

Asset-Based Community Development in Realizing Sustainable Community in Untung Jawa Island Tourism Village




Asset-Based Community Development Dalam Mewujudkan Sustainable Community di Desa Wisata Pulau Untung Jawa

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ARTICLE INFORMATION	
<p>Keywords <i>Asset-Based Community Development;</i> <i>Covid-19 Pandemic;</i> <i>Sustainable Community;</i> <i>Tourism Village</i></p>	<p>ABSTRACT The Covid-19 pandemic become a significant threat on the sustainability of the Untung Jawa Island Tourism Village community. Government have taken measures that limit access to the tourist attraction during the pandemic, however this action caused the income of people who depend on the tourism sector was drop drastically. Asset-Based Community Development (ABCD) is a development approach from community and focuses on the potential and strengths of the community. The ABCD approach has been considered more capable of realizing a sustainable community, compared to the traditional need-based approach. This study aims to describe the community's strategy in managing assets in the Pulau Untung Jawa Tourism Village by using a qualitative approach that generate descriptive data. The results showed that the Untung Jawa Island Tourism Village Community has been able to maintain the survival of its community by maximizing the assets owned by the community independently and maintaining relationships between the community and all stakeholders who are connected to each other. Based on this results, they are currently able to survive the Covid-19 pandemic and always strive to create a sustainable community in the future.</p>
<p>Kata Kunci Desa Wisata; Komunitas Berkelanjutan; Pandemi Covid-19; Pengembangan Komunitas Berbasis Aset;</p>	<p>ABSTRAK Pandemi Covid-19 memberikan dampak yang signifikan terhadap keberlanjutan komunitas Desa Wisata Pulau Untung Jawa. Pembatasan akses oleh pemerintah selama pandemi menyebabkan pendapatan mereka yang selama ini sangat bergantung pada sektor pariwisata menurun drastis. Pengembangan Komunitas Berbasis Aset (<i>Asset-Based Community Development – ABCD</i>) merupakan pendekatan pembangunan yang berasal dari dalam komunitas dan fokus pada potensi dan kekuatan yang dimiliki oleh komunitas. Pendekatan ABCD selama ini dinilai lebih mampu mewujudkan komunitas yang berkelanjutan, dibandingkan pendekatan tradisional yang berbasis kebutuhan (<i>need-based approach</i>). Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan strategi komunitas dalam pengelolaan aset yang ada di dalam Desa Wisata Pulau Untung Jawa. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif yang berupaya menghasilkan data deskriptif. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa Komunitas Desa Wisata Pulau Untung Jawa telah mampu mempertahankan kelangsungan hidup komunitasnya dengan memaksimalkan pemanfaatan aset yang dimiliki komunitas secara mandiri serta menjaga hubungan di antara komunitas dan seluruh stakeholder yang terkoneksi satu sama lain. Berdasarkan hal tersebut, saat ini mereka mampu bertahan melewati masa pandemi</p>

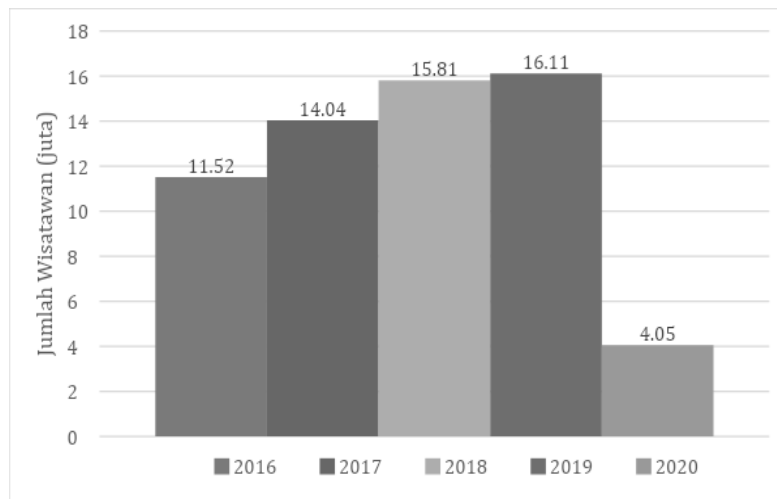
		Covid-19 dan selalu berupaya mewujudkan komunitas yang berkelanjutan (<i>sustainable community</i>) di masa depan.
Article History Send 18 th March 2022 Review 18 th April 2022 Accepted 10 th June 2022		Copyright ©2022 Jurnal Aristo (Social, Politic, Humaniora) This is an open access article under the CC-BY-NC-SA license. Akses artikel terbuka dengan model CC-BY-NC-SA sebagai lisensinya. 

