetary Fund (IMF), Central American Bank for Economic Integration; Asian Development Bank, Inter-American Development Bank, African Development Bank, Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank; UN organisations , e.g. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Commission for Africa (UNECA)
National – Government	Federal banks , e.g. Banco de México; national development banks , e.g. Export-Import Bank of China; Foundation for Investment and Development of Exports, Honduras; Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC), USA; bilateral donor agencies , e.g. UK's Department for International Development (DFID), Germany's Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau KfW (Credit Bank for Reconstruction); Sovereign wealth funds , e.g. Temasek (Singapore), Qatar Investment Authority, Public Investment Fund (Saudi Arabia)
(Trans)national – Commercial	Internationally operating commercial banks , e.g. HSBC, Goldman Sachs, JP Morgan, Citibank, Deutsche Bank, Barclays; real estate investment trusts, e.g. Blackstone-Embassy (India); private equity firms , e.g. Blackstone Group (USA); insurance companies , e.g. Anbang Insurance Group (China); national pension funds

'public interest' discourse

- ❑ Tourism can fight poverty, enhances the livelihood of local communities, promotes the empowerment of women, protects cultural heritage
- ❑ Gov'ts can invoke the concept of 'eminent domain' as legal mechanism for compulsory eviction or involuntary resettlement

'idle land' discourse

- ❑ Land sought out for tourism is vacant, underutilised or degraded
- ❑ Original inhabitants considered as ineffective users or as eco-threats

'crisis' discourse

- Tourism as solution to agrarian crisis in Costa Rica and Mexico
- Tourism as foreign exchange earner in Bali after the 1997 Asian Crisis
- Tourism as replacement for depleted oil & gas reserves in Timor Leste

Practices of Dispossession

Type of Practice	Characteristics
Eviction	Tourism physically removes communities and individuals from territories that they have previously occupied, whether under non-codified customary ownership or formally recognised communal or private land title. Eviction can occur via openly violent measures (such as burning of houses) or by more subtle means of coercion and may or may not include compensation.
Enclosure	Tourism dispossesses people from access to material means of subsistence, such as land, water, timber, fisheries and other resources. It is linked to 'accumulation by dispossession' as the tourism sector physically appropriates various types of natural resources that were previously vital to people's livelihoods, e.g. for subsistence farming or artisanal fishery.
Extraction	Tourism development functions as an 'extractive industry' instead of being an alternative to (other) extractive industries, such as mining. The tourism sector exploits the natural environment by such practices as extracting large amounts of freshwater, removing protective mangrove forests and mining sand for beach development.
Erasure	Tourism's representational practices render pre-existing definitions of place, livelihood, identity and history invisible or erase them deliberately. The tourism sector might infringe on culturally important places (e.g. ceremonial grounds, graveyards), destroy artefacts of cultural and historic significance or render other cultures invisible through a variety of measures.

Practices of Dispossession: Eviction & Erasure



© OFRANEH

Tourism & Occupation

Military and occupying forces control and securitise tourism in parts of Central America, South Asia and the Middle East



Jewish Museum Berlin

Map of Old City of Jerusalem
(produced in 2016)



Jewish Museum Berlin

Map of Old City of Jerusalem
(revised edition)

Practices of Dispossession: Eviction & Erasure



© Mulemwa Ochilo

Tourism & Conservation

Hundreds of Indigenous communities evicted from wildlife protection areas (e.g. in Eastern & Southern Africa, India)

Local culture and Indigenous knowledge are erased

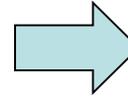


Practices of Dispossession: Eviction & Erasure

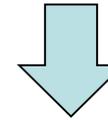
The Fate of the Giraavaru (indigenous inhabitants of the Maldives)



Giraavaru Island



Hulhulé Island



“Giraavaru is no longer inhabited, I'm told. Thus the island and its people are like a lost book of history - A link broken between the present and the past.”

Abdul Rasheed, Maldivian Poet



Malé

Practices of Dispossession: Enclosure and Extraction

Tourism as Extractive Industry: The Case of Water

On the island of **Zanzibar** (Tanzania) average daily water use per hotel room is close to 1,500 litres, 16 times higher than the daily water consumption of local households



Tourism in **Bali** accounts for 80% of the island's annual freshwater extraction (as compared to 70% for agriculture in the rest of Indonesia)

Impacts of Tourism-Related Land Grabs & Displacement

Rights directly affected

- The right to own property, including land
- The right to adequate housing
- The right to protection from forced displacement
- The right to food, water and sanitation
- The rights of indigenous peoples

Rights indirectly affected

- The right to life and health
- The right to dignity and privacy
- The right to protection from economic and cultural exploitation
- The right to participation and self-determination



Scenario I

Business-as-usual and tightening of security & safety

“The juggernaut that is international tourism will roll on. For many destinations and governments, especially those with authoritarian tendencies, the focus will be on business-as-usual” (Hall et al. 2020)

“The sector will gradually revert to the pre-crisis unsustainable growth-oriented trajectory” (Ionnides & Gyimóthy 2020)

“Tourism will be keen to get back to business as usual, grabbing onto the phrase undertourism to ramp it up again. Governments will be keen to take advantage of control and surveillance capacities that are being imposed on the excuse of the crisis and to extend these further” (Tourism Alert and Action Forum 2020)

Opportunistic multinational investors may scoop up land from small- and medium-sized tourism businesses and from local communities in new destinations (Neef 2021)

Scenario II

Transformation of tourism into a just and equitable social force

- Re-evaluation and re-orientation of tourism and radical transformative changes across the entire tourism supply chain
- Integrate community-based tourism enterprises with other local sectors
- Promote rights-based and participatory tourism planning and development
- New partnerships between conservation and heritage agencies with Indigenous communities to protect wildlife and preserve cultural heritage
- International financial institutions should divert their funds from large-scale tourism infrastructure projects into community-based, justice-oriented and pro-poor tourism projects

“Truly transformative change of the feel-good industry can only be achieved if we continue to expose the hidden spaces where tourism actors exercise various forms of power and violence at the expense of the disadvantaged and marginalised groups of society.” (Neef 2021)



Joyatri Ray

EQUATIONS

**Equitable
Tourism Options,
India**

**ASIA EUROPE PEOPLE'S FORUM FOR A
JUST, PEACEFUL AND SUSTAINBLE WORLD**

MAY 18 | 12:30 PM CET



**Andreas Neef,
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Herman Kumara: Colombo Port, Sri Lanka.

Investments for infrastructure development and the subversion of laws and policies to favour tourism developments



**Herman
Kumara**
National
Fisheries
Solidarity
Movement
(NAFSO)
Sri Lanka

Herman Kumara is the National Convener of the National Fisheries Solidarity Movement (NAFSO) Sri Lanka, a fisherfolk movement that works with marginalized groups such as internally-displaced persons, women and youth to promote human rights and true sustainable development within the agriculture and fisheries sectors.

He was also the General Secretary of the World Forum of Fisher Peoples from 2004-2011. As a part of his work, Herman has facilitated building a strong political movement in the fisheries sector.

More recently, Herman has been looking closely at the 'Green-Blue Economy' development in Sri Lanka.

Solano Da Silva: Tiracol village, Goa.

Land grabs in Goa to set up a mega tourism and golf course project



**Solano Da
Silva**

Assistant
Professor at
BITS-Pilani
India

Solano Da Silva is Assistant Professor at BITS-Pilani, Dept. of Humanities & Social Sciences, Goa Campus where he teaches Development Studies and Political Theory.

His research has looked at electoral politics and land-use planning. He recently completed his doctoral thesis on *The Dynamics of Land Use Planning: A Case Study of Goa*. Da Silva Goa, India

Susan Herawati Romica: : Mandalika, Indonesia.

