

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.63332/joph.v5i5.1486>

Ecoriparian Tourism Area Management Model in Special Region of Jakarta

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Abstract

The management model of the Ecoriparian Tourism Area in the Special Region of Jakarta plays a crucial role in promoting environmental sustainability, preserving local culture, and enhancing the economic well-being of surrounding communities. This research employs a qualitative descriptive approach, utilizing interviews, observations, and focus group discussions. The application of ecotourism in managing the Ciliwung Riverbank area serves as a strategic solution to various river-related issues. Initiatives such as river cruises, fish releases, and tree planting exemplified by the Ciliwung River School—highlight the practical development of ecotourism in the region. Additionally, community-based waste management initiatives, like the establishment of the Ciliwung River Care Community, demonstrate grassroots environmental stewardship. The research's findings reveal three main outcomes: first, that ecoriparian management significantly contributes to environmental conservation; second, that it offers tangible economic benefits to local communities; and third, that it strengthens the presence and appreciation of local cultural heritage through tourism activities.

Keywords: Ecotourism, Riparian, Ciliwung River, Management, Tourist Destination.

Introduction

The tourism destination management model is carried out to achieve goals in an integrated and sustainable manner, which requires the involvement of the community, government, and its policy instruments as well as the tourism industry (travel agencies and other dive operator service industries). Thus, that tourism destination management can develop in a more focused manner and provide benefits to improve the economic welfare of the community and maintain the sustainability of the tourism environment (Darsana, 2017) (Sunarta, I. N., et al, 2023)

The Ciliwung River passes through the capital city of Indonesia, namely Special Region of Jakarta, where Special Region of Jakarta has an Ecoriparian Area management pattern that begins with an approach to river lover communities in the Ciliwung River area of Special Region Jakarta. The river is not an object for humans to do negative things but for activities that can benefit the lives of the community, especially the people of the Special Region of Jakarta. Awareness is needed from each party in utilizing all infrastructure and facilities properly in order to be able to make the Ciliwung Ecoriparian Area a mainstay tourist destination for cultural tourism, historical tourism, culinary tourism, and nature tourism, where this is supported by the

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management concept carried out by the Ministry of Environment which is supported by the Corporate Social Responsibility program of companies located around the Ciliwung Area such as PT. Aneka Tambang, PT. PLN and Indonesia Power have arranged the Ciliwung Riverbank Area along the Special Region of Jakarta area by completing facilities for tourist activities. However, in 2017, a major flood hit the Special Region of Jakarta and all the facilities that had been made were damaged.

In ecoriparian management, the Ciliwung Community Care (Matpeci) is the leading activist in managing the ecoriparian concept as a tourist destination, where this community prioritizes the sustainability of the Ciliwung River environment. Ecoriparian development is also supported by the Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 38 of 2011 concerning Rivers, which states that river space includes the right and left sides of the river boundary lines, which function as buffer spaces between river ecosystems and land, with the aim of river functions and human activities, not conflict. Furthermore, variations in river policies are more based on preserving rivers as natural ecosystems, as stated in "Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number. 37 of 2012" Concerning Management of River Basins," which requires arrangement and regulation to regulate and develop the Ciliwung Ecoriparian Area to be more orderly

The many strategic issues that support Ecoriparian management Ciliwung in the Special Region of Jakarta, such as the lack of public understanding of the level of interest function ecoriparian to be protected and preserved, In addition to the positive results of a sustainable environment, the arrangement of ecoriparian areas can also... increase economy public around, remember height growth The population in South Jakarta, especially in the sub-districts of Srengseng Sawah , Cikokol, and Lenteng Agung has increased from year to year which causes the need for income variants to improve the economy, from the amount visitors which on later can be used as destination tour, Where area Ecoriparian is managed by the local community, for sustainability. Environment and life are public and used to increase income (economy, local communities). Management of eco riparian areas must refer to a sustainable development planning of river basins by considering the capacity to support the physical ecosystem of the river and notice impacts caused by it. The development process will be closely related to environmental aspects, such as good environmental physique, nature, and dynamic social culture.

