COMMUNITY-BASED TOURISM FOR COASTAL SLUM REDEVELOPMENT: A CASE STUDY OF GAMPONG KEUDE MEUKEK, ACEH, INDONESIA

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Received : June 29, 2025 Accepted : December 30, 2025 Published : June 20, 2026

Abstract: Slum settlements remain a major challenge in rural development across Indonesia. In Gampong Keude Meukek, South Aceh, poor waste management and inadequate drainage systems have contributed to environmental degradation and deteriorating living standards. This study examines how integrating community-based tourism can serve as a sustainable strategy for transforming slum areas. Using a mixed-method approach combining quantitative scoring and SWOT analysis, the research assesses the characteristics of slums and the potential of the village's coastal and culinary assets. The findings highlight those localized interventions, such as integrated waste facilities, eco-enzyme application, and community engagement can support the revitalization of slum areas through marine and culinary tourism. The study proposes a design-based framework to transform the settlement into a more organized, productive, and environmentally sustainable space, while fostering inclusive local economic development.
Keywords: Slum settlement; Community-based tourism; Gampong Keude Meukek; Marine and culinary tourism; Settlement transformation

Abstrak: Permukiman kumuh masih menjadi tantangan utama dalam pembangunan pedesaan di seluruh Indonesia. Di Gampong Keude Meukek, Aceh Selatan, pengelolaan sampah yang buruk dan sistem drainase yang tidak memadai telah menyebabkan degradasi lingkungan dan penurunan taraf hidup. Studi ini mengeksplorasi bagaimana integrasi pariwisata berbasis masyarakat dapat berfungsi sebagai strategi berkelanjutan untuk mengubah daerah kumuh. Dengan menggunakan pendekatan metode campuran yang menggabungkan penilaian kuantitatif dan analisis SWOT, penelitian ini menilai karakteristik permukiman kumuh dan potensi aset pesisir dan kuliner desa. Temuan tersebut menyoroti bahwa intervensi local, seperti fasilitas sampah terpadu, aplikasi eko-enzim, dan keterlibatan masyarakat dapat mendukung revitalisasi daerah kumuh melalui wisata bahari dan kuliner. Studi ini mengusulkan kerangka kerja berbasis desain untuk mengubah permukiman menjadi ruang yang lebih terorganisasi, produktif, dan berkelanjutan secara lingkungan, sekaligus mendorong pembangunan ekonomi lokal yang inklusif.
Kata kunci: Permukiman kumuh; Pariwisata berbasis masyarakat; Gampong Keude Meukek; Wisata bahari dan kuliner; Transformasi permukiman

Recommended APA Citation :
Oktora, H., Idawati, D. E., & Safwan, S. (2026). Community-Based Tourism for Coastal Slum Redevelopment: A Case Study of Gampong Keude Meukek, Aceh, Indonesia. *Elkawnie*, 12(1), 240-254. https://doi.org/10.22373/ekw.v12i1.31409

Introduction

The prevalence of slum settlements poses critical developmental challenges, particularly in rural and coastal regions of Indonesia. According to the Ministry of Public Works and Housing (Permen PUPR No. 14/2018), slums are defined as uninhabitable settlements marked by disorderly structures, inadequate infrastructure, and substandard housing conditions. These environments often emerge due to rapid population growth, poor land governance, and the lack of spatial planning, resulting in environmental degradation, social vulnerability, and diminished urban liveability. Expanding on this, Puslitbang (2011) defines a slum settlement as an area of residential housing that is poorly organised and lacks adequate basic settlement infrastructure and facilities. This condition directly leads to a decrease in environmental quality that fails to meet standards of health, safety, and comfort for its residents. Beyond physical attributes and infrastructure, Takeuchi et al. (2006) also highlight that slum conditions are not solely a result of density and lack of infrastructure, but are also a product of weak urban governance and limited community access to basic services. This broader perspective emphasises the systemic and governance-related factors contributing to the existence of slums.

In Aceh Province, the South Aceh Regency faces acute slum conditions, notably in Gampong Keude Meukek (see Figure 1). Officially designated as a slum area, this village suffers from deficient drainage, unmanaged waste, and informal housing patterns. Despite these challenges, the area possesses untapped potential. Its coastal location, abundant marine resources, and vibrant culinary traditions offer unique opportunities for community-based tourism development. These assets align with Aceh Selatan's zoning under the 2016–2036 Spatial Plan (RTRW) as a marine and tourism development area.