Tourism Investment in Indonesia as a Part of Blue Economy Scheme



**Susan
Herawati
Romica**

Koalisi
Rakyat
untuk
Keadilan
Perikanan
Indonesia

Mrs. Susan Herawati Romica is the Secretary General of Koalisi Rakyat untuk Keadilan Perikanan (KIARA), an organization dedicated to strengthening groups of fishermen and communities living in coastal areas and small islands in the Republic of Indonesia.

Susan has been a powerful advocate for the rights of fisherfolk, strongly believing that maritime and fisheries issue is not only a domestic issue, but a global affair.

Tourism Investment in Indonesia as a Part of Blue Economy Scheme: Policy and its Impact for Coastal Society

By Susan Herawati
The People's Coalition for Fisheries Justices



GLOBAL CONTEXT



The Ocean Economy in 2030



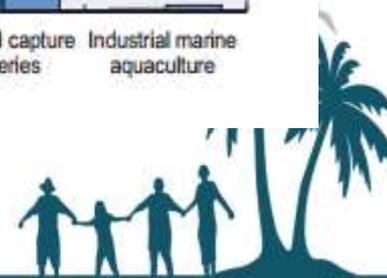
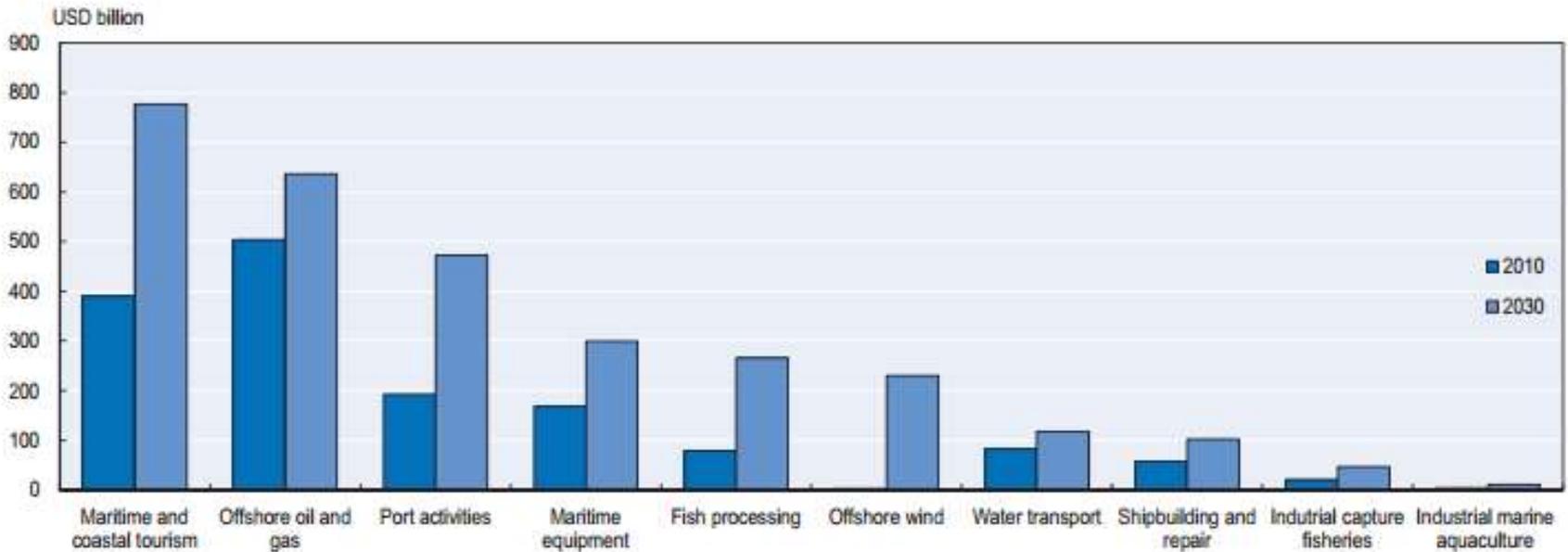
The Ocean Economy in 2030

- The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) developed a document entitled ***the Ocean Economy in 2030***. This document states, **by 2030 the sea will become the center of world economic growth**.
- Based on this, the OECD encourages the involvement of all parties who have economic interests to exploit marine resources. This approach is called multi-stakeholder



10 INDUSTRIES WILL BE DEVELOPED IN 2030

Figure 8.2. Overview of industry-specific value added 2010 and 2030



INDONESIA CONTEXT



Direct Regulation

- At 2011, the Govt. of Indonesia was authorized new Government Regulation No. 50 of 2011 on Master Plan for National Tourism Year 2010 – 2025.
- The total of tourism area are:
 - 88 National Tourism Strategic Areas.
 - 50 National Tourism Destination Areas
 - 222 National Tourism Development Areas,

PERATURAN PEMERINTAH REPUBLIK INDONESIA

NOMOR 50 TAHUN 2011

TENTANG

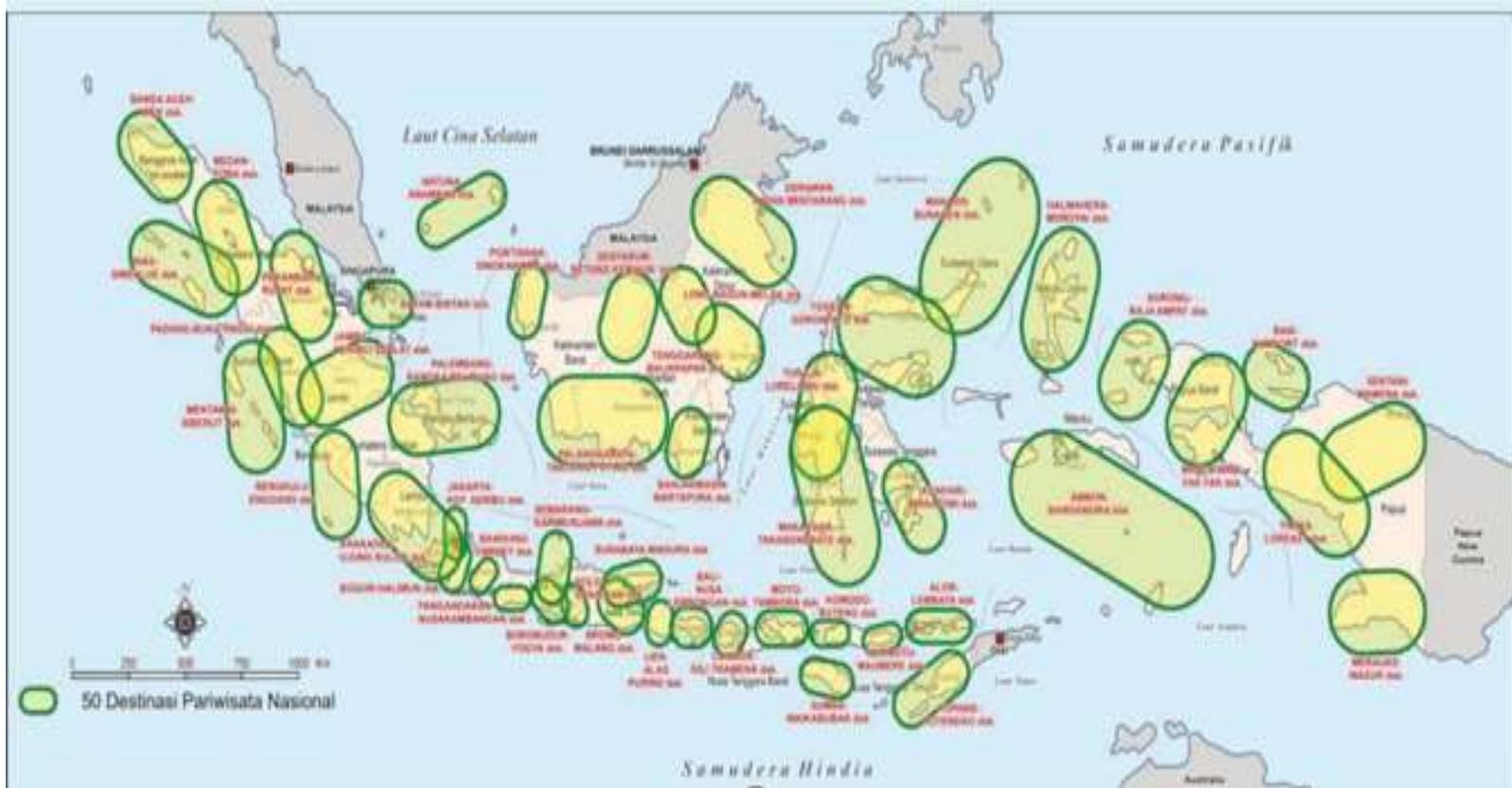
RENCANA INDUK PEMBANGUNAN KEPARIWISATAAN NASIONAL

