

## COMMUNITY-BASED ACTION PLANS FOR COASTAL AREA INFRASTRUCTURE ENHANCEMENT:

### A STRATEGY FOR SUSTAINABLE TOURISM DEVELOPMENT

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**Abstract:** Coastal areas, as a transition between terrestrial and marine ecosystems, have significant potential for regional development, particularly in the tourism sector. Settlements in these areas are rapidly expanding, posing severe challenges, including the emergence of slum areas. Sustainable development fully involves community participation and creates resilience for communities and cities facing future threats. The purpose of this article is to conceptualize the improvement of settlement infrastructure in fishing villages based on community empowerment. Literature review and analysis of planning documents are the methods used to achieve the article's objectives. Holistic and participatory planning is vital to improving the quality of infrastructure in coastal settlements. Development involving all components of the local community and cooperation from the private sector is expected to create integrated coastal areas that combine housing, infrastructure, and tourism potential. This approach is expected to create more resilient and sustainable fishing villages.

**Keywords:** Coastal Area, Slum area, Community Empowerment, Tourism Development.

**Abstrak:** Kawasan pesisir sebagai peralihan antara ekosistem darat dan laut memiliki potensi besar untuk pengembangan wilayah khususnya dalam sektor pariwisata. Permukiman di kawasan ini berkembang pesat dan menimbulkan tantangan serius yang berimplikasi pada eksistensi permukiman kumuh. Pembangunan berkelanjutan yang melibatkan partisipasi masyarakat secara penuh menciptakan ketahanan masyarakat dan kota dalam menghadapi ancaman di masa depan. Penulisan artikel ini bertujuan untuk menyusun konseptualisasi peningkatan kualitas infrastruktur permukiman kampung nelayan berbasis pemberdayaan masyarakat. Telaah pustaka dan tinjauan dokumen-dokumen perencanaan menjadi metode yang digunakan untuk mencapai tujuan penulisan artikel ini. Perencanaan secara holistik dan partisipatif menjadi kunci dalam meningkatkan kualitas infrastruktur permukiman pesisir. Pembangunan yang melibatkan semua komponen masyarakat lokal serta kerjasama dengan sektor swasta diharapkan dapat menciptakan kawasan pesisir yang terintegrasi antara pemukiman, infrastruktur, dan potensi wisata. Pendekatan ini diharapkan dapat menciptakan kampung nelayan yang lebih tangguh dan berkelanjutan.

**Kata Kunci:** Kawasan Pesisir, Kampung Kumuh, Pemberdayaan Masyarakat, Pengembangan Pariwisata.

## **I. Introduction**

Every region has its challenges in achieving an ideal urban life. Slums are one of the many challenges an urban area faces in developing into a developed and sustainable one (Jin et al., 2021; Jones, 2017; Rigon, 2022). The increasing price of land in the city center exacerbates this condition, driving urbanization toward the suburbs (Thinh et al., 2024; Wu et al., 2017; Xia et al., 2023) and creating a new residential area, which generally triggers urban sprawl (Hosseini et al., 2023; Wang et al., 2022). This phenomenon is characterized by the increasing number of new settlements built around the suburbs (Mujiandari, 2014). Such conditions threaten the destruction of urban morphology and lead to the emergence of slums and illegal settlements if comprehensive countermeasures against urban sprawl are not taken (Jones, 2017; Octarino, 2016). As the population in a residential area increases, so does the need for regional infrastructure facilities. The problem highlights a situation where the provision of settlement infrastructure fails to match the pace of population growth, thereby heightening the likelihood of slum expansion (Ristianti, 2015).

