

The Success of Village Fund Allocation for Tourism Village Development in Nglanggeran Village, Yogyakarta

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ABSTRACT

Background. Nglanggeran Village, Yogyakarta, has emerged as one of Indonesia's prominent community-based tourism destinations. Its transformation into a leading tourism village has been strongly supported by the effective utilization of the Village Fund Allocation (ADD). The success of this development model highlights the importance of planned, transparent, and participatory fund management in achieving sustainable rural development.

Purpose. This study aims to examine the role of the Village Fund Allocation (ADD) in transforming Nglanggeran into a leading tourism village and to analyze how fund management strategies contribute to local economic growth, environmental sustainability, and cultural preservation.

Method. The study employed a qualitative research approach based on literature review. Data were collected from various secondary sources, including academic journals, books, research reports, and news articles related to Nglanggeran Tourism Village and the impact of Village Fund Allocation on its development.

Results. The findings indicate that the effective use of Village Fund Allocation has supported the development of tourism-supporting infrastructure, human resource training, and local potential-based programs. This strategic utilization has increased community income, strengthened local participation, and encouraged environmental and cultural preservation. The participatory and transparent governance model implemented in Nglanggeran has played a significant role in ensuring sustainable tourism development.

Conclusion. The study concludes that the success of Nglanggeran Tourism Village is closely linked to the strategic, transparent, and community-oriented management of Village Fund Allocation. Sustainable rural tourism development requires not only financial support but also strong local governance, community participation, and a commitment to preserving environmental and cultural assets.

KEYWORDS

Tourism Village, Nglanggeran Village, Village Fund Allocation

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INTRODUCTION

The Village Fund Allocation (ADD) is a financial instrument sourced from the district/city Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD) as part of the balancing fund allocated to villages, with a minimum of 10% after deducting the Special Allocation Fund. This policy embodies fiscal decentralization and the implementation of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, which aims to strengthen village autonomy, improve community welfare,



and encourage participation-based and empowerment-based development.

The use of Village Funds (ADD) plays a crucial role in basic infrastructure development, economic empowerment, and improving public services in villages. Furthermore, ADD encourages community participation in development planning and oversight processes, thereby creating more democratic and accountable governance.

Nglanggeran Village, Patuk District, Gunungkidul Regency, Yogyakarta Special Region, is an example of a village that has successfully utilized Village Allocation Funds (ADD) to develop a tourism village based on local potential. Supported by natural resources such as the Ancient Volcano, Nglanggeran Reservoir, and various other natural tourist destinations, this village has developed a community-based tourism concept. The establishment of a Tourism Village Management Board, the implementation of an e-ticketing system, and various community empowerment programs demonstrate innovative and sustainability-oriented governance.

The success of village tourism development not only impacts village revenue and community welfare but also encourages environmental and cultural preservation. Therefore, it is important to analyze how Village Funds (ADD) contribute to the successful development of Nglanggeran Tourism Village and its impact on the local community's economic and social conditions.

Village development encompasses basic infrastructure, empowerment, and community services. Village Fund Allocation (ADD) is a crucial instrument for village development in Indonesia. This program aims to promote village autonomy, improve community welfare, and accelerate development at the village level. With the granting of greater rights to villages through Village Law No. 6 of 2014, Village Fund Allocation has become a key pillar in sustainable village development. With the Village Fund Allocation (ADD), it is hoped that villages can undertake better development, thereby improving the quality of life of village communities. This development encompasses infrastructure development, economic empowerment, and other sectors that directly impact community welfare. One of the most visible Village Fund Allocations (ADD) is for the development of basic infrastructure in villages, such as roads, bridges, clean water facilities, sanitation, and other public facilities. Good infrastructure will facilitate access and improve the quality of life of village residents. Village Fund Allocation (ADD) is also used for programs that encourage village community empowerment, such as skills training, development of micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs), and poverty alleviation programs. Village Fund Allocation (ADD) provides opportunities for the community to be directly involved in the planning, implementation, and monitoring of development programs. This aims to ensure village development is more targeted and accommodates the community's real needs. Many Nglanggeran Village government policies related to the tourism sector have been implemented, such as the establishment of the Tourism Village Management Agency (BPDW). In 2007, Nglanggeran Village established this BPDW as an institution responsible for the management and development of the local tourism village. This policy and steps are directed by the Culture and Tourism Office of Gunungkidul Regency, Yogyakarta, as a professional and sustainable management of tourism potential. Furthermore, Community Empowerment through Community-Based Tourism (CBT) emphasizes the active participation of local communities. This strategy includes improving technological understanding, developing educational and cultural tourism, and providing Live-In programs. In addition, the implementation of the E-Ticketing System, to increase transparency and efficiency, Nglanggeran Village initiated an e-ticketing system in 2015. Through this platform, visitors can purchase tickets online, facilitate visit data collection, and increase Village Original Income (PAD) to reach IDR 1.9 billion in 2017.