TAHUN 2010 - 2025

DENGAN RAHMAT TUHAN YANG MAHA ESA

PRESIDEN REPUBLIK INDONESIA,





INDIKATOR	KONDISI Tahun (2008)*	Sampai Dengan Tahun 2025	
		Pesimis	Optimis
1. Kunjungan Wisman (juta)	6.4	15	20
2. Kunjungan Wisnus (juta)	225	328	371
3. Penerimaan Devisa dari Wisman (US\$ milyar)	7.3	15	17
4. Pengeluaran Wisnus (triliun)	123.17	229.6	259.7
5. PDB pariwisata (%)	4,7	5.0	6.0

* sumber : nesparnas (neraca satelit pariwisata nasional), 2008

Salinan sesuai dengan aslinya
KEMENTERIAN SEKRETARIAT NEGARA RI
Asisten Deputi Perundang-undangan
Bidang Politik dan Kesejahteraan Rakyat,

Wisnu Setiawan

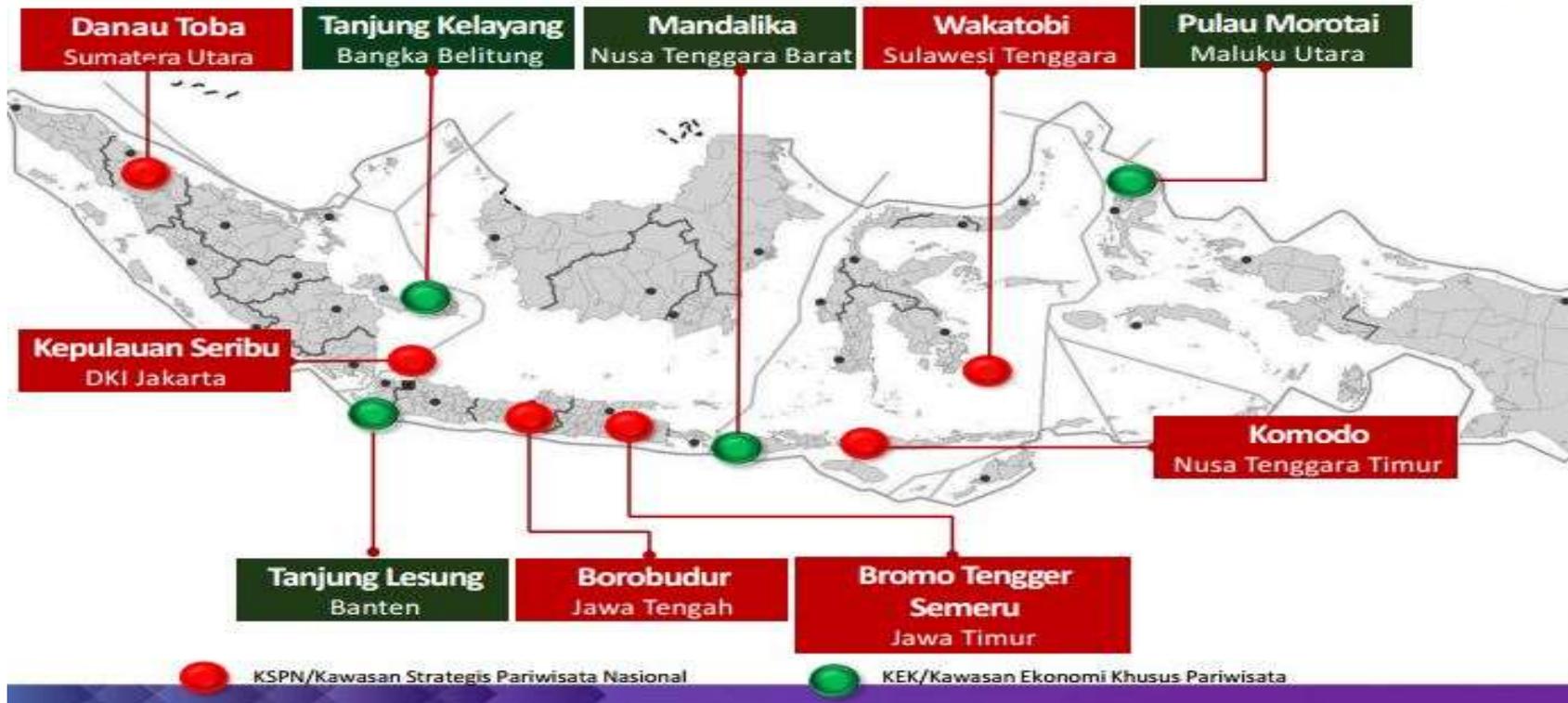
PRESIDEN REPUBLIK INDONESIA,

ttd.

DR. H. SUSILO BAMBANG YUDHOYONO



LOKASI 10 DESTINASI PARIWISATA PRIORITAS



Masyarakat Pesisir Berdaulat, Mandiri, dan Sejahtera



The Current Projects of Tourism

Name of Project	Province	Regulations	About
Danau Toba Toba Lake	North Sumatera	Peraturan Presiden No. 49 Tahun 2016 Presidential Decree No. 49 of 2016	Badan Otorita Pengelola Kawasan Pariwisata Danau Toba Authority Agency Management of Toba Lake Tourism Area
Candi Borobudur Borobudur Temple	Central Java	Peraturan Presiden No. 46 Tahun 2017 Presidential Decree No. 46 of 2017	Badan Otorita Pengelola Kawasan Pariwisata Candi Borobudur Authority Agency Management of Borobudur Temple Tourism Area
Mandalika Mandalika Beach	West Nusa Tenggara	Peraturan Pemerintah No. 52 Tahun 2014 Government Regulation No. 52 of 2014	Kawasan Ekonomi Khusus Mandalika Mandalika Special Economic Zone
Labuan Bajo Labuan Bajo Beach and Small Island	East Nusa Tenggara	Peraturan Presiden No. 32 Tahun 2018 Presidential Decree No. 32 of 2018	Badan Otorita Pengelola Kawasan Pariwisata Labuan Bajo Flores Authority Agency Management of Labuan Bajo Flores Tourism Area
Likupang Likupang Beach	South Sulawesi	Peraturan Pemerintah No. 84 Tahun 2019 Government Regulation No. 84 of 2019	Kawasan Ekonomi Khusus Likupang Likupang Special Economic Zone



Why Tourism Project (in Coastal and Small Islands)?



Why Tourism?

- “Tourism is the easiest and cheapest industry to earn foreign exchange.”

(Arief Yahya, Minister of Tourism of the Republic of Indonesia 2014-2019)



DEFORESTATION

Islands	Sumatera	Jawa	Bali Nusa	Kalimantan	Sulawesi	Maluku	Papua
Deforestation 2013-2017 (hectare)	972.906	130.041	384.010	2.052,019	949.138	543.566	692.107





Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional IV 2020-2024 : 19
Indonesia Berpenghasilan Menengah-Tinggi yang Sejahtera, Adil, dan Berkesinambungan



WHAT THE IMPACT OF TOURISM INVESTMENT FOR COASTAL COMMUNITY?