Ecoriparian areas can be utilized optimally and managed its potential especially in the field tourism (Edriana, 2018). Special Region of Jakarta and KLHK determine 3 points of the area ecoriparian Ciliwung (Srengseng Sawah, Lenteng Agung, MT Haryono), which began with development in the Srengseng Sawah area, South Jakarta. The Srengseng Sawah ecoriparian area has been managed into a tourist destination by creating a tourist area that includes a city park planted by the surrounding community with several area categories, namely the TOGA area (Family Medicinal Plants), open area, IPAL area (Wastewater Treatment Plant), pier, and lighting area using solar cells, chronic huts for various educational activities such as making organic fertilizers, recycling waste, and other education, jogging track for sports activities that offer fresh air, and there is also the Ciliwung River School which has many educational agendas for the surrounding community and visitors.

In its management process, ecoriparian also provides economic benefits for the community living around the Ciliwung ecoriparian, such as reducing unemployment rates, where many people are involved in the education process of making fertilizers, recycling waste so that it can

be used as a livelihood. Furthermore, the community is also involved in tourism activities, where many visitors come to do ecoriparian activities, which then the community acts as a tourism industry business actor who can provide all the needs of visitors for tourism, such as eating, drinking, and selling processed fertilizers and local crafts directly. This can undoubtedly increase the value of the economic turnover of the community around the Ciliwung eco riparian.

Methods

This research uses a qualitative descriptive method using interview guidelines for related sources, namely the managers of the Ciliwung MT Haryono, Srengseng Sawah and Lenteng Agung ecoriparian areas, the community in the Ciliwung MT Haryono, Srengseng Sawah and Lenteng Agung ecoriparian areas, and tourists visiting the Ciliwung MT Haryono, Srengseng Sawah and Lenteng Agung ecoriparian areas. This research uses the Nvivo analysis method.

Results and Discussion

Ecoriparian Tourism in the Ciliwung Ecoriparian Area, Special Region of Jakarta

Lack of government attention to managing riverbank areas has resulted in neglected settlements on riverbanks and turning into marginal urban areas with various problems.

Riverbank settlements often face problems such as high building density in riverbank areas that can trigger the growth of slums. In addition, residents' activities on the riverbanks are one source of waste and pollution, resulting in a decrease in river quality and degradation of the river environment.

A 2016 Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning research found that building legality, socioeconomic conditions, infrastructure provision, and governmental regulations are the main issues surrounding communities along riverbanks.

In line with these problems, it is necessary to identify tourist destinations, especially eco-riparian areas, to determine the driving and inhibiting factors for their development.

Preservation of the Natural World (influence 30–40%) There is significant potential for ecopreneurship to impact environmental protection in sustainable tourism positively. Ecopreneurs may promote prudent resource usage, pollution reduction, ecosystem preservation, and biodiversity preservation by employing creative and ecologically friendly commercial practices (Mananda, 2024) (Rusadi, N. W. P., et al., (2023).

The growth of tourist attractions by adopting ecotourism in the Ciliwung River can assist in addressing several river concerns. One example of the development of ecotourism in the Ciliwung River is the development of tourist attractions such as river tours, fish releases, and tree planting at the Ciliwung River School. The development of tourist attractions can solve the problems in the Ciliwung River, such as independent management by the local community by forming a community called the Ciliwung River Care Community, commonly called Mat Peci.

The following is table 1 as the result of 4A identification in the ecoriparian areas of MT. Haryono, Srengseng Sawah and Lenteng Agung:

