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Distribution Analysis of Glamping Tourism Support Facilities against Disaster-prone Areas in Kintamani District

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ABSTRACT

Kintamani District has amazing tourism potential, such as Caldera Batur, Lake Batur, Gunung Batur, Bali Aga Trunyan Village, and many more that makes Kintamani District one of the reasons why local and foreign tourists are interested. However, the rapid development of tourism that occurred resulted in many tourist support facilities, such as Glamping (Glamour Camping), which began to spread throughout the Kintamani sub-district. This is also of particular concern, as many glamping that are built is in the disaster-prone zone. This can harm tourists, especially tourists staying at the related glamping. The data used to analyze the spread is SHP (Shapefile) digitized the glamping spread location, which will be overlayed with disaster-prone SHP data. In the process, the Arcgis mapping application, 10.8 as well as Google Earthpro and SAS Planet support software was used. The results of this study are a map of glamping overlay analysis on disaster-prone zones in Kintamani District, which is an interpretation of which glamping locations are located in disaster-prone zones.

Keywords: *Glamping, Overlay, Arcgis, Disaster-prone Zone, Kintamani.*

Article DOI:

INTRODUCTION

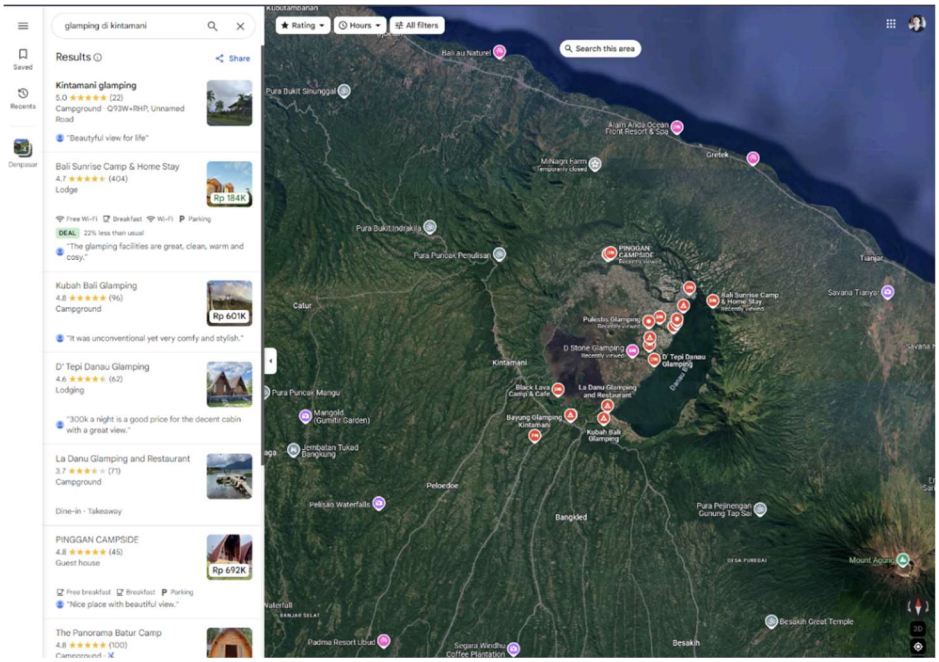
Kintamani District in Bangli Regency, Bali, is known as one of the leading tourist destinations that offer natural beauty and cultural uniqueness. This area has major attractions such as Caldera Batur, Lake Batur, Gunung Batur, and Bali Aga Trunyan Village, which become magnets for local and foreign tourists. The rapid growth of tourism in Kintamani also encourages the emergence of various supporting accommodation facilities, one of which is glamping (glamour camping), which offers a luxurious and comfortable camping experience like hotel (Budiasa, et., al, 2019; Utami, 2020). Glamping (glamorous camping) is one form of tourist accommodation that has rapidly developed in Kintamani, Bali. This accommodation offers the experience of staying in the outdoors with facilities that are more comfortable than those provided by traditional camping. Glamping in Kintamani has become popular because it is easily accessible to various segments of society, able to highlight local architecture, and has the potential to become a sustainable form of accommodation from social, cultural, economic, and environmental perspectives (Putra, et., al, 2023)

Previous research has indicated that glamping is highly favored by Generation Z tourists, primarily because it offers novelty and comfort. As many as 88.3% of Generation Z tourists expressed positive views toward glamping in Kintamani and Bedugul. Their main motivations for choosing glamping are to escape from daily routines (73.3%), to seek relaxation (70%), and to strengthen family bonds (46.7%). Although the majority do not perceive glamping as an educational experience, they consider it an attractive recreational opportunity (Wibawa, et., al, 2024). Glamping operators in Kintamani continue to innovate by introducing concepts and activities that align with the interests of young tourists. One ongoing challenge is how to strengthen local identity through sustainable architecture and activities, so that glamping not only provides comfort but also introduces the culture and environment of Kintamani to visitors (Putra, et., al, 2023; Wibawa, et., al, 2024).