MANDALIKA CASE











Kalah Lawan Umar, Jaksa Kasasi Kasus Sengketa Lahan KEK Mandalika

Tim detikcom - detikNews

Rabu, 06 Nov 2019 17:15 WIB

0 komentar

SHARE





Komnas HAM calls for halt to construction of Mandalika MotoGP circuit over land dispute

News Desk

The Jakarta Post

Jakarta / Thu, October 1, 2020 / 03:13 pm



LABUAN BAJO – KOMODO CASE





PADAR ISLAND





Jokowi wants 'super premium' Labuan Bajo to host G20, ASEAN summits in 2023



Vela Andapita
The Jakarta Post

Jakarta / Tue, January 21, 2020 / 08:09 pm





Komodo Island, the home of the rare Komodo dragons, attracts 170,000 tourists annually. (Photo courtesy of Tourism Ministry)

Access to Komodo Island Will Be Restricted to 'Premium' Tourists

BY : ANTARA & NUR YASMIN
OCTOBER 01, 2019



ENGLISH / CORPORATE, POLICY

Foreign investors compete for Komodo Airport

Rabu, 27 September 2017 / 19:16 WIB

Pembangunan Pariwisata Labuan Bajo Gerus Ruang Hidup Masyarakat Pesisir

TrubusNews

Binsar Marulitua | Followers 0

16 Agu 2018 15:30

Komentar

Bagikan

Sukai



KIARA: BADAN OTORITAS LABUAN BAJO RAMPAS RUANG HIDUP MASYARAKAT PESISIR FLORES

Villagers Post | August 16, 2018 | Today's Feature | No Comments

2 people like this. Sign Up to see what your friends like.



Masyarakat Pesisir Berdaulat, Mandiri, dan Sejahtera

PERUBAHAN MATA PENCAHARIAN MASYARAKAT KOMODO



Hanya dalam kurun waktu kurang dari waktu 30 tahun, penduduk komodo (Salah satu warga kampung yang masuk dalam kawasan Taman Nasional Komodo) telah mengalami perubahan matapencarian sebanyak tiga kali. Mereka pernah berburu dan meramu, bekerja sebagai nelayan, dan kini menjadi pematung dan penjual souvenir.

1. PERIODE SEBELUM

.....-1980 MERAMU, BERBURU DAN MELAUT

Melaut, sebagai nelayan adalah pekerjaan utama masyarakat dalam kawasan TNK. Selain itu ada meramu dan berburu. "Waktu kami datang ke sini, penduduk tidak ada di sini. Sepi sekali. Semua orang pergi mencari gabang dan asam di hutan" kata Salahudin. Warga Kampung Komodo

2. PERIODE ANTARA

1980-1996 (HANYA) MELAUT

Terbentuknya TNK paa tahun 1980, keseharian hidup dan penghidupan masyarakat dalam kawasan TNK berubah. Kebiasaan meramu dan berburu ditinggalkan. Pilihan satu-satunya adalah melaut, namun dibatasi aturan konservasi (zonasi). "Hampir semua orang punya bagang. Tahun 1993-1996 semua orang total menjadi nelayan" kata Haji Aksan, warga Kampung Komodo

3. PERIODE SEJAK

1996-..... JASA WISATA MENJUAL SOUVENIR (PATUNG, MUTIARA) DAN HOMESTAY

Keadaan mulai berubah memasuki tahun 1997. Beberapa orang mulai bekerja sebagai pengrajin patung dan penjual souvenir. Mula-mula mereka ini hanya kelompok kecil, namun sekarang mereka menjadi kelompok besar. Sementara jumlah nelayan sudah menurun drastis. Saat ini, ada sekitar 115 keluarga yang menjual souvenir dan patung di Komodo. Namun demikian keuntungan sangat tergantung dari jumlah kunjungan tamu ke Kampung Komodo. "Sekarang hanya di KTP yang nelayan" Aku Haji Aksan.

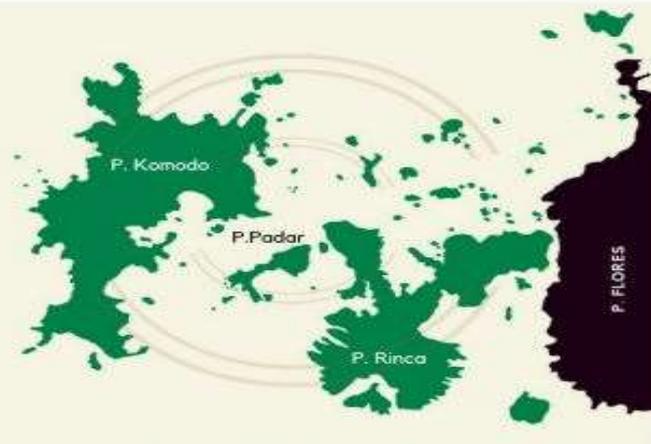
**DIVISI
RISET DAN
PUBLIKASI
SUNSPIRIT**

Disarikan dari
Majalah BISIK,
Edisi 1/2017

Naskah:
Greg Affoma
Infografik Design:
Kris da Somerpes



4 PERUSAHAAN DI KAWASAN STRATEGIS TAMAN NASIONAL KOMODO



PT. PUTRI NAGA KOMODO (PNK)

Pada 2003, pemerintah menyerahkan pengelolaan Taman Nasional Komodo kepada PT Putri Naga Komodo (PNK). PT PNK merupakan gabungan dua perusahaan yakni PT Jayatasha Putrindo Utama (pemegang sahamnya adalah Haji Faisol, pemilik Alam Kul) dan Lembaga Swasta Bisnis Konservasi dari Amerika Serikat, The Nature Conservancy (TNC).

Setelah sekian tahun beroperasi, PT ini kemudian 'dibubarkan' tanpa ada evaluasi yang jelas. Justru yang muncul ke publik adalah konflik antara perusahaan dan Departemen Keuangan terkait dana konservasi sejumlah 16 Milyar rupiah. Tidak hanya itu, persoalan lain adalah secara diam-diam ada upaya privatisasi terhadap sumber daya publik. Satu bukti paling kuat adalah pengklaiman pulau Mawan oleh Alam Kul Kul.

PT. KOMODO WILDLIFE ECOTOURISM (KWE)

Sudah mendapat izin melalui SK MENHUT 796/MENHUT-II/2014 tertanggal 29 September 2014. Perusahaan ini akan menguasai 426, 07 ha untuk Usaha Penyediaan Sarana Wisata Alam/IUPSWA dengan masa kontrak selama 52 tahun.

PT. SEGARA KOMODO LESTARI (KSL)

Sudah mendapat izin berdasarkan keputusan BKBKPM No 7/1/IUPSWA/PMDN/2015 tanggal 17 Desember 2015 dan SK BTNK No. SK.169/T.17/TU/KSA/04/2018 untuk usaha Penyediaan Sarana Wisata Alam dengan masa kontrak selama 52 tahun. PT KSL akan menguasai lahan seluas 22,10 ha di Pulau Rinca

PT KARANG PERMAI PROPERTINDO (PT KPP)

Dalam proses kelengkapan dokumen

DIVISI RISET DAN PUBLIKASI
SUNSPIRIT FOR JUSTICE AND PEACE





PETA SEBARAN WARGA DALAM KAWASAN TNK

TAMAN NASIONAL KOMODO

DIPOLYMERISIRAN OLEH:
DIVISI RISET DAN PUBLIKASI SUNSPRINT



KAMPUNG DI TIGA PULAU (P. KOMODO || P. RINCA || P. PAPAGARAN)

1. KAMPUNG KOMODO DESA KOMODO

Empat jam perjalanan laut dari Labuan Sajo. Mayoritas warga adalah nelayan. Total penduduk 5.764 jiwa dari 462 KK. Terdapat dua sekolah yakni SD dan SLTP.