The definition of a tourism village itself is a village that develops its local potential to attract tourists, prioritizing sustainability, local wisdom, and community empowerment. This village integrates tourism elements into the daily lives of villagers, while preserving culture, nature, and the environment. Generally, tourism villages offer authentic experiences and allow tourists to directly

engage in local activities, such as agriculture, handicrafts, or cultural traditions. The concept of a tourism village involves several key aspects, namely Community Empowerment.

which prioritizes local community involvement in all aspects of tourism management. Village communities are included in decision-making, planning, and resource management. This aims to improve the community's economic well-being and ensure tourism provides direct benefits to them. Then there's Sustainable Tourism.

Tourism villages focus on environmentally friendly and long-term sustainable tourism. This includes wise management of natural resources, reducing negative impacts on the environment, and implementing ecotourism principles. Tourism villages strive to maintain a balance between tourism development and the preservation of nature and culture, as well as local wisdom and culture.

One of the main attractions of tourist villages is the richness of local culture and traditions that are still preserved. Tourist villages introduce tourists to the daily life of local communities, such as traditional ceremonies, performing arts, traditional cuisine, and handicrafts. Visitors can also learn directly from local communities about their simpler and more harmonious way of life with nature. Economic Diversification also provides new economic opportunities for villagers through various activities, such as providing accommodation, tour guides, restaurants, and selling local products. This helps reduce dependence on the agricultural sector or seasonal work that often provides the main income in villages. Furthermore, there is the Improvement of Infrastructure and Facilities. Infrastructure development is one of the keys to the success of tourist villages. This includes the development of roads, health facilities, homestays, and public places such as parks or tourist-friendly recreation areas. This infrastructure must be built with the needs and comfort of visitors in mind, while still maintaining the preservation of local nature and culture. The development of tourist villages is very profitable and beneficial for local communities. Why? This certainly has an impact on improving the community's economy and providing new sources of income. Tourism villages offer opportunities for communities to earn additional income through the tourism sector, such as providing homestays, restaurants, tour guides, and selling local products (crafts, traditional foods, etc.). Furthermore, economic diversification can emerge, allowing villagers who typically rely on agriculture or other natural resources to gain more diverse income sources. Income from tourism can help reduce dependence on a single source of income.

With the growth of local businesses, local communities can develop small and medium-sized enterprises, such as souvenir shops, handicraft shops, or organic farming businesses that sell to tourists. This creates jobs and improves the standard of living.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research uses qualitative methods. Qualitative research focuses on understanding the conditions and meanings of social phenomena. This qualitative research method emphasizes observation of phenomena and examines the substance of their meaning. This research collects literature and data by searching for and reconstructing sources from various sources, such as news, books, journals, and previous research related to the condition of Nglanggeran Tourism Village in Yogyakarta and the influence of Village Fund Allocation (ADD) on the success of Nglanggeran Tourism Village's development.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Nglanggeran Village: Tourism Profile and Potential

Nglanggeran Village is located in Patuk District, Gunungkidul Regency, Yogyakarta Province, Indonesia. This village is located in the southern part of Java Island, which is famous for its natural beauty, especially the beautiful mountainous landscape and rich historical and cultural values. Nglanggeran Village is located at coordinates 7°52' S 110°34' E. This village is located about 20 km from the center of Wonosari City (the capital of Gunungkidul Regency) and about 30 km from

