



Tourism-Sensitive Design as a Community Resilience Strategy

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ABSTRACT

Jakarta's urban transformation has brought both opportunity and disruption, particularly for communities affected by eviction and resettlement. Kampung Kunir, once demolished under a flood mitigation policy, has been reimagined through the Kampung Susun Kunir project. This vertical housing initiative not only restores shelter but repositions the community within the city's heritage landscape. This study explores how tourism-sensitive architectural design can serve as a strategy for community resilience in post-eviction contexts. Using a qualitative methodology that includes literature analysis, field observation, and in-depth interviews with residents and stakeholders, this research examines four key elements: site placement, attraction-oriented design, social empowerment, and tourism-induced economic opportunities. The findings reveal that strategic design choices have allowed Kampung Susun Kunir to reclaim its cultural identity, foster community pride, and activate new tourism-driven economies. However, full potential remains untapped without integrated tourism pathways and long-term programming. This paper argues that tourism-informed architectural practices, when coupled with community participation, can contribute significantly to urban resilience, cultural continuity, and inclusive redevelopment in heritage-rich cities.

Keyword: Tourism-Sensitive Architecture, Community Resilience, Post-Eviction Urban Housing, Participatory Urban Design, Kampung Susun Kunir

ABSTRAK

Transformasi kota Jakarta telah membawa dampak yang kompleks bagi komunitas perkotaan, terutama bagi masyarakat yang terdampak penggusuran dan relokasi. Kampung Kunir, yang pernah digusur dalam program normalisasi sungai, kini dibangun kembali melalui proyek Kampung Susun Kunir yaitu sebuah hunian vertikal yang tidak hanya memulihkan tempat tinggal, tetapi juga menempatkan kembali komunitas dalam lanskap heritage kota. Penelitian ini mengeksplorasi bagaimana desain arsitektur yang sensitif terhadap pariwisata dapat menjadi strategi ketangguhan komunitas pasca-penggusuran. Dengan menggunakan metode kualitatif melalui studi literatur, observasi lapangan, dan wawancara mendalam dengan warga serta pemangku kepentingan, penelitian ini mengkaji empat elemen utama: penempatan lokasi, desain berbasis daya tarik, pemberdayaan sosial, dan peluang ekonomi berbasis pariwisata. Temuan menunjukkan bahwa strategi desain yang tepat telah memungkinkan Kampung Susun Kunir untuk merebut kembali identitas budayanya, membangkitkan kebanggaan komunitas, dan mengaktifkan potensi ekonomi baru berbasis kunjungan wisata. Namun demikian, potensi tersebut belum sepenuhnya tercapai tanpa adanya integrasi jalur pariwisata dan program berkelanjutan. Studi ini menyimpulkan bahwa praktik arsitektur berbasis pariwisata bila dikombinasikan dengan partisipasi komunitas sehingga dapat berkontribusi signifikan terhadap ketangguhan kota, kesinambungan budaya, dan pembangunan inklusif di kawasan kota bersejarah.



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Kata Kunci: Arsitektur Sensitif Pariwisata, Ketangguhan Komunitas, Hunian Perkotaan Pasca-Penggusuran, Desain Perkotaan Partisipatif, Kampung Susun Kunir

1. Introduction

Jakarta's rapid development as a metropolitan city has intensified critical housing challenges, particularly for urban poor communities. A persistent housing backlog, driven by ongoing migration, population growth, and land price inflation, has been identified in Jakarta's neighbourhoods (Putra, 2021). Slum areas now cover approximately 16.3% of Jakarta's neighbourhoods, highlighting the government's limited capacity to meet the growing demand for affordable housing (Arifin et al., 2024). These slum areas are frequently targeted for eviction under the banner of urban revitalization or flood control. However, such top-down strategies often sever residents from their livelihoods and disrupt long-established social networks, resulting in long-term psychological and economic harm. In extreme cases, such as the eviction of slum dwellers near the Meta Sahi railway station, affected families were relocated to temporary warehouse shelters where many remained in limbo for years without access to adequate housing (Killemsetty & Patel, 2024). These cases reflect a broader failure of eviction-driven policies that ignore the long-term consequences for displaced communities.