Introduction

Nowadays, the development of tourism sector in Indonesia is growing rapidly. Indonesia has a lot of potential for unique natural and cultural wealth which can be an attractive sector in almost all regions in Indonesia. The development of tourism in Indonesia is stated in Indonesia's Long and Medium Term Plan (RPJMN) for 2020-2024 which prioritize tourism sector in carrying out one of the development agendas, namely strengthening economic resilience for quality economic growth in maintaining sustainability principles. The manifestation of tourism development that pays attention to balance and sustainability is a tourist village. Indonesia has 75,436 villages and 1,734 of them are tourist villages (BPS Kabupaten Kepulauan Seribu, 2018).

At the beginning of 2020 the world was threatened by the presence of the Covid-19 virus (coronavirus disease). Tourist villages, as a choice of tourism destinations, have certainly been affected by the Covid-19 pandemic. With the increasing number of Covid-19 cases, the government has imposed several social restriction policies, including the Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) and the Enforcement of Community Activity Restrictions (PPKM) which require all tourist villages in Indonesia to temporarily close their tourism activities.

Graph 1. Number of International Tourist Visits 2016-2020



Source: Kemenparekraf RI, 2021

This social restriction regulation certainly has a tremendous impact on the tourism sector in Indonesia. It can be seen in Graph 1 that there was a significant decrease in the number of tourist visits in the year where the Covid-19 pandemic began to plague Indonesia in 2020. Various tourist destinations were forced to temporarily close all existing tourism activities.

Certainly, this regulation also impact to tourist villages as one of the tourist destinations in Indonesia. Survey conducted by (Rahajna & Anshori, 2020) stated that 96 out of 97 tourist villages were affected by Covid-19 and 90 of them were forced to close all tourism businesses. Furthermore, in the survey, it was explained that the loss of tourist villages was quite high due to this closure. A total of 48 tourist villages suffered a loss of less than 25 million rupiah, while 34 tourist villages suffered a loss of between 25 and 100 million rupiah, and the remaining 15 tourist villages suffered a loss of more than 100 million rupiah.

The government and community work together to create various action in developing tourist villages so that people can survive in this Covid-19 pandemic. In addition to issuing various policy, the government has also made several actions to save tourist villages in the midst of pandemic through the Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy (Kemenparekraf) by carrying out three rescue phases, namely: emergency response, recovery, and normalization.

- 1) Emergency response phase, focusing on health recovery, such as coordinating the tourism crisis with tourism areas and preparing for recovery.
- 2) Recovery phase, in this phase, tourist attractions in Indonesia are gradually opened with the condition that they are prepared to implement health protocols, apply CHSE (Cleanliness, Health, Safety, and Environmental sustainability), and support the optimization of MICE (Meeting, Incentive, Convention, and Exhibition) activities in Indonesia.
- 3) The last is the normalization phase, namely the preparation of tourist destinations with the CHSE protocol, increasing market interest, until apply discounts for tour packages, and increasing MICE activities (Kemenparekraf RI, 2021)

In managing a tourist village, one of the strengths is the various local potentials or assets that can be utilized as a source of income, so that the average community can still have other livelihoods, especially when there was a restriction activity in tourism sector. This is in accordance with the concept of community assets, in which the community highly depend on a systems approach that requires interconnection between the economic, environmental and social bases that each dimension needs to be balanced with other dimensions to achieve sustainability (Green & Haines, 2017). It is relevant o implement sustainability at local or village level, considering several reasons. First, local level is the level in which humans and the environment interact most frequently and directly. Second, local community actions and strategies are the most effective in addressing environmental, economic and social issues. Third, Impact with people who living in certain places by changing the way they consume and what they consume (Green & Haines, 2017).

Untung Jawa Island Tourism Village is located in DKI Jakarta Province, as one of the 50 best tourist villages in the 2021 Indonesian Tourism Village Award (Ardianto, 2021).

During this 2 years of pandemic, the Pulau Untung Jawa Tourism Village experienced a drastic decrease in the number of tourists which resulted in the decline of economic and social value of community (BPS Kabupaten Kepulauan Seribu, 2020). This is the main issue that cause most of people need to utilize other community assets to survive and meet their daily needs. Some people started to change their jobs, namely became fishermen, freelance in village programs, and some people have started training in using the internet to sell products.