2. KAMPUNG RINCA DESA PASIR PANJANG

Dua jam perjalanan laut dari Labuan Sajo. Mayoritas warga adalah nelayan. Total penduduk 1.100 jiwa dari 297 KK. Terdapat dua sekolah yakni SD dan SLTP.

3. KAMPUNG KERORA DESA PASIR PANJANG

Dua jam perjalanan laut dari Labuan Sajo. Mayoritas warga adalah nelayan. Total penduduk 560 jiwa dari 60 KK. Terdapat satu sekolah yakni SD.

4. KAMPUNG PAPAGARAN DESA PAPAGARAN

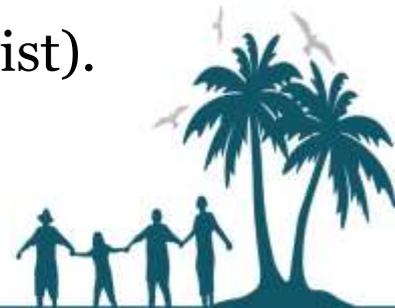
Dua jam perjalanan laut dari Labuan Sajo. Mayoritas warga adalah nelayan. Total penduduk 1.524 jiwa dari 417 KK. Terdapat dua sekolah yakni SD dan SLTP.

www.kiara.or.id



KRUHA Findings on clean water access

- 55.000 residents of Labuan Bajo must face a shortage of clean water
- The water discharge of 40 liters per second and 10 liters per second is earmarked for hotels, particularly 10 big hotels. At the same time 18 liters per second is allocated for 5000 household. This means, that water services are prioritized for big hotels.
- Running water only 2 times a week.
- Without international events, there will be no improvement in the water infrastructure in Labuan Bajo, moreover, the investment is only directed at the benefit of guests (tourist).



Pari Island of Jakarta Province







Besttravelpictures.com



Masyarakat Pesisir Berdaulat, Mandiri, dan Sejahtera

Criminalization of Pari Island Fisherfolks



Photo/Rosa Panggabean)

Pari Island Residents Fight Developer With Snorkels and Homestays

BY : RINA CHANDRAN
OCTOBER 09, 2018

Jakarta. Syahrul Hidayat's family has lived on Pari Island in Jakarta's Thousand Islands district for four generations, fishing in its clear blue waters and selling seaweed to supplement their incomes.

But their lives and livelihoods have come under threat in recent years as their customary land rights have been denied, and a developer claims ownership of much of the island.

The 1,200-strong community is already contending with the existential threats of warmer temperatures, rising seas and worsening marine pollution. But the denial of land rights could strike the deadliest blow, Syahrul said.

"We have adapted to smaller catches of fish and smaller volumes of seaweed, because of climate change and pollution," said Syahrul, who is leading the campaign to reclaim the community's land rights.



MAU KEMANA,
BRO KOMO?

BETA MAU DIUSIR,
RUMAH BETA DIBANGUN
JADI JURASIC PARK







Koalisi Rakyat untuk Keadilan Perikanan

"MENGENANG PORO DUKA, (1973 - 2018).
WARGA DESA PATIALA BAWA, SUMBA BARAT.
YANG DADANGYA BOLONG KARENA PELURU POLISI.
YANG GUGUR MEMBELA TANAH ADAT DARI
PERUSAHAAN PARIWISATA, PT SUTERA MAROSI KHARISMA

*<https://tirto.id/konflik-agraria-di-pulau-sumba-peluru-polisi-di-dada-poro-duka-cJ3m>



Thanks very much



Shankar Limbu: Khokhana Lands/ Chittawan National Park, Nepal. Darkness under the light of Tourism



Shankar Limbu

**Lawyers'
Association
Human Rights
for Nepalese
Indigenous
Peoples**

Shankar Limbu is a human rights lawyer in Nepal. He works for Lawyers' Association Human Rights for Nepalese Indigenous Peoples (LAHURNIP). LAHURNIP provides free legal service against cases of collective human rights violation.

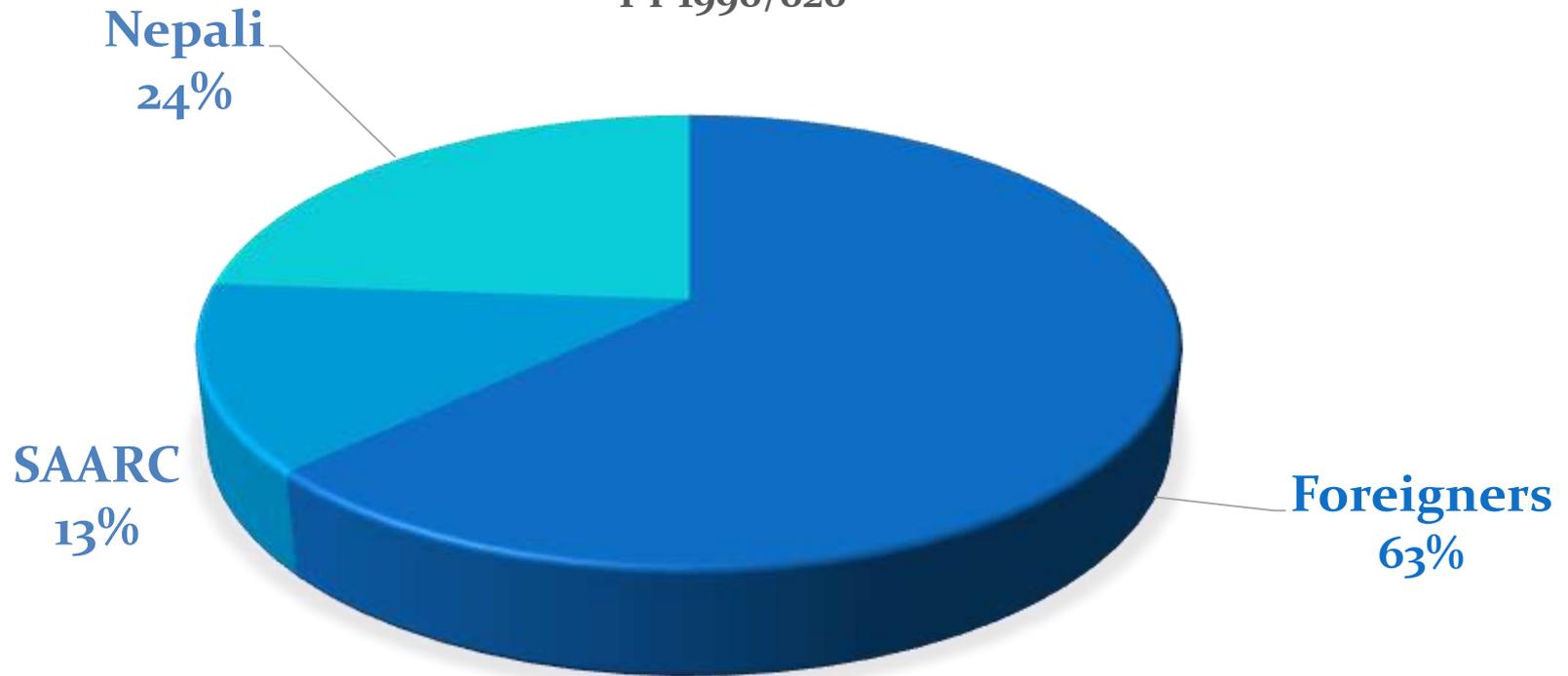
Shankar Limbu holds a LL.M. in Human Rights and Gender justice, Master Degree in Political Science. He was a fellow of International Labour Organization, Geneva in 2004, a PILnet fellow in 2014. He serves as executive member of Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact Foundation (AIPP) Thailand and was a former Board of Trustee member of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Peoples.