Kampung Kunir, situated along the Ciliwung River near Jakarta's Kota Tua, was historically home to a long-established urban community with deep-rooted social and economic ties to the area. In 2015, the settlement was demolished as part of a government-led river normalisation and urban revitalisation agenda, resulting in the forced eviction of its residents. This action disrupted not only their physical environment but also dismantled long-standing community structures and livelihoods, reflecting broader patterns of spatial injustice in Jakarta's urban policies (Hanifati & Lukito, 2020). The eviction was conducted without adequate relocation alternatives, leaving many families displaced and marginalized. Years later, in 2021, the community began a process of rebuilding through the construction of Kampung Susun Kunir, a vertical housing project intended to rehouse former residents in a more formalized and structurally sound environment (Musthapha & Purwantiangning, 2023). Developed with support from civil society and architectural collaborators, the project represents a shift in how urban housing for displaced communities is approached. During construction, archaeological remains were uncovered, prompting the inclusion of a small heritage gallery within the complex (Irianti & Bittaqwa, 2024), further linking the site's past to its emerging identity as a formal dwelling space. Although Kampung Susun Kunir offered a return to the original location, the transition from informal to vertical housing introduced new dynamics in how space, memory, and community are negotiated.

In the context of modern urban transformation, tourism has emerged as a strategic alternative for enhancing community Wellbeing and revitalizing urban areas. The development of tourism strengthens both socioeconomic resilience and environmental stewardship. Post-disaster recovery is not only physical but also perceptual (Veronica, 2020). Tourism, when integrated with heritage preservation and community participation, contributes significantly to disaster risk reduction and urban sustainability (Adamtey et al., 2021). It is framed not only as an economic instrument but also as a storytelling medium that preserves identity, fosters environmental stewardship, and elevates local voices (Auliya et al., 2025). Community-based tourism has been shown to uplift informal economies while preserving traditional knowledge and values (Veronica et al., 2019), and its integration with daily local activities supports community resilience in times of crisis (Veronica, 2020). Urban revitalization efforts demonstrate how tourism-sensitive design can reactivate neglected spaces, improve infrastructure, and encourage public participation (Muhammad Azmy Ikhsani et al., 2025). Moreover, placemaking strategies rooted in tourism principles have been shown to foster sustainable development by combining walkability, mixed-use zoning, and cultural accessibility (Nugroho & Roychansyah, 2021). These examples collectively affirm that tourism is not only a tool for economic development but also a vital strategy in promoting resilience, inclusion, and sustainability in urban communities.

Site narratives, user experience, and socio-cultural contexts increasingly influence design processes today. When applied to tourism architecture, this method encourages designers to consider the emotional, symbolic, and functional needs of visitors, as well as those of local users (Primadewi et al., 2021). In terms of tourism-

oriented design principles, architecture is not merely about comfort. However, it becomes an experiential medium that enhances social sharing, emotional resonance, and repeat visitation as key indicators of tourism sensitivity. The design aligns with placemaking theory, which shapes space to engage tourists visually, emotionally, and socially (Chairani, 2022). Architecture in tourism areas thus serves as a storytelling medium. By embedding local identity into spatial forms, it creates a distinct character that functions as a public landmark, encouraging community interaction and cultural engagement. Tourism-sensitive design must therefore emphasize ease of access, flexible zoning, and pedestrian circulation, supporting photogenic architecture, interactive displays, and communal gathering spaces (Rachmawati & Ginting, 2024).

