

ASSESSMENT OF SUSTAINABLE URBAN TOURISM PRACTICE IN KAMPOENG JAWI, SEMARANG CITY

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Currently, urban tourism is significantly growing due to better accessibility, information, and facilities. Several urban kampoengs (urban villages in Indonesia which generally have inadequate infrastructure and low-to-middle-income communities) have developed into tourist destinations, with their own challenges and problems that must be overcome. Improper development and organization of tourism may harm the environment and cause other negative effects, and therefore, urban tourism must prioritize sustainable development that enhances the community's quality of life without harming the environment or culture. This study aims to assess and evaluate the implementation of the Sustainable urban tourism (SUT) concept in Kampoeng Jawi, Sukorejo Village, Semarang City. The research used a quantitative approach with descriptive and scoring analyses, and data was collected through observation, interviews, surveys and studies on various secondary data. The paper assesses the four dimensions of sustainability, namely the destination management, economic, socio-cultural and environmental dimensions. The results show that Kampoeng Jawi only meets about 54% of the SUT criteria, and its sustainability level is classified as Intermediate. Development must focus on enhancing eco-friendly infrastructure, providing long-term capacity-building programs, integrating tourism, and establishing tourism crisis management.

Key words: community, cultural tourism, Sustainable urban tourism (SUT), urban kampoeng.

INTRODUCTION

Urban tourism is growing massively following the rapid increase in access, information, and facilities worldwide (Theng *et al.*, 2015), aiming not only to improve the regional economy, but also to preserve and protect local resources (Rusyidi and Fedryansyah, 2018). The World Tourism Organization (WTO) has established the tourism sector as a global issue that focuses on improving the economic, social, cultural, and environmental sectors (World Tourism Organization, 2013). With this in mind, urban tourism development should prioritize sustainable practices to enhance community well-being, while minimizing negative impacts on the economy, society, culture, and environment (Rezazadeh *et al.*, 2016). Wrong practices in tourism development will certainly have a major impact on environmental damage (Malik and Bhat, 2015). Sustainable urban tourism (SUT) has the same principles as sustainable development, which emphasizes social, economic, and

environmental balance, and it is suitable for application in urban tourism development. Applying the SUT concept is a major challenge for urban tourism development, especially for cities with massive growth in tourism, such as Semarang. Semarang City has become not only a transit city, but also a tourism city, considering that more than 60% of hotel guests stay there for at least 2 days and look for destinations to visit (Susanto, 2020). Semarang City has various community-based tourism projects initiated through the Thematic Village Program, one of which is Kampoeng Jawi, which is located in Sukorejo Village, Gunungpati District, in the suburbs of Semarang City.

Several tourism villages in Semarang City are not optimally developed, and therefore considered unsustainable. This condition is driven by several factors, including the incompatibility of the village theme with the local potential (Syarifa and Wijaya, 2019; Tamara and Rahdriawan, 2018), neglected long-term environmental management (Subekti and Putri, 2020), and the lack of residents' abilities to manage their area (Sukowati, 2022). Problems in the sustainability of urban tourism development are also

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present in Kampoeng Jawi, which implements community-based tourism development, meaning that it relies on community participation to ensure tourism sustainability. In fact, one of the issues currently being faced by Kampung Jawi is unoptimized community participation, which has not been optimal due to insufficient community knowledge and resources (Ridhwan and Wijaya, 2019). Another challenge is the increase in waste volume due to tourism activities, especially in Angkringan Pinggir Kali, a traditional culinary restaurant that attracts many visitors. The average number of visitors at Angkringan Pinggir Kali is 500-800 people a day. If Kampoeng Jawi does not have a good environmental management system, it could endanger the sustainability of the surrounding environment. Kampoeng Jawi's management has not yet achieved a balance between the three fundamental principles of sustainable tourism: socio-cultural, economic, and environmental sustainability, and the economic benefits of tourism have not been distributed evenly throughout the area, because the tourism activities are concentrated in only one block (Block 02). Based on data from Kampoeng Jawi's financial documents and direct information from the local community, the salary for culinary merchants ranges from \$191.92 (USD) to \$447.82 (USD) per month, while it stands between \$76.77 (USD) and \$115.15 (USD) per month for operational staff. Wages for operational staff are still below the minimum income standard in Semarang City (\$207.79 (USD)), which discourages most people from choosing this job as their main livelihood. In 2023, the daily turnover from tourism activities in Block 02 reached as high as \$640.56 (USD). Most of the profits are reinvested in improving the facilities and infrastructure around the tourist attractions, without significant impact on other blocks lacking attractions. Destination management often focuses solely on increasing financial resources, neglecting other aspects of sustainability. There are no strict regulations on tourist behavior or sustainable waste management systems for local MSMEs, neither are the challenges of climate change and Kampoeng security included in the planning process.