The development of the glamping business in Kintamani is inseparable from the trend of nature-based tourism that is increasingly in demand, especially by the younger generation who want new experiences and close to nature without leaving the comfort hotel (Utami, 2020; Wibawa, et., al, 2024). However, this rapid growth also presents challenges, especially related to glamping sites that are often located in disaster-prone areas, such as active volcanoes, steep slopes, or other areas that are vulnerable to natural disasters. This study aims to analyze the distribution of glamping in Kintamani District and identify glamping sites in disaster-prone zones. The analysis is done using spatial data in the form of *shapefile* (SHP) digitized *glamping* locations that *are overlayed* with disaster-prone zone data using the ArcGIS 10.8 mapping application as well as *Google Earth Pro* and *SAS Planet* support software. The results of this study are expected to provide spatial descriptions of glamping sites that have the potential to be affected by disasters, so that they can be the basis of consideration in sustainable and safe tourism development in Kintamani District.

METHOD

This study used a descriptive analysis method with a spatial approach to identify the distribution of glamping facilities in Kintamani District and analyze glamping sites in disaster-prone zones. The research steps are carried out as follows**:** (1) Data Collection. The data used in this study consisted of two types: spatial data of glamping sites obtained through digitization using *Google Earth Pro* and *SAS Planet*. *Glamping* data in this study is *Glamping* which is in the Top 15 in the *review of Google Maps* in 2025. This is done because it is considering that the location will appear first (the first slide on *SEO Google*) when tourists want to find *glamping* locations to stay overnight. In addition to the above considerations, the selection of the top 15 glamping sites in SEO rankings on Google, particularly on Google Maps, is primarily based on the quality of reviews provided by tourists who have previously stayed at those glamping sites. Positive reviews from guests are directly correlated with the ranking position of glamping accommodations in both Google Maps and Google Search. These top 15 glamping sites are the focus of researchers, as it is these facilities that are most likely to receive frequent interactions and visits from tourists.



Figure, 1.1 Secondary Survey of Glamping Coordinate Location Data in Kintamani via Google Maps.
Source: Author, 2024

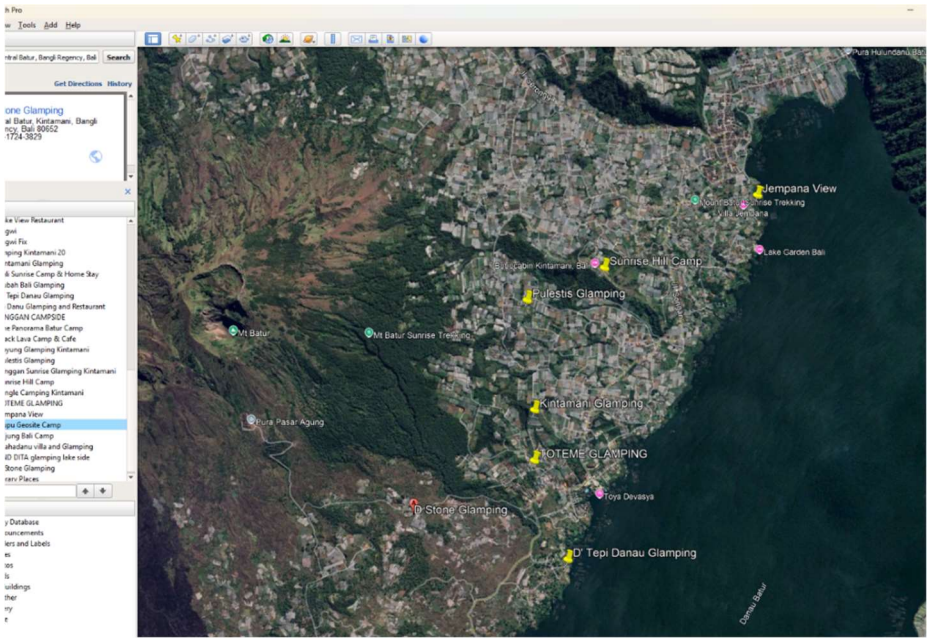


Figure 1.2 Digitation of Glamping Coordinate Location Data in Kintamani Via Google Earth Pro.
Source: Author, 2024