Atraksi Wisata	M.T Haryono	Srengseng Sawah	Lenteng Agung
Susur Sungai	✓	✓	✓
Olahraga Dayung	✓	✓	✓
Edukasi Hidroponik	✓	✓	✓
Menanam Pohon	✓	✓	✓
Menyebarkan Benih Ikan	✓		✓
Budidaya Maggot			✓
Budidaya Lidah Buaya			✓
Pengelolaan Pupuk Kompos			✓
Kuliner	✓		✓
Bioflok	✓		✓
Amenities			
Saung Edukasi	✓	✓	✓
Kantor Sekretariat	✓	✓	✓
Musholla/ Masjid		✓	✓
Lahan Parkir	✓	✓	
Jogging Track		✓	
Area Hydroponic	✓		
Area Bioflok	✓		
Derмага	✓	✓	✓
Aula			✓
Rumah Kaca			✓
Bank Sampah		✓	✓
Pengelolaan Air Limbah		✓	✓
Tempat Sampah		✓	✓
Taman Anak	✓		
Store	✓		
Toilet&Washfael	✓	✓	✓
Accessibilities			
Papan Petunjuk Jalan	✓	✓	
Akses Jalan Ramah Lingkungan	✓	✓	✓
Transportasi Umum	✓	✓	✓
Layanan Pendukung			
Pusat Informasi	✓	✓	✓
Guide	✓	✓	✓
Komitmen CSR	✓	✓	✓
Public (ATM Center)	✓		
Food & beverage			✓

Table 1. Identification of 4A Ecoriparian Ciliwung Special Region of Jakarta

Challenges and Opportunities in Community-Based Ciliwung Ecoriparian Tourism Management in the Special Region of Jakarta

By using the Nvivo analysis method, the following research results were obtained:

a. Project Map Visualization

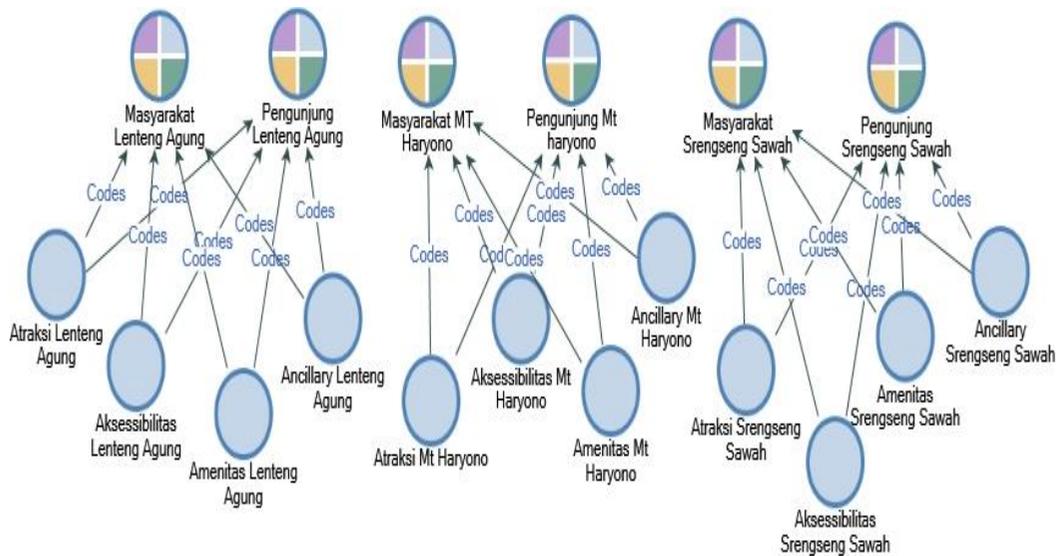


Figure 1. Project Map Visualization

Figure 1 illustrates that each node generated in Nvivo incorporates coding derived from diverse research data. This indicates that this project map comprehensively describes the availability of different attractions, amenities, accessibility and ancillary based on the results of interviews with informants in the three research areas.

This visualization shows the relationship between the various themes that emerged in the interviews, such as accessibility, amenities, and attractions. From the NVivo Project Map, it can be seen that each location has key factors that influence the visitor's tourism experience, with a primary focus on environmental education and interaction with the local community.