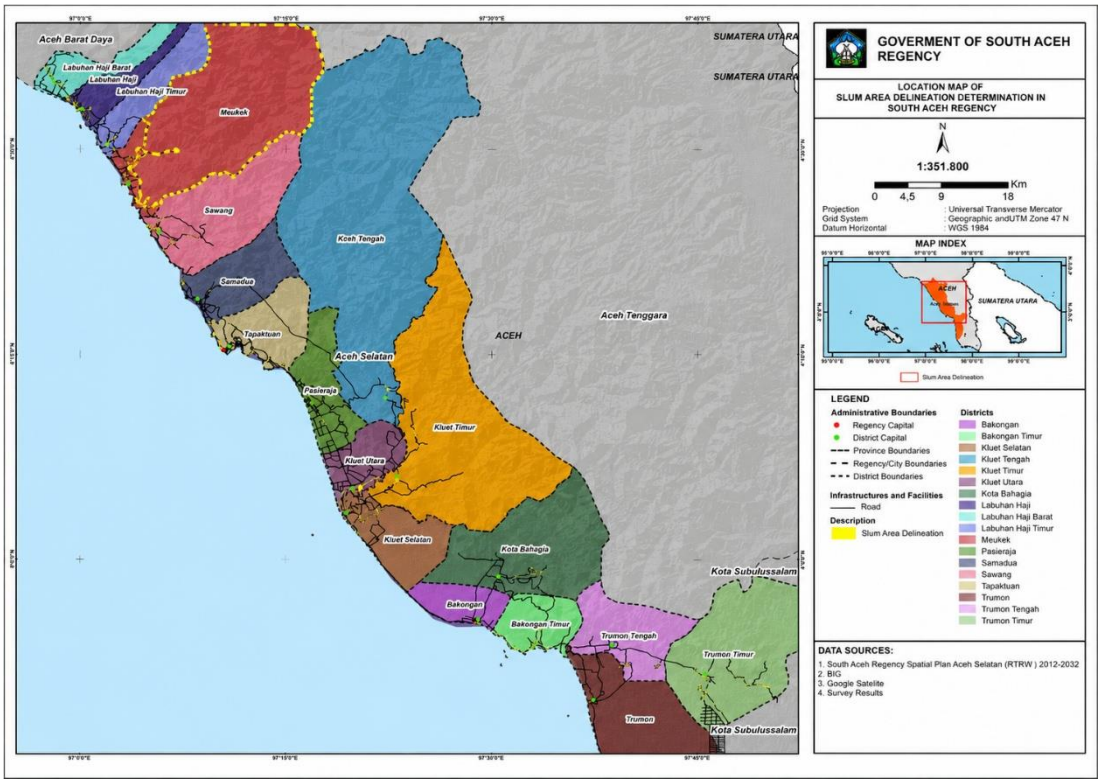


Figure 1. Map of Slum Areas Delineation in South Aceh Regency
Source: Personal documentation, 2024

In response to these contextual conditions, this study proposes the development of a marine and culinary-based tourism village model, organized around four spatial clusters that simultaneously function as intervention zones for slum upgrading and community economic revitalization. The initiative aims to foster long-term community resilience, environmental sustainability, and local ownership by aligning infrastructure improvements with locally grounded tourism assets. This integrated approach addresses both physical and socio-economic dimensions of slum rehabilitation, positioning tourism as a catalytic sector for inclusive development.

Tourism village development, particularly when rooted in local participation and ecological sensitivity, has been recognized as a viable framework for addressing slum conditions (Giampiccoli & Saayman, 2017; Rahajaan et al., 2020). Huda & Suharyani's (2021) research also revealed that tourism villages contribute to encouraging sustainable community economic empowerment. This approach has been applied in various coastal areas, such as the fishing village revitalization program in Thailand (Kontogeorgopoulos, 2005; Suansri, 2003) and the development of tourism villages in Bali (Wiranatha, 2017). Through the integration of environmental improvement with economic empowerment, the tourism village approach has the potential to transform degraded settlements into vibrant, culturally rich, and economically viable communities. However, there is a notable lack of

empirical studies exploring the intersection of slum rehabilitation and tourism-based development in the Aceh coastal context.

Methods

This study employed a mixed-methods approach, combining quantitative and qualitative strategies to comprehensively assess slum settlement conditions and local development potential in Gampong Keude Meukek, South Aceh Regency. This integration was necessary given the multidimensional nature of slum issues, encompassing physical infrastructure deficits, socio-economic vulnerability, and environmental degradation.

