

Ciliwung River Resource Management and Ecotourism by The Ciliwung Community in Depok

Ahmad Naisaburi Bintang Dhia¹, Rizki Nurul Nugraha², Rai Riya³
^{1,2,3}Nasional University

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ABSTRACT

The research entitled "CILIWUNG RIVER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND ECOTOURISM BY THE CILIWUNG COMMUNITY IN DEPOK" aims to identify resource management and eco-ecosystems in the Ciliwung River, and to find out what obstacles to resource and ecosystems management in Ciliwung Depok River. The research uses qualitative methods, with descriptive qualitative emphasis and SWOT analysis. Data collection is carried out with field observations, interviews, and literature studies. The results of the research show that the river resource management strategy implemented has the potential to be an attractive ecosystem destination. Through the environmental conservation, recreation, and education methods carried out by KCD, the river can provide significant benefits to the surrounding community and its surrounding environment. Tourist components such as attractions, accessibility, and facilities around the river are important factors in attracting tourists and supporting sustainable ecosystem development.

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Corresponding Author:

Name : Rizki Nurul Nugraha, S.S.T.Par., M.M.Par

Institution : Nasional University, Jl. Sawo Manila No.61, RT.14/RW.7, Pejaten Barat, Pasar Minggu, South Jakarta, DKI Jakarta 12520

Email : rizki.nurul@civitas.unas.ac.id

1. INTRODUCTION

Natural resource management and ecotourism are important aspects in efforts to preserve the environment and develop sustainable tourism. Natural resource management is concerned with the preservation of various aspects of nature, while ecotourism is more about the responsible use of natural resources for tourist purposes [1]. Both are core parts of efforts to maintain ecosystem balance and derive sustainable economic benefits from the environment [2].

One part of nature that needs to be managed by natural resources and

ecotourism is the river. Rivers are also the source of life for all living things, such as water sources for living things and natural channels that open above the earth's surface to hold water [3]. Rivers are often used for irrigation, transportation, and making electricity. In addition, the river is also the center of economic and social activities of the surrounding community. Therefore, natural resource management and ecotourism in rivers are needed to maintain the balance of river ecosystems and ensure their sustainable use [4].

The Ciliwung River, which flows upstream in the Bogor area, passes through the areas of Mount Gede, Mount Pangrango,

and Cisarua, then ends downstream on the north coast of Jakarta, is one of 13 rivers that cross the city of Jakarta. Not only as an area for diversity of flora and fauna, Ciliwung river can also be used for education, socio-culture, and supporting the economy of the surrounding community [5]. However, Ciliwung River faces considerable challenges, such as environmental pollution due to domestic and industrial waste, lack of awareness of the surrounding community about environmental sustainability, and lack of law enforcement against environmental pollution violators [6].

From these challenges, the *Komunitas Sungai Ciliwung Depok* (KCD) was established as the initiation of a social movement that aims to utilize the river area as a conservation, recreation, and education area. KCD carries out various activities, such as the movement to clean the Ciliwung River, make it a tourism facility (education, conservation, and water recreation), and initiate the arrangement of the Ciliwung River area [7]. In its development, KCD refers to the principles contained in PERDA Depok Number 16 of 2013 concerning tourism, where they focus on developing natural tourism objects in accordance with aspects of river conservation and sustainability. KCD is also a form of community control over government policies and phenomena that occur in society related to environmental problems [8].

Research on resource management and ecotourism of Ciliwung River in Depok is very important to do [9]. By understanding the challenges and potentials that exist, communities can develop effective strategies to maintain and utilize rivers properly and wisely. With this statement, the formulation of this research problem is How is the management of resources and ecotourism in the Ciliwung River Depok? What is the role of the surrounding community in resource management and ecotourism in Ciliwung River Depok? Why does Ciliwung River need to be managed by its resources and ecotourism? This study aims to identify resource management and ecotourism in Ciliwung River, find sustainable solutions to

improve the environmental quality of Ciliwung River, and provide insight into the importance of resource management and ecotourism.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Ecotourism