There are other studies that discuss community involvement in developing village potential. Study by (Atmojo et al., 2017) which focuses on empowering the community to develop the village economy through managing the allocation of village funds by the community in Bangunjiwo Village. In community development, Bangunjiwo Village emphasizes the importance of the economic aspect based on community participation and succeeded in developing the village's economic potential more effectively through special training for the community. Other research related to the development of village potential is conducted in Wonorejo Village (Meirinawati et al., 2021). This research emphasizes the various types of capital owned by the community to develop the community's economy through small and medium enterprises (SMEs). Wonorejo village has its own advantages because of its location close to the location of mangrove ecotourism, so it is needed strategies to develop the economy through the strengths possessed by the community. In the research conducted by (Misener & Schulenkorf, 2015) highlights the community-based approach to utilise social assets owned by the community as well as to increase the strength of existing communities for the development of social activities and sports as a means to promote sustainable social and economic change. Furthermore, other research related to ABCD has focused on its relationship to the level of public health in the community. Research conducted by Webber et al. (2018), Boyd et al. (2008), and Kobayashi et al. (2020) showed a relationship in asset-based community development with health improvement in the community. Research by Hessin (2018) emphasizes the impact of implementing ABCD in remote communities in Egypt. In this study, the government's role in realizing ABCD-based programs is considered to be able to reduce poverty and increase job opportunities. Furthermore, Lau (2012) in his research emphasizes the importance of the ABCD approach, especially the role of social capital as a non-profit organization (NGO) strategy in the community after the earthquake in China. In relation to tourism development, this research has been discussed in Wu & Pearce (2014) and Rout & Gupta (2017). Research conducted by Wu & Pearce (2014) shows that the application of ABCD cause Tibetan community more aware of their assets and potential, so that people are more independent in managing their tourism assets. This is in line with research conducted by Rout

& Gupta (2017) which showed that a well-packaged ABCD approach would be able to make the community independent in developing tourism and no longer rely on external parties. In this study, researcher designated the topic that focus on the strengths and assets owned by the community to develop the Untung Jawa Island Tourism Village in order to survive during the Covid-19 pandemic and create a sustainable community. Considering that Untung Jawa Island Tourism Village is the only area in the Thousand Islands Regency that was selected as the 50 best tourist villages and was also ranked third in the category of tourist village with the best homestay in the 2021 Indonesian Tourism Village Award event because it has met health protocol standards through certificates. CHSE (Cleanliness, Health, Safety, & Environment Sustainability) proves that the Untung Jawa Island Tourism Village is able to survive during the Covid-19 pandemic and is able to develop its potential. This approach considered the importance of associations, networks, and social relationships so as to open up community opportunities to external factors, and offers a method for community members to identify assets and relate them (Mengesha et al., 2015). ABCD can be seen as an approach to development, as a set of methods for community mobilization, and as a strategy for sustainable community development (Nel, 2018). Therefore, it is interesting to discuss Untung Jawa Island Tourism Village in this study to investigate how the community as a community utilizes their potential in order to be able to survive through the crisis period in order to achieve a sustainable community.

A sustainable community must have the awareness and ability to manage all community assets in various types of capital that exist in the community. Hessin (2018) states that there is some situation in which external assets may be needed by a community, but the ways and resolutions to create a sustainable community always come from inside the community. So far, community development that had been carried out is more focused on how to obtain assets or ask outside parties to solve their issues that exist in the community, whereas in fact every community has strengths and potentials that can become a strategy to develop the community. Therefore, Asset-Based Community Development (ABCD) is an alternative strategy for bottom-up community-based development, challenging the needs-based approach that is top-down in nature to help underserved communities. For decades, a top-down development approach has not been able to provide real and sustainable development outcomes for the community, thus providing impetus and the need to find out alternative development approaches (Rout & Gupta, 2017). The basic foundation of ABCD is that all communities, no matter how poor, but they have strengths, assets and energy that can contribute to improving the quality of life independently (Nel, 2015). Thus, the ABCD approach is considered as the

most effective method in supporting vulnerable communities in building trust which is reflected by the institutional environment and trustworthy relationships between communities to facilitate community capacity building (Harrison et al., 2019).