This location data was then converted into *shapefile* format *(.shp)* and spatial data of disaster-prone zones in Kintamani District obtained from the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB) in 2025, and the Geospatial Indonesia of 2025. (2) Spatial analysis**.** Both shapefile data are processed and analyzed using the *ArcGIS* mapping application *version 10.8.* The analysis process is carried out by an *overlay* (overlapping) method between a side spread map and a disaster-prone zone map.

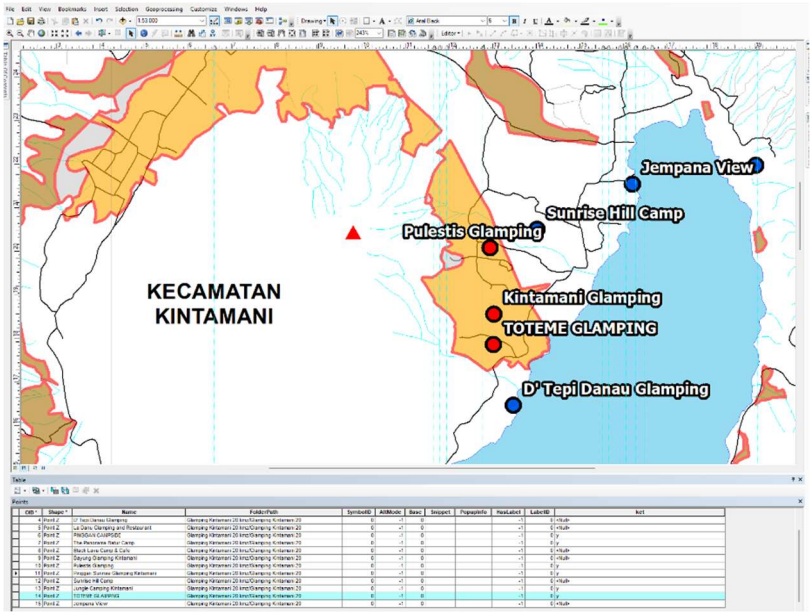


Figure 1.3 Glamping SHP Data Processing & Disaster Hazardous Areas
Source: Author, 2024

(3) Results interpretation. Overlay results from *ArcGIS* 10.8 are interpreted descriptively to determine glamping locations within the disaster-prone zone. The

explanation is based on the findings on the analysis result map, so it can be clearly identified which glamping facilities are potentially affected by the disaster. (4) Presentation of results**.** The final results of the study are a digital map showing glamping distribution and disaster-prone zoning, as well as a description of the findings of glamping locations in the risk zone. This study relies on spatial descriptive analysis by utilizing Geographic Information System (SIG) technology to produce an accurate interpretation of glamping sites located in disaster-prone zones in Kintamani District.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of this study show that the distribution of glamping facilities in Kintamani District not only adjusts the needs of tourists who want to experience camping with maximum comfort, but also greatly influenced by natural attractions such as mountain scenery, lakes, and volcanic areas. However, on the other hand, the selection of locations adjacent to disaster-prone areas poses a particular challenge in tourism risk management. *Overlay analysis* conducted using *ArcGIS* showed that some glamping was in zones with high to moderate levels of disaster vulnerability, particularly related to potential landslides and volcanic eruptions. It can be seen in the visualization results of the map below.