A Glimpse of Third Largest Tourist Destination Chitwan National Park (CNP)

- The RCNP, later CNP was created in 1973 , covers 932 sq. k.m. and was the first such delineated area for wildlife preservation in Nepal;
- The CNP is ancestral lands of IPs Tharu, Bote, Darai, Kumal and Majhi.
- It was granted a UNESCO Heritage Site in 1984,
- CNP is renowned for its protection of One Horned Rhinoceros, Royal Bengal Tiger and Gharial Crocodile (*Gavialis gangeticus*).

CNP's Biggest Source of income is Tourism

VISITORS OF CHITWAN NATIONAL PARK
FY 1990/020



187, 109,00
Total Tourists Visited to CNP

Darkness of the CNP

“ It is our generational Plight since CNP established “

1962 to 1964 IPs living in these areas were forcefully evicted from 12 villages. When some refused to leave their village, twenty-seven women were raped and 6, who disclosed the incident, were repeatedly raped and killed by Army. Bifala Mahato one of a rape victims was killed with gunshot in front of her family in day time. No action was taken against the perpetrators. People still remember this horrendous incident and the surviving families still live in fear.

Attempted Rape of a Tharu Woman by an Army Official

- A soldier stepped on her hands, threw away her sickle, and pushed her into the bushes, where he ripped off her clothes. She accused the Jamdar for trying to rape her. When she resisted, he beat her with a bamboo stick until she lost consciousness. ‘

(30 keg rice, 10 keg. Potatoes and 5 keg. Dal (Beans) NRS 5000 (47 \$) for compensation)

- 116 women and 173 children are victims who faced mistreatment and abuses (A research report record of 2067/68 BS [2010/11 AD) .

(Majhi Musahar Bote Kalyan Sewa Samiti, Nawalparasi and Prabhat Kiran Sewa Samaj, adhyan samaya 2072)

Killings, Arbitrary Detention and Tortures

- A year-long investigation of the BuzzFeed Report and The Kathmandu Post claims that in the area of the CNP a Ranger guard in the forest area, tortured Shikharam Chaudhary (Tharu) , to such an extent that he died as a consequence of his severe injuries . Shikharam had been suspected of illegal poaching by the Rangers.
- He was arrested like a kidnapping while he was returning home after a whole day of work in his field (Wife of Sikharam)
- Chief Warden Tika Ram Adhikari, Assistant Warden Kamal Jung Kunwar and Ranger Ritesh Basnet were arrested under pressure of people and convicted on homicide charge by the distric court after 9 months government withdraw the case.

- Five months after Shikharam's death, Lal Bahadur Tamang, 52, of Jagatpur-4 was found dead hanging inside a toilet of a Kasara detention centre on the premises of CNP.
- The case was settled after the family of Tamang was offered compensation. The park administration handed over NRS. 8,000 (\$70) to his family as expenses for last rites and no autopsy was done as prescribed by criminal offense act 2049 BS (1993 AD).
- **Thank to Buzfeed and the Kathmandu Post to internationalize the case of CNP**

False Cases Against IPs: Custodian vs. Poachers

- Prior to establishment of Rhino Protection Area number of Rhinoceros were 800 (1950 Census)
- .It came down to 95 in 1960 and rose up in 1978 to 310.
- In 2020 the number is 694 (Zero-poaching year)

Why Rhinoceros were protected by Indigenous Peoples ?

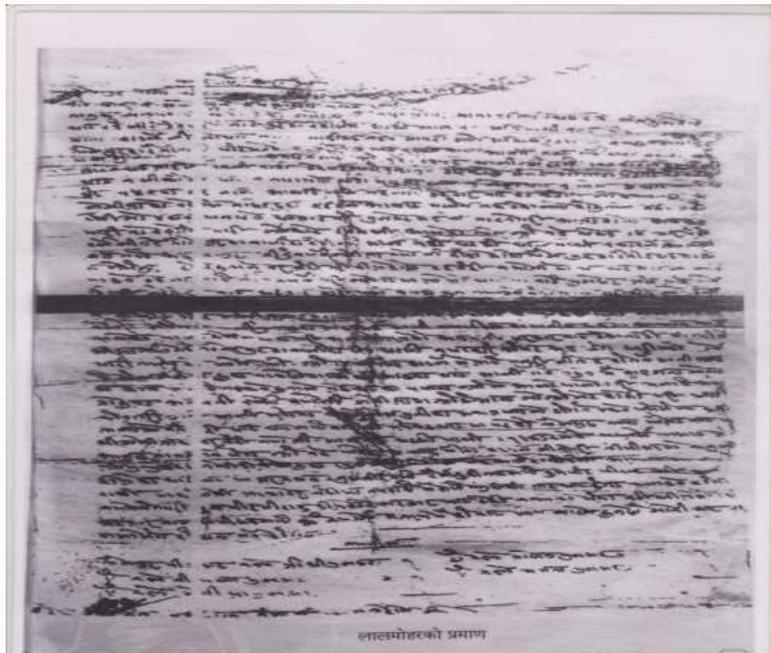
- Bote, Mahji , Tharus, worship Bhairu (Forest God), Jal Devi (Water Goddess), Gaidu (God of Rhinoceros) Bagheysari (tiger god)
- Story and belief about Dolphin (Culture)

Worshiping Natures and Animals brings you happiness



False Cases

- Illegal Poaching
- Traditional Livelihood Activities



Chepang's Houses Burn Down



In July 18, 2020, under the command of Asst. Warden of CNP, 10 houses of Chepang, burnt down and used a horde of elephants to chase them away. This incident was taken place in Chitwan District Madi Municipality-9 Kushumkhola - Interim Order of the Supreme Court of Nepal

Independent Review



Independent Panel of Experts for the WWF Independent Review, was commissioned that reviewed CNP case in April 2019 and report published in November 2020

Expectation from International Community

- We welcome the effort of AEPF, and suggest to recognize IPs and rights enshrined under the ILO C. 169 and UNDRIP within its working areas,
- We urge European Countries and EU parliament to facilitate Government of Nepal to stop human rights violation of Indigenous Peoples in Protected Areas including CNP .
- We urge to help international communities including civil societies to promote Self-management and Co-management in the Protected Areas and National Park
- UNESCO should make sure that human rights should be respected in the case of CNP



**NO GEN
THANK
YOU**



Joyatri Ray
EQUATIONS

**Equitable
Tourism
Options,
India**

**ASIA EUROPE PEOPLE'S FORUM FOR A
JUST, PEACEFUL AND SUSTAINBLE WORLD**

MAY 18 | 12:30 PM CET



Andreas Neef,
New Zealand



Herman Kumara,
Sri Lanka



Solano da Silva,
India



Susan Romica,
Indonesia



Shankar Limbu,
Nepal



Signe Leth,
Denmark



**Macià Blázquez
Salom, Spain**

**TRANSFORMING TOURISM -
ADDRESSING LAND RIGHTS AND CORPORATE
ACCOUNTABILITY IN THE 'RE-START' OF TOURISM**

Facilitation and Moderation:

Joyatri Ray, Equitable Tourism Options - EQUATIONS

Antje Moushauzen, Tourism Watch at Bread for the World

Nayana Udoyashankar, Equitable Tourism Options - EQUATIONS

Register at:

https://ewde.zoom.us/j/registration/YvceGqprwuEtdsv7sPlNesCcuTHg_9f9Wj

Signe Leth: Chittagong Hill Tracks, Bangladesh. The Mro struggle



Signe Leth

**International
Work Group
for
Indigenous
Affairs
(IWGIA)**

Signe Leth is Senior Advisor on Women & Land Rights, Asia at International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA).

Signe has a special focus on Indigenous women's rights, Indigenous Peoples' land rights, as well as human rights defenders. After her education in Social Anthropology at the University of Aarhus, Signe lived in Cambodia for four years, where she managed a community development programme, and did research on the Indigenous judicial system and domestic violence among the Kreung.