b. Triangulation Visualization

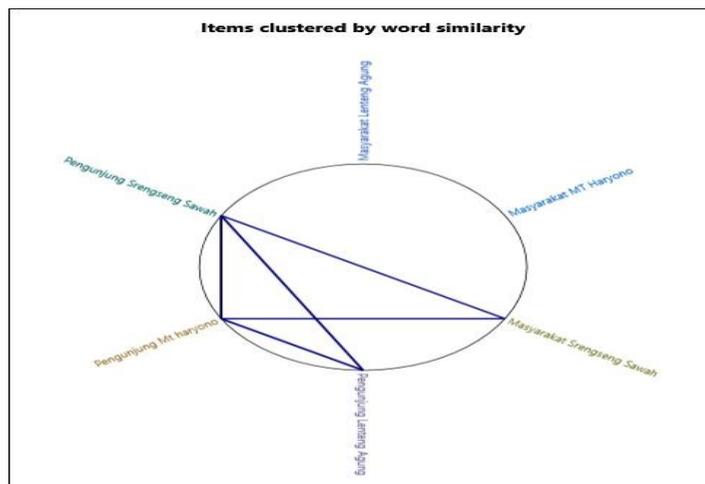


Figure 2. Triangulation Visualization

Item Cluster by Word Similarity diagram processed through the Nvivo 12 device, it shows the relationship of similar words from five different sources. Each side of the triangle shows a relationship based on similar words when answering questions. The results show that the information obtained from interviews with the community and visitors is in harmony, especially related to accessibility constraints and the lack of supporting facilities in several locations. This data strengthens the main finding that although environmental-based educational tourism is attractive, infrastructure is still a major challenge. The explanation of the diagram above is as follows:

1) Source Triangulation

The diagram above employs a triangulation approach to group items based on word similarities. Source triangulation involves collecting data from various interrelated sources to ensure the validity and reliability of the findings.

2) Dynamic Sources

There are sources analyzed and displayed on the Item Cluster by Word Similarity diagram. Each line connecting the vertices of the triangle shows the similarity or connection between two sources.

3) Color Line

contributing significantly to both economic development and the overall visitor experience (Budi Margono & Riswati, 2021). Educational tourism destinations along the Ciliwung River provide a distinctive blend of recreation and environmental conservation. Each site offers unique attractions, including river cruises, hydroponic farming, and waste management education. Visitors not only enjoy the natural landscape but also gain valuable knowledge about sustainable environmental practices.

Despite these strengths, several locations still encounter challenges, particularly related to accessibility and inadequate supporting facilities that limit visitor comfort. Nevertheless, this form of educational tourism continues to attract a wide range of visitors, especially students, university communities, and environmental advocacy groups. Conservation-based tourism is growing in popularity as it provides a more enriching and purposeful experience compared to conventional tourism. With improvements in infrastructure and visitor amenities, the Ciliwung River tourism area holds strong potential to evolve into a model of sustainable ecotourism that delivers ecological and economic benefits to the local community.

2) River

Rivers play a vital role in the lives of Indonesians, serving as essential sources for daily needs, economic activities, and cultural identity (HPN Putro et al., 2022). Beyond their utilitarian function, rivers also hold significant potential for development as ecotourism destinations and educational resources, particularly in the field of social science education (E. Abbas et al., 2020). The Ciliwung River, in particular, has become a central focus of educational tourism initiatives aimed at increasing public awareness of environmental issues. It offers not only scenic river cruises but also opportunities for visitors to understand the importance of preserving the ecological balance and cleanliness of aquatic ecosystems. However, river pollution primarily caused by household waste and littering—remains one of the most pressing challenges.

To address this, a range of educational programs and hands-on activities, such as community-based river cleanups involving both tourists and local residents, continue to support conservation efforts. These initiatives aim to enhance public understanding, foster environmental responsibility, and safeguard the river's sustainability. With continued support from governmental and environmental organizations, there is hope that the Ciliwung River will remain both a vital ecological asset and a thriving tourist attraction.

3) Service

Service refers to a set of activities or processes designed to provide assistance, support, information, or satisfaction to visitors across various sectors. These services typically involve interactions between service providers and recipients, with the aim of addressing the needs, expectations, and aspirations of tourists (Irma Purnamasari et al., 2024). Service quality is often evaluated by comparing visitors' perceptions of the services received against their expectations; satisfaction is achieved when services meet or exceed these expectations (Nolanda Adhythya, 2020; Kejang et al., 2024).

A key area requiring improvement in educational tourism sites—such as those along the Ciliwung River—is the provision of adequate support services. Tourists frequently encounter difficulties in accessing reliable information about available activities and attractions. The absence of local guides often forces visitors to navigate the area independently, which diminishes the overall educational value of their experience. Enhancing the availability of trained local guides and clear information services would significantly improve the quality of

tourism experiences in the region.