The ABCD approach was originally proposed by Kretzmann & Mcknight (1993) as a challenge to traditional solutions for urban problems, focusing on environmental needs and shortcomings. Thus the ABCD approach allows communities to identify their own assets and respond to their own needs, a sustainable approach to social and economic development that reduces dependence on external organizations (Bryant, 2006). Furthermore, the ABCD approach is based on the principles of valuing and mobilizing individual and community talents, skills and assets rather than societal problems and needs. The asset-based community development approach is purely community driven and not by external agencies (Mathie & Cunningham, 2002). From the explanation above, it can be concluded that ABCD is a strategy for sustainable community-based development and it is related to link micro assets in the community with the macro environment. The ABCD approach believes that every culture and social group can contribute to their community by offering their talents and skills (García & Sönmez, 2020). As an innovative approach, the ABCD has its own attractive which lies in the premise that communities can drive their own development process by uncovering, identifying and mobilizing existing assets, and empowering communities through their participation. When a community is involved in identifying its assets, the focus tends to remain on the strengths of the people in that community and the kind of thing that they bring to create a better community. Thus, it can empowered community members and support their confidence towards their contribution in community is meaningful and drives sustainability (García, 2020).

In particular, ABCD pays attention to human, natural, physical, financial and social assets, and thereby creates sustainable economic opportunities (Boyd et al., 2008). This is because the point of view of ABCD approach is holistically, including in the economic aspect that is impossible to develop without community. Although ABCD concentrates on talent and potential, it does not ignore the need and what communities can do to improve their economy (García & Sönmez, 2020). In implementation, asset-based approaches sometimes identify creative and innovative responses to problems that cannot be seen by a problem-based or needs-based perspective (Missingham, 2017). Thus, ABCD can be recognized as an approach to development, as a set of methods for community mobilization and as a strategy for sustainable community development (Hessin, 2018).

There are several principles as the basis of the ABCD approach. Ennis et al. (2010) stated that there are four main characteristics in the ABCD approach, namely: 1) Any changes

must come from the community, 2) Development must be adapted to existing capacities and assets in the community, 3) Changes must be driven by relationships or networks, 4). Changes must be oriented towards sustainable community development. Referring to these four points, the ABCD approach model has the aim of finding, identifying, and developing assets in the community and not focusing on the needs of community. In a needs-based approach the main focus is to observe the needs, shortcomings, and problems faced by the community. In the implementation process, it often creates a unilateral negative view and does not contribute to the development of community capacity. The difference between these two approaches can be seen in Table 1 below:

Table 1. Comparison of the Needs-Based Approach and the Asset-Based Approach

Need-based Community Development	Asset-based Community Development
Restores What a Community Lacks	Builds on What a Community Has
Proceeds Fundamentally Outside-In	Proceeds Fundamentally Inside-Out
Problems-Oriented	Possibilities-Oriented
Communities of Privation	Communities of Promise
Victims	Survivors
Clients	Providers
Consumers	Producers

Source: Russell & Arefi (2014)

Furthermore, Mathie & Cunningham (2002, 2003, 2005) identified five principles in ABCD, namely shared meaning which is the meaning and value shared by a community, social capital in the form of relationships and networks that exist within the community, inside-out development which means that development comes from within the community, full participation and power distribution refers to the full participation of the community, especially in planning, implementation and sharing of results, and civil engagement which is the role and leadership of associations and the government in strengthening the community.

As a development approach, ABCD focuses on the assets and strengths of the community, especially the strengths inherent in community associations and social networks. In the early stages of ABCD, asset mapping is an important step. As emphasized Wu & Pearce (2014) that asset mapping is the process of recognizing what is valuable in society and creating tangible resources in the form of maps or resource inventories. Green & Haines (2017) argue that community assets consist of various capitals that exist in society by seeing capital as a type of community asset that can be developed to produce more assets, so that capital is not only seen from something that brings prosperity (eg money) for individuals, as well as business.

Untung Jawa Island Tourism Village has various types of capital that have the potential to provide benefits to local communities as producers of goods and services. There are seven capitals involved in the asset-based approach.