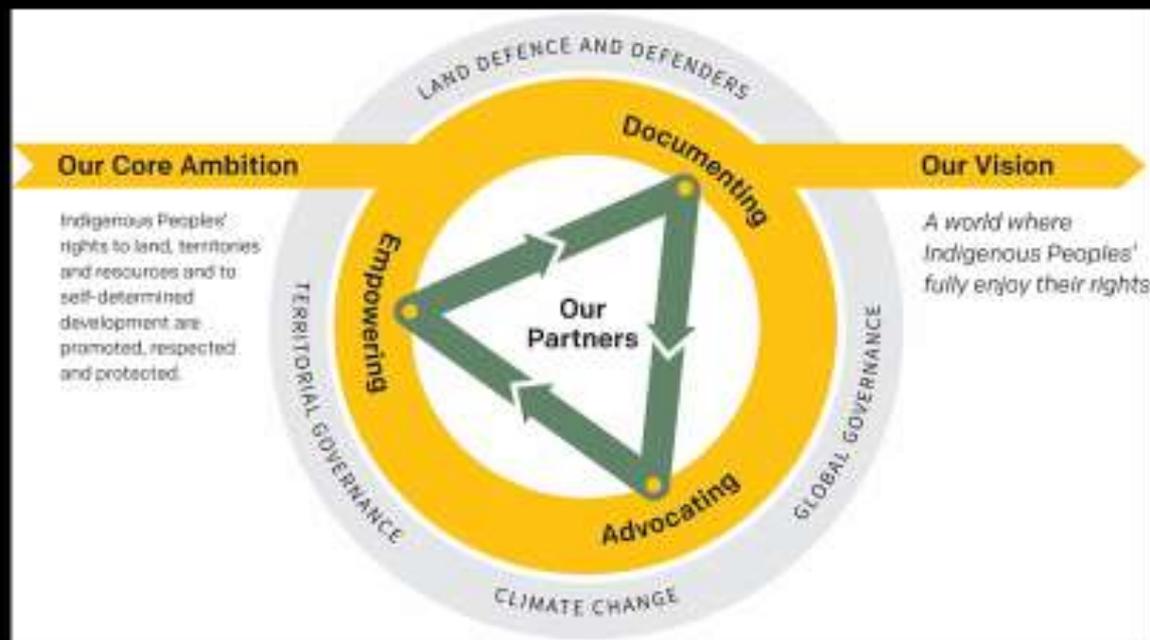
The Mro struggle

Asia Europe People's Forum 2021



IWGIA

International
Work Group for
Indigenous
Affairs





3

Who are the
Mro?



Hotel conflict

Protest timeline

In November 2020 IWGIA submitted an urgent alert to UN mandate holders as well as an open letter to the PM of Bangladesh & the Minister of CHT Affairs with 82 org. And 106 individual sign-ons.

In December 2020 the UN made an official communication to the GoB, R&R Holdings and Marriott

On Feb. 8th 2021, the UN came out with a public press release urging the GoB to take action

April 27th 2021, IWGIA published a new article on the case on www.iwgia.org





Thank
you

Signe Leth
sil@iwgia.org

Macià Blázquez Salom: Balearic Island, Spain.

Tourism and real estate boom on Mallorca – consequences on gentrification and socio-spatial integrity



**Macià
Blázquez Salom**

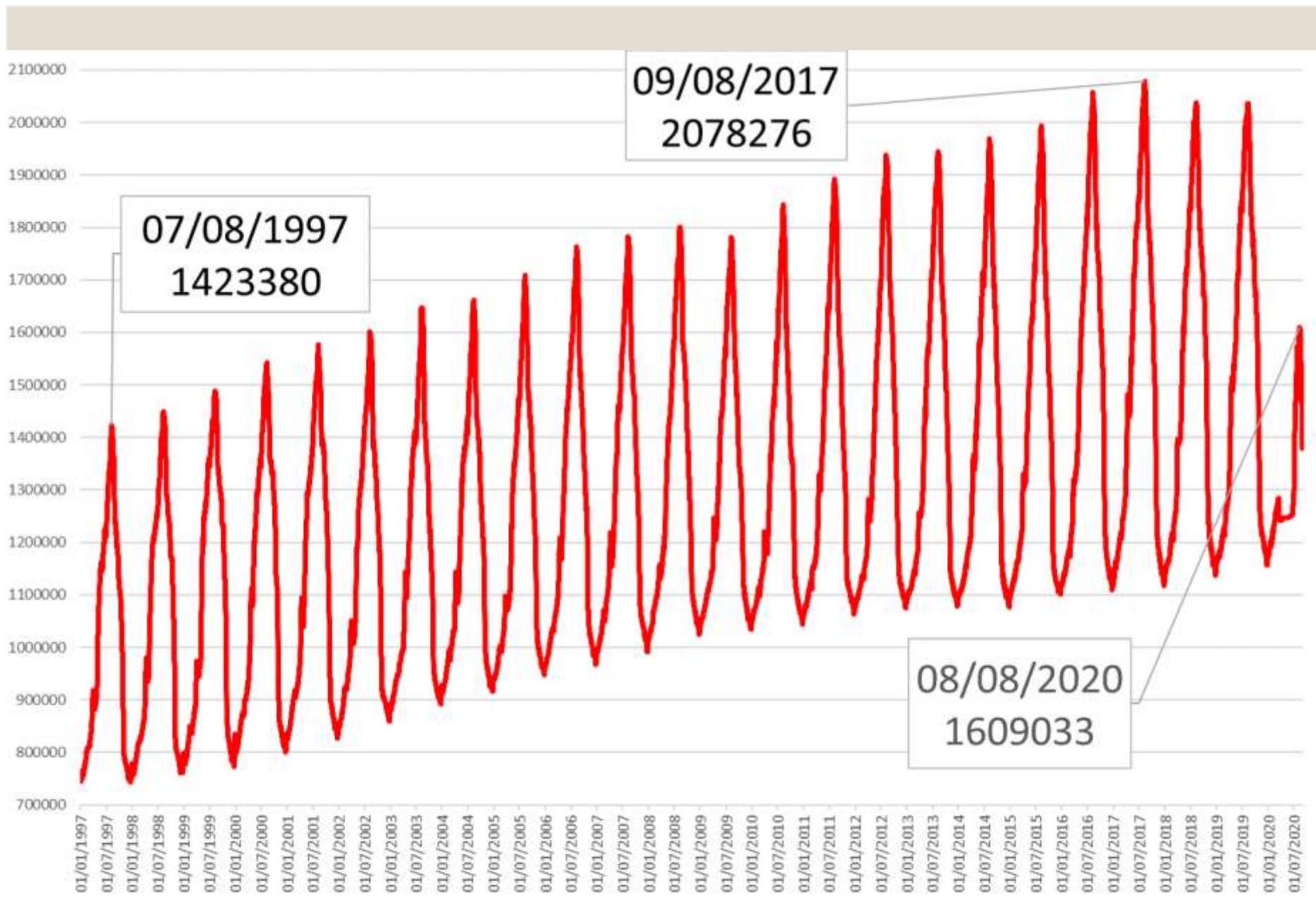
**University of
the Balearic
Islands
Spain**

Macià Blázquez Salom is professor in Geography at the University of the Balearic Islands.

He is teacher and researcher in tourism and its globalization. His research ranges from territorial planning, relationship with nature conservation and sustainability, development corporations, real estate businesses, socio-environmental conflicts and the political ecology.

He was and is member of various councils, advisory boards and commissions dealing with land management and tourism development on the Balearic Islands.

He is a social activist in environmental movements, mainly in the Grupo Balear d'Ornitologia i Defensa de la Naturalesa (of which he was a member of the Board of Directors and President), and works with Alba Sud.