Moreover, comfort and safety are critical elements in the delivery of tourism services. Visitors are more likely to feel secure and enjoy their activities when essential safety infrastructure—such as evacuation routes, safety equipment, and trained security personnel—is readily available. Beyond improving visitor satisfaction, strengthening these services contributes positively to the destination's reputation. With proper investment in service quality, environmental-based tourism along the Ciliwung River has the potential to evolve into a sustainable ecotourism model that supports both ecological preservation and socio-economic benefits for local communities (As-Syakur et al., 2023).

Community-Based Management Strategy for the Ciliwung Ecoriparian Area in the Special Region of Jakarta

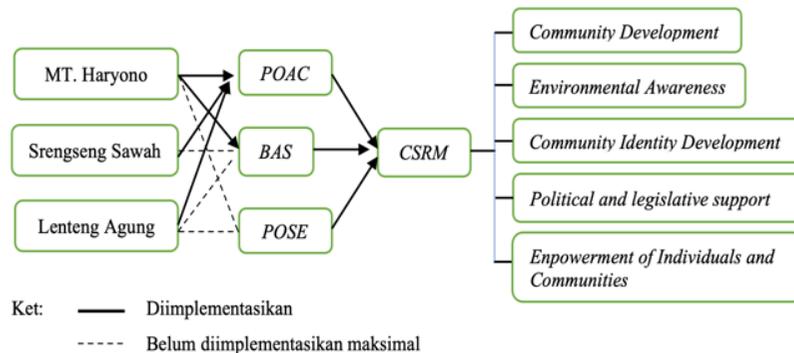


Figure 5. Community-Based Management Strategy

Based on Figure 5, in the context of community management, Corporate Social Responsibility Management (CSR) is a strategy that integrates community relations with marketing methods to promote community and organizational management. The main strategies in CSR include community management, environmental awareness, building community identity, political and legislative support, and empowering individuals and groups in the community.

The Ciliwung Lovers Community (Mat Peci) is an example of a successful CSR strategy implementation focusing on the environment, education, and empowerment. Through a dialogic approach, communication between the Mat Peci community and other residents and organizations creates sustainable collaboration in building social capital, increasing economic independence, and preserving the environment. Thus, the understanding of strategy, local wisdom, and CSR execution in the context of the community illustrates how essential the integration of local values, education, and community development is in enhancing cultural identity and increasing the community's overall quality of life.

Meanwhile, the marketing strategy carried out by the Ciliwung ecoriparian area manager is BAS (Branding, Selling, Advertising), Whereas the strategy implemented by the Mat Peci community in managing the Ciliwung River ecoriparian in the MT Haryono area shows a holistic and innovative approach. Combining elements of education, conservation, and community empowerment, the Ciliwung Care Community has created a river ecotourism model that generates income that contributes significantly to environmental conservation and improves local communities' welfare. Mat Peci's success in developing various educational tourism

packages, community empowerment programs, and conservation activities shows that a community-based approach can effectively solve urban river management.

Marketing strategies concentrate not only on economic transactions but also on providing social and environmental benefits (Semara, I. M. T., et al., 2024). However, difficulties such as limited resources and the constant need to balance conservation goals with tourism management must be addressed. Further management of infrastructure, human resource capacity, and the use of digital technologies will be critical in boosting the success of Mat Peci's marketing strategy in the future. Overall, Mat Peci's experience sheds light on how marketing strategies for river ecotourism may be devised and implemented to promote sustainable development goals. This strategy can be copied and adapted to various urban river locations, considering each community's local context and special needs (Septiani, M. S., et al., 2024).

In addition, in digital marketing efforts, Matpeci implements the POSE strategy (Paid media, Owned media, shared media, earned media), which is where the digital marketing system can answer today's digital challenges. However, the POSE strategy cannot be implemented optimally due to many constraints, such as funds and human resources. However, because the POSE strategy is considered to be able to make a substantial contribution to increasing the number of visits and can achieve the initial goal of managing the Ciliwung ecoriparian area as a means of education, then if there are more visitors, the sustainability of the Ciliwung riparian environment will be achieved, and sustainable tourism development will be realized.