While existing studies on tourism-sensitive design have addressed its potential to enhance aesthetic appeal, visitor engagement, and local economic development, they rarely explore its role as a strategic approach to community resilience, particularly in post-displacement contexts. Much of the literature treats tourism design as an isolated architectural or economic concern, without fully considering how it can support psychosocial recovery for affected communities. The experience of Kampung Kunir, whose residents faced forced eviction, prolonged uncertainty, and disruption of their social fabric, underscores a more profound need for design interventions that go beyond shelter provision. For these communities, resilience is not only about structural permanence but also about restoring a sense of place, identity, and emotional security. However, few studies investigate how tourism-sensitive design might address such intangible dimensions of resilience. This research fills that gap by examining how tourism-informed architectural strategies can facilitate healing and strengthen community resilience in the aftermath of urban displacement.

This study aims to investigate how tourism-sensitive design principles are applied in the vertical housing project of Kampung Susun Kunir, and how these spatial strategies contribute to community resilience, identity preservation, and socioeconomic empowerment. By analyzing the architectural components, community initiatives, and embedded cultural elements within the housing complex, this research seeks to understand how design can facilitate recovery from displacement while supporting long-term community development. Ultimately, the study contributes to the discourse on inclusive urban transformation and the role of tourism-informed architecture in sustaining social life in post-eviction contexts.

2. Method

This research adopts a qualitative descriptive approach to interpret and understand how tourism-sensitive design elements contribute to community resilience in Kampung Susun Kunir. The study is structured around four analytical variables derived from the literature, i.e., (1) Tourism-Supportive Site Placement (Nugroho & Roychansyah, 2021; Rachmawati & Ginting, 2024; Veronica et al., 2023); (2) Attraction-Oriented Design (Chairani, 2022; Hanifati & Lukito, 2020; Musthapha & Purwantiasning, 2023); (3) Social Community Empowerment (Hanifati & Lukito, 2020; Jura et al., 2023; Killemsetty & Patel, 2024; Wardhani & Wastunimpuna, 2025); (4) Tourism-Induced Economic Opportunity (Adamtey et al., 2021; Muhammad Azmy Ikhsani et al., 2025; Veronica, 2020).

A comprehensive literature review provided the foundation for identifying theoretical indicators, complemented by field observations and semi-structured interviews. This dual-source strategy aligns with previous studies that explored tourism design and urban resilience through qualitative lenses, such as the Evaluation Study of Kota Lama Semarang Revitalisation (Muhammad Azmy Ikhsani et al., 2025) and the Measurement of Tourism Sensitive Compactness Level in Kasongan Tourism Area (Nugroho & Roychansyah, 2021). The research team conducted five separate site visits to Kampung Susun Kunir over three months, each lasting 1–2 hours. These visits included both tourism-active days (3 visits during scheduled tourism programs) and tourism-inactive days (2 visits without external guests), allowing for comparative observation of spatial usage, community behaviour, and tourism dynamics. Observations focused on the physical environment (layout, circulation, and visibility of public spaces) and the social atmosphere (gathering patterns, informal economies, and tourism narratives embedded in the design).

To deepen the analysis, 15 stakeholders were purposively sampled. This included seven residents, three cooperative managers, two architects involved in the design process, and three academic observers. The interviews explored perceptions of tourism, the role of design in spatial activation, and the extent to which tourism-oriented architecture supports psychosocial recovery and community empowerment. This method aligns with the participatory approach used in Slum-Dwellers as Experts (Killemsetty & Patel, 2024), which emphasized the knowledge of displaced communities as a valid input in design evaluation. Kampung Susun

Kunir was chosen as the study site due to its unique status as a government-initiated vertical housing project that successfully integrates tourism-sensitive design principles and community-based management. It stands out in Jakarta's urban landscape as a post-eviction redevelopment model that demonstrates resilience, spatial transformation, and cultural tourism potential, especially among architecture schools and heritage-based institutions.