Table 2. Definitions and Types of Capital

Capital	Definition	Type
Physical Capital	Physical capital has tangible properties and is deliberately created by humans to facilitate community.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building • Infrastructure
Financial Capital	Financial capital is financial support owned by a community that can be used to finance the development process carried out in that community.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial support • Business Capital Loans
Environmental Capital	This capital includes several natural resources owned by the community.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Earth • Air • Water • Flora and Fauna
Technological Capital	Technological capital is related to the availability of appropriate technology that is beneficial to society.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internet • Waste Treatment • Water Filtration
Human Capital	Human capital is a quality human resource that can provide benefits in the community.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education • Knowledge • Experience • Skills • Motivation
Social Capital	It is norms and rules that bind people who are in the community, as well as elements of trust and networks between community and groups.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Network • Norms • Trust
Spiritual Capital	It is an impulse that exists in humans to provide benefits to others.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generosity • Solidarity • Self Defense

Source: Adi, 2012

Method

This study aims to understand more deeply about strategies in managing community assets to create a sustainable community. Therefore, this study used a qualitative approach. The choice of this approach is in accordance with statement from Creswell et al. (2018) that the qualitative approach is research on individual lives, processes, activities, events, or programs and the behavior of individual and group cultures. In this study, data collection was carried out through in-depth interviews with the local government, namely Untung Jawa Island Village,

the Tourism Awareness Group (Pokdarwis) Tourism Village of Untung Jawa Island, and local communities consisting of business actors and local communities. In addition, environmental observations and dynamics that occur in the community and studies of related documents are also carried out. The researcher used a descriptive research that presents a detailed description of a specific situation, social condition, or relationship (Neuman, 2014). Data was compiled, processed, and analyzed in depth in order to provide a complete picture of the symptoms or phenomena that occurred. So, in this research, it is not only explaining the phenomenon or problem, but also researched and analyzed in depth related to the findings related to the implementation of Asset-Based Community Development (ABCD) in the Tourism Village of Pulau Untung Jawa in order to become a sustainable community.

This study used a strategy of truth value and neutrality to improve the quality of research based on qualitative research criteria. Truth value was carried out by choosing informants that suitable with the research theme and spending more time with the informants so that the informants get used to and feel comfortable with the researcher. Neutrality refers to the absence of bias and subjectivity and is not influenced in conducting this research.

Results and Discussion

Mapping of Community Assets in Untung Jawa Island Tourism Village

Since the Covid-19 pandemic in Indonesia, Untung Jawa Island has limited the number of tourist so that they had to close access since the implementation of the Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) policy which began in September 2020 and continued with Level 4 Community Activity Restrictions (PPKM) in July 2021, down to Level 3 in December 2021 to suppress the spread of the Covid-19 virus (Huda, 2020).

Government had established policy to temporarily close the Untung Jawa Island Tourism Village from tourist visits, however it resulted in a decrease in the number of tourists visiting. According to BPS of the Thousand Islands Regency (2020) data, the number of tourist visits to the Untung Jawa Island Tourism Village was the smallest number of tourist visits in the last five years. Untung Jawa Island itself was designated as a fishing tourism village in 2012 and since then, it is known that as many as 80% of the people on Untung Jawa Island, who initially had their main profession as fishermen, began to manage tourism village, such as managing homestays, shops and restaurants, tourist attractions, souvenirs and gifts, as well as transportation services. People who were highly dependent on the tourism sector, finally got enormous impact of the Covid-19 disaster so they were forced to lose their main source of livelihood. Even though the Covid-19 case has been decreased and almost the entire

community has been vaccinated, the threat of a spike still persists. As is known, that currently there is new various variants of the new Covid-19 virus because of mutations, namely Omicron. Therefore, until now there is no certainty when the Covid-19 pandemic will actually end.

People who live in the Pulau Untung Jawa Tourism Village tried various efforts to survive in facing difficult times, one of which was by utilizing existing community assets. It is undeniable that most people who used the tourism sector as a source of livelihood had lost their main job. However, the community continues to survive by utilizing other fields to meet their daily needs. Mapping of community assets in the Pulau Untung Jawa Tourism Village is divided into several types of capital, such as social capital, financial capital, human capital, environmental capital, technological capital, physical capital, and spiritual capital.

Social capital is shown by the involvement of people from various roles (government, businessmen, organizations, institutions, and individuals) to coordinate with each other in carrying out activities in the community and government as well as in the process of developing the Wisara Village of Untung Jawa Island. According to the member of the Tourism Awareness Group (Pokdarwis) of Untung Jawa Island Tourism Village, stated that the local government Pokdarwis, and the community actively applied for funds from the company's CSR and worked together by involving themselves in training, such as training how to utilize social media and Pulo100 application. Pokdarwis also took the initiative to invite PT. Nusantara Regas to help the community during the Covid-19 pandemic through the corporate social responsibility (CSR) program. This action can not be separated from the well established relationship between in the community.