Coastal areas possess the potential for rapid development. However, many coastal areas develop into new settlement centers for coastal communities (Arsyad et al., 2024; A. R. R. T. Hidayat et al., 2016; Sultana et al., 2022). Coastal regions are strategically advantageous for fishermen due to their proximity to the beach and sea, which serve as essential work environments. However, these areas, designated for conservation, have increasingly transformed into new slum enclaves (Nimah Mahnunah et al., 2022). The socio-economic conditions of its inhabitants directly influence the examination of the coastal settlement environment (Ali et al., 2023). Coastal communities primarily depend on fishing results for their livelihood. They often face classification as low-income individuals trapped in a cycle of poverty (Christiawan et al., 2017; Stacey et al., 2021; Warren & Steenberg, 2021). The existence of low-income people who live around coastal areas makes settlement development uncontrolled, both in terms of settlement quality and environmental health (Jones, 2017; Putri et al., 2021). Low-income marginalized communities with low levels of education typically inhabit slum areas, impeding their potential for development (Ali et al., 2023; Pramadi et al., 2020).

Suryandari & Widyawati (2019) from a social perspective, slums are uninhabitable due to their failure to meet minimum occupancy standards, encompassing both technical and non-technical criteria, whether considered as individual residential units or as a cluster of multiple housing structures. Coastal areas can be optimally developed into areas with high economic value, such as tourism sector development (Astina et al., 2021; Hakim et al., 2018). Holistic

planning for coastal tourism development encompasses more than the presence of beaches as tourist attractions. It aims to establish a synchronized development framework that integrates the organization of coastal settlements, the enhancement of regional infrastructure, the support of fishermen's activities, and the promotion of tourist attractions that draw visitors (Hakim et al., 2018; Nugroho et al., 2022; Sugiyanto et al., 2020).

There has been a shift in planning schemes that were previously top-down in the direction of participatory planning (Fadli & Sarofah, 2021a). Community participation in development is a form of community empowerment in utilizing and managing resources (Nikkhah & Rof Redzuan, 2009; Purworini et al., 2023). The community can participate in the input, work, or output processes (De Weger et al., 2018; Noegroho, 2012). A development program that involves all elements of the local community is a model of sustainable development (Ani et al., 2017; Nikkhah & Rof Redzuan, 2009). The expansion of development programs can strengthen the role of local communities in maximizing all the potential that exists in the region. The community's involvement in regional planning development establishes the community as the subject of development rather than the object (Ani et al., 2017; Firianti, 2019; Purworini et al., 2023; The World Bank & BioCarbon Fund, 2021). Community participation can focus on identifying needs and prioritizing implementing activities (Holden et al., 2017; Nikkhah & Rof Redzuan, 2009; Noegroho, 2012; The World Bank & BioCarbon Fund, 2021).

Enhancing the quality of coastal settlements involves a range of regional planning initiatives that prioritize creating comprehensive residential environmental development programs and involving community participation (Arsyad et al., 2024; De Weger et al., 2018; Nugroho et al., 2022). This planning aims to create a participatory framework facilitating collaboration opportunities with the private sector. Enhancing the quality of settlements in coastal areas is a critical undertaking. The development pattern of settlements in coastal regions is often irregular, resulting in a lack of control over the quality of the settlement environment (Jones, 2017; Lin et al., 2022).

This paper aims to formulate a community action plan to improve the quality of infrastructure in coastal settlements. The plan will implement a strategy to enhance the fishing village tourism sector, thus promoting the development of resilience in coastal areas. The local government is vital role developing a solid tourism ecosystem and facilitating settlement growth, thereby improving slum conditions and transforming them into participatory fishing villages (Rahayu et al., 2016).

## **II. Literature Review**

The United Nations 2024 annual report on sustainable development indicators shows that 1.1 billion urban residents live in urban slums, one of which is an informal village (United Nation, 2024). Furthermore, (Carrilho & Trindade, 2022; Daneshyar & Keynoush, 2023) added that Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa or developing countries on these two continents are home to more than 60% of global urban informal settlers. The prevalence of urban slums in numerous developing nations is primarily attributable to the swift expansion of the urban population. This growth is due to high birth rates and urbanization, often because of low incomes. (Winarso, 2022).