The International Ecotourism Society (TIES) in 1991 defined ecotourism as responsible travel to enjoy natural beauty that preserves the environment and the welfare of local communities [10]. Meanwhile, the World Conservation Union (WCU) in 1996 defined ecotourism as ecologically responsible travel, visiting pristine areas to enjoy and appreciate natural beauty (including local culture) and promote conservation, have the minimum negative effects and provide opportunities for local communities, conservation in tourism activities [11]. Ecotourism activities are different from other tourism activities, ecotourism has specific characteristics because of its concern for environmental preservation and providing economic benefits to local communities. Therefore, every ecotourism activity must follow sustainable management principles such as [12]:

- Based on natural tourism
- Emphasizes conservation activities
- Refers to sustainable tourism development
- Relating to educational development activities
- Accommodate local culture
- Benefits the local economy

Ecotourism activities directly or indirectly direct tourists to appreciate and love nature and local culture, so that they can raise awareness and concern among tourists to help preserve nature. Apart from being an effort to preserve the environment, ecotourism development is also expected to improve the socio-economic development of local communities. The principles of ecotourism are minimizing impacts, fostering environmental and cultural awareness, providing positive experiences for both tourists and recipients and providing benefits and empowerment to local communities [13].

The concept of ecotourism encourages people to protect what they love. Communities involved in conservation prioritize beneficial values, political interests and public policies that have a positive impact on the environment. Society has the desire to preserve culture, history and natural resources, which intersect with people's lives. This situation is a strategy to realize the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), adding inclusive and sustainable economic value, full and productive employment, and feasibility for all groups [14]. Ecotourism offers a unified tourism value that is integrated between the balance of enjoying natural beauty and efforts to preserve it. Ecotourism can play an active role in providing solutions in resolving problems that may occur in the development of tourism areas. The main focus of developing the ecotourism model is based on the basic potential of tourism where natural and cultural sustainability are prioritized [15].

Ecotourism is a model of responsible natural tourism in unspoiled areas or naturally managed areas which aims to enjoy the beauty of nature by involving elements of education and support for conservation efforts and increasing the economic income of local communities. Responsible travel to natural areas that preserves the environment, maintains the welfare of local communities, and involves interpretation and education is also known as Ecotourism. Ecotourism activities are tourism activities that are responsible for environmental preservation and welfare and involve the community in tourism activities [16].

According to the Directorate General of Nature Protection and Conservation (2000), in ecotourism activities there are five basic characteristics, namely:

- Nature based Ecotourism is a part or whole of nature itself including elements of its resources, where the richness of biodiversity and its ecosystem is the main strength and has the main selling value for the development of ecotourism.

- Ecologically sustainable Ecotourism must be ecologically sustainable, meaning that all environmental functions including biology, physical and social continue to run well, where changes in development do not disturb or damage ecological functions.
- Environmentally educational Through activities that are positive for the environment, it is hoped that it will be able to influence the behavior of the community and tourists to care about conservation so that it can help long-term sustainability.
- It is hoped that it will be beneficial for the local community by involving the community in ecotourism activities to provide benefits to the community both directly and indirectly, such as the community renting out equipment needed by tourists, selling tourist needs, increasing insight into the environment and so on.
- Tourist satisfaction Satisfaction with natural phenomena obtained from ecotourism activities can increase awareness and appreciation for nature conservation and local culture.

Ecotourism offers an important tool for humans and nature. For humanity, ecotourism provides an opportunity to continue to protect nature and have a better awareness of nature conservation. Ecotourism is able to become a forum for education about nature and provide various levels of fulfillment along with education that leads to a greater understanding of nature, which results in various natural resources and better management [17].

2.2 Management of Natural Tourism Destination

POAC (Planning, Organizing, Actuating, Controlling), [18] :
Planning

Planning is a way to achieve goals well. Planning determines organizational goals, determines strategies and expected procedures [19]. Planning is intended to answer questions that include what must be done, why it must be done, how it must be done, where it must be done, who must do it, and when it must be done. Planning activities include :

- Explain, ensure, and determine the goals to be achieved.
- Make an overall plan.
- Create policies, procedures and work implementation methods.