It is necessary to assess and evaluate the application of the SUT concept to determine the quality of Kampoeng Jawi as a sustainable tourist destination. In recent years, several studies have been conducted in Kampoeng Jawi: Putri and Pigawati (2019) discussed Kampoeng Jawi as a cultural tourism destination based on demand and supply; Sundaro and Yuliani (2021) discussed community readiness in fulfilling tourism needs; and Nurdiani and Felicia (2021) examined local community efforts in protecting cultural heritage. Not many studies have measured SUT practices in Kampoeng Jawi. Recent research by Kurniati and Shifa (2023) assessed specific aspects of socio-cultural sustainability in Kampoeng Jawi. More comprehensive research is needed in order to answer the complex problems mentioned earlier. The current research follows sustainable tourism indicators established by the Global Sustainable Tourism Council (GSTC) and the Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy of the Republic of Indonesia. This study aims to assess and evaluate the implementation of the SUT concept in Kampoeng Jawi, which is represented by the degree of sustainability dimensions. The findings will prove valuable to tourism managers, local governments, and

policymakers in the development and improvement of SUT, as well as serving as an assessment for constructing a SUT framework in urban kampoengs.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The tourism potential of urban kampoengs

In Indonesia, the type of urban settlement that accommodates the majority of the population is often known as a "Kampoeng". The Kampoeng settlement type is generally considered a slum-like habitat (Shirleyana *et al.*, 2018). In general, a kampoeng is a part of the city characterized by a high population and inadequate infrastructure, with social change dynamics due to urban development (Suliyati *et al.*, 2019). In Indonesia, urban kampoengs are informal and unplanned settlements with a lack of infrastructure that are found in most cities (Devas, 1981). However, in recent decades, slum upgrading programs have been implemented through various strategies, including improving the physical quality of areas, thus facilitating housing for low-income individuals, creating proper housing, developing green cities, and empowering communities (Zubaidah *et al.*, 2023). Over the past decade, urban kampoengs in Indonesia, which used to be slum areas, have been transformed into villages with specific characters that represent the local identity and have become tourist destinations (Irwandi *et al.*, 2023). Tourism development is mostly accompanied by an improvement in the quality of the environment and the fulfillment of the basic needs of the local community. Integrated and holistic urban tourism development can improve the local economy and income (Wijayanti, 2022). An urban kampoeng could be the best choice for tourists who want to relax, learn, study culture, and find entertainment (Estelaji *et al.*, 2012). Each kampoeng has the potential for distinctiveness and uniqueness in social, cultural, and economic aspects that make the conditions of that particular kampoeng different from others (Sari *et al.*, 2017). The distinctive potentials owned by a kampoeng can be a source of attraction for urban tourism development.

Sustainable urban tourism (SUT) and approaches to sustainability assessment

SUT prioritizes sustainability through conservation and rehabilitation, interpretation, and local economic development, and it requires a balanced interaction between tourist destinations, local residents, tourists, and cultural heritage sites (Law, 1992). SUT prioritizes the preservation of cultural and historical heritage and the enhancement of societal welfare, rather than being a destructive force (Andari, 2019). The successful implementation of SUT entails minimizing negative impacts on the environment, conserving local resources, and meeting the needs of host communities and visitors (Scott and Cooper, 2010).

Several approaches for assessing the sustainability of tourist destinations have been devised, with the Global Sustainable Tourism Council (GSTC) being one of the organizations that produces a set of sustainable tourism evaluation criteria. The GSTC regulations provide guidelines on the minimum requirements for each tourist destination, in order to protect natural and cultural resources, as well as reducing poverty. The Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy Regulation Number 9 of 2021 is being established by the Indonesian

government to develop guidelines for sustainable tourism development through the adoption of GSTC regulations. To achieve sustainable development goals, it is advised that the development of tourism villages must be guided by these two policies and integrate sustainable tourism values at every stage of development, especially in the planning process. This study employs indicators from the two policies and combines them with indicators from previous studies, such as Eckert (2020), who assessed the sustainability of urban tourism, and Gemintang *et al.* (2021), who assessed the sustainability of tourism villages. The purpose is to provide a point of reference for adapting assessment instruments to fit the local conditions in Kampoeng Jawi as an urban tourism destination. There are four dimensions which are pillars in the development of SUT, and which are crucial aspects of evaluation:

- Destination management, responsible for sustainable governance mechanisms and securing the legal framework (Eckert, 2020). Its role includes formulating strategies and strengthening synergy between stakeholders for sustainable tourism. The destination management dimension can identify potential interests and influential groups in the tourism sector, involve key groups and all other interested and influential groups in tourism, and enable their participation to ensure socio-economic prosperity for all (Miočić *et al.*, 2016);
- Economic, related to the impact of tourism on the economic growth of communities and regions (Eckert, 2020). In the context of tourism villages, the economic dimension emphasizes how tourism can support local entrepreneurship and provide decent work for host communities. The economic dimension indicates how a destination is trying to increase the competitiveness of tourism, build partnerships, provide financial resources, promote the local economy, and monitor the economic growth of the community;
- Socio-cultural, focuses on the advantages of tourism for local communities, visitor management, and cultural heritage (Eckert, 2020). The socio-cultural dimension indicates how a destination can preserve culture, enhance local identity, manage cultural resources, encourage community empowerment, and provide social welfare to the community (Asmelash and Kumar, 2019) participants were requested to evaluate the initial list of indicators based on 6 internationally accepted indicator selection criteria. The unidimensionality, multivariate normality, multicollinearity, construct reliability, convergent validity, discriminant validity and construct validity were assessed using different tests including Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA); and
- Environmental, related to environmental conservation, natural resources, and asset protection against the influence of tourism activities (Eckert, 2020). This dimension integrates the issue of climate change and the principles of eco-tourism to minimize the risk of damage to natural resources and the environment. Governments at all levels and tourism development networks should collaborate to establish and implement environmentally friendly tourism practices, supported by strict law enforcement mechanisms.