Ecoriparian Management Model in Special Region of Jakarta

Ecoriparian area of Special Region of Jakarta is an initiative that aims to restore the ecological function of the river. This project is carried out by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK), in collaboration with the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing (PUPERA), the Special Region of Jakarta Provincial Government, the South Jakarta City Government, the corporate world, and the community. The Ciliwung Ecoriparian was first only located in Srengseng Sawah, Srengseng Sawah Village, Jagakarsa District, South Jakarta City, and was officially confirmed by the Minister of LHK, Siti Nurbaya, on April 15, 2017, and then spread to several sites in the vicinity.

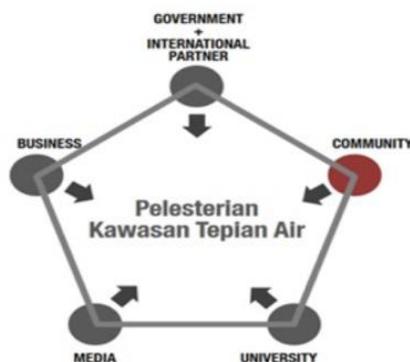


Figure 6. Riverbank Conservation Stakeholders

Figure 6 shows that river environmental management is undoubtedly the responsibility of many parties. Riverbank management requires an active role from academics, the media, the private sector, the government, and the community. Academics contribute to advancing knowledge and technology, policy suggestions, and science-based planning.

The media plays a role in building and influencing public opinion as a means of communicating policies. In addition, private parties play a role in minimizing environmental impacts, controlling environmental services, and promoting corporate social responsibility. The government is central in facilitating, conditioning, and accommodating the community's needs to save river ecology.

Finally, the community has a role as the spearhead in river rescue efforts. The community also oversees changes in people's mindsets and behavior.

Sustainable riverbank settlement management necessitates a paradigm shift in developing a region where river culture is a natural and irreplaceable part of the local identity. The sustainability of riverbank settlements must entail initiatives to alleviate poverty and offer socioeconomic opportunities for its residents.

This is a complex problem; thus, the involvement and contribution of diverse parties are needed to realize an inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable city and enhance efforts to protect and preserve the world's cultural and natural legacy.

It is just that what needs to be understood is that not all riverbanks can be used as ecoriparian areas, and to reach the stage of success in Ecoriparian development requires a process, meaning it requires stages, and the most concrete is that it takes time to achieve success. This is often forgotten by policymakers and even tourism village actors. The hope of getting enormous profits from the arrival of tourists without product readiness, tourist attractions, and good management will make residents bored and consider ecoriparian area management inappropriate to be implemented. As a result, all components, including the city administration, sub-district government, village government, community members, and stakeholders, must collaborate to make it a reality.

There is a Community-Based Ciliwung Ecoriparian Management Model in the Special Region of Jakarta based on qualitative data analysis techniques, paying attention to empirical data through the data interpretation stage. The model considered appropriate for Community-Based Ciliwung Ecoriparian Management in the Special Region of Jakarta in the future is the Urban Ecotourism Renewal Activity model.

According to a research conducted by the Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning in 2016, the concept of riverbank management consists of at least five main components, namely:

1. History (collective memory), including symbolic, representative history, and philosophical space;
2. Physical (eco design suitability city), including eco-city, sustainability, comprehensive;
3. Infrastructure (creative infrastructure), including creative infrastructure, multi-function and utility arts;
4. Socio-economic-cultural (urban activity), including place identity, social behavior, and heterogeneity; and