Research Design and Location

The research was conducted in Gampong Keude Meukek, located in the Meukek Subdistrict of South Aceh Regency, Aceh Province (see Figure 2). The village has been designated as a slum area by local government decree (SK Bupati Aceh Selatan No. 392/2024), based on indicators such as poor housing conditions, lack of sanitation infrastructure, and inadequate waste and drainage systems. Simultaneously, the village exhibits untapped potential in the form of coastal natural resources, fishing economies, and distinctive local culinary traditions. These characteristics make it a suitable case for examining the integration of slum management with community-based tourism.



Figure 2. Gampong Keude Meukek
Source: https://lookaside.fbsbx.com/lookaside/crawler/media/?media_id=535268760340050

Data Collection

Data were collected between 2024 and 2025 through multiple sources:
Primary data were obtained via:

Structured field observations, based on the seven official indicators of slum areas as outlined in Indonesian national guidelines (Permen PUPR No. 14/2018),

including housing conditions, sanitation, road infrastructure, access to clean water, drainage, solid waste management, and fire safety.

Semi-structured interviews with local residents, community leaders, and government officials, aimed at capturing lived experiences, perceptions, and aspirations related to the slum environment and tourism development.

Questionnaire surveys, targeting household-level insights into socio-economic conditions, land use, and participation readiness for tourism initiatives.

Secondary data were gathered from:

Regional and village development plans (RTRW 2016–2036), Official documents from South Aceh's Public Works and Planning Office, Population and housing data from BPS (Statistics Indonesia), and Relevant academic and policy literature.

Data Analysis

The study employed two main analytical techniques:

Scoring Method

A scoring system was applied to evaluate the physical conditions of the settlement using a multi-indicator framework. Each of the seven slum indicators was broken down into sub-criteria and assigned weights based on severity, as stipulated by the Indonesian national guidelines (Permen PUPR No. 14/2018): Score 0: Good condition (0–25% damage); Score 1: Fair (26–50%); Score 3: Poor (51–75%); And score 5: Very poor (76–100%)

Cumulative scores were used to classify the settlement's overall condition into one of four categories in accordance with the Regulation of the Minister of Public Works and Spatial Planning Number 14 of 2018: Non-Slum (<16), Light (16–37), Moderate (38–59), and Severe (60–80). This classification formed the basis for determining the urgency and type of intervention required.

SWOT Analysis (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats)

SWOT analysis was used to interpret qualitative data from interviews and surveys. Internal factors (strengths and weaknesses) focused on community capacity, social cohesion, and existing economic activities. External factors (opportunities and threats) included government policy alignment, environmental risks, market potential for tourism, and infrastructural investment. The SWOT matrix was then used to formulate a strategic direction for transforming the slum area into a community-based tourism development framework.

Ethical Considerations

All data collection was conducted with the informed consent of participants. Respondents were assured of anonymity and confidentiality. The study adhered to ethical guidelines set by the Universitas Syiah Kuala's research ethics board and followed proper protocols when working with community informants.

Results and Discussion

Slum Characteristics of Gampong Keude Meukek

The results of the physical scoring analysis reveal that Gampong Keude Meukek is categorized as a moderate-level slum (skor 29), in accordance with the classification standards set by the Ministry of Public Works and Housing (Permen PUPR No. 14/2018).

Table 1. Level of Slums in Keude Meukek Village

Aspect	Criteria	Numeric	Unit	Parameter (%)	Weight/ score
Building Condition	Building Irregularity	118	Unit	78.66%	**5**
	Building Density	0	Ha	0.00%	**0**
	Non-compliance with Building Technical Requirements	0	Unit	0.00%	**0**
Average Condition of Building Structures				**26.22%**	
Environmental Road Conditions	Environmental Road Service Coverage	0	Meter	0.00%	**0**
	Environmental Road Surface Quality	1,210	Meter	100.00%	**5**
Average Environmental Road Conditions				**50.00%**	
Conditions of Drinking Water Supply	Availability of Safe Access to Drinking Water	79	KK	37.09%	**1**
	Unfulfilled drinking water needs	0	KK	0.00%	**0**
Average Condition of Drinking Water Supply				**18.54%**	
Environmental Drainage Conditions	Inability to Drain Water Runoff	0	Ha	0.00%	**0**
	Lack of Drainage	0	Meter	0.00%	**0**
	Drainage Construction Quality	300	Meter	100.00%	**5**
Average Environmental Drainage Conditions				**33,33%**	
Wastewater Management Conditions	No fire protection infrastructure available	1	KK	0.47%	**0**
	Wastewater Management Infrastructure and Facilities Do Not Comply with Technical Requirements	1	KK	0.47%	**0**
Average Condition of Wastewater Supply				**0,00%**	
Waste Management Conditions	Waste Infrastructure and Facilities Do Not Comply with Technical Requirements	213	KK	100.00%	**5**