Various initiatives are undertaken to enhance the physical state of slum areas, aiming to improve the village's roads or accessibility, drainage and sanitation conditions, clean water supply, and the completion of health and educational facilities. It is expected to find slum quality improvement programs planned to fulfill green open space to balance the area (Núñez Collado & Wang, 2020; Zubaidah et al., 2023). According to Zubaidah et al. (2023), the city slum improvement program aims to establish a decent housing and settlement environment within a set period by enhancing efforts between the community, the central government, and other stakeholders and using effective and efficient planning. Enhancing slum areas' socio-economic conditions is also inextricably linked to the needs of those who typically lack access to essential services and have limited resources to build decent housing and a survival environment. (Núñez Collado & Wang, 2020).

*Community empowerment* is a process that improves the community's quality and standard of living. This concept generally refers to *empowerment* (Prayogi & Paramita Sari, 2019). *Community empowerment* is a development strategy that shifts the national approach to a more participative one (Than et al., 2018). On the other hand, (Purworini, Surakarta, et al., 2023) wrote that community empowerment can overcome structural, social, and economic challenges through capacity building. Thus, (Aguswan & Abdul Mirad, 2021) concluded that community empowerment is an effort to enable and empower the community. For decades, many have used a formal top-down approach to handling and improving the quality of urban slum areas (Obaitor et al., 2024). However, it has recently shifted to applying bottom-up development concepts that prioritize broader and more active public participation (Wang, Zhang, et al., 2022).

### **III. Research Methodologies**

This article employs a qualitative literature review approach from several previously conducted studies. The literature review organizes information narratively to offer a comprehensive overview of public participation in development, highlighting best practices and principles in planning practice (Habiba & Lina, 2023; Stacey et al., 2021). Information and theories sourced from books, journals, and related data provided the information and theories necessary to create a framework for a community action plan to develop coastal areas as fishing village tourist attractions.

### **IV. Result and Discussion**

#### **1. *Community Empowerment Approach in Slum Area Management***

Various programs and approaches have been taken to alleviate slums. The World Bank introduced CDD, or *community-driven development*. *Community empowerment* is a gradual process that takes a long time for slum dwellers and policymakers to participate and collaborate in development (Nguyen & Rieger, 2017; Yalegama et al., 2016). Urban planning and infrastructure in a city are not the result of coincidence; they are made by and for the people due to their needs (Anderson, 2019; Ezirim & Okpoechi, 2020; Nguyen & Rieger, 2017). As society evolves and experiences social changes, they must engage in urban planning, infrastructure design, and implementation, collaborating in their development (Hernández, 2021). Several cities worldwide have effectively developed their regions through community empowerment principles. Scotland employs a place-based strategic planning approach coordinated by community enterprises (*Community Enterprise, 2020*). The Gemidiriya Program in Sri Lanka, supported by the World Bank, has enhanced the community's quality of life (Yalegama et al., 2016). Indonesia's National Program for Community Empowerment (PNPM) exemplifies community-based development (Asian Development Bank, 2016). Recently, the aquarium flats village in the World Habitat Awards forum organized by UN-Habitat to get the gold prize in Housing Rights in Jakarta: Collective Action and Policy Advocacy (World Habitat Awards, 2024).

*Community-driven development* (CDD) gives community groups control over decision-making (Anderson, 2019; Ezirim & Okpoechi, 2020; Nguyen & Rieger, 2017). CDD positions low-income people as development partners, and support for CDD includes financing, strengthening access to information, and policy reforms to create more responsive, inclusive, and sustainable development (Yalegama et al., 2016). Improving the quality of slums is a multi-sectoral and sustainable approach following the *Tridaya* aspects (environmental, human, and

economic development), development of infrastructure, and integration of urban service systems, encouraging the active role of government, especially the community as the leading actor in handling slum areas (Kementerian Perumahan Rakyat, 2012). Community empowerment in improving the quality of the environment and slums also means increasing community awareness so that people can improve the quality of the living environment (Pramadi et al., 2020). The involvement of all community components will foster a shared responsibility, as since the inception of the empowerment program to improve environmental quality, the community has actively participated in preparing a ready and determined community action plan (Ezirim & Okpoechi, 2020; Yalegama et al., 2016). Community participation in every development activity has been carried out frequently in our society, such as through development plan deliberation activities (*musrenbang*), which are carried out annually up to the sub-district level.

