

## Integrating ABCD, SLA, and TALC in Tamansari Tourism Village Development

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### Abstract

This study integrates the Asset-Based Community Development (ABCD) and Sustainable Livelihood Approach (SLA) frameworks to provide a holistic understanding of community-based tourism in the Tamansari tourism village, Banyuwangi. Data were collected through in-depth interviews with 12 informants, including representatives from Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes), five local MSMEs, and two tourism attraction managers, supported by document analysis of revenue and visitor statistics. To enhance measurability, the study applies the OSOI framework, which analyzes asset categories in tourism development. Five asset categories were assessed: natural (82%), human (84%), social (92%), physical (72%), and financial (68%). The findings highlight three key pillars driving the tourism village: Tamansari BUMDes, Lunyau Coffee agrotourism, and Sendang Seruni spiritual tourism. These entities play significant roles in organizing tourism activities and fostering community participation. Based on the Tourism Area Life Cycle (TALC) concept, Tamansari Tourism Village is currently in the development stage, characterized by infrastructure expansion and institutional strengthening. This study demonstrates that qualitative data can be transformed into quantifiable indicators, offering a more structured evaluation approach. Furthermore, the integration of ABCD, SLA, and TALC provides a novel analytical framework. ABCD provides the lens for asset mobilization, SLA evaluates the sustainability of livelihood outcomes, and TALC situates these processes within the temporal dynamics of destination development. It contributes to the theoretical advancement of community capability frameworks, particularly in strengthening local institutions and promoting livelihood diversification. While context-specific, this approach offers insights. Although the findings are context-specific, this approach offers practical insights for future comparative studies on sustainable tourism village development.

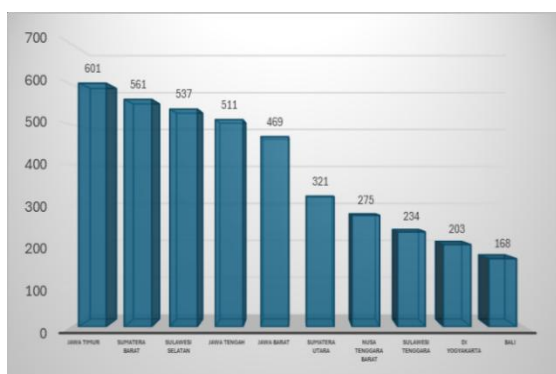
**Keywords:** asset-based community development; community-based tourism; sustainable livelihood approach; tourism area life cycle; Tamansari Tourism Village



## INTRODUCTION

### Background

The tourism sector is currently one of the largest contributors to the world's economy. By 2024, tourism will contribute approximately US\$10.9 trillion, or approximately 10% of total global GDP, and create approximately 357 million jobs (WTTC, 2024). In archipelagic countries like Indonesia and the Philippines, tourism plays a vital role in the blue economy, but it also faces challenges such as environmental degradation (Srinivasan et al., 2022). Therefore, changes in tourism management are needed to be more responsible. One solution is sustainable tourism. This concept combines economic, social, and environmental aspects and aligns with the Triple Bottom Line concept and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The goal is for tourism to remain profitable while preserving the environment and culture, so that it can continue to be enjoyed in the long term (Aransyah et al., 2025; UNWTO, 2017).

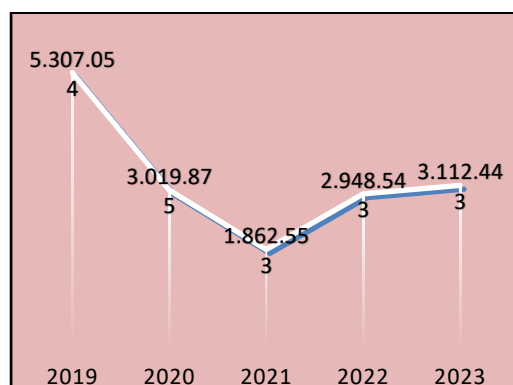


**Figure 1.** Chart of the Number of Tourism Villages in Indonesia (Source: Kementerian Pariwisata, 2025)

It is crucial to balance the economic benefits of tourism with environmental protection and cultural preservation. As a solution, the Indonesian government has developed the guidelines of Sustainable Tourism (Kementerian Pariwisata, 2021) of Tourism Villages. This Community-Based Tourism (CBT) approach aims to