STUDY AREA

The study was conducted in Kampoeng Jawi for several reasons: (1) Kampoeng Jawi is developing through community initiative and is projected to become one of the leading alternative tourism destinations; (2) This location has complex problems in establishing sustainable tourism, as identified through initial assessment; and (3) The study's results can serve as a pilot project for implementing the SUT concept in other urban villages. Kampoeng Jawi is an urban kampoeng located in Sukorejo Village, Gunungpati District, Semarang City. It covers an area of 24 hectares and consists of 7 neighborhood associations/blocks. Kampoeng Jawi is well known as a cultural village where various traditional Javanese cultures are still preserved, such as the arts of Rebana, Karawitan, Jathilan, Kethoprak, and others. The social values of togetherness, mutual cooperation, and harmony are embodied by the rural communities present in Kampoeng Jawi, even though it is located in a big city.

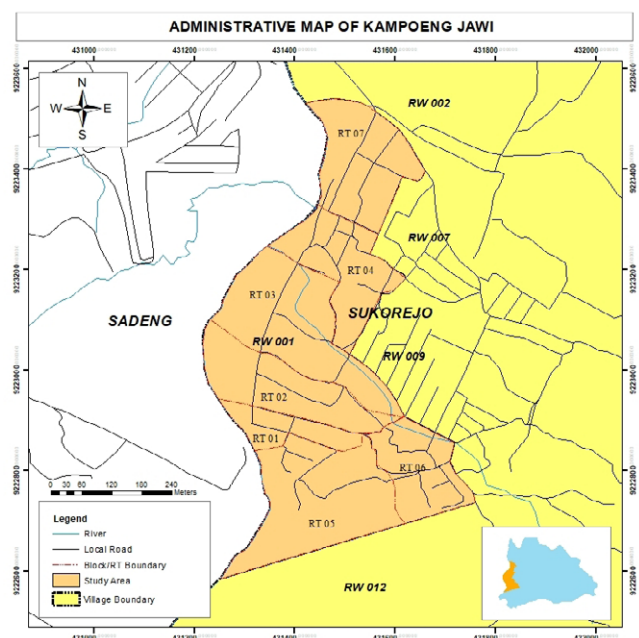


Figure 1. Study area
(Source: Analysis Result, 2023)

METHODS

This research collected secondary and primary data to obtain a comprehensive analysis. Secondary data was collected through literature studies of relevant research and policies. Primary data was collected through structured interviews, questionnaires, and observations. Structured interviews aimed to obtain in-depth information about the topic. The interview stage also facilitates the assessment process, in which researchers and resource persons rated Kampoeng Jawi sustainability's achievements on a scale of 0 to 2 based on predetermined indicators. The 11 resource persons consist of a representative of a Destination management organization/DMO (1 person), a Community figure (1 person), a Cultural Group (1 person), Merchants (1 person), Local government (1 person), Block chairpersons (5 persons), and a Local resident (1 person). The population

used in this research was the people of Kampung Jawi (1,628 people). The sample for this research was 94 respondents, which was determined based on calculating the Slovin formula, with an error tolerance of 10%. Questionnaires were distributed to the 94 respondents to assess several indicators in the Socio-cultural dimension. A Likert scale, ranging from strongly disagree (1) to strongly agree (4), was utilized to ensure precise evaluations. Observations were carried out to collect data related to activities and physical conditions.

The Kampoeng Jawi assessment applied national and global policies to accelerate sustainable development. It also identified the minimum requirements for dimensions and components that must be met to obtain sustainable tourism business certification. The World Tourism Organization (2013) emphasizes that there are at least 3 dimensions that must be considered in order to achieve a sustainable destination, namely Socio-cultural, Economic, and Environmental dimensions. This research added another one, namely Destination management, because the management group is the most important entity in organizing tourism development, based on GSTC regulations and the Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy. Therefore, 4 dimensions and several criteria were used to assess SUT implementation in Kampoeng Jawi. These dimensions and criteria were modified from the Global Sustainable Tourism Council (2019), Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy of the Republic of Indonesia (2021), and several previous studies on similar topics conducted by Eckert (2020) and Gemintang *et al.* (2021):

Sustainable management dimension

- Sustainable destination strategy (M1)
- Monitoring and reporting (M2)
- Enterprise engagement and sustainability standards (M3)
- Visitor engagement and feedback (M4)
- Promotion and information (M5)
- Managing visitor numbers and activities (M6)
- Planning regulations and development control (M7)
- Climate change adaptation (M8)
- Risk and crisis management (M9)

Economic dimension

- Economic monitoring (EC1)
- Local career opportunities (EC2)
- Supporting local entrepreneurs and fair trade (EC3)
- Tourism employment (EC4)
- Development control (EC5)
- Competitiveness and tourism distribution (EC6)

Socio-cultural dimension

- Protection of cultural heritage (SC1)
- Site interpretation (SC2)
- Visitor management (SC3)
- Support for the community (SC4)
- Local community opinion and access (SC5)