Empowerment efforts encourage people to become independent and make decisions, form their initiatives, and improve their quality of life. Community involvement in development activities includes contributing ideas, opinions, actions, and materials that enhance development and improve environmental quality (Pramadi et al., 2020). Community empowerment, according to Khatun (2024); Ombwayo et al. (2024), can be seen in five stages of activity, including

- a) The *first stage* is the initiation stage. The community is introduced to the concept of community empowerment to enhance its potential as social capital. The community receives care, encouragement, motivation, and opportunities, including guidance on fulfilling its functions and roles.
- b) The *second stage* is the planning stage. An empowerment-based approach is needed because not all communities can independently plan development. Settlement quality improvement planning is a complex process that combines spatial and non-spatial planning (social, economic, and cultural).
- c) The *third stage* is the implementation stage. The community can engage in various ways during the development stage. The community actively recognizes its contributions to fulfilling its functions and roles.
- d) The *fourth stage* is the supervision and evaluation stage. A sound supervision system will encourage the acceleration of development implementation and achieve good development quality. The evaluation stage occurs during the planning, implementation, and supervision stages.

- e) The *fifth stage* is the management and management stage. This stage is crucial for community members to implement. The success of the development program and area arrangement relies heavily on residents' activities in maintaining their environment post-completion. The community must sustain the settlement quality improvement program as a customary practice and integrate it into social norms and environmental awareness.

A Community Action Plan (CAP) represents a specific application of CDD to enhance the quality of settlements via active community involvement (Muslim & Kurniawan, 2020). CAP describes a participatory planning approach that improves the community's ability to identify appropriate programs, plans, and actions in response to environmental issues, community needs, and existing local potential (Lavery et al., 2005; Sitorus, 2017; UN Habitat, 2009). (Muslim & Kurniawan, 2020; Sitorus, 2017) describe CAP as a participatory approach that aids communities in identifying specific actions for addressing problems or implementing development plans. This method engages all members in collaboratively formulating achievable goals. (Darma, 2016; Muslim & Kurniawan, 2020; Sitorus, 2017).

## **2. *Community-Based Tourism Development***

Good tourism development can economically, socially, and culturally benefit the community around tourist destinations (Megawati et al., 2023; Nurhidayati & Fandeli, 2012; Wiratini & Utama, 2020). Community-based tourism development requires full community participation and aims to enhance the active involvement of the private sector in tourism services, thereby generating a domino effect/multiplier effect in tourism development (Rahayu et al., 2016). One form of community-based tourism development approach is *Community Based Tourism* (CBT). CBT fosters tourism that benefits the community and serves as a tool for enhancing community welfare (Habiba & Lina, 2023; Rahayu et al., 2016; Suansri, 2003). The CBT approach has successfully developed the Banyuresmi tourism area in Pandeglang Banten (Utami, 2019); the Lamajang tourism area in Bandung Regency (Andjanie et al., 2023); the North Badung tourism area in Badung Regency, Bali (Wiratini & Utama, 2020); and facilitated community economic development in Tanjung Bira Beach, Bulukumba Regency (Megawati et al., 2023).

CBT can support local communities in increasing income, diversifying the economy, preserving culture and the environment, and providing educational opportunities (Andjanie et al., 2023; Aprilianingsih et al., 2024; Maria et al., 2023; Nair & Hamzah, 2015; Utami, 2019). As an alternative source of income, CBT is a means of poverty alleviation. CBT adopts a long-term strategy aimed at enhancing benefits for local communities while reducing the adverse

effects of tourism on both communities and the environment (APEC, 2009). (Suansri, 2003) mentioned that the community should ideally have several principles for implementing CBT-based tourism development. The principles include:

1. Support and promote community involvement in tourism;
2. Involve the community from the start in all aspects of the activity/stage;
3. Increase social capital in the community;
4. Improve the quality of life;
5. Promote environmental sustainability;
6. Preserve the uniqueness of character and culture;
7. Develop multicultural learning;
8. Respect cultural differences;
9. Share profits fairly among community members;
10. Distribute income per contribution to the community.