Financial capital means that managing the funds collected by Pokdarwis Puja Berhias to repair various facilities, such as bridges and roads, as well as improve environmental quality by planting mangroves along the shoreline. Through these funds and programs, local community workers were empowered to work in repairing roads and earned wages. Likewise, in the mangrove tree planting program, Pokdarwis bought the mangrove trees from the local community to help the economics of local people. Pokdarwis also received funds to build a printing workshop as additional income for all Pokdarwis members.

Human capital is a community's efforts to deal with the Covid-19 pandemic through the utilization of their skills to find other sources of livelihood. So far, most of the people work manage tourism sector, then during the Covid-19 pandemic, people update their skills to work in other fields, such as selling food and drinks for the community, and participating in programs held by local governments. Environmental capital is indicated by the community utilizing the nature around them to produce resources. Utilization of the sea which has been focused on

tourism development, so during the pandemic, people began to utilize the resources in the sea such as fishing which can be consumed by their families and also sold in the market

Technological capital is shown by the application of technology by community and the local government in using the internet network to sell their products through social media and online market platforms. They also developed an application called Pulo1000 to facilitate people in the Thousand Islands to promote their products and services. They carried out socialization and training activities to utilize the internet and available applications to sell their products and services via online. In addition, the community also showed high motivation in dealing with the pandemic, such as actively participating in the socialization of the Development Planning Deliberation (Musrembang) held at the district and sub-district levels. Physical capital is indicated by the provision of good facilities and infrastructure, for example improving access and improving cleaning facilities are needed to support the realization of a good environment. This should be carried out to provide the best service for tourists in the Untung Jawa Island Tourism Village.

Spiritual capital, as conveyed by Informant R1, is reflected in mutual assistance among community members, whether during the Covid-19 pandemic or in the period before the Covid-19 pandemic. He also explained that in Untung Jawa Island Tourism Village, when community was hit by a disaster, other people would immediately help either in the form of money, support, or energy. These values are rooted in the deep religious values that exist in society.

Through these efforts, community being able to survive during the Covid-19 pandemic, Untung Jawa Island Tourism Village was also able to get the 2021 Indonesian Tourism Village Award (ADWI) as the 50 best tourist villages and ranked third as a tourist village with the best homestay category. The head of Tourism Awareness Group (Pokdarwis) explained that this happened because the community was trying to adapt with new conditions, one of which was by seeking CHSE certification in the Untung Jawa Island Tourism Village as a condition for all tourism destinations to operate during the Covid-19 pandemic. So, when tourism activities reactivate in the future, they are ready to face a new era of normality after the Covid-19 pandemic, which must implement standard health protocols (Kemenparekraf RI, 2021).

Analysis of the Principles of Asset Based Community Development (ABCD)

Community has their own potential such as assets that can be utilized through the application of ABCD principles to create a sustainable community. Mathie & Cunningham (2002, 2003, 2005) identify five principles in ABCD, namely shared meaning, social capital,

inside-out development, full participation and power distribution. distribution of power), and civil engagement (civic engagement).

Shared meaning refers to constructing the shared meaning that people give to different things with the assistance of language. The language is a tool to strengthen shared meaning, thus enabling each individual to communicate with each other and construct their reality (Mengesha et al., 2015). In the Tourism Village of Untung Jawa Island, people have high tolerance and an attitude of mutual cooperation, so that when a community or government and local organizations need assistance, they will help each other. In addition, people in the Tourism Village of Untung Jawa Island hold firmly the *Sapta Pesona* attitude, which is safe, orderly, clean, cool, beautiful, friendly, and memorable to promote tourism.

Social capital exists in the form of bonding, bridging, and linking (Woolcock & Narayan, 2000). Bonding has strong characteristics such as in family members, neighbors, friends, and business with the same demographic category. Bridging has a weaker bond character, namely bonding between people of different ethnicity, geography, working background and linking has the characteristics of a relationship with different levels of power or social, or with a formal organization. In Untung Jawa Island Tourism Village, social capital is one of the main aspects in living social life. In detail, Informant Mr, as Head of the Untung Jawa Island Welfare Section said that social capital in the Tourism Village of Untung Jawa Island can be seen from: (1) The relationship between the community at the family, neighbors and friendship levels is well established. It can be proved through support from parent to their children's education and harmonious relations between neighbors. (2) In Untung Jawa Island Tourism Village, there are various formal and informal organizations, such as the Tourism Awareness Group (Pokdarwis), Youth Organizations, and PKK Groups, all of which work together when they need each other. For example, if Pokdarwis needs youth volunteers to plant mangroves, community members from Karang Taruna are ready to help and vice versa. (3) The role of local government, especially Kelurahan Untung Jawa Island, has an influence in the community, such as the involvement of kelurahan in various formal and informal activities carried out by community organizations.