3. Discussion

This section discusses the research findings by analyzing how tourism-sensitive design has been applied in the vertical housing project in Kampung Susun Kunir and how it contributes to the broader goal of community resilience. Drawing from field observations, interviews, and literature, the discussion is structured around four key variables that emerged from the research: tourism-supportive site placement, attraction-oriented design, social community empowerment, and tourism-induced economic opportunity. Each of these variables reflects how spatial and social strategies are embedded in the architecture and programming of Kampung Susun Kunir. Together, they demonstrate how tourism sensitivity, when intentionally integrated into urban housing that can support the restoration of identity, strengthens local participation and generates economic and cultural value in post-displacement contexts. The following subsections elaborate on these variables in detail.

3.1. Tourism-Supportive Site Placement

Architecture functions as a powerful tool for tourism-driven placemaking by incorporating elements of architectural authenticity, cultural storytelling, and user-centred experience, supported by strategic zoning and convenient accessibility (Rachmawati & Ginting, 2024). In the case of Kampung Susun Kunir, its placement within Jakarta's Kota Tua district positions it at the heart of a culturally significant tourism zone. The site is surrounded by prominent heritage landmarks, including Taman Fatahillah, the Bank Indonesia Museum, and the Museum of Fine Art and Ceramics, placing the housing complex within a heritage corridor that attracts consistent flows of both domestic and international visitors.

Tourism sensitivity must be supported by integrating attractions, accessibility, and amenities that are spatially coordinated to enhance the overall visitor experience. Harmonizing local life with tourism activity through tourism-sensitive design requires more than physical compactness; it involves promoting mixed-use spaces, improving pedestrian and public transportation access, and distributing cultural and social functions across the urban fabric (Nugroho & Roychansyah, 2021). Located along Jalan Kunir and bordering the Ciliwung River, the housing complex benefits from multiple access points, including its proximity to Stasiun Jakarta Kota, TransJakarta corridors, and the Kemukus public parking area. These features make the site highly accessible for both pedestrians and private transport users, aligning with the core criteria of tourism-sensitive site planning (see Figure 1).

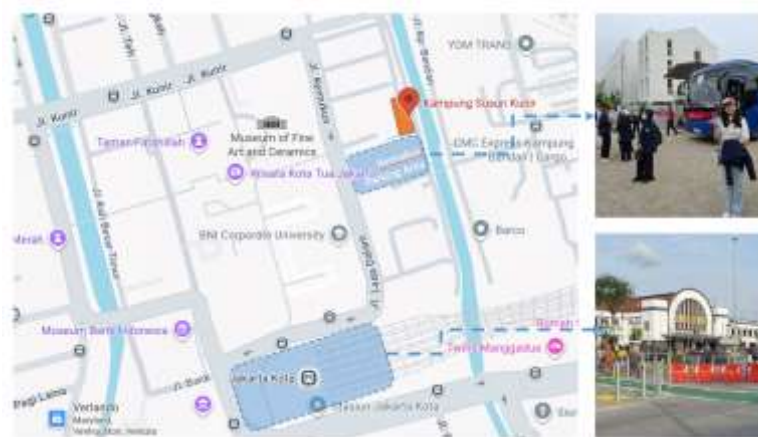


Figure1. Kampung Susun Kunir Site Placement

Source: Author Documentation

The placement of a building site within the urban context is crucial in determining its tourism potential. The presence of nearby attractions that naturally attract visitors increases the likelihood that a building will function as part of the broader tourism destination network. When designed with an iconic architectural form, such buildings can serve as visual anchors and neighbourhood landmarks, strengthening the identity of their surroundings (Veronica et al., 2023). Based on field observations, the development of Kampung Susun Kunir

strongly aligns with these principles. The site is not only adjacent to Kota Tua's most visited heritage assets but is also supported by multimodal transportation infrastructure. Its eastern edge opens onto the river corridor, offering visual and spatial potential for cultural programming, while the western side connects to pedestrian movement from the museum zone.