- Access for all (SC6)

Environmental dimension

- Environmental protection (EN1)
- Energy conservation (EN2)
- Water management (EN3)
- Solid waste management (EN4)
- Wastewater management (EN5)
- Greenhouse gas emissions (EN6)

This research used a quantitative approach with descriptive and scoring analysis. Data were processed quantitatively to evaluate the SUT implementation in Kampoeng Jawi. The analysis aimed to determine the degree of fulfillment for each dimension of sustainability. Ratings and weights were assigned to each indicator, based on primary and secondary data findings. The following are the considerations in determining the ratings and weights values according to Eckert (2020) and Gemintang *et al.* (2021), with the authors' modification:

Rating:

0 = Absolute need for action, the conditions do not support sustainability, and they contradict sustainable principles.

1 = Alarming limit, the conditions align with the sustainability principles but several factors must be addressed or improved.

2 = Safe condition, the conditions are very supportive or follow sustainability principles.

Weight:

1 = Basic indicator, refers to basic elements that are requirements for tourism development. Basic indicators are not related to current local or global issues.

2 = Core indicator, refers to the key factors or elements that become the means or efforts to achieve sustainability goals. Core indicators are related to current local and global issues.

Calculations were carried out to determine the degree of fulfillment of each dimension. Each indicator was rated and weighted according to the basic or core status, after which the degree of fulfillment for each dimension could be calculated using the formula:

$$\frac{\text{Total points}}{(\text{Sum of all quantifiers} \times 2)} \times 100 = \text{Compliance with the goal in \%}$$

Classification of the degree of fulfillment for each dimension represents the sustainability level. This study follows the class division proposed by Ko (2005), which has been used by many researchers to assess the level of sustainability. The degree of sustainability was divided into the three-point scale and the five point-scale as shown in Table 1. The five-point scale provides a more accurate evaluation of the dimensions' status and enhances communication with stakeholders.

Table 1. Degree of sustainability classification
(Source: Ko, 2005; Eckert, 2020; Gemintang et al., 2021; with the authors' modification)

The Three-Point Scale		The Five-Point Scale	
Evaluation	Degree of Sustainability	Evaluation	Degree of Sustainability
Sustainable (Green)	68–100%	Sustainable	81-100%
Intermediate (Yellow)	34–67%	Potentially Sustainable	61-80%
Unsustainable (Red)	1–33%	Intermediate	41-60%
		Potentially Unsustainable	21-40%
		Unsustainable	1-20%

RESULTS

This assessment aimed to determine the quality of SUT practices in Kampoeng Jawi, and it assigned a rating to each SUT indicator based on verified data provided by researchers, the local community, the DMO, and related stakeholders. The evaluation of SUT implementation is

based on the indicators suggested by the GSTC, the Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy, and previous studies on the topic. The criteria and indicators were modified to suit the local conditions, so that they could be operationalized to measure sustainability in Kampoeng Jawi.

Destination management dimension

Destination management plays a crucial role in integrating diverse interests with the aim of creating sustainable urban tourist destinations (Miočić et al., 2016). Table 2 shows the results of the sustainability assessment for the Destination management dimension.

The assessment results show that the degree of fulfillment of the Destination management dimension is 47% or equivalent to the Intermediate level. This result indicates that actions are needed to achieve the criteria and improve the sustainability of the dimension. Out of the 9 criteria, M1 obtained the highest score of 0.15. As a DMO, Pokdarwis Kampoeng Jawi has a well-defined organizational structure and responsibilities. The integration of relevant stakeholders is needed to involve key and influential groups in tourism and enable their participation, in order to provide socio-economic prosperity (Miočić et al., 2016). DMOs are fully aware that they have limited resources. Therefore, they

Table 2. The sustainability assessment for the destination management dimension
(Source: Analysis Result, 2023)

Criteria	Indicator	R	W	Score	Criteria Degree
M1	Degree	2	2	4	0.15
	Integration of relevant stakeholder	2	1	2	
	Management guidelines based on sustainability principles	0	2	0	
	Multi-year strategy that includes a focus on sustainability	1	2	2	
	Multi-year strategy based on assets and risks assessment	1	2	2	
M2	Actively collecting data and reports on sustainable tourism and management issues	1	2	2	0.06
	Periodical review of monitoring system	2	1	2	
M3	Management supports sustainable business certification for tourism-related enterprises	0	2	0	0.00
	List of tourism-related certified enterprises available publicly and keep updated	0	1	0	
M4	Visitors' feedback mechanism on sustainability issues	1	2	2	0.04
	Visitors' feedback mechanism on tourist destination	1	1	1	
M5	Information and promotional material with appropriate content	2	1	2	0.04
	Utilizing multiple media to share information, promote, and facilitate reservations	1	1	1	
M6	Management strategy and action plans to address seasonality of tourism and spread of visitation	1	2	2	0.09
	Monitoring of visitor numbers, activities, and impacts	2	2	4	
M7	Public consultation when developing tourism	1	2	2	0.03
	Public participation in the development of policies/regulations/guidelines	0	1	0	
M8	Management strategy and action plans in addressing climate issues	1	2	2	0.03
	Information on climate change adaptation has been made publicly available	0	1	0	
M9	Risk reduction, crisis management and emergency response plans	1	2	2	0.03
	Risk and crisis management training programs	0	2	0	
SUM			34	32	0.47
Degree of fulfillment: Management dimension		0.47			47%

collaborate with relevant stakeholders (cultural community and artists, institutions, the private sector, academics and the media) to encourage the acceleration of development through funding, education, facilities, promotions, etc. What needs to be prepared in this criterion are management guidelines and multi-year planning strategies, based on sustainability principles and referring to risk assessments. This will ensure efficient and effective management of the community's resources and help destinations in preventing, adapting, reducing, and overcoming crises (Ngo and Creutz, 2022).