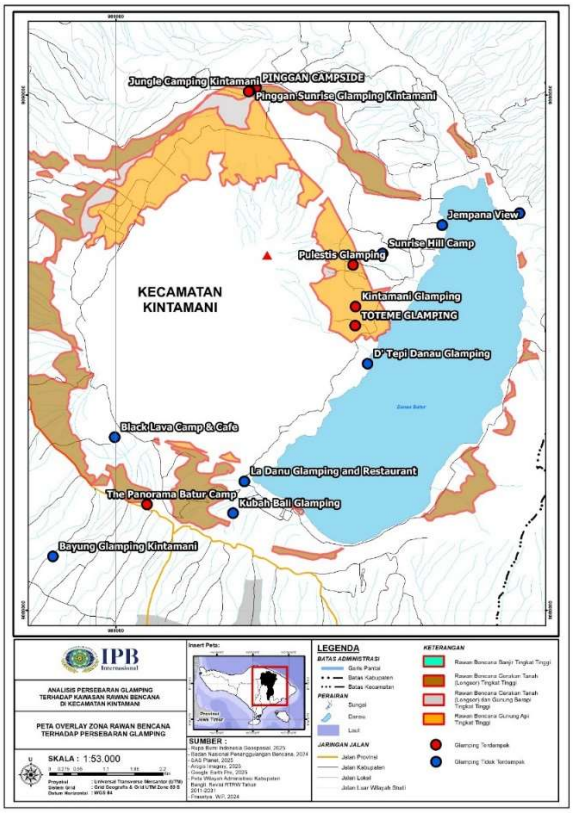


Figure 1.4 Overlay Map of Disaster-prone Zone Against Glamping Distribution
Source: Author, 2024

From the map data obtained at the National Disaster Management Agency (National Disaster Management Agency) in 2024, after *being overlayed* with coordinate data for glamping locations in Kintamani, there are 6 out of 15 glamping in line with the

Disaster-prone Zone. 1 out of 6 glamping sites is lined up with two disaster-prone zones at the same time, namely *Pinggan Campside* is lined up with high-level landslide-prone zones, and high-level volcanic eruptions. In addition to this, the locations of *Junggle Camping Kintamani* and *Pinggan Sunrise Glamping Kintamani are* very close to 2 landslide and volcanic disaster-prone zones, although they are not directly located like *Pinggan Campside.* For more details, see the table below.

Table 1.1. *Glamping Overlay Analysis Table with KRB Data*

No	*Glamping Name*	Description
1	Kintamani Glamping	High-Level Volcanic Eruption Vulnerability.
2	Bali Sunrise Camp & Home Stay	No Slicing
3	Kubah Bali Glamping	No Slicing
4	D' Tepi Danau Glamping	No Slicing
5	La Danu Glamping and Restaurant	No Slicing
6	PINGGAN CAMPSIDE	High-level Land Movement (Lastor) Disaster Prevention, and High-Level Volcanic Eruption Vulnerability.
7	The Panorama Batur Camp	High-level Land Movement (Lastor) Disaster Prevention.
8	Black Lava Camp & Cafe	No Slicing
9	Bayung Glamping Kintamani	No Slicing
10	Pulestis Glamping	High-Level Volcanic Eruption Vulnerability.
11	Pinggan Sunrise Glamping Kintamani	High-Level Volcanic Eruption Vulnerability.
12	Sunrise Hill Camp	No Slicing
13	Jungle Camping Kintamani	No Slicing
14	TOTEME GLAMPING	High-Level Volcanic Eruption Vulnerability.
15	Jempana View	No Slicing

Source: Author's Process, 2025

This finding is in line with previous research that shows that the development of nature-based tourism in Indonesia often ignores aspects of disaster safety and mitigation, especially when economic factors and tourist attractions are the top priority (Karim, et., al, 2024). In the context of Kintamani, rapid glamping development in disaster-prone zones can increase the risk for tourists and business actors, as well as have an impact on the sustainability of tourism in the region.

CONCLUSIONS

Research on the analysis of glamping distribution of disaster-prone areas in Kintamani District has provided a comprehensive picture of the dynamics of nature-based tourism development in this area. Overlay analysis using ArcGIS showed that most glamping facilities are spread over areas with amazing natural scenery, such as mountain slopes, lakesides, and volcanic areas that are the main attractions of both local and foreign tourists. However, on the other hand, the selection of the location is actually risky because

many of them are in disaster-prone zones, both landslide disasters, volcanic eruptions, and are lined up with both disaster-prone zones. This finding shows an imbalance between the need for tourism development oriented towards increasing tourist visits and aspects of safety and disaster risk mitigation. Glamping business actors in this study tend to prioritize the accessibility and beauty of the scenery without considering the potential disaster threats that can harm tourists and the business continuity itself. This condition requires strong synergy between local governments, business actors, and the community in formulating safer and more sustainable tourism area management policies and practices.

This study also emphasized the importance of a spatial data-based approach to nature-based tourism planning and management. By utilizing Geographic Information System (SIG) technology, stakeholders can identify critical high-risk locations and formulate appropriate mitigation strategies, such as facility relocation, building structural reinforcement, and the preparation of disaster evacuation protocols for tourists. In addition, socialization and training are needed for business actors and the local community regarding disaster risk management so that preparedness in dealing with potential threats can be improved.

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