advance villages socially, economically, and culturally. Currently, there are approximately 6,030 tourism villages spread across Indonesia, demonstrating Indonesia's position as one of the largest tourism village networks in the world. Banyuwangi Regency, in particular, has approximately 60 tourism villages. The success of the tourism village program in Banyuwangi is evident in the increasing number of local tourists following the COVID-19 pandemic. This demonstrates the potential of the community-based tourism village concept.

However, variations in performance among tourism villages raise an important question: why are some tourism villages able to thrive while others struggle to sustain their development? Previous research provides partial insights into this issue. For instance, Gombengsari, another tourism village in Banyuwangi, demonstrates that cross-stakeholder co-creation, which aligns internal and external branding capabilities, is most effective in converting local assets into a coherent place brand, yet remains constrained by formalistic participation and institutional disharmony (Handini et al., 2025). This finding suggests that, beyond asset availability, the effectiveness of governance and stakeholder collaboration plays a critical role in determining the success of tourism village development.



**Figure 2.** Number of Domestic Tourist Visits to Banyuwangi Regency in 2019 – 2023 (Source: Banyuwangi Satu Data, 2024)

Tamansari Tourism Village in Banyuwangi was selected because it offers a wealth of valuable information. The village has received recognition at the national and ASEAN levels, including the 2021 Best Digital Village Award and the 2023 Best ASEAN Tourism Standard Award. This is because Tamansari possesses significant potential in its abundant natural resources and serves as the gateway to the Ijen Crater Nature Tourism Park (BBKSDA, 2013).

Previous studies have applied ABCD, SLA, and TALC separately, focusing either on asset mobilization (Rout & Gupta, 2017; Campo & De Guzman, 2024), livelihood sustainability (Matiku, Zuwarimwe & Tsipala, 2021; Kunjuraman, 2024), or destination dynamics (Giampiccoli & Saayman, 2018). However, there is a lack of integrative frameworks that simultaneously capture community capacity, livelihood resilience, and tourism life cycle positioning. This study addresses that gap by combining ABCD, SLA, and TALC into a unified analytical model, thereby advancing both theoretical understanding and practical strategies for sustainable community-based tourism. Therefore, Tamansari is an interesting case to study to examine how leadership changes affect community-based tourism management.

To help a tourism village recover, a more flexible strategy is needed. One that uses the strengths the village already has. The Asset-Based Community Development (ABCD) approach identifies and mobilizes local assets, such as community skills, social cooperation, and natural and cultural resources. To evaluate whether these efforts truly sustainably improve community wellbeing, the Sustainable Livelihood Approach (SLA) is used. This approach assesses whether the use of these assets can enhance long-term welfare based on five aspects: human, social, physical, financial, and natural capital. Meanwhile, the Tourism Area Life Cycle (TALC) helps determine the village's position in the destination development cycle,

whether it is growing, stagnating, or declining. Based on this understanding, the village can choose the most appropriate strategy to recover and move forward.

### **Research Objectives**

This study aims to address the aforementioned problems by achieving the following objectives: (1) To identify and analyze the forms of Sustainable Livelihood Assets (SLA) and Asset-Based Community Development (ABCD) assets as the foundation for tourism development in Tamansari Village; (2) To examine the enabling factors that facilitate tourism development through the mobilization of ABCD-based assets; (3) To evaluate the strategic roles of the Village Government and the Village-Owned Enterprise (BUMDes) in tourism governance using the SLA framework to ensure sustainability amidst leadership