The M3 criterion obtained the lowest score of 0.00. Accredited sustainable certification is needed to ensure that business do not have negative impacts on environmental and social dimensions. The two indicators in this criterion have not been met at all. Currently, the DMO is prioritizing the development of more diverse tourist attractions. Support for businesses is limited to training programs without assessment for sustainable business certification. The DMO hopes that in the future there will be guidance and assistance from related institutions to facilitate business certification. Other criteria that urgently need action are M7, M8, and M9. In practice, DMOs tend to still dominate village development initiatives. In community-based tourism, the guidelines and policies should be created with public participation and are widely communicated and enforced.

Medium-long term plans and strategies for overcoming climate change need to be developed, so that Kampoeng Jawi can survive if climate problems occur. On the other hand, there is still a lack of emergency response plans that address physical threats and security concerns at attraction sites. Crisis management training programs are urgently needed to strengthen the capacity of the communities with regard to managing various internal and external pressures (Ngo and Creutz, 2022). This effort contributes to maintaining security, comfort and conduciveness to the enjoyment of all activities in tourist destinations.

Economic dimension

The Economic dimension highlights tourism's positive contribution to the economic growth of society. It is crucial to consider the economic dimension because without economic stability, the socio-cultural or environmental dimensions may not be considered by tourism stakeholders due to lack of financial resources (Eckert, 2020). Table 3 shows the results of the sustainability assessment on the Economic dimension.

The assessment results show that the degree of fulfillment of the Economic dimension is 57% or equivalent to the Intermediate level. This result indicates that actions are needed to achieve the criteria and improve the sustainability of the dimension. Among the 6 criteria, EC3

Table 3. The sustainability assessment on the economic dimension
(Source: Analysis result, 2023)

Criteria	Indicator	R	W	Score	Criteria Degree
EC1	Programme of economic data gathering for measuring economic impact	2	2	4	0.10
	Regular monitoring and reporting of the direct and indirect contribution of tourism	2	1	2	
EC2	Policies supporting equal opportunities for local people (including women, young people, minorities, and the disabled)	2	2	4	0.10
	Existence of business group for small and medium enterprises	0	2	0	
	Programs to raise awareness of tourism's role and potential contribution	1	2	2	
EC3	Involvement of craftsmen, farmers, and MSMEs in the tourism value chain	2	2	4	0.14
	Support of MSMEs through business training programs or monetary resources	2	1	2	
	Encourage and assist local tourism enterprises to purchase goods and services locally and fairly	1	2	2	
	Programs that promote and develop local products	0	2	0	
EC4	Staff receive the legal minimum wage and understand its calculation	1	2	2	0.10
	Staff receive training to upgrade their skill and to get certified	1	2	2	
	Working hours comply with applicable laws and regulations on deviations are agreed by the staff in writing	2	1	2	
EC5	Funding for the development of attractions	2	1	2	0.07
	Programs to facilitate donations to community and infrastructure development	2	1	2	
	Integration of economic and tourism activities in all village areas	0	2	0	
EC6	Provision of accommodation operating at the destination	1	1	1	0.05
	Travel plans in the municipality (integrated tourism)	0	1	0	
	Optimizing websites and social media for promotions	1	2	2	
SUM			29	33	0.57
Degree of fulfillment: Economic dimension		0.57			
		57%			

obtained the highest score of 0.14. Empowering the local communities will stimulate financial independence, product development, and economic sustainability (Asmelash and Kumar, 2019). Kampoeng Jawi’s development has involved local communities in the tourism supply chain. Figure 2 shows Kampoeng Jawi’s tourism value chain and the local parties directly involved. Training has been provided for the community, such as: production, financial management, business permits, product packaging, and business management training. These training courses were mostly conducted by the Semarang City government.



Figure 2. Kampoeng Jawi’s Tourism Value Chain (Source: Analysis result, 2023)

Monitoring and reporting are carried out every year to determine the direct and indirect contribution of tourism to the community’s economy. The evaluation results will be used as a basis for improving performance and initiating remedial actions for future programs (Gemintang *et al.*, 2021). This tourism development aims to create the widest possible employment opportunities for local communities, including women, youth, minorities and the disabled. There are 18 people who have opened culinary stalls and 28 people who are employed in the tourism business. The sellers’ net income ranges from \$191,92 (USD) to \$447,82 (USD) per month, while employees receive wages between \$76,77 (USD) and \$115,15 (USD) per month. The wages are adjusted based on the employees’ working hours of approximately 5-6 hours per day. Although still below standard, employees find this amount sufficient to meet their daily living expenses.