Yogyakarta City. This village is also located close to several popular tourist destinations in Gunungkidul, such as Baron Beach, Krakal Beach, and Sri Gethuk Waterfall. Nglanggeran Village has a very unique and enchanting natural condition, which makes it a famous tourist village for its natural beauty. Nglanggeran Village is located in a mountainous area that mostly has hilly and sloping topography. One of its characteristics is the presence of Mount Nglanggeran, a volcanic rock hill that is the main attraction. This mountain not only offers beautiful natural views, but also has high geological value. Several natural springs surround this village, providing a lifeline for the local community. One of these is the Oyo River, located near Sri Gethuk Waterfall. This river not only provides clean water for household needs but also serves as a natural tourist attraction.

Although Nglanggeran is a hilly area, the land surrounding the village is very fertile and supports agricultural activities. The village community largely relies on agriculture for its livelihood, particularly tobacco, rice, vegetables, and fruit. These farming activities contribute to its tourism appeal, where visitors can interact directly with the lives of local farmers. Nglanggeran Village has a tropical climate with temperatures tending to be cool due to its location in the highlands. The average temperature in the village ranges between 24-28°C, although temperatures can drop quite sharply at night, especially in higher elevations. Rainfall in the area is quite high, especially during the rainy season (between November and March), which supports the growth of flora and biodiversity in the area.

Formerly known as Pelanggeran Village, this village was renamed Nglanggeran during the reign of Manguntiro, the founder's son. Significant changes occurred when the village's youth organization (Karang Taruna) initiated environmental conservation in the Ancient Volcano area. This marked the beginning of ecotourism development in Nglanggeran Village. Since 2007, tourism development in the village has been intensive, focusing on conservation, education, and active community involvement in the development and management of village tourism. With its extraordinary history and natural potential, this village continues to develop into a unique tourist destination offering natural beauty and cultural richness. Furthermore, the community is actively involved in the development of Nglanggeran Village.

In this village, the ancient Nglanggeran Mountain is a favorite tourist destination. It's often used for trekking, camping, and enjoying panoramic sunrises and sunsets. Then there's the Nglanggeran Reservoir, a small reservoir on a hilltop used for irrigating fruit orchards. Due to its beautiful scenery, it's often used as a photo spot, relaxing, and other activities. The Kedung Kandang waterfall is also popular for hiking, taking photos, and enjoying the beautiful rural scenery. The history of Nglanggeran Village reflects a remarkable social and economic transformation, from a remote village with minimal infrastructure to a world-class tourist village. The development of tourism potential based on history, culture, and nature is carried out by involving the community as the main actors. This success serves as an ideal model for other villages in Indonesia in developing inclusive, sustainable, and local wisdom-based tourism.

The Role of Village Fund Allocation for Infrastructure Development in Nglanggeran Village

Village Fund Allocation (ADD) is an important instrument in supporting village development in Indonesia, including for the construction of public facilities. The government provides these funds to villages through a budget sourced from the State Budget (APBN) and allocated through the Regional Budget (APBD). The use of ADD is regulated with the aim of improving the welfare of village communities and improving and strengthening village infrastructure, one of which is through the construction of public facilities. Such as Road and Bridge Infrastructure. One of the main priorities for the use of ADD is the construction and maintenance of village roads. This aims to facilitate transportation access for the community, improve village connectivity with other areas, and open economic opportunities through the distribution of goods and services. Then, the Development of Health Facilities. ADD can also be used to build and improve community health centers, integrated health posts (posyandu), or other health facilities. Improving health facilities in villages is very important to ensure adequate access to health for the community, especially those living in remote

areas. In addition, the existence of Educational Facilities that focus on the construction of educational facilities such as elementary schools, kindergartens, or early childhood education is another priority in the use of ADD. This is important to ensure that children in villages have access to good education without having to travel long distances to school in the city. Villages often use Village Allocation Funds (ADD) to fund the construction or renovation of places of worship, such as mosques, churches, or temples, which serve as centers of social and cultural activities for the village community. To support the local economy, villages can use ADD to build village markets or terminals, which will facilitate transactions between farmers or small businesses and consumers. Improving accessibility to tourist destinations is a key component in building an inclusive, sustainable, and tourist-friendly tourism sector.