Developing a community-based tourism area using a CBT approach involves nine stages to establish a sustainable tourism development concept (APEC, 2009; Nair & Hamzah, 2015). The stages include:

1. Identify community needs and readiness;
2. Educate and prepare the community about tourism;
3. Build leadership;
4. Set up and develop institutional organizations;
5. Build partnership patterns;
6. Adapt tourism development approaches;
7. Plan product design and quality;
8. Identify and develop marketing strategies;
9. Enforce activity implementation.

### ***3. The Concept of Community Empowerment in Settlement Quality Improvement***

With the development of community-based slum quality improvement, the researchers offer CAP and CBT implementation models that combine efforts to improve the quality of settlements and develop the tourism potential of fishing villages. These two models require the full involvement of various stakeholders, both fishing village communities and government and non-government institutions. The community participation model, both in improving the quality of settlements and in terms of tourism development, basically aims to get the community involved and play an active role (Habiba & Lina, 2023; Lin et al., 2022; Nair &



Hamzah, 2015; Yalegama et al., 2016). The community is critical in planning and determining the development direction as they know the potential to be harnessed to advance the region (Ani et al., 2017; Firianti, 2019; Purworini et al., 2023; The World Bank & BioCarbon Fund, 2021). The community action plan aims to enhance settlement quality in coastal areas through the CAP and CBT approach, empowering the community in all stages of development, including planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation (Khatun, 2024; Ombwayo et al., 2024).

The success of community empowerment through CAP and CBT depends on conducting intensive and active workshops lasting two to five days based on the objectives to be achieved (Greenwood et al., 2020; MIT, 2001). (MIT, 2001) states that a moderator or facilitator is essential for implementing community-based workshops. The moderator facilitates the community and ensures that all interests are addressed. Communities with diverse backgrounds and policymakers from various sectors (sanitation, clean water, housing and settlements, tourism, and other related industries) will attend this workshop. The CAP and CBT methods can develop communities and foster the social capital needed for development.

The CAP method significantly contributes to development; however, its implementation presents considerable challenges. The community must fully engage, requiring substantial human resources during the activities (Mulyana & Wusqo, 2023; Nair & Hamzah, 2015; Yalegama et al., 2016). The diverse characteristics of the community necessitate that facilitators of CAP and CBT engage in more intensive attempts to establish consensus among stakeholders. According to (UN-Habitat, 2006), the implementation of CAP consists of several main stages, including:

#### **A. Pre-CAP Phase (Preparatory Phase)**

This initial phase consists of the following activities:

- a. *Socialization and initial introduction to the CAP.* The facilitator and community leaders convene the community at this stage (Fadli & Sarofah, 2021b). The facilitator conveys the CAP activity plan, outlining the objectives and benefits of the activity. This process enables the facilitator to engage more specifically and thoroughly with the community regarding CAP activities, laying the groundwork for practical cooperation (Irawati et al., 2023). Before engaging with the community, facilitators must comprehend all aspects of the stages, along with the fundamental principles and methods of approach employed in the CAP mentoring process.
- b. *Compose a social contract.* The social contract represents a mutual agreement within the community regarding permissible actions during the CAP mentoring process

(Age, 2022). Occasionally, the social contract manifests as a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between funding agencies to organize fishing village areas in collaboration with the community and the government.

- c. *Institutional establishment.* Institutions that improve slum quality can utilize existing organizations or establish new ones. Many practices indicate that institutions for slum upgrading are more effective when they emerge from the genuine needs of the community (Valencia & Oppusunggu, 2022). These institutions are organized and developed by the local community, as demonstrated in the case of slum improvement in the fishing village, which aims to evolve into a tourist attraction in the future. The government must actively conduct hearings with the community on urban issues, promote community-based development and innovation, and establish a solid foundational relationship with city residents to enhance public participation (Domingo et al., 2024; Fakhimi et al., 2021).