Criterion EC6 obtained the lowest score of 0.05. Kampoeng Jawi is located within the Gunungpati District, which offers various natural and cultural attractions, in line with its theme: Traditional Javanese cultural tourism. However, there is no integrated tourism that connects one destination with another in the same region. Integrating various destinations and districts is crucial for developing a new urban tourism model, which ultimately enhances local revenue and promotes the local destination (Ariani, 2018). To enhance competitiveness, local communities can offer accommodation in homes and appear as the basic creators of local culture (Miočić *et al.*, 2016). Nevertheless, Kampoeng Jawi currently lacks adequate lodging and food/beverage facilities. Homestay remains an unfinished task due to the lack of standard amenities in most households. Another criterion that urgently needs action is EC5. Currently, the economic and tourist activities are concentrated in Block 02. To achieve equal local prosperity, it is necessary to diversify products and create a conducive space for economic activity throughout the areas (Asmelash and Kumar, 2019). In

the future, every block should boast a distinctive tourist attraction that aligns with the Kampoeng Jawi theme. To achieve this vision, an integrated cultural tourism plan is needed that leverages the potential of each block.

Socio-cultural dimension

Social and cultural sustainability that is owned and managed by the community needs to be emphasized, especially in the development of community-based tourism (Putri *et al.*, 2018). Besides the preservation of cultural heritage, the Socio-cultural dimension concerns the well-being of local

communities, promoting community participation, and ensuring accessibility for all. Table 4 shows the results of the sustainability assessment on the Socio-cultural dimension.

The assessment results show that the degree of fulfillment of the Socio-cultural dimension is 63% or equivalent to the Intermediate level. This result indicates that actions are needed to achieve the criteria and improve the sustainability of the dimension. Out of the 6 criteria, SC1 obtained the highest score of 0.29. Tourism products in Kampoeng Jawi are related to the preservation of intangible cultural heritage. Traditional Javanese culture including dance, traditions, ceremonial procedures, traditional toys, cuisine, music and language are the main attractions of Kampoeng Jawi. Products around topics such as music, dance, theatre, rituals, celebrations and language can add value for the visitor and offer authenticity (Eckert, 2020). To provide adequate cultural preservation facilities, the management has collaborated with stakeholders through a clear, transparent and accountable funding mechanism, accompanied by the Sukorejo Village government.

The Socio-cultural dimension assessment includes finding out how local residents accept tourism. The authors conducted a survey of local residents’ perceptions of tourism development in Kampoeng Jawi. 94 respondents were selected using sampling techniques, and questionnaires were distributed equally among the blocks. Local community perceptions influence their support and willingness to contribute to tourism development and cultural preservation (Adetola and Adediran, 2014). The majority of respondents believed that their cultural heritage was successfully represented through tourist attractions, and they perceived that tourism had no negative impact on their social life. This could be human resource capital for development. Table 5 shows the results of calculations from the questionnaires.

Aspects that need to be considered are the low involvement of the younger generation in cultural preservation and

Table 4. The Sustainability Assessment on the Socio-Cultural Dimension
(Source: Analysis result, 2023)

Criteria	Indicator	R	W	Score	Criteria Degree
SC1	Tourism products that respect intangible cultural heritage	2	2	4	0.29
	Destination's events focused on traditional culture or local wisdom	2	2	4	
	Involvement of local communities in developing and delivering visitor experiences	1	2	2	
	Involvement of the younger generation in preserving local culture (regeneration)	1	2	2	
	Adequate facilities to support cultural preservation	1	2	2	
	Funding mechanism to support preservation of cultural assets (maintenance, restoration, etc.)	2	2	4	
SC2	Story-telling about destination's cultural and historical values	1	2	2	0.05
	Professional multi-lingual interpreters and availability of interpretative material in various languages	1	1	1	
SC3	Guidelines on visitor behaviour at cultural events and attraction sites	1	2	2	0.06
	Provision of training for guides and tour operators	2	1	2	
SC4	Tourism Awareness Education/Training	1	2	2	0.06
	Human resource development	1	1	1	
	Management of community groups with different interests	1	1	1	
SC5	Reporting on resident expectations, concerns, and satisfaction with destination management	2	2	4	0.16
	Perception of representation of their own cultural heritage by residents.	2	1	2	
	Perception of negative impacts caused by tourism	2	1	2	
	Communities' involvement in tourism development stages (planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluating)	1	2	2	
SC6	Inclusive facilities for people with disabilities and specific access requirements	0	2	0	0.00
	Accessible infrastructures for people with disabilities and specific access requirements	0	1	0	
SUM			31	39	0.63
Degree of fulfillment: Socio-cultural dimension		0.63			
		63%			

the involvement of local communities in delivering visitor experiences. Intangible cultural tourism requires higher involvement of local communities to present local specifics, the way of life, activities, and traditions than tangible forms (Moric *et al.*, 2021). In the development process, most of the community is actively involved at the implementing stage. Meanwhile, at the planning, monitoring and evaluating stages the community is passively involved.