Organizing

Organizing is creating an organizational structure in accordance with the organization's goals and the resources it has. The purpose of organizing is to establish roles and structures where individuals can understand tasks and goals [20]. Organizing activities include :

- Places individuals in appropriate jobs.
- Adjust responsibilities for each member.
- Adapting the organization to the instructions.
- Providing various facilities for employees.

Actuating

Implementation has a very important function, because it is related to human resources. Implementation is a function to move individuals to work in accordance with existing goals. Implementation activities include :

- Participate in decisions and actions.
- Motivate fellow members.
- Communicate well.

Controlling

Supervision is an activity carried out for assessment and correction so that what has been planned can be carried out correctly. Supervision is an activity to evaluate errors and correct them so that goals can be achieved well. Supervision activities include :

- Comparing work results with the overall plan.
- Make suggestions and corrective actions.
- Carry out supervision according to instructions.

Management of natural tourist destinations around the Ciliwung River in Depok involves several aspects to ensure the sustainability and success of tourism development [21] :

1. Environmental Conservation

Environmental preservation and conservation measures must be taken to maintain the diversity of river ecosystems, including planting trees, restoring natural areas, and managing water systems.

2. Environmental Education

Educational program for the public and visitors regarding the importance of environmental sustainability, nature conservation, and environmentally friendly ways of behaving.

3. Waste Management

An effective and environmentally friendly waste management system to prevent river pollution and maintain the cleanliness of tourist areas.

4. Facilities and Infrastructure

The development of facilities that support tourism, such as seating areas, pedestrian paths and public toilets, must be designed with minimal impact on the environment in mind.

5. Community Participation

Active involvement of local communities in managing natural tourism destinations, including empowering the local economy and supporting environmental sustainability.

6. Supervision and Law Enforcement

Implementation of rules and regulations governing tourism activities, as well as monitoring and law enforcement efforts to prevent violations that could harm the environment.

7. Sustainable Ecotourism Development

Designing ecotourism programs that empower local communities and ensure that tourist visits provide economic benefits without damaging the ecosystem.

Management of natural tourism destinations on the Ciliwung River in Depok

needs to involve various stakeholders, including local government, communities and the private sector, in order to achieve a balance between economic development and environmental preservation. Management is a process that provides supervision over all matters involved in implementing policies and achieving goals. In general, management is the activity of changing something so that it becomes better and has higher values than before. Management can also be interpreted as doing something to make it more appropriate and suited to needs so that it is more useful [22].

Management is a term used in management science. Etymologically, the term management comes from the word manage (to manage) and usually refers to the process of managing or handling something to achieve certain goals. So management is a management science that is related to the process of managing and handling things to realize certain goals to be achieved. stated that: Management is the same as management so that management is understood as a process of differentiating planning, organizing, activating and supervising by utilizing both science and art in order to complete predetermined goals [23].

From the theory above, when related to Ecotourism, management is everything that is done in implementation and can

achieve the goals in developing ecotourism, especially on the Ciliwung river in Depok and carried out by the Ciliwung Depok community. River ecosystems are one of the potential natural resource areas that can be developed as attractions and ecotourism objects, so that the existence of river ecosystems can be used to provide employment opportunities for local communities and can encourage river conservation programs. River ecosystems are one of the potential natural resource areas that can be developed as attractions and ecotourism objects, so that the existence of river ecosystems can be utilized to provide employment opportunities for local communities and can encourage river conservation programs [24].

2.3 Social Movement

A social movement is an activity or a type of activity and action of a group of information in the form of individual or large organizations that specifically focuses on social and political issues. Social movements appear in the form of all kinds of things and different factors and phenomena. the core structure within it [25]. As social movements grow, they usually become increasingly organized and bureaucratized, adding members, which leads to success or failure as a movement.

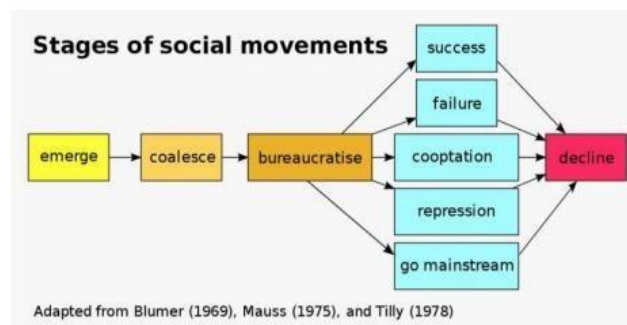


Figure 1. Stage of Social Movements

Source : https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Stages_of_social_movements.svg

Stages of social movements

Sociologists have studied the life cycle of social movements — how they emerge, grow, and in some cases, die. Blumer

(1969) and Tilly (1978) outlined a four-stage process through which social movements develop.