Good accessibility determines the ease, comfort, and affordability of tourists to reach a destination. Repairing and building access roads is very important. The village government, together with the district and provincial governments, built a smooth asphalt road connecting the main road (Jalan Wonosari-Yogyakarta) with Nglanggeran Village. The road to the Ancient Volcano was widened and improved to accommodate two-wheeled vehicles, private cars, and even tour buses. Footpaths and stairs from natural stone were also built to the mountain peak, making it easier for visitors to hike. In addition, an integrated parking area is available near the tourist base camp, complete with vehicle arrangements for buses, cars, and motorcycles.

A hiking trail connects the parking area to the tourist site, ensuring a comfortable and safe journey for tourists. Signs and digital information are available. Road signs and signs to the tourist site are installed from the main road to the tourist area. A QR code system and Google Maps are utilized for navigation and tourist information. The village website and social media actively provide information on access, routes, and tourist services. Uniquely, this village offers accessibility for the disabled. Ramps and handrails have been installed at several points, such as the basecamp and reservoir, to support elderly and disabled visitors. Public restrooms and other facilities are designed for use by all visitors.

One of the keys to successful village tourism development is the active involvement of local communities. They are not merely spectators, but key actors in managing and developing the village's potential.

Nglanggeran Village collaborates with the tourism office, universities, and NGOs to conduct training for residents, such as training for local-based tour guides and geotourism, homestay management training, local culinary training, handicraft and souvenir training, and digital marketing and social media training. Furthermore, the empowerment of Karang Taruna (Youth Organization) and Pokdarwis (Tourism Group), as youth groups (Karang Taruna) are empowered to manage trekking routes and natural tourist spots, educational tour packages (live-in, rice planting, batik, etc.) and local cultural and artistic performances. The Tourism Awareness Group (Pokdarwis) is the main driving force in coordinating tourism activities with the community, including protecting the environment and services. In Nglanggeran, more than 80% of villagers are now directly or indirectly involved in tourism activities. Tourism has become a significant source of additional income, especially during the peak tourist season.

Training and empowerment of local communities are the backbone of the success of Nglanggeran Tourism Village. This program not only improves the quality of tourism services but also creates many new jobs and alternative sources of income for residents. All is done in a participatory manner and based on local potential, thus ensuring long-term sustainability. The success of Nglanggeran Tourism Village is also the result of promotion through social media and tourism management based on active community participation, by highlighting successful practices from Nglanggeran Tourism Village, Gunungkidul, Yogyakarta. Social media is an easy, wide-reaching, and very effective promotional tool in introducing tourist destinations, especially for tourism villages that want to reach millennial and Gen Z tourists. With the official Social Media account

@desawisatanglanggeran (Instagram, Facebook), featuring contemporary photos/videos, photo spots, and visitor testimonials. Using creative and educational content, taking videos with drones of the beauty of the Ancient Volcano, live-in documentation, agricultural education, and cultural performances. In addition, implementing Online Booking & WhatsApp Business. Tourists can book homestays or tour packages directly via chat. And increasing the convenience and efficiency of services. This tourism management also utilizes the community as active participants. Community-Based Tourism (CBT), or the Community-Based Management Concept, is a tourism management model that places the community as the primary actor, from planning and management to oversight. In Nglanggeran Village, this approach has been very successful, embracing the principle of "from the community, by the community, for the community." This aims to foster a sense of ownership of the tourist attraction and equitably share economic benefits.

The Success of Tourism Village Development in Nglanggeran

With the development of tourism in Nglanggeran Village, community income has increased significantly. Many residents who previously relied solely on agriculture now earn additional income from various tourism activities. Approximately 80% of Nglanggeran Village residents are involved in tourism-based economic activities, either directly or indirectly.