Aspect	Criteria	Numeric	Unit	Parameter (%)	Weight/ score
	Waste Management System that does not comply with Technical Standards	213	KK	100.00%	**5**
Average Condition of Waste Management				**100,00%**	
Fire Protection Conditions	Unavailability of Fire Protection Infrastructure	9	Unit	5.66%	**0**
	Unavailability of Fire Protection Facilities	87	Unit	54.72%	**3**
Average Fire Protection Condition				**27.36%**	
Total					**29**

The results of the analysis of Table 1 show that, from the aspect of building structures, it was recorded that 118 out of 150 building units were in irregular conditions. This irregularity reflects an unplanned development pattern that does not follow spatial planning rules. The absence of specific data related to building density and technical suitability also strengthens the indication of weak development supervision in this area.

In terms of environmental roads, the length of environmental roads has reached 1,210 meters and is fulfilled according to the needs of the Village. However, information on the scope of services and the quality of road surfaces is still not available in detail, so that the effectiveness of the road network in supporting community mobility cannot be assessed comprehensively. The condition of drinking water provision also shows serious problems. Of the 213 heads of families, only 79 families have access to safe drinking water. This means that more than 30% of residents have not received proper drinking water services, which can have a direct impact on the quality of public health and increase the risk of waterborne diseases.

In terms of environmental drainage, a 300-meter drainage channel has been provided and follows the ideal length. However, there is no additional data related to the quality of construction or the effectiveness of the channel flow, so it cannot be ascertained whether this drainage system can anticipate puddles during heavy rainfall. In terms of wastewater management, it was found that 1 household did not have infrastructure and facilities that met technical requirements and still used a system that did not meet standards. This weakness in domestic waste management risks polluting the environment and has a negative impact on the sanitation of the area. Waste management shows that all households (213 households) do not have a waste management system that meets technical standards. The lack of facilities and infrastructure for collecting, sorting, and disposing of waste makes this area vulnerable to pollution and a drastic decline in environmental quality. Meanwhile, the fire protection aspect is also still inadequate. Of the 150 existing buildings, only

87 units have fire protection facilities, and infrastructure is not yet available at the area level. This indicates a high potential risk if a fire incident occurs, especially with dense and unorganized settlement conditions. Furthermore, the scoring results (Table 1) show that the total cumulative slum score obtained for Gampong Keude Meukek is 29, which indicates that this area is included in the light slum category. This category reflects that although slum problems have been identified, their intensity is still within limits that can be handled through a limited-scale and sustainable handling approach.

The key contributing factors include: Non-functional drainage systems that result in recurrent flooding and water stagnation. Inadequate solid waste management, with the accumulation of household waste in open spaces. Substandard housing structures, many of which are semi-permanent and lack compliance with technical safety standards. Poor road and water infrastructure are limiting mobility and access to clean water. Insufficient fire protection systems increase the vulnerability of the area to disasters.



(a) (b)



(c)

Figure 3. Condition of Buildings in Gampong Keude Meukek:
(a). Gutters clogged with garbage; (b). Poorly maintained drainage channels; (c). Substandard housing conditions. Source: Personal documentation, 2024

Visual observations corroborated these findings, with photographic documentation showing damaged drainage channels, unmanaged refuse piles, and narrow pedestrian pathways. These physical indicators directly correlate with declining public health outcomes, environmental degradation, and low social resilience.

Local Potential for Community-Based Tourism

Despite its slum designation, Gampong Keude Meukek possesses significant untapped potential for coastal and culinary tourism. This potential is rooted in several key assets: It's strategic coastal location, offering scenic seascapes, beaches, and marine biodiversity. Cultural richness, including local fish processing traditions and community-run culinary stalls. Economic assets, such as fish auction sites, dockyards, and informal markets that could be formalized and integrated into tourism circuits. Community participation readiness, demonstrated through positive responses to participatory interviews and interest in alternative livelihood models, supports a participatory transformation that retains local identity. To operationalize these assets effectively, a community-based tourism (CBT) approach is proposed. This aims to integrate these potentials into structured offerings, such as coastal activity zones featuring beach tourism and seafood stalls, culinary heritage zones promoting traditional food processing and cooking classes, and market and souvenir zones to support local microenterprises. This approach aligns with recognized frameworks where tourism village development, rooted in local participation and ecological sensitivity, has been identified as a viable solution for addressing slum conditions. Specifically, Giampiccoli & Saayman (2017) have highlighted the role of CBT in infrastructure development and responsible tourism within such contexts (Giampiccoli & Saayman, 2017).