Out of all the criteria, SC6 obtained the lowest score of 0.00. There are no facilities and infrastructure for people with

disabilities or specific access requests. The inclusive and accessible development of tourism provides convenience for the entire community, because everyone has the right to enjoy recreation (United Nations, 2020). The provision of facilities and infrastructure aims to provide universal comfort and safety for visitors in tourist destinations. The DMO must consider disability-friendly facilities such as special parking, accommodation, toilets, ticket counters, and sign language interpreters. Creating inclusive infrastructure to enhance accessibility is a crucial element in making destinations truly accessible for all. Examples of

Table 5. Local community perception on Kampoeng Jawi tourism
(Source: Analysis Result, 2023)

	Strongly disagree 1	Disagree 2	Agree 3	Strongly agree 4
I feel like our own cultural heritage is well-represented in Semarang City concerning tourist attractions.	2	20	56	16
	Strongly disagree 1	Disagree 2	Agree 3	Strongly agree 4
Tourism in Kampoeng Jawi affects my living conditions in a negative way.	38	55	1	0

infrastructure that should be provided include a disabled lane, level walkways, wide sidewalks, and ramps.

Environmental dimension

The SUT concept emerged as a response to the impact of human activities (pollution and environmental degradation) and the influence of global warming (Andari, 2019). Environmental problems arise when urban tourism drives progressive economic growth, while ecological sustainability is neglected. Table 6 shows the results of the sustainability assessment for the Environmental dimension.

The assessment results show that the degree of fulfillment of the Environmental dimension is 50% or equivalent to the "Intermediate" level. This result indicates that actions are needed to achieve the criteria and improve the sustainability of the dimension. Out of 6 criteria, EN4 obtained the highest score of 0.14. Due to the high amount of solid waste produced from tourism, regular monitoring and a waste reduction campaign are necessary. The monitoring program should be implemented through periodic review of the waste volume resulting from enterprises and tourism activities. Many tourism businesses have found ways to limit plastic consumption, such as replacing disposable plastic products with eco-friendly ones (Tran *et al.*, 2020). DMO

enforces a policy that requires all merchants to use non-plastic materials to serve and package their products. This policy aims to reduce the volume of plastic waste which has become an environmental issue at local and global levels, but plastic waste production in Semarang City reached as much as 1,110 tons per day in 2022 (Semarang City government, 2022). This initiative also aims to preserve local wisdom, whereby food and drinks will be more delicious if served using natural materials (leaves, coconut shells, woven bamboo, etc.).

Kampong Jawi implements a sustainable solid waste management system based on community participation. In every block, a responsible group manages solid waste through the Waste Bank Program. The program comprises sorting, collecting, weighing, recording, and sharing results. Each household sets aside inorganic waste to be collected at the Waste Bank once a month. The waste is weighed and recorded then sold to collectors. Some of the proceeds from these sales go into the management's coffers while the rest is distributed among the participants. Besides the Waste Bank, the community recycles solid waste into handicrafts, such as bags and wallets. In terms of a wastewater management system, Kampong Jawi, located in Sukorejo Village, is part of Semarang City's On-Site WWM System. The system features

Table 6. The sustainability assessment on the environmental dimension
(Source: Analysis result, 2023)

Criteria	Indicator	R	W	Score	Criteria degree
EN1	Identification and assessment of environmental risks and impacts	1	2	2	0.09
	Policies to protect and manage the tourist environment	2	1	2	
	Guidelines on visitor behaviour at tourism sites	0	2	0	
	Monitoring of visitor flows, activities, and impact on natural sites	2	1	2	
EN2	Program for measuring and monitoring energy consumption	1	1	1	0.05
	Actions to increase energy efficiency	1	2	2	
	The application of renewable energy at the destination	0	2	0	
EN3	Program for measuring and monitoring water usage	2	1	2	0.12
	Actions to increase water usage efficiency	1	2	2	
	Program for measuring and monitoring water quality	2	1	2	
	Actions to improve water quality	1	2	2	
EN4	Waste monitoring program, with results and targets published	1	1	1	0.14
	Campaign to reduce/eliminate single use items, especially plastics	2	2	4	
	Sustainable solid waste management system	2	2	4	
EN5	Guidelines for local communities and enterprises on wastewater treatment	2	1	2	0.11
	Wastewater monitoring program, with results and targets published	1	1	1	
	Provision of sustainable wastewater treatment systems	2	2	4	
EN6	Program for measuring and monitoring greenhouse gas emissions	0	1	0	0
	Provision of green transportation development plan	0	2	0	
	Provision of sustainable transport modes	0	2	0	
	Provision of infrastructure for walking and cycling	0	2	0	
SUM			33	33	0.50
Degree of fulfillment: Socio-cultural dimension		0.50			50%

a Communal IPAL, a large-scale domestic wastewater treatment facility used jointly by several household. However, the majority of residents refuse to participate in communal domestic waste management, due to their lack of knowledge regarding the dangers of improperly managed domestic wastewater. Further socialization and education are needed.

The criterion that urgently needs action is EN6, considering that this criterion obtained the lowest score of 0.00. There is no GHG emission monitoring system or any low-carbon facilities or infrastructure. Kampoeng Jawi should consider implementing regulations for conserving energy and exploring the possibility of using renewable energy. The energy and the carbon efficiency of the tourism industry should be constantly monitored and measured. GHG reduction can be achieved by reducing energy consumption and using renewable sources, especially in the transport sector and accommodation (Riojas-Díaz *et al.*, 2022). The tourism industry has to implement eco-efficient technologies and processes in all of its areas, including buildings, facilities, and infrastructure.