5. Waterfront (urban renewal) which includes restoration, revitalization, and ecosystems.

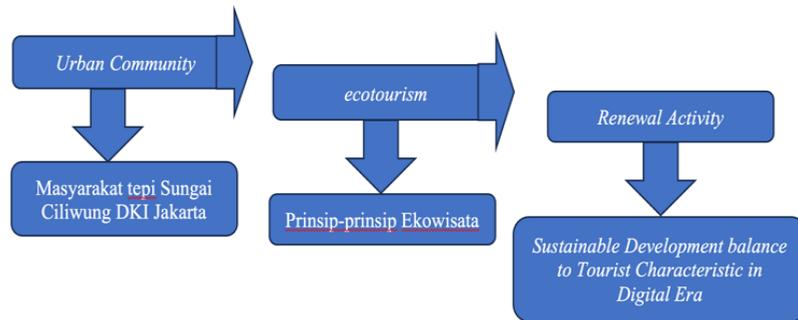


Figure 7. Urban Ecotourism Renewal Activity Model

The model in Figure 7 "Urban Ecotourism Renewal Activity Model" above is a process that can be applied in the management of Community-Based Ciliwung Ecoriparian in Special Region of Jakarta. The initial process is to first understand what an urban community is like, which is summarized from the book *Ilmu Sosial Budaya* (2015) by Yulianthi, the following are the characteristics of urban community life, namely:

1. Religious life is reduced when compared to religion in the village.
2. City people tend to be individualistic.
3. Urban society thinks more rationally, so that the interactions that occur are based on interest factors rather than personal factors.
4. The division of labor among city dwellers was more defined and had clear boundaries.
5. The chances of getting a job are greater for city dwellers than for rural dwellers.
6. More precise division of time to be able to pursue individual needs.
7. Social change is evident in cities, because city people are usually open to accepting outside influences.
8. Urban society's attitudes and behavior patterns change following developments in science and technology.

Then quoted from the official website of the Ministry of Education and Culture Republic of Indonesia, characteristics of life in urban communities, namely:

1. A place is called a city if its residents can meet most of their economic needs in the local market.
2. Urban communities live in strategic places for the economy and government. Generally, the location of the residence guarantees smooth transportation, communication, and information.
3. The structure of urban life that includes the diversity of population, race, ethnicity, and culture.
4. Cities are collections of secondary groups such as educational associations, political parties, governments, and economies.

5. There are settlements that are divided into several locations or blocks according to the type of work of the people who live there.
6. Social disparities in people's lives are clearly visible, reflected in the facilities and infrastructure of people's lives.

Next, after understanding the characteristics of the local society and communities in the Ciliwung ecoriparian area of Special Region of Jakarta, the next stage is to understand and implement the principles of ecotourism, namely:

1. Providing both experience and education to tourists
2. Minimize negative impacts that could damage the environmental and cultural characteristics of the areas visited.
3. Involving the community in management and implementation
4. Providing economic benefits for local communities and tourism operators
5. Making a tourist attraction that continues to survive and is sustainable.

Damanik et al (2006) in his book entitled "Ecotourism Planning From Theory to Application" states that there are 7 principles of ecotourism, including:

1. Reducing the negative impacts of some damage or pollution to the environment and local culture due to tourism activities.
2. Building awareness and appreciation for the environment and culture of tourism destinations, both among tourists, local communities and other tourism actors.
3. Offering positive experiences for both tourists and local communities through more intensive cultural contact and cooperation in the maintenance or conservation of the destination area. Tourist attractions
4. Provide direct financial benefits for conservation purposes through contributions or extra expenditure by tourists.
5. Providing financial benefits and empowering local communities by creating tourism products that emphasize local values.
6. Providing sensitivity to the social, environmental and political situations of tourist destinations.
7. Providing freedom to tourists and local communities while upholding human rights, and obeying the regulations in force in that place.

After obtaining the characteristics of the urban community and understanding the principles of ecotourism, the activities' implementation must be adjusted to the criteria of the previous 2 stages. Renewal activity greatly supports the success of the development of the Ciliwung Ecoriparian Area based on the Community in the Special Region of Jakarta, where the activities carried out must present the principles of ecotourism to the urban community.

One example of renewal activity that can be done is sightseeing by utilizing jogging track facilities connected from one ecoriparian area to another ecoriparian area. Then, besides the jogging track, shelters or culinary education huts are made, where the management is carried out by the local community or society living on the banks of the Ciliwung River. These huts can be

used as sources of income for the local community/community, with the note that the huts/shelters are made of natural materials and are not permanent. Education about environmental preservation, such as processing dry waste with the reuse, reduce, recycle method, and local cultural education, such as regional cultural workshops, both arts and culinary, managed by the local community/community to be used by the local community/community.