However, the realisation of this potential must carefully address inherent constraints and risks to ensure sustainable development. Internal weaknesses that could impede progress include infrastructural deficits in sanitation and public facilities, a general lack of tourism-related knowledge and formal training, and material vulnerability due to semi-permanent housing structures. Externally, significant threats include coastal erosion and environmental degradation, which pose substantial risks to infrastructure and livelihoods, along with potential policy discontinuities and limitations in infrastructure investment capacity.

Therefore, balancing development with long-term sustainability is paramount. The proposed tourism village model intrinsically integrates environmental sustainability through initiatives such as eco-enzyme waste treatment and drainage rehabilitation, alongside fostering social inclusiveness and preserving Acehnese maritime identity. This commitment to local empowerment, resource stewardship, and equitable economic distribution is a central tenet of the CBT approach, crucial for transforming degraded settlements into vibrant, culturally rich, and economically viable communities while mitigating risks like over-commercialisation and environmental stress.

SWOT Analysis and Strategic Implications

The SWOT analysis synthesized internal and external factors that influence the feasibility of implementing a tourism village model. The internal strengths of the community include its strategic coastal location and access to abundant marine resources, which present significant potential for developing marine-based tourism

and sustainable fisheries. The community also boasts a rich heritage of culinary traditions and locally produced goods, assets that are increasingly sought after in cultural and experiential tourism markets. Moreover, strong social cohesion and community solidarity, evident in local mutual aid practices and shared traditions, enhance the village's readiness for participatory and community-led tourism development.

In contrast, the analysis reveals several internal weaknesses that may hinder the realization of tourism-based development. Foremost among these are infrastructural deficits, particularly in sanitation and public facilities, which do not yet meet the standards required for hosting visitors. For instance, all 213 households in the village lack a waste management system that complies with technical standards, indicating a complete absence of proper waste collection, sorting, and disposal infrastructure. Furthermore, a significant portion of residents, with 134 out of 213 households (approximately 63%) lacking access to safe drinking water, face serious problems in water provision. While a 300-meter drainage channel has been provided, its construction quality and effectiveness in preventing recurrent flooding remain unconfirmed, and the area suffers from non-functional drainage systems, leading to water stagnation. The community also faces a general lack of tourism-related knowledge and formal training, resulting in limited human resource capacity to design, manage, and sustain tourism activities. Additionally, the prevalence of semi-permanent housing structures, with 118 out of 150 building units recorded in irregular conditions, reflects broader issues of tenure insecurity, material vulnerability, and an unplanned development pattern, further constraining the village's readiness to accommodate tourism in a structurally resilient manner.

Externally, several opportunities could be strategically mobilized to support the initiative. The designation of the area as a tourism zone under the regional spatial planning document (RTRW) provides a regulatory foundation for tourism development and may facilitate access to regional planning support and funding. Furthermore, opportunities for collaboration with NGOs and government programs are evident, particularly in domains such as community capacity building, infrastructure development, and heritage preservation. Emerging market trends also show increasing interest in ecotourism and halal tourism, both of which align well with the village's natural and cultural characteristics and its predominantly Muslim population.

Nevertheless, the implementation of a tourism village model is not without external threats. Coastal erosion and environmental degradation pose substantial risks to infrastructure, livelihoods, and long-term habitability, underscoring the need for integrated coastal zone management. Additionally, policy discontinuities, arising from shifts in government priorities, administrative turnover, or inconsistent program implementation, may disrupt long-term investment and planning. The village also faces significant limitations in infrastructure investment capacity,

which could restrict the scale and quality of tourism services developed without external support.

Based on this analysis, a SO (Strength-Opportunity) strategy is proposed, leveraging Gampong Keude Meukek's local marine and culinary strengths in synergy with supportive regional planning and national tourism initiatives. This strategy translates into concrete actions designed to address slum conditions while fostering sustainable development. For instance, the village's strategic coastal location and abundant marine resources can be capitalized through the development of a Coastal Activity Zone, featuring beach tourism, seafood stalls, and recreational docks, alongside a Community Education Zone for marine conservation workshops. The rich heritage of culinary traditions and locally produced goods will be promoted in a Culinary Heritage Zone offering traditional food processing and cooking classes, and a Market and Souvenir Zone to support local microenterprises and creative industries.