Tourism has successfully opened up numerous new economic opportunities for the Nglanggeran community. Many residents who previously relied solely on agriculture now earn additional income from the tourism sector. For example, several families now rent out their homes as homestays for tourists seeking a peaceful rural experience. These homestays can earn up to Rp 150,000 to Rp 250,000 per night, depending on the facilities and length of stay.

Furthermore, many housewives operate food stalls serving traditional dishes such as braised tempeh (tempe bacem), tiwul rice, and wedang uwuh (a type of Indonesian beverage) that are popular with tourists. These food stalls and culinary sales generate significant daily revenue. Residents with agricultural land can now supplement their income by renting out their land for parking or providing guided tours around the Ancient Volcano and Nglanggeran Reservoir. Trained local guides can earn between Rp 100,000 and Rp 300,000 per tour, depending on the number of visitors and the duration.

Furthermore, with the increasing number of visitors, local residents have begun opening small businesses selling souvenirs and handicrafts. Products like woven bags, traditional hats, and local batik have become highly sought after. Through this craft trade, they can earn income that not only benefits them personally but also contributes to the village's economic growth.

Tourism is not only a means to boost the village economy but also a strategic tool for preserving local culture. This is the practical application of Nglanggeran Tourism Village, a village that not only offers the natural beauty of an ancient volcano but also showcases a vibrant cultural heritage that continues to be passed down from generation to generation.

Through a community-based tourism approach, the Nglanggeran Village community has successfully transformed culture into a tourist attraction and a local identity that must be preserved and maintained. Cultural preservation is also manifested in the development of local cultural products as souvenirs and as part of tourism activities, such as the sale of local culture-based products, such as batik with ancient volcano motifs, traditional tempeh, and herbal drinks. Tourists can also participate in activities such as making herbal medicine, batik, or learning traditional dances, which bring them directly into contact with local culture.

This activity not only introduces culture to outsiders, but also strengthens the sense of pride and love for culture among residents, especially the younger generation.

The development of tourism in Nglanggeran Tourism Village, Gunungkidul, not only brings economic and social impacts but also encourages a transformation in community awareness of the importance of preserving the natural environment and local cultural heritage. With increasing interaction between residents and tourists, along with training, mentoring, and direct experience, a

new understanding has emerged within the community about the importance of preserving nature and culture as the village's primary assets. Awareness of the Importance of Protecting Nature: As a village renowned for its Ancient Volcano, Nglanggeran Reservoir, and pristine natural surroundings, the Nglanggeran community recognizes that natural beauty is a key attraction that must be preserved. From this, a growing awareness grows that environmental damage is tantamount to destroying the future of the village itself. Awareness of local cultural preservation: As tourism develops, the Nglanggeran community is also increasingly aware that their culture—from language, customs, arts, to local cuisine—is a valuable heritage that distinguishes their village from other destinations. This awareness fosters local pride and a desire to actively preserve and develop their culture. People's mindsets are slowly changing: from previously tending towards consumerism and reactivity, to becoming more proactive in maintaining environmental and cultural sustainability.

Tourism infrastructure development is a key factor in the development of Nglanggeran Tourism Village as a leading destination in Gunungkidul Regency, Yogyakarta. As the number of tourists increases annually, the village government, supported by Village Fund Allocation, Village Funds, Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes), and assistance from the regional and central governments, continues to strengthen physical infrastructure to support visitor comfort and safety. Investment in infrastructure not only impacts ease of access and comfort for tourists, but also influences satisfaction, duration of visits, and the positive image of the tourism village in the public eye. The development of tourism infrastructure in Nglanggeran Village has had a significant impact on visitors, both in terms of comfort, accessibility, and overall satisfaction. This demonstrates that infrastructure is not only about physical development, but also about building a quality experience for tourists. However, development needs to be balanced with sustainable management, so that the natural and cultural attractions are maintained and provide long-term benefits for the village and visitors.