At the initial stage Emergence (emergence stage) Basically, Social

Movements arise based on the perception that everything is not good. Apart from that, the emergence of social movements as awareness spearheaded by small groups regarding certain issues.

Second Coalescence (merger stage)
After emerging, the social movement must define itself and develop a strategy to go public. At this stage the movement may engage in collective action to attract the attention of the public and mass media, as well as recruiting new members. It is also possible for movements to form alliances with other organizations or groups to obtain needed resources.

Third Bureaucratization (bureaucratization stage)
In order to become a political force, a social movement must have bureaucratic characteristics so that it looks established and not dependent on a leader. If a social movement does not have a bureaucratic nature, it will tend to quickly experience setbacks or decline.

Fourth Decline (stage of decline/decline)
In the end, a social movement will lose its influence. Social movements lose their influence because they are considered to have succeeded in achieving their goals, experience failure due to internal conflict within the organization, co-optation of movement leaders, pressure especially from external parties, and because the movement is formed into the mainstream.

3. METHODS

This research was conducted in the Ciliwung Depok Community (KCD). The research location is on Jalan Boulevard Grand Depok City, Pancoran Mas District, Depok City, West Java by conducting observations and collecting research data. The research location was chosen based on activities carried out by a social movement group that initiated conservation activities in the Ciliwung River area, Depok, namely the Ciliwung Depok Community (KCD).

The research method used is descriptive qualitative, namely research that does not carry out calculations and the

research procedure produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from people and behavior that can be observed through direct observation and in-depth interviews with parties related to the research. The direct observation method is a systematic process of recording behavior patterns of subjects (people), objects (things) or events without any questions or communication with the individuals being studied [26]. Research method based on descriptive data processing. Data collection techniques in this research were carried out in 2 ways, namely: Field studies in the form of observations and literature studies originating from journals, books and the internet [27]. The data analysis used is SWOT analysis as a resource management strategy for the Ciliwung River. SWOT analysis is used to determine internal and external factors as something that can influence management in the Ciliwung River area, Depok. The following is a matrix that can be produced with SWOT analysis [28].

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Ciliwung Depok Community (KCD)

The Ciliwung Depok Community (KCD) is one form of initiation into the use of river borders into conservation, recreation and educational areas which have the potential if developed into more professional ecotourism, including: strategic location, busy area, and has an attraction that makes the location This KCD is always busy with visitors, especially on holidays. KCD provides environmental service benefits to the Ciliwung River around this location, including: maintaining cleanliness around the river border, opening green open space, preserving various types of plants, and increasing public awareness to preserve the river.

The Ciliwung Depok-KCD Community was founded in 2010 by Mr. Taufiq DS, which is currently chaired by Muhammad Andi. The background to this community was founded because of concerns over damage caused by the conversion of river watersheds as housing. The loss of

access to the river means that Ciliwung cannot enjoy its beauty and maintain its sustainability and is even damaged by being used as a dumping ground for rubbish and waste as well as landslides. KCD is independent/practical non-political, but KCD partners with city and central governments in determining policies and enforcing regulations that are oriented towards environmental sustainability.

KCD is a group of volunteers who are happy to care for the environment because they care about preserving the function of the river and the Ciliwung Watershed (DAS). KCD operates independently, monitoring and maintaining the natural ecosystem as a link in the chain of life along the Ciliwung River Watershed. KCD's vision is to create a Ciliwung River that is clean from rubbish and waste, maintains its borders and biodiversity and is beneficial for society and the environment. To realize his vision. The following is the mission formulated to realize its vision:

1. Building awareness, understanding and skills of residents so that they are collectively able to care for and preserve the function of the Ciliwung River, including the River Basin (DAS) in their area.
2. Collaborating with the government, universities, the private sector, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), the Ciliwung Hulu Hilir Community, and local communities to carry out various activities that contribute to improving and increasing the function of the river and the Ciliwung Watershed (DAS).