Despite its strategic advantages, interviews with residents and support organizations revealed that the complex has not yet been fully integrated into Jakarta's formal tourism pathways. There is currently no clear signage, thematic interpretation, or mapped connections that link the housing complex to the broader visitor experience. This represents a missed opportunity for activation and visibility. As supported by literature, spatial potential must be matched by intentional tourism programming and community empowerment to ensure that Kampung Susun Kunir functions not only as a residential solution but also as a vibrant urban destination.

3.2. Attraction-Oriented Design

The architectural design of Kampung Susun Kunir demonstrates a deliberate and thoughtful response to both community identity and tourism sensitivity. Unlike conventional public housing models, the building is intentionally conceived as a visual narrative of the residents' collective journey, preserving the socio-spatial values of their former settlement. Its form and layout communicate themes of resilience and rootedness, positioning the structure as a living artefact of cultural memory. As illustrated in Figure 2, visitors encounter several experiential features throughout the site, including displays of original architectural models, an exhibition space for community-designed products, exposed archaeological remains beneath the building, and vertically connected open spaces that promote visual continuity and social interaction across levels. Together, these elements transform the housing complex from a purely residential structure into a multifunctional urban space that fosters engagement, reflection, and cultural learning.



Figure 2. Kampung Susun Kunir Attraction-Oriented Design (a) building model display; (b) design exhibition area; (c) artifact display; (d) gathering hall; (e) connected corridor.

Source: Author Documentation

The project aligns with evolving trends in tourism-oriented architectural design that emphasize aesthetic appeal and social engagement. The integration of visually compelling, photogenic spaces that serve as interactive public zones supports the goal of shaping identity and memory within the built environment. This approach reflects broader shifts in tourism-sensitive design that prioritize user experience and spatial storytelling to strengthen a destination's visual character and visitor appeal (Chairani, 2022). In this context, Kampung Susun Kunir offers multiple layers of appeal: photogenic architectural forms, cultural installations, and open communal areas that invite visitor interaction with residents. Its spatial configuration also supports community-driven events, informal gatherings, and educational programs, enhancing its potential as a living heritage node within Jakarta's broader tourism landscape.

Compared to past vertical housing initiatives in Jakarta, such as the Rusunawa program, Kampung Susun Kunir demonstrates a more substantial alignment with community-sensitive and tourism-adaptive principles. Previous efforts often failed to address affordability, displacement trauma, or socioeconomic integration,

ultimately reinforcing marginalization rather than mitigating it (Arifin et al., 2024). In contrast, Kampung Susun Kunir was developed with more attention to public access, symbolic design expression, and cultural continuity. Nonetheless, critical challenges remain regarding long-term activation and programmatic support. Government-led top-down planning models continue to struggle with post-construction sustainability due to shifting political agendas, limited technical capacity, and weak community engagement (Tamba & Machdum, 2024). Without consistent post-occupancy programming and formal inclusion into tourism policy, even an architecturally sensitive project risks losing its experiential and economic potential over time.

Based on field observations and interviews, the design of Kampung Susun Kunir has successfully integrated attraction-oriented features that resonate with both residents and visitors. Residents expressed pride in how the architecture reflects their history and identity, while guests appreciated the availability of public spaces that invite exploration and storytelling. The exhibition room, interactive model displays, and exposed archaeological remains were noted as key points of interest by interviewees, especially for educational and cultural tourism. Furthermore, the presence of interconnected open spaces that allow interaction across building levels supports informal gatherings and cultural events, enhancing both livability and visitability. However, stakeholders also noted that these features have not yet been fully leveraged due to the lack of formal tourism programming and promotion. Without dedicated activation strategies, the existing attractions risk remaining underutilized. These insights affirm that while the physical design supports tourism sensitivity, realizing its full potential will require stronger collaboration with tourism actors and community initiatives to transform the space into an actively visited cultural destination (Tamba & Machdum, 2024).

