

## Contested Access in the Failing Urban Culinary Tourism Planning: A Case of Bogor, Indonesia

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### Abstract

This study explores the role of urban tourism planning at the national and regional levels in developing Indonesia's culinary tourism destinations. Culinary destination tourism planning in Indonesia is under-researched. This study aims to fill the gaps. Using the spatial triad analysis, this study explores the interrelatedness between the conceived-perceived-lived government planning activities in shaping culinary tourism destinations. Bogor City case was chosen because it has a higher culinary growth rate than other nearby cities. Bogor City analyzed in regional and national context. Based on the observations and the document studies, including text, promotion, publication, and document analysis, the research found that government culinary tourism planning has failed to develop culinary tourist destinations and attractions. The problem lies in the inconsistency between equivalent policies and the discontinuity between policy and implementation. The research findings indicate the governments lack of understanding of the subject matter and planning mechanisms. The culinary tourism planning activities have also created a classical contest of capital power. This research finding suggests the need for a better understanding of culinary tourism attractions and destinations and better planning mechanisms.

### Keywords:

culinary tourism; urban; planning; policy; Indonesia

### Introduction

Domestic tourists in Indonesia spend 30% of their total expenditure on food (Lidyana, 2020). Culinary tourism is part of cultural tourism, with the highest product portfolio in Indonesia (Ministry of Tourism, 2015). However, urban culinary tourism planning in Indonesia has not received much attention. The planning in Indonesia mainly focuses on nature and heritage tourism (Ministry of State Secretariat, 2011). The government has no specific strategy to develop urban tourism that does not capitalize on natural resources and heritage values. This view may need to be evaluated because studies have shown that tourism can be developed in cities with no natural resources (Amore & Roy, 2020) by building the urban tourism image (Bustomi & Avianto, 2022; Vázquez Blázquez, 2018). Such development can offer small business actors better opportunities (Purnomo, 2021a).

This study uses the term culinary tourism as stipulated in Indonesia's planning documents. The terms used in food tourism studies are gastronomy and culinary (Hall & Sharples, 2003, p. 11). The United Nations' World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) defines gastronomy tourism as visitors' food experience while traveling, whereas culinary is the type of food that evokes the experience (UNWTO & Basque Culinary Center, 2019, p. 8).

Strategic planning in culinary tourism comprises planning, management, marketing, and performance evaluation (Sotiriadis, 2015). It generates operational planning that elaborates on what the culinary attractions are (culinary assets, food images), who the actors are (culinary business actors, government), where the tourist sites are (site plans), and how the plan meets the tourists' needs (itineraries and packages, promotions, management,