Carrying out advocacy to encourage the government (central, provincial and city/district) to have pro-Ciliwung policies and monitor their implementation.

4.2 Analysis of Tourism Components (3A) in the Ciliwung River (KCD), Depok

The tourism component in supporting the management of the Ciliwung Depok River KCD consists of 3 components as follows :

Attractions

Visitors who visit the Ciliwung River area in Depok can enjoy various tourist attractions such as white water rafting, educational spaces, jogging, camping and river tracing. These activities are activities managed by the Ciliwung Depok Community and there is a KCD post/basecamp called Saung Pustaka Air (SPA). Other tourist attractions around the SPA include a bamboo arboretum and rare fruit plants, waste processing and education on reptiles around the Ciliwung River. At the KCD post there is also a tent selling souvenirs made from bamboo, such as bags, piggy banks, watch boxes, jewelry boxes, etc. KCD also markets handmade souvenirs to visiting visitors, on social media, and even to foreign countries such as the Philippines and Thailand. Apart from that, tourists can also interact with the community around the river bank, as well as carry out environmental care activities. Tourists and volunteers can also donate educational books to the mini library or hold art activities for out-of-school children around the Ciliwung watershed.

Accessibility

Factors related to tourism accessibility aspects include directions, time required, and transportation to tourist locations. Access to the Ciliwung Depok tourist attraction can be reached via KRL towards Bogor/Jakarta station and get off at Depok Station or you can use private vehicles and public transportation. Access to the Ciliwung Depok tourist attraction is relatively good, namely there are signboards and roads leading to the tourist attraction. It is paved and to reach it, tourists can use public transportation, private vehicles or transportation provided by travel agents. Apart from its diversity of resources as a means of natural tourism, water tourism, tourism cultural, educational tourism and conservation tourism, this strategic location makes the Ciliwung River area in Depok busy with tourists.

Amenities

Several supporting facilities to support tourism activities in the Ciliwung

river area, Depok, include paved roads, parks, tourism maps (tourist maps), toilets, gazebos/bale, souvenir kiosks, prayer facilities (Mushola). The road to get to the tourist area is relatively good and paved, but when heading to the post or basecamp you have to be careful because there are quite steep descents. There is a literacy and education park for carrying out educational tourism activities near the post, there are also toilets and a prayer room adjacent to the post and right after the entrance to the tourist area, there is also a gazebo and Balinese bale near the prayer room. For tourists who want to bring souvenirs as a memento, they can also buy souvenirs which are sold by the management in the KCD post area.

4.3 *Ciliwung River Resource Management by the Ciliwung Depok Community*

- The Ciliwung Depok Community has an organizational structure led by a Chairman, Deputy Chairman, Secretary, Treasurer and 3 Divisions such as Advocacy, Media & Communication and Research & Development. This structure helps and is mutually sustainable in carrying out community functions as a conservation effort for the Ciliwung River.
- Ciliwung River resource management planning carried out by the Ciliwung Depok Community is carried out once a year at the beginning of the year. The planning carried out in relation to conservation activities that will be carried out includes research on flora and fauna in the Ciliwung river basin, river cleaning, education on protecting the river and disaster mitigation for schools and sports communities and advocating for the use of riverbank areas.
- Nature Conservation and Environmental Improvement: The Ciliwung Depok Community is active in nature conservation activities, such as monitoring flora and fauna, land

rehabilitation, and waste management. They also work together with the government and related institutions to protect and maintain natural diversity in the Ciliwung River, Depok.

- Because the role of river management carried out by the community, it opens up ecotourism opportunities. Which is carried out in 3 forms, namely: river crossing, rafting and bungee jumping.
- The source of funding obtained by the community comes from CSR, ecotourism activities carried out and educational services to schools, with uncertain rates depending on the agreements made and at the end of the year an accountability report is made on the use of the funds collected.