These interventions are supported by the area's designation as a tourism zone under the regional spatial planning document (RTRW) and opportunities for collaboration with NGOs and government programs. Such collaborations can facilitate essential infrastructure upgrades, including integrated waste facilities, eco-enzyme application, and drainage rehabilitation, which are crucial given the existing issues of poor waste management and inadequate drainage systems. Furthermore, capacity-building programmes, including gender-balanced tourism training, will address the current lack of tourism-related knowledge and formal training within the community, enhancing human resource capacity for designing, managing, and sustaining tourism activities. The strong social cohesion and community participation readiness are fundamental to the proposed community-based tourism (CBT) model, which emphasizes local empowerment, resource stewardship, and equitable economic distribution. This approach aligns with established tourism village development models, as recognized by Giampiccoli & Saayman (2017), who highlight its viability for addressing slum conditions through local participation and ecological sensitivity, and Huda & Suharyani (2021), who note its contribution to encouraging sustainable community economic empowerment. This integrated approach not only addresses the physical and socio-economic dimensions of slum rehabilitation but also aligns with national poverty alleviation and sustainable development goals (SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities; SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth).

Proposed Tourism Village Concept

The study proposes a marine and culinary-based tourism village, organized into four integrated zones: Coastal Activity Zone: featuring beach tourism, seafood stalls, and recreational docks; Culinary Heritage Zone: promoting traditional food processing, local recipes, and cooking classes; Community Education Zone: with exhibits and workshops on marine conservation and waste management; and

Market and Souvenir Zone: supporting microenterprises and creative industries rooted in local culture.

This spatial reorganization is not intended to displace residents but to incrementally upgrade housing and infrastructure through participatory urban design, while encouraging economic diversification. The model emphasizes environmental sustainability (via eco-enzyme waste treatment and drainage rehabilitation), social inclusiveness (through gender-balanced tourism training), and cultural authenticity (preservation of Acehnese maritime identity).

Conclusion

This study demonstrates that the integration of community-based tourism (CBT) into slum settlement management presents a viable and context-sensitive solution for spatial and socio-economic transformation in coastal villages. The case of Gampong Keude Meukek illustrates how a degraded physical environment, marked by dysfunctional drainage, poor waste management, and substandard housing, can be reconceptualized through participatory planning and local potential activation.

Using a mixed-methods approach, combining scoring techniques and SWOT analysis, the research reveals two key findings: first, that the primary slum determinants, drainage inefficiency and inadequate waste infrastructure, are intertwined with social and economic marginalization. These factors, if not addressed simultaneously, will sustain the cycle of environmental degradation and poverty. Second, the latent economic and cultural resources, coastal landscapes, marine products, and culinary heritage offer a strong foundation for the development of a tourism village model that is environmentally sustainable, culturally grounded, and economically inclusive.

To ensure the replicability and scalability of this approach, local governments are advised to integrate tourism-oriented spatial redesign into slum upgrading agendas, particularly in coastal and culturally distinctive areas. Capacity-building programs should prioritize both tourism skills and environmental stewardship, while multi-stakeholder partnerships following the penta-helix model (involving government, academia, community, private sector, and media) are essential for implementation. Additionally, faith-based frameworks, including Islamic social capital and *wakaf*-based land governance, hold untapped potential for financing and community-driven infrastructure development. Future research should explore the long-term institutional, environmental, and cultural dynamics of tourism village implementation, particularly the role of religious and customary institutions in sustaining community ownership and resilience within post-slum transformations.

Conflict of Interest

The author declares no conflict of interest related to the publication of this article. The research was conducted independently and was not influenced by any

financial, personal, or institutional relationships that could be perceived as a potential conflict. In the preparation of this manuscript, AI-assisted tools, including OpenAI's ChatGPT, were used to support translation, structuring, and linguistic editing in preparing this manuscript, in compliance with academic transparency and integrity.

Acknowledgements

This article is based on the author's master's thesis conducted at the Master of Architecture Program, Universitas Syiah Kuala. The author extends sincere gratitude to Dr. Dyah Erti Idawati and Dr. Safwan for their insightful guidance during the research process. Appreciation is also due to the residents and community leaders of Gampong Keude Meukek, whose participation and perspectives made this study possible. The support of the South Aceh Regency Government, particularly the local Public Works and Tourism Departments, is gratefully acknowledged.

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