Inside-out development is internally focused, community driven, and capacity-focused that recognizes people and other forms of capital (Mengesha et al., 2015). In the Untung Jawa Island Tourism Village, people depended their lives on other capital outside of the tourism sector during the Covid-19 pandemic. As Informant At explained that the community actively found collective cooperation by maximizing other capital e, such as strengthening social capital through discussions for the distribution of social assistance and the Covid-19 vaccination

program, utilizing technological capital such as the online sales through various channels, such as: social media, utilizing environmental capital by utilizing the marine resources such as fish and it is carried out independently by the community, both individually and in groups.

Full participation and power distribution is used in identifying and selecting strategies for the benefit of all parties. ABCD requires participation related to power, ownership, and control over the distribution of resources within the community as well as between the community and outsiders (Green & Haines, 2017). Informant Sy mentions that in the Tourism Village of Untung Jawa Island, community involvement can be seen from their active participation in various activities organized by the community or local government in the form of community service, attendance at meetings, or during discussions in forums as well as in community skills development training activities such as product strengthening, local and tour guide training.

Civil engagement is related to participation, power, and is also related to many theoretical questions, such as how civil society mediates between government, the power of capital, and the characteristics of effective governance (Mathie & Cunningham, 2002). According to Informant R1, in the Pulau Untung Jawa Tourism Village, the local government actively involves the community in decision-making in deliberation organized by the local government and entrusts the management of existing facilities and infrastructure by the community. Furthermore, Informant Ed stated that community involvement in the development of the Untung Jawa Island Tourism Village were related to environmental management, management of infrastructure facilities, and various forms of community activity initiatives. (1) In environmental management, the community independently sorts waste and processes organic and non-organic waste into other goods that can be utilized, for example processing kitchen waste into compost and breeding maggot for fish feed. From this community initiative, the government also played a role by providing a trash can for each family and holding waste management trainings for community (2) In the management of infrastructure, almost all public facilities, such as toilets, halls, and prayer rooms are managed and utilized by the community. (3) Regarding community activity initiatives, Informant Ed explained that in the meeting at the village level, the community and existing organizations such as Pokdarwis conveyed ideas such as the celebration of the Untung Jawa Island Festival to be developed into an event promoting tourism and packaged into attractive tourist attractions.

Based on the research findings from the sources above, it can be illustrated that the Untung Jawa Island Tourism Village has implemented the strategies and principles as stated in

the Asset-Based Community Development approach which can indirectly create a sustainable community in the future.

Benefits of the Asset-Based Community Development Approach.

Utilization of assets in a sustainable community is the main element when the community has to encounter unexpected conditions (crisis). The concept of resilience in a sustainable community expressed by Flint (2013) reveals that community assets are important in the resilience of a community because with the existence of various community assets, people can focus on assets that have potential, can be strengthened, and can be repaired. To deal with the crisis period, the important thing to do is mapping which assets are the priority to survive, adapt, and transform in order to survive and be sustainable.

Based on the explanation above, it can be said that the ABCD approach is one way to achieve a sustainable community. In the ABCD approach strategy carried out in developing the Untung Jawa Island Tourism Village, there are several benefits that occur in the community in terms of social, economic, and environmental aspects to support sustainable community development (Flint, 2013). There are several benefits in social, economic, and environmental aspects which were obtained by the community in the Untung Jawa Island Tourism Village from the ABCD approach carried out by the community, namely:

A. Social Aspects

According to Informant Mp, benefits in social aspect that perceived by community and also part of the Pokdarwis of Untung Jawa Island Tourism Village are the reduction in conflicts that occur in the community. This is because the community still maintains family values, such as take care of each other so that all problems can be resolved amicably. Furthermore, Informant R1 states that one of the benefits of the ABCD approach is the realization of safe environment. A safe environment could suppress the amount of crimes to occur in the Tourism Village of Untung Jawa Island. Other social benefits are caring attitude towards others in society. This can be seen from several organization communities such as Prosperous Fishermen, Mosque Management, and Mosque Youth. The Prosperous Fisherman Community manages orphans in their environment by managing facilities and infrastructure and donating part of their income as fishermen (Informant A1). Meanwhile, communities such as mosque administrators and mosque youths have special alms for people who got a disaster.