Conclusion

Several problems were identified in the research findings. First, the introduction of tourist attractions remains conventional, resulting in low public awareness and limited recognition of the Ciliwung eco-riparian area's tourism potential. Second, community participation is still relatively passive, which hinders effective management and slows down development efforts due to constrained resources. Third, the available facilities remain inadequate, leading to a lack of comfort for visitors. This limitation is further exacerbated by insufficient material and human resources, affecting the overall quality and sustainability of tourism services in the area.

Fourth is the limited management of amenities and accessibility due to the narrow boundary line or boundary of the Ciliwung eco riparian area, where there is a limit to the construction of amenities and accessibility even though the buildings are not made permanently according to regional regulations. Fifth, public awareness of waste management is still weak because many people around the Ciliwung eco riparian area do not have a deep understanding of the waste management system.

Sixth, the eco riparian access is already concrete, which reduces the naturalness of the Ciliwung eco riparian area. Even though it is built outside the area's boundary, it still causes water absorption that is not optimal, especially during the rainy season, which causes water to stagnate. The seventh is a natural disaster because the Ciliwung ecoriparian is a natural tourist destination, so disaster mitigation management is needed to avoid negative impacts, such as the flood that occurred in 2017, where the flood destroyed all facilities and accessibility in the Ciliwung ecoriparian area, so it took a long time until 2021 to repair it, although it has not fully recovered.

The eighth is the information on transportation modes that are still difficult to obtain, which makes it difficult for visitors to reach this tourist destination if they do not use private vehicles and rely on asking the local community about the location point accurately because Google Maps is also less accurate. The ninth is that there are not many digital payment systems around the Ciliwung ecoriparian area, such as souvenir sellers and food and beverage sellers, making it difficult for visitors to pay using cash.

The tenth is a limited management area, where it can only be developed on the river boundary or a maximum of 15m from the edge of the Ciliwung River. Eleventh is the densely populated area, which causes the process of socialization and community development to slow down regarding the importance of managing the Ciliwung ecoriparian area. The twelfth is the limited human resources for the maintenance of the Ciliwung ecoriparian area, which causes maintenance to be hampered, and there are very few permanent officers from the Jakarta Special Region provincial government. At the same time, the Ciliwung lover community is not a permanent officer who does not have permanent obligations.

Thirteenth is the completeness of amenities making the Ciliwung ecoriparian tourism area limited, because the boundaries of the border area and settlements are very close together, this is certainly a dilemma, if the amenities are complete, then the free area will be minimal. Fourth,

the distance to supporting services such as ATMs, transportation shelters, stations, etc., is quite far; this makes it difficult for visitors and reduces the comfort of visiting.

Fifteenth is the lack of security officers in the Ciliwung ecoriparian area of the Jakarta Special Region, where there are only security officers from the local Ciliwung lover community who do not receive a fixed income from the region. Sixteenth is the lack of directions to the Ciliwung ecoriparian area of the Special Region of Jakarta, which makes it difficult for visitors to reach their destination quickly and accurately.

Special Region of Jakarta will not find it challenging to implement all the orientations and stages of the development of the Ciliwung Ecoriparian Area above because almost all of them already exist and are owned. Now, it remains unclear how to implement the Urban Ecotourism Renewal Activity model according to the capabilities of each village. The Urban Ecotourism Renewal Activity model is not rigid but flexible to the conditions of the local community. As a result of field research, the Urban Ecotourism Renewal Activity model is appropriate for the Ciliwung Ecoriparian Area in the Special Region of Jakarta and, in certain parts, can be used as a reference in other places with similar characteristics.

Acknowledgement

This research described the conditions in the Ciliwung River riparian area that crosses the Special Region of Jakarta. Many contributions from various parties were made to realize this research, and the author would like to thank the Ciliwung care community, which has contributed significantly to the management of the Ciliwung River Ecoriparian area. The author's gratitude is also conveyed to the Ciliwung MT Haryono, Srengseng Sawah, and Lenteng Agung Ecoriparian community.

Funding: This research received no external funding.

Conflicts of Interest: The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest.

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