## **B. Social and Environment Mapping Phase**

Social and environmental mapping is a strategic stage of the CAP mentoring approach. Facilitators engage directly with the community during socialization activities, clearly outlining the area's problems and potential (Katoppo & Oppusunggu, 2021). Organize the community into smaller working groups to identify the issues within the settlement environment (W. Hidayat & Milanie, 2024). The facilitator employed simple media, including flipchart paper, large markers, tape, and meta-plan paper, to guide the process. The team recorded each proposed problem on a meta-plan paper and organized them according to their characteristic similarities until they identified the relationships among the problems. The stages of social and environmental mapping can consist of:

- a. *Identify problems, needs, and potential resources*

The facilitator needs to understand the community's needs, problems, and potential to do much to encourage the community to be actively involved in CAP assistance activities (Katoppo & Oppusunggu, 2021). Inventorying a community's needs, problems, and potentials can be done through formal and informal meetings through direct field visits (Irawati et al., 2023).

- b. *Prioritize problems and needs*

After identifying the problems and needs, the community must collaboratively prioritize the village's concerns and requirements (W. Hidayat & Milanie, 2024; Hudayana et al., 2019). Issues are prioritized and grouped into each aspect of the criteria. The urgency value of the problem is determined through consensus among

participants, differing from individual or facilitator opinions. The Strengths-Weakness-Opportunity-Threat (SWOT) method effectively determines sectoral linkages and their weighting (Sayuti et al., 2024). Repetition in discussion activities minimizes errors in ideas and views regarding value determination or scoring.

### **C. CAP Approval Phase**

This stage focuses more on implementing the agreements obtained from the CAP workshop (Hudayana et al., 2019). The deal involves program implementation, budgeting, and meeting community commitments (Nur et al., 2023). The CAP formulation results underwent public testing, engaging all participants and verified residents in collaboratively enhancing the quality of slums in the fishing village. The final step in this CAP workshop activity involves creating a strategic plan to address the identified problems and meet the established objectives. At this strategy formulation stage, the community deliberates on the goals to achieve, the programs to address the issues, and the time allocated for each program. Once the settlement development strategy is prepared, all strategies are presented as a masterplan map.

A meeting was held to discuss the initiation of the fishing village tourism program following the improvement of the quality of fishing settlements. The CBT approach aligns with the CAP approach, highlighting the community's active involvement in shaping the neighborhood's future development. The community plays a crucial role in the success of CBT development, serving as both the subject of development and the planner, implementer, and supervisor of CBT implementation (Rahayu et al., 2016). Each stage of the CAP workshop implementation must effectively convey the concept of community-based tourism development. This ensures that the fishing village tourism program can be immediately implemented once the settlement is completed. **Table 1** illustrates the development strategy for CAP-based enhancement of fishing villages to promote tourism activities.