B. Economic Aspects

The implementation of ABCD approach provides benefits to community from the economic aspect, including increased income. According to Informant Mt, increased income is one of the positive impacts from the development of tourism in the Untung Jawa Island Tourism Village. The development of the tourism sector, cause the residents, especially women and youth who were previously unemployed, chose to trade tourism products and services. In addition, many people tried to innovate in order to develop their products and services to attract more buyers and increase people's income. The increase in income, cause community gained a better quality of life. stated, as an example since people started entrepreneurship, many of them could save their money to send their children to university level, have a decent house to live in, and are able to develop their business.

Regarding the Covid-19 Pandemic outbreak, the community utilizes their economic assets by switching professions to become fishermen, fighting for other goods such as basic necessities that can be purchased by local people and making innovations by utilizing online platforms to market their products. So, the community can still survive during Covid-19 pandemic storm which had destroyed the tourism sector.

C. Environmental Aspects

The benefits of environmental aspects that are perceived by community in the Untung Jawa Island Tourism Village can be observed from the awareness of community in preserving the environment. Since the development of Untung Jawa Island as one of the tourist destinations in the Thousand Islands, people are aware towards the negative impacts that can damage the environment such as mangrove forests and coral reefs, which resulted in the decrease of tourists number until the threat of natural disasters in Untung Jawa Island. Therefore, the community in the Tourism Village of Untung Jawa Island is consciously carrying out a conservation movement for mangrove forests and coral reefs. Pokdarwis organizations and local governments carried out various forms of socialization, activities, and collaboration with companies and the private sector to maintain and preserve mangrove forests and coral reefs. Other benefits from environmental aspects are the increase of public awareness for clean living. In line with the development of asset-based tourism sector, the awareness of keeping the environment clean is also increasing. Socialization from the government, community leaders, and Pokdarwis organizations can encourage the community keep their environment free from waste. Informant At, as a community leader said that the people in the Untung Jawa Island Tourism Village have two trash bins in each house. These two trash

bins were obtained from the local government that are used by the community to dispose and sort waste. The community also consciously sorting organic and non-organic waste before processed it by the three available waste management sites into compost, maggot breeding, biodiesel, and handicrafts from plastic waste. All efforts from community can create Untung Jawa Island Tourism Village as a beautiful place for tourists, but also comfortable and clean for local residents.

Based on the benefits that perceived by the community in the Untung Jawa Island Tourism Village from social, economic, and environmental aspects, it can be said that the ABCD approach implemented by the entire community (local government, organizations, and communities) is describing a sustainable community. In realizing a sustainable community, these 3 aspects namely social, economic, and environmental must implement hand in hand and not sacrifice any aspect of development.

Conclusion

The ABCD approach is community development that focuses on assets owned by the community and implemented by the community. A needs-based approach that only focuses on the community needs is not enough to support a sustainable community because it can create dependence on external parties and community powerlessness. Community assets are an important aspect of the ABCD approach, therefore it is necessary to identify community assets. In Untung Jawa Island Tourism Village, some of the existing community assets have been managed independently by the community before and during the Covid-19 pandemic. Communities and local governments have taken various action to utilize the community assets, both individually and collectively in order to get through the pandemic. One of the action is to utilize social capital and economic capital. The community could utilize the close relationship between communities to help each other survive and develop the community in the Untung Jawa Island Tourism Village. People also developed their skills to switch professions and tried to innovate products to expand the market during the Covid-19 pandemic. The benefits that can be gained by the community in Untung Jawa Island Tourism Village from the implementation of ABCD came from social, economic and environmental aspects. From the social aspect, it can be observed from the creation of a safe environment, the creation of concern between communities, and the reduction of conflict in the community. From the economic aspect, the community got an increase in their income and an improvement in their quality of life. Meanwhile, from the environmental aspect, the community in Untung Jawa Island Tourism Village already has awareness of environmental conservation and a clean culture of

living by managing waste independently. Judging from these three aspects, it can be concluded that people in the Untung Jawa Island Tourism Village have been able to support a sustainable community. Thus, the ABCD approach is important for the community to implement in developing a sustainable community. Next action that need to be conducted by the community and local government is optimizing their potential, mapping their potential, and utilize it according to the needs and expectations of the community.

Acknowledgement

We express our gratitude to everyone who has helped us finish this paper successfully. Special thanks to the people of Untung Jawa Tourism Village who have provided information to complete this paper.

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