4.4 *Contribution of the Ciliwung Depok Community in Preserving Local Nature and Culture*

This community is active in environmental conservation programs, such as reforestation campaigns, river cleaning and waste management. The Ciliwung Depok Community is actively collecting data on the flora and fauna of the Ciliwung River and its riverbanks. This is proven by the existence of an aquarium to display fish species in the Ciliwung river. So far, the Ciliwung Community itself has identified 19 species of fish in the Ciliwung River and has a living garden that plants various fauna on the riverbanks.

The Ciliwung Depok Community has a role in educating the community and also children by collaborating with schools in Depok to visit riverbank areas and also actively educating about climate change and disaster mitigation in classes and at the community headquarters itself. In the field of culture, the Ciliwung Depok Community is active in various activities for youth organizations and the surrounding community. Like being present at 17's activities. Holding a 17's ceremony on the

river and creating an arts stage involving the local community.

According to (Hidayaturahmi et al., 2023) In realizing the vision and mission created by KCD, there are various strategies carried out such as:

Through Advocacy

Advocacy is one of the activities aimed at preserving the Ciliwung River area which flows through the city of Depok which is manifested in several activities as follows:

- Invite the public not to throw rubbish into the Ciliwung river
- Caring for the Ciliwung River as an environmental education area
- Making the Ciliwung River a river conservation area
- making the Ciliwung River a natural library to support knowledge about the biodiversity of the Ciliwung River.
- Disseminating the importance of the history of the Parahyangan civilization
- Encourage local wisdom of local communities

Doing Education

Education is a form of strategy that also dominates the Ciliwung Depok Community (KCD) activity program. KCD plays a very active role in educational activities, especially regarding nature conservation, for various elements of society, pupils and students. Educational activities carried out by the Ciliwung Depok Community use methods of interacting directly with nature, including:

- Ecobreak, namely the use of waste into artistic value that can be utilized directly.
- Biotilik, one of the activities to introduce water biota in the Ciliwung River with the aim of introducing the Ciliwung River water ecosystem and keeping the Ciliwung River ecosystem protected from damage.
- Interpretation of the Ciliwung River is one of the activities that

introduces the biodiversity of the Ciliwung River.

- Conservation camp, a form of camping activity whose material focuses on the biodiversity of the Ciliwung River and the local wisdom values of the people around Ciliwung.
- Conservation class, an activity carried out using theoretical and practical methods directly regarding the knowledge and potential of the natural resources of the Ciliwung River to the community and school visit/visit to school activities, one method of environmental education from an early age that involves students from an early age to secondary education.

Conservation

This is the main activity carried out by many Ciliwung communities in an effort to save the Ciliwung River so that it remains sustainable. Ciliwung River conservation activities are carried out in a sustainable manner through programs adapted to age classes and social levels. Some of the conservation activities carried out are :

- Recovery, maintenance activities for areas prone to landslides and open land by planting trees and maintaining river banks which are considered prone to sedimentation due to abrasion.
- Environmental campaign. Activities are carried out routinely both in celebration of environmental days and activities outside of environmental days.
- Monitoring and data collection on fauna diversity
- Data collection on the diversity of flora around the Ciliwung River 5) Cultivating native vegetation of the Ciliwung River
- Strengthening with other institutions related to conservation programs.

4.5 *The Impact of River Resource Management Carried Out by the Ciliwung Depok Community on Surrounding Communities and Sustainable Tourism*

- The benefits that the local community gets from the existence of a community are new job opportunities. Because on average the people who take care of the Ciliwung Depok Community are people who live around the riverbanks.
- Another benefit is increased awareness of protecting the environment for local communities and visitors so that nature is maintained and ecotourism activities can run comfortably.
- Advocacy for green areas on riverbanks which are the community's rights and preventing flood disasters due to a lack of water catchment areas.
- Because the community is active in conservation activities, the local community benefits because education about disaster mitigation in the rainy season, such as rain and snake attacks, can be prevented.
- One of the CSR things the community gets from the Depok city information service is free internet. With this, the community can gather, discuss and carry out teaching and learning activities online from the community headquarters.

4.6 *POAC (Planning, Organizing, Actuating, Controlling)*

Planning

The Ciliwung Community in Depok is making plans to turn the Ciliwung river border into a Ciliwung Education and Conservation Park.