3.3. Social Community Empowerment

The emergence of tourism interest in Kampung Susun Kunir has played a vital role in supporting the social empowerment of its residents. Unlike previous public housing projects that often alienated displaced communities, the architectural and narrative richness of Kampung Susun Kunir has drawn attention from architecture enthusiasts, design professionals, university groups, and foreign institutions. These visits, although still mostly limited to organized events and formal institutions such as embassies and academic partners, have reintroduced Kampung Kunir into public discourse, not as a slum erased, but as a resilient, living community with cultural value and identity. This renewed attention has helped restore the confidence and dignity of residents, many of whom experienced profound emotional trauma following the forced eviction in 2015. Visitors now come not only to observe the design but also to hear the stories of the residents, validating their lived experience and recognizing them as essential contributors to the transformation of their neighbourhood.

The orientation of tourism activity in Kampung Kunir has brought back the community's spirit, restoring their sense of belonging and visibility in society. Tourism builds social confidence and pride, with locals reporting improved communication skills and an enhanced quality of life. A strong sense of identity and emotional investment in the site fuel community efforts to sustain tourism, even in the face of adversity. This pride acts as a psychological driver of both recovery and continuity, especially for communities navigating the long-term effects of displacement (Ginting & Veronica, 2016; Veronica, 2020). The positive energy from these engagements is visible during community-hosted visits, as shown in Figure 3, where the presence of international guests sparked local enthusiasm.



Figure3. Community Excitement During the Visit of the Dutch Embassy and What If Lab Guests to Kampung Susun Kunir

*Source: Kampung Kolektief Instagram Documentation
(https://www.instagram.com/p/C7g1ibeyFtI/?img_index=1)*

What makes Kampung Susun Kunir particularly unique is its governance model. Despite being a government-initiated project, the building's ongoing management is entrusted to the original residents, who maintain it through principles of gotong royong (cooperation). This arrangement reflects a shift away from top-down

relocation models and toward a community-led stewardship framework, empowering residents not just to live in the space but to shape how it functions socially and operationally. Through this role, residents continue to redefine their identity, not as passive beneficiaries of a housing scheme, but as active custodians of a community destination.

Social community empowerment begins with genuine participation, especially vital in urban settings marked by social fragmentation. Meaningful inclusion is not solely about inviting communities into planning processes, but also about nurturing social relationships grounded in trust and mutual respect. When residents are engaged not just as beneficiaries but as active contributors, they are more likely to take ownership of their environment and advocate for its sustainability. Empowerment, therefore, is not just a product of involvement but of the social bonds and shared accountability that emerge through participatory design (Wardhani & Wastunimpuna, 2025). The experience of Kampung Kunir reflects this principle, where tourism-sensitive design fosters bottom-up engagement and reinforces local pride.

Importantly, recognizing slum residents as "experts" in their own environments is essential for developing more inclusive, adaptive, and socially responsive planning strategies that preserve community cohesion, reduce displacement trauma, and build genuine resilience in the face of rapid urban transformation (Killemsetty & Patel, 2024). In Kampung Susun Kunir, this shift in recognition has been instrumental in rebuilding not only the physical structure of a neighbourhood, but also the psychosocial integrity and agency of its people.

3.4. Tourism-Induced Economic Opportunity

The development of tourism in Kampung Susun Kunir has created new economic opportunities for residents and surrounding communities. As the site attracts greater interest from academic institutions, foreign embassies, and architecture enthusiasts, a localized tourism economy is beginning to take shape. Notably, this impact extends beyond the immediate residents of Kampung Susun Kunir to include the neighbouring community of Kampung Balokan. Supported by community organizations such as Kampung Kollektief, residents have initiated guided "kampung tours" that offer visitors insight into the neighbourhood's spatial transformation, collective memory, and local narratives. Residents are involved not only as guides and storytellers but also as ambassadors of place-based knowledge, a cultural asset now recognised as valuable. These tourism packages provide direct financial compensation to participating residents and foster a sense of ownership and pride in the storytelling process.