Challenges in Managing Village Fund Allocations for Tourism

Although Nglanggeran Tourism Village is widely recognized as a leading destination that successfully manages community-based tourism, the process of infrastructure development in this village still faces various challenges and obstacles. These obstacles are not only technical and financial, but also related to social, geographical, and policy aspects. Nglanggeran Village is located in a hilly limestone (karst) area, especially around an ancient volcano. This makes the process of building roads and public facilities more complicated and expensive, potential landslides and erosion during the rainy season, especially if the construction does not take into account the land contours, and the difficulty of reaching some tourist spots by vehicle, thus limiting the number of tourists who can access certain locations. Infrastructure development in areas with high conservation value such as Nglanggeran also must comply with strict regulations, including the obligation to conduct an environmental impact analysis (AMDAL) or UKL-UPL documents, which are time-consuming and costly. Some areas are included in conservation areas or disaster-prone areas, so physical development cannot be carried out freely. There are restrictions on development on privately owned land, so a social approach is needed to agree on land use for public development. Community Participation and Awareness: Although the Nglanggeran community is known for its active participation, challenges remain in infrastructure development, such as not all residents understanding the importance of comprehensive tourism infrastructure development. Some residents are disturbed by the increase in tourist numbers, as they perceive it as changing the village's lifestyle. Differences in perspectives between community groups can hinder decision-making on major projects. Environmental Sustainability Issues: Infrastructure development must be carried out carefully to avoid damaging the environment, which is the main tourist attraction. Concerns arise about excessive land conversion from agriculture to tourism infrastructure. The potential for increased waste and pollution due to infrastructure that is not designed to be environmentally friendly. The dilemma between providing modern facilities (such as hotel-standard accommodation) and maintaining the authenticity of the village.

Nglanggeran Village has become a successful example of community-based tourism (CBT) implementation in Indonesia. However, behind its success, the process of training and empowering the community to manage tourism independently has not always run smoothly. There are various challenges faced, both in terms of human resources, training approaches, and the social dynamics of the village itself. There are varying levels of education and tourism literacy, the village community has a very diverse educational background and understanding. Then there is the limited time and commitment of residents, villagers have primary activities such as farming, livestock, or trading. The lack of facilitators who understand the local context, CBT requires a contextual approach and cannot be equated with ordinary commercial training. Furthermore, communication between community groups; community-based tourism management requires collaboration and communication between groups, but this can be hampered. Potential for small conflicts regarding the division of tasks and results if not managed fairly and transparently.

Tourism has become a major driver of economic and social development in Nglanggeran Village, Gunungkidul. However, like two sides of a coin, tourism also brings its own challenges, particularly in the form of negative impacts on local culture and community lifestyles. The presence of tourists from diverse cultural backgrounds, values, and customs can gradually influence the way villagers think, dress, and even live. Lifestyle changes, cultural commodification, and social inequality contribute to dependence on tourism.

To maintain a balance between economic benefits and preserving local identity, communities and tourism village managers need to take various strategic steps so that the village does not lose its identity.

Recommendations for Improving the Success of Tourism Villages in Nglanggeran Village

The training primarily aimed to raise public awareness of the importance of tourism services. Residents learned how to welcome guests, maintain a clean environment, and understand simple service standards. Many housewives, initially hesitant, have now become confident homestay managers. Young people have also begun to be involved as local guides, not only providing directions but also sharing stories about the village's history and culture.

Over time, the training expanded into more technical areas, such as business financial management, MSME product packaging, and digital marketing. Community members learned how to record expenses, determine product prices, and even create social media accounts to promote crafts or tour packages. Technology began to infiltrate the community's lives, but with a friendly and gradual approach.

The training isn't a one-off event, but rather a continuous process of repetition and development, adapting to current needs and developments. Each year, there are in-depth sessions, evaluations, and follow-up training for both established residents and newcomers to the tourism industry. Some training sessions are even tailored to specific segments, such as packaging design training for women running MSMEs, or photography and digital content training for young people.