Organizing

The research results show that the Ciliwung Depok Community has an organizational structure consisting of a Chairman, Deputy Chairman, Secretary,

Treasurer, and three divisions (Advocacy, Media & Communication, Research & Development). This structure helps carry out the community's function as a sustainable conservation effort for the Ciliwung River. River resource management planning is carried out once a year and involves conservation activities such as flora and fauna research, river cleaning, education and disaster mitigation, as well as advocacy for the use of riverbank areas. The organizations involved apart from the Ciliwung community, namely different organizations in Depok City and academics in Depok City

Actuating

The Ciliwung Depok community is active in environmental conservation programs, including reforestation campaigns, river cleaning and waste management. They also contribute to the preservation of local culture by actively educating, recording the flora and fauna of the Ciliwung river, holding youth activities, and participating in 17an ceremonies on the river. Community funding sources come from Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), ecotourism activities, and educational services to schools. Rates for educational services are uncertain and adjusted according to agreement. The community creates an accountability report on the use of funds collected at the end of the year, demonstrating transparency and accountability in resource management.

The positive impact of river resource management by the Ciliwung Depok Community includes the creation of new jobs for the surrounding community. Awareness of the importance of protecting the environment increases, supporting ecotourism activities that run comfortably. Advocacy for green areas and disaster mitigation efforts shows the active role of communities in protecting people's rights. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) in the form of free internet also provides benefits to the community for gathering, discussing and teaching and learning activities online from the community headquarters.

In its management, the Ciliwung Depok Community maintains a strong

partnership with the local government and community. They work together to provide recommendations and suggestions for environmental management and encourage the Ciliwung River as an ecotourism area that encourages people to visit the riverbanks.

management functions related to the business of providing guidance and advice, according to the Ciliwung River community, all of these have instructions and guidance to carry out their respective duties, but it is up to each individual whether they can carry it out or not.

Controlling

Ciliwung Community Every time there is an activity or visit, they always carry out an evaluation to improve the next activity, this is one of the actions taken by the Ciliwung community towards control.

4.7 Resources and Economic management Strategy for the Ciliwung River in Depok by the Ciliwung Community

The strategy for managing Ciliwung river resources involves implementing, among other things, the need for river conservation efforts to maintain and prevent soil erosion. Furthermore, maintaining water quality by controlling pollution such as reducing littering of rubbish into rivers. By involving the surrounding community, sustainability in the management of the Ciliwung River will definitely be achieved.

Strategy for developing ecotourism on the Ciliwung River from KCD. The strategy is through KCD social media, when there will be activities and when the activities are finished they will be uploaded on social media via Instagram and FB of the Ciliwung Depok Community.

4.8 SWOT Analysis

Strength

- a. The active involvement of the Ciliwung Community can be a major force in managing river resources and ecotourism.
- b. In-depth knowledge of the Ciliwung River from the community can help in

maintaining biodiversity and preserving the ecosystem.

- c. The authenticity and natural beauty of the Ciliwung River is a potential attraction for ecotourism, attracting tourists interested in nature-based destinations.

Weakness

- a. The Ciliwung community experiences limited financial resources to carry out development reforms to assist management and ecotourism on the Ciliwung River.
- b. Lack of supporting infrastructure, such as toilet facilities, parking facilities, sanitation facilities and accessibility to Ciliwung River, this is an obstacle in developing sustainable ecotourism.
- c. The Ciliwung community needs increased technical expertise to manage natural resources effectively and sustainably.

Opportunity

- a. There is an opportunity to obtain financial support from the government, non-governmental organizations, or private investors for resource management and ecotourism development.
- b. Increasing environmental awareness can create opportunities to promote ecotourism on the Ciliwung River, Depok.
- c. Collaboration with the government, environmental organizations and the tourism sector can increase the potential for ecotourism development, especially in the Ciliwung River area, Depok.

Threat

- a. The impact of climate change from hot to rainy seasons can occur floods or during the summer there is drought, thus threatening the sustainability of the Ciliwung River ecosystem.
- b. Increased levels of pollution from industrial or domestic activities can

damage the water quality and ecosystem of the Ciliwung River.