Tourism has also opened pathways for informal income generation, particularly among women in the community. During site visits and group events, residents, especially mothers and homemakers, prepare local snacks, lunches, and beverages for guests. A signature item often shared with visitors is "rujak", prepared using household ingredients and served with hospitality as a cultural gesture. These efforts reflect the organic development of micro-scale economic activity that complements the formal architecture of tourism. Through these everyday practices, residents are not only benefiting economically but also preserving culinary traditions and reinforcing social cohesion.

The case of Kampung Susun Kunir supports the existing literature on the importance of community-based tourism as a driver of inclusive economic development. When tourism is integrated with local identity and supported through cooperative management, it enables communities to generate income, preserve culture, and build collective agency (Ginting & Veronica, 2016; Veronica, 2020). The economic dimension of urban resilience cannot be separated from the local knowledge and participation that underlie it (Adamtey et al., 2021). Moreover, the evolving tourism framework in Kampung Susun Kunir demonstrates how economic empowerment is not limited to commercial development or infrastructure projects, but can emerge through grassroots initiative, cultural programming, and collaborative design. While the economic scale of these activities remains modest, the intangible value of recognition, participation, and self-reliance is substantial. These developments suggest that tourism-sensitive design, when supported by active programming and community collaboration, can be a meaningful strategy for economic resilience in post-displacement urban communities.

4. Conclusion

This research examined the role of tourism-sensitive design in promoting community resilience through the case study of Kampung Susun Kunir, a vertical housing project developed for a formerly evicted community in the heritage-rich area of Kota Tua, Jakarta. Grounded in a qualitative methodology combining literature

analysis, field observations, and stakeholder interviews, the study identified four interrelated variables, namely, tourism-supportive site placement, attraction-oriented design, social community empowerment, and tourism-induced economic opportunity, that collectively contribute to the transformation of post-displacement housing into a meaningful and adaptive urban space.

Findings demonstrate that Kampung Susun Kunir's strategic location near prominent heritage sites and accessible transportation networks positions it as a potential node within Jakarta's urban tourism landscape. Its architecture not only offers shelter but also serves as a narrative medium that reflects community identity, encourages visitor engagement, and supports inclusive public use. Beyond its physical structure, the project has sparked renewed social confidence among residents, empowering them to reclaim agency, participate in cultural exchange, and contribute to the development of their environment. Importantly, emerging tourism-related activities, such as guided tours, storytelling, and local food services, have begun to generate informal economic benefits, particularly for women and surrounding neighbourhoods.

However, a key limitation of this study is the current scope of tourism activities at Kampung Susun Kunir. Most visitors presently come through formal institutional programs, such as embassies, universities, or architecture networks, rather than through regular or independent tourism flows. As such, the site's tourism function remains underdeveloped and not yet fully integrated into broader urban tourism circuits. This limited activity also narrows the scope of observation and the measurable impact on sustained tourism engagement. Future research is needed to explore how diverse and inclusive tourism programs could be developed to activate the site's spatial and narrative assets fully. This includes investigations into community-based tourism strategies, infrastructure enhancement, digital promotion, and experience design that draws on the unique characteristics of Kampung Susun Kunir. With more substantial alignment between its tourism-sensitive architecture and supportive programming, the site holds significant potential to become a sustainable, community-driven destination that elevates both local livelihoods and cultural value.

The case of Kampung Susun Kunir illustrates that tourism-sensitive design can be a powerful strategy for rebuilding post-eviction communities, so long as it is supported by intentional programming, community stewardship, and sustained institutional collaboration. While challenges remain in fully integrating the complex into Jakarta's formal tourism circuit, this study affirms that the convergence of participatory architecture, cultural storytelling, and localised tourism holds promise for achieving both social justice and sustainable urban revitalisation. Ultimately, this approach represents not just a housing solution, but a resilient spatial framework for urban communities seeking dignity, visibility, and opportunity in the aftermath of displacement.

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