Assessment results of overall dimensions

In this section, the degree of fulfillment of the dimensions is visualized using a three-point scale and a five-point scale. Based on a three-point scale visualization, it can be clearly seen in Figure 3 that degree of fulfillment for all dimensions is 54%, falling within the Intermediate range. The yellow area indicates that the implementation of the SUT concept in Kampoeng Jawi is conditionally acceptable. It means that the development has managed to have a positive impact on economic growth, socio-cultural preservation, and ecological protection, however, numerous areas and aspects need improvement and consideration. Some indicators have not been achieved at all, or have not been achieved optimally.

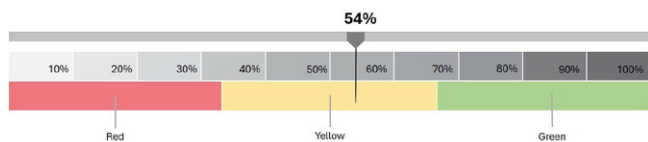


Figure 3. Degree of fulfillment for all dimensions of sustainability on a three-point scale
(Source: Analysis result, 2023)

Based on the five-point scale visualization, it can be clearly seen in Figure 4 that the Destination management dimension has the lowest degree of sustainability, namely 47%, which is classified as Intermediate. Meanwhile, the Socio-cultural dimension has the highest degree, namely 63%, which is classified as potentially sustainable. The gap degrees are quite significant if detailed based on the indicators and criteria. Similar to the Destination management dimension, the Economic dimension and Environmental dimension are also classified as Intermediate. The figure clearly demonstrates the low overall degree of fulfillment reached in Kampoeng Jawi. The findings establish that the Destination management dimension necessitates the most action. DMO acts as a central entity that manages all elements in the destination. It is necessary to have quality and systematic destination management, in order to create a competitive and sustainable urban tourism destination

(Miočić *et al.*, 2016). Therefore, Kampoeng Jawi's DMO needs to develop a systematic SUT plan and strategy. The development of crisis management and a DMO guidelines document based on sustainability principles must be included in the priority strategy. The implementation of sustainability principles by the management will promote greater fulfillment of other dimensions.

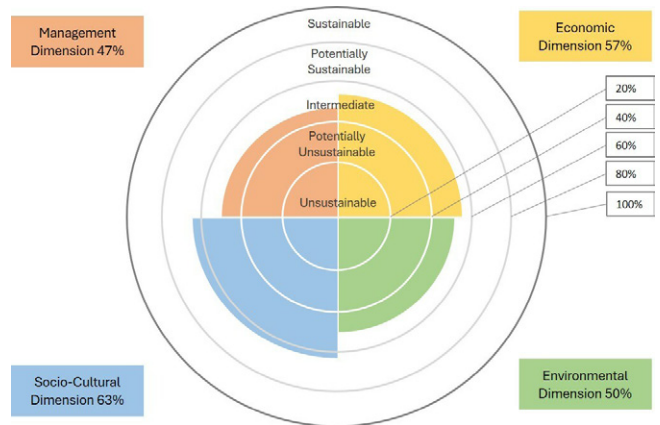


Figure 4. Degree of fulfillment for each dimension of sustainability on a five-point scale
(Source: Analysis result, 2023)

CONCLUSION

This research aimed to assess and evaluate the implementation of the SUT concept in Kampoeng Jawi. The results show that implementation of the SUT concept in Kampoeng Jawi has not met all the specified criteria. The degree of fulfillment of the dimensions is mostly in the Intermediate range, with 55% of all the indicators achieved, indicating that sustainable urban tourism has not been fully realized. Each dimension requires strategic plans, especially in the destination management area. This study found that the Destination management dimension obtained the lowest score, even though this dimension is a key factor in organizing sustainable tourism. These results do not necessarily ignore other dimensions; indeed, there are several urgent issues in other dimensions that need to be considered, such as providing inclusive infrastructure, increasing community participation, developing integrated cultural tourism, and providing eco-friendly facilities and infrastructure. This study presents an outline of priority areas that need enhancement and development. To ensure that tourism development is always aligned with sustainable principles, the DMO should create sustainable tourism management guidelines and establish disaster crisis management. To optimize tourism development, internal and external stakeholders need to develop an integrated, culturally valuable, and eco-oriented tourism development plan. A participatory planning approach should be applied so that all elements can play a role in the implementation of SUT. The findings provide valuable insights to generate sustainable tourism development, especially in the context of community-based urban tourism development. The findings indicate crucial aspects that need to be addressed to optimize the implementation of SUT in Kampoeng Jawi. It is possible that these conditions also occur in other villages, so these results can be used as evaluation material

at the local and national levels. Based on the findings of this study, future research should analyze how internal and external challenges and threats (such as natural disasters and the Covid-19 pandemic) affect the implementation of the SUT concept. Additionally, future research is expected to provide guidance on priority strategies for maintaining tourism sustainability during times of crisis. This research is urgently needed, particularly for community-based tourism, which typically has limited resources and knowledge.

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