**Table 1. Community Action Plan to Improve the Quality of Fishermen's Village Settlements**

NO.	PHASE	ACTIVITY	DISSEMINATION OF TOURISM DEVELOPMENT IN IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF THE REGION
<b>Pre-CAP (Preparatory Phase)</b>			
1.	Socialization and initial introduction	<p>The government prepares to assign facilitators.</p> <hr/> <p>Introduce the facilitators to the fishing village community.</p> <hr/> <p>Hold formal and informal meetings between facilitators, the community, and the government.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provide general information and an explanation about CAP assistance</li> <li>- Provide general information and an explanation about CBT assistance</li> <li>- Provide information about the concept of local economic development</li> </ul>
2.	Compose a social contract	<p>Formal meetings between fishing communities, government, and facilitators (may involve private parties or funding agencies if available).</p>	<p>Drafting the MOU requires collaboration among the community, facilitators, government, and funding agencies (if available).</p>
3.	Institutional establishment	<p>Formal meetings between fishing communities, government, and facilitators (may involve private parties or funding agencies if available).</p>	<p>Establish a specialized institution to deal with the issue of improving the environmental quality of fishing village settlements.</p>
<b>Social and Environment Mapping Phase (Main Workshop Phase)</b>			
1.	Identify problems, needs, and potential resources	<p>Workshop or formal meeting between fishing communities, government, and facilitators (may involve private parties or funding agencies if available).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Form a small representative group;</li> <li>- The facilitator assists the group in identifying problems, needs, and potentials of the fishing village;</li> <li>- Categorize problems based on their sectors (e.g., social, economic, physical infrastructure, environment);</li> <li>- Each group appoints a speaker to present to other groups for questions and answers session;</li> <li>- The facilitator collects all lists of problems, needs, and potentials raised by each group based on the discussion's result;</li> <li>- While the groups are exploring, the facilitator accompanies them without giving their views or exemplifying problems that might bias the community's opinions, which are not objective.</li> </ul>	<p>List of problems, needs, and potential resources such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Implement extensive enhancements to settlement infrastructure and public spaces that facilitate tourism activities, including roads, drainage systems, clean water, and additional supporting facilities;</li> <li>- Enhance the fishing village community's capacity for sustainable development;</li> <li>- Support the fishing village's tourism program, promote tourism, and establish networks with external stakeholders;</li> <li>- Facilitate collaboration with private sector entities, non-governmental organizations, and academic institutions;</li> <li>- Facilitate the enhancement and development of tourist attractions.</li> </ul>

		Informal meetings will be conducted through direct field visits, employing non-formal interview techniques while extracting information from sources effectively.	
2.	Prioritize problems and needs	Workshop or formal meeting between fishing communities, government, and facilitators (may involve private parties or funding agencies if available). - Engage in a discussion to establish the assessment range for each problem indicator; - Examine the background, perspectives, and urgency associated with each issue; - Assess or score each problem based on mutual agreement rather than individual will and conduct ranking; - Reevaluate the previously generated problem ranking; - The facilitator summarizes the workshop's discussion processes, considerations, opinions, and final decisions.	Prioritize issues according to each sec
<b>CAP Approval</b>			
3.	CAP Approval	Workshop or formal meeting between fishing communities, government, and facilitators (may involve private parties or funding agencies if available). - Evaluate the agreements reached at this stage in a final discussion; - Execute a public test of the developed CAP masterplan map.	- Create masterplan maps for the CAP and CBT fishing villages; - Compose a MoU to enhance the quality of fishing village settlements.

Source: Synthesis result, 2024

Improving fishing areas post-CAP assistance prioritizes the accountability reporting by facilitators and participants regarding the previously executed CAP agreement (Crocker, 2016). (Muslim & Kurniawan, 2020) and (Muhtadi & Anggara, 2020) mention that in the implementation of CAP, reviewing the success of CAP assistance is no less critical. In addition, CAP mentoring can lead to more significant development, such as opportunities for new partnerships, recommendations for additional activities, and promotion of the CAP. Foster a comprehensive understanding of participatory processes from the beginning. This understanding should extend beyond merely collecting or sharing information about government activities; it must also encompass dialogue with authorities, decision-making, and assessing and evaluating government programs (Mohanty & Kumar, 2021). Public participation

involves engaging urban stakeholders—citizens, communities, universities, officials, organizations, and businesses—in public administration activities such as health, security, housing provision, economic development, and education to foster an inclusive urban development process (Fakhimi et al., 2021).

## **V. Conclusion**

The quality improvement of community-based slums employs a bottom-up approach implemented in various regions of large cities. Community involvement in shaping the development direction of their area is expected to enhance the targeting of the development program. Achieving optimal and successful development requires considerable effort. CAP and CBT are bottom-up development approaches that position the community as the essential development driver. While facilitators or moderators play a reliable role in guiding the community to establish development policies, the government's role in implementation remains crucial. Future development planning products must transition from a top-down approach to empowering communities as active participants. This shift will enable communities to identify and articulate their needs for improving their residential environments. Effective governance enhances the quality of settlement improvement initiatives.

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