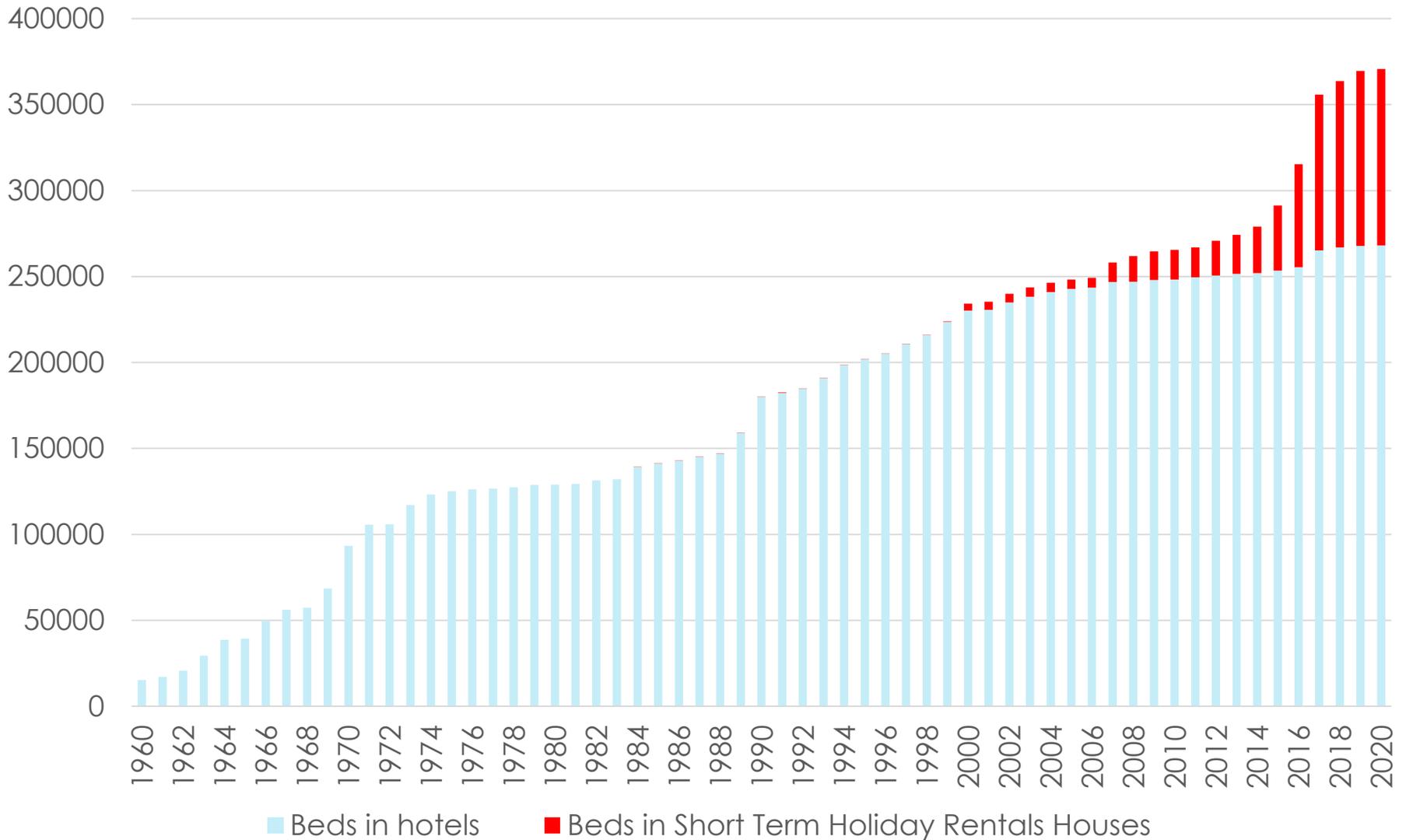


Source:



Sun & Sea hotel of Cala Ratjada (Majorca)

Beds hotels and in short-term holiday rental homes

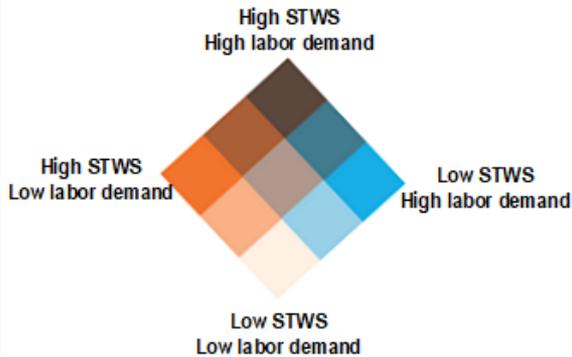


Source: Own elaboration with data from the Government of the Balearic Islands



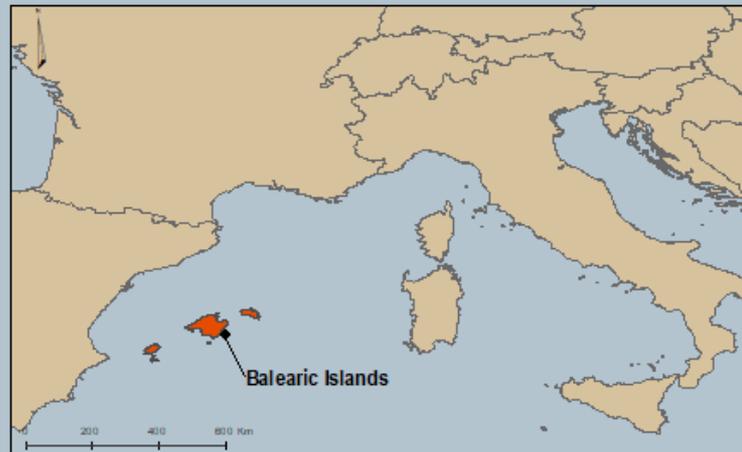
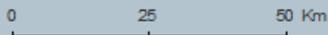
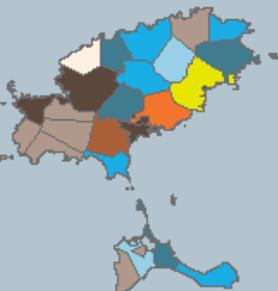
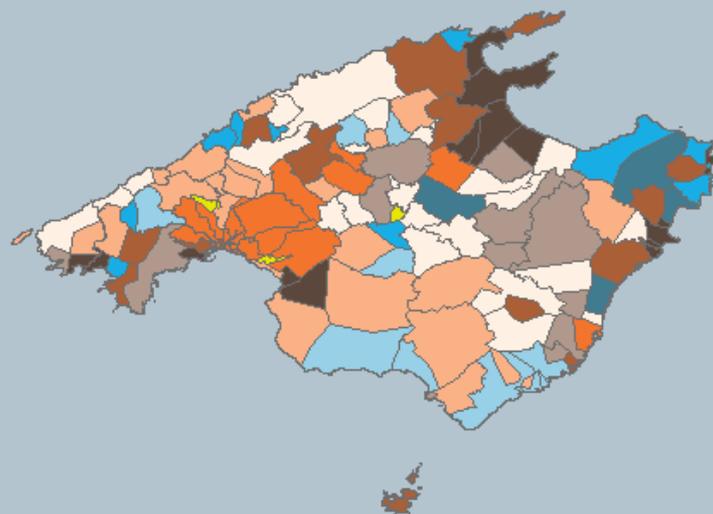
Demonstration in Majorca, organized by the GOB, asking to curb urban growth

PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN EMPLOYMENT, 2019-2020



No data

STWS = Short Time Work Schemes





**Antje
Monshausen**

**Tourism
Watch
at Bread for
the World
Germany**

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Get Active!



- Sign the Transforming Tourism Declaration by e-mail to: tourism-watch@brot-fuer-die-welt.de
- Participate in the next webinar on gender in tourism on June 17th. Send an e-mail to tourism-watch@brot-fuer-die-welt.de to be included in the mailing list.