- a. By considering these factors, the Ciliwung Community in Depok can “design an effective strategy” to increase sustainability and positive benefits for the local community and the environment.

4.9 Government Strategy and Community Role

Government strategy and the role of the community are interrelated in Ciliwung River Resource Management and Ecotourism. The government can create a strategy to develop Resource Management and Ecotourism, while the community can play an active role in implementing this strategy.

The following are several examples of the relationship between government strategy and the role of the community in developing Ciliwung River Resource Management and Ecotourism :

- The government can make a strategy in managing the Ciliwung River and its ecotourism, while the community can help, in this case taking part in managing the Ciliwung River and its ecotourism.
- The government can regulate how to improve the quality and sustainability of Ciliwung River management. Meanwhile, the community can help protect the environment on the Ciliwung River, Depok by maintaining cleanliness and maintaining the beauty of the local environment.
- The government can "increase community participation in decision making" regarding the development of Ciliwung River resource management in Depok. Meanwhile, the community can participate in decision making regarding the development of resource management through the Ciliwung River Community, Depok
- The government can help provide training regarding Ciliwung River

resource management, especially for the Ciliwung community to improve the quality of services and facilities provided to tourists when visiting.

5. CONCLUSION

The aim of researching Ciliwung River resource management and ecotourism involves an in-depth understanding of river ecology, identification of existing natural resources, as well as the role of ecotourism in conservation and sustainable use. This research can include water quality evaluation, flora and fauna analysis, identification of ecotourism potential, as well as the socio-economic impacts of these activities. In addition, the research aims to develop sustainable resource management strategies, including pollution mitigation, biodiversity conservation, and the use of ecotourism as a source of sustainable income. It is hoped that the research results can provide a basis for policy planning that promotes sustainable management and supports ecotourism development along the Ciliwung River

The results of the research show that, with the Ciliwung Depok Community (KCD) and its river resource management strategies, the Ciliwung river in Depok has the potential to become an attractive ecotourism destination. Through the means of environmental conservation, recreation, and education carried out by the KCD, this river can provide significant benefits to the surrounding community and the surrounding environment. Tourism components such as attractions, accessibility, and facilities around the river are important factors in attracting tourists and supporting the development of sustainable ecotourism. With cooperation between the government and the community, the management of Ciliwung river resources in Depok can improve environmental sustainability and provide positive benefits for local communities and visiting tourists.

Suggestions for future researchers are to carry out in-depth research on :

- Collaborating with local governments, NGOs and local

communities to gain insight and support in collecting data and understanding actual conditions in the field.

- Conducting field surveys and mapping to directly identify river conditions, natural resources and ecotourism potential. This can provide valuable primary data.
- Identify potential ecotourism destinations along Ciliwung River and a map of the area, including natural characteristics, fauna, and interesting flora.
- Conducting a study of the socio-economic impact of ecotourism

activities on local communities, including improving livelihoods and local empowerment.

By combining a multidisciplinary approach and involving stakeholders, this research can make a significant contribution to resource management and sustainable ecotourism development on the Ciliwung River, Depok.

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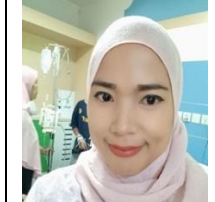

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BIOGRAPHIES OF AUTHORS

	<p>Ahmad Naisaburi Bintang Dhia is a student currently studying at Nasional University, Jakarta majoring in Tourism Study Program, her interest and areas of expertise is tourism destination development.</p> <p>More info at: rigydyantika1@gmail.com</p>
	<p>Rizki Nurul Nugraha, SST. Par., MM.Par, Graduate from master Program Tourism Administration STP Bandung 2015, Lecture at Nasional University Jakarta. As a tourism consultant specialist for Tourism Planning and Development.</p> <p>Email: rizki.nurul@civitas.unas.ac.id</p> <p>ORCID: 0009000734368750</p>
	<p>Rai Riya is a student currently studying at Nasional University, Jakarta majoring in Tourism Study Program, her interest and areas of expertise is tourism destination development.</p> <p>More info at: rigydyantika1@gmail.com</p>