

EDITORIAL

Tourism is a one of research field which has many themes to understand because its dynamic characteristic. Each year, there must be interesting topics, phenomena, or events that happened in this world which related with tourism sector. In balancing those tourism practice, as one of the Centre for Tourism in Indonesia, we have published the ASEAN Journal since 2004. We hope it could be our contribution in tourism studies, generally in Southeast Asia region and specifically in Indonesia, for those who concern in tourism development; government, private sector, tourism industry, academician, student, or even local people.

This volume consists of diverse topics, some of them related to disaster and mitigation, those are the perceived impact of climate change in Manila Bay-Area Hotel, local wisdom of Kampung Naga in mitigating disaster, motivations of rural tourism actors in Sleman Regency, promoting local tourism industry in CAMANAVA Area by building disaster resilient communities, and human resource competence development in Bandung City as an attempt to improve the competitiveness of tourism sector.

Climate change has the potential to affect the tourism industry. With using the Climate Lens Model, this first article tries to look at the possible impacts of climate change, particularly sea-level rise, on a selected Manila-Bay area hotel; explore possible changes in the operational systems; and propose possible monitoring programs and policies aimed at mitigating the impact of climate change. The findings show that storm surges, one of the indirect impacts of climate change caused by stronger typhoons, brought about changes in the operational system of the hotel. So that hotel establishment should take into account a diverse range of technological, managerial, educational, policy and behaviour adaptations to deal with climate variability, based on the recommendation set by the Davos Declaration of the UNWTO.

The second article discusses the local wisdom in Kampung Naga, Tasikmalaya, which can protect their environment from various threats and natural disaster. The shift of tourism paradigm become a potential for Kampung Naga to be an ecotourism destination which has educational tourism. Also, the potencies of Kampung Naga to be tourism destination can be seen from strategic access, beautiful nature, various souvenirs, and tracking. Moreover, the appreciation for Kampung Naga's society in preserving their environment and mitigating disaster become the other visions of making Kampung Naga as education tourism destination.

Rural tourism is developing due to its unique attractions. The third article provides one of attractions that can be found in rural tourism: local food. This article aims to describe the motivations of rural tourism actors, its obstacles and prospects on how to offer local food in several tourism villages in Sleman Regency. A qualitative approach is employed in this research. The finding show that the motivations why rural tourism actors presenting local food, such as environmentally-friendly, economy, diversification, offers local food as an attraction to the tourists in order to show the local wisdom, cultural restoration, uniqueness, offers rural nuance, introducing cultural and rural lifestyle, and empowering surrounding areas.

The fourth article tries to present the potential growth of local tourism industry in the cities of Caloocan, Malabon, Navotas and Valenzuela (CAMANAVA) despite the

perennial problem of flooding and alarming rate of land subsidence in the area. The University of the East (UE), a private higher education institution in partnership with the local government units, non-government organizations, civil society groups, higher education institutions, and other stakeholders has initiated sustainable community development programs to reduce the vulnerability of marginalized communities by increasing their capacities.

The last article examines that the development of tourism sector is closely related to the improvement of hotel and restaurant industry. The aim of the study are developing strategy to improve the human resource competence and analyzing the role of 'triple helix' system (industry, government, and academician) in constructing human resource competence development model. The finding show that eveloping human resource competence is determined by three factors: industry, government policy, and education institution. Mapping and analyzing the role of 'triple helix' system (industry, government, and academician) will develop human resource competence development model in hotel and restaurant sector.

In this occasion, we thank all the authors who contributed to this volume and member of reviewers, all are the expert in their fields, who have given suggestion for the revision of the articles. We hope that all of the articles could provide additional insight to the readers.

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Arief Rosyidie,
Chief Editor