One of the strengths of the training system in Nglanggeran Village is its community-based and contextual approach. The material is delivered in easy-to-understand language, with examples relevant to the residents' daily lives. The trainers aren't always from outside the village; many are successful villagers who share their experiences with others.

Now, the results of this ongoing training are beginning to show. Homestays are well-managed, local products are increasingly varied and appealing, and residents are becoming more confident when interacting with tourists. Furthermore, a collective awareness is emerging that education and training are not just temporary projects, but part of the village's long-term development.

Through continuous education and training, Nglanggeran Village has become not only a natural tourism destination but also a true example of community empowerment. A village that continues to learn, grow, and innovate—without losing its cultural roots.

Since its development as a tourist village, Nglanggeran has realized that its strength lies not in luxurious facilities, but rather in the authenticity of its environment and local wisdom. The majestic views of the ancient volcano, the green expanses of rice fields, and the community's traditional lifestyle are a magnet for tourists longing for a natural and authentic atmosphere.

However, the growing tourism industry also brings its own challenges. The community is faced with a difficult choice: pursuing economic gain or preserving their ancestral heritage. Rather than choosing one over the other, the residents of Nglanggeran have decided to embrace both—preserving and developing.

Their first step was to build a shared awareness that nature and culture are key assets. They established village regulations to limit development that could damage the environment, such as prohibiting littering, limiting the number of vehicles allowed up the hill, and establishing zoning regulations to prevent homestay development that would damage the natural scenery.

Residents are also involved in natural resource conservation activities, such as reforestation of the hillside, preservation of the Nglanggeran Reservoir as a water source and educational destination, and community-based waste management. They understand that preserving the ecosystem is not just for tourists, but for their own future.

Culturally, the Nglanggeran community maintains local traditions such as kenduri (feast feasts), dance, gamelan (gamelan), and traditional ceremonies. However, these traditions are now not only passed down from generation to generation but also introduced to tourists as part of a cultural tourism experience. Art performances are held regularly, not as empty spectacles, but as educational spaces that explain the philosophy and values behind them.

They also develop local products like authentic Nglanggeran chocolate and handicrafts featuring traditional motifs. The village youth actively create digital content showcasing the village's culture, encouraging tourists to come not just to take photos but also to learn and appreciate the culture.

Based on the principle of "protecting while developing," Nglanggeran is slowly growing into an eco-friendly and sustainable destination. There are no luxury hotels, but simple homestays run directly by the locals. There are no artificial attractions, but every corner offers stories and meaning.

Behind the serenity of nature and the warmth of its people lies a strong philosophy that tourism is not just about visits and profits, but also about caring for one's own home and sharing it with the world with respect.

CONCLUSION

As we know, the distribution of Village Fund Allocation (ADD) is one of the forms of the district government in fulfilling the rights of the Village to exercise its autonomy so that it can grow and develop following the growth of the Village itself based on diversity, participation, genuine autonomy, democracy and empowerment of the Village community. The use of this Village Fund Allocation (ADD) is very important for the local village, but to assist the local village government in improving and maintaining basic infrastructure such as roads, bridges, public facilities and others. This study shows that the allocation of Village Funds (DD) in Nglanggeran Village, Yogyakarta, has made a significant contribution to the development of the community-based tourism sector (Community-Based Tourism). The use of Village Funds is focused on the development of basic infrastructure such as road access, public facilities, tourism support facilities, as well as supporting training programs and empowerment of local communities. Key factors for success include the commitment and collaboration between the village government, Pokdarwis, the community, and external parties, as well as the understanding that Village Funds are not just physical development funds, but also a tool for social and economic empowerment. With the development of tourism in Nglanggeran Village, there has been a significant increase in community income. Many residents who previously relied solely on agriculture now earn additional income from various tourism activities. Approximately 80%

of Nglanggeran Village residents are involved in tourism-based economic activities, either directly or indirectly.

With a management model like that in Nglanggeran Village, Village Fund Allocation has proven to not only build the physical environment but also revitalize the village's social, cultural, and economic values as a whole. Nglanggeran Village's experience can serve as a national reference for best practices in utilizing Village Funds for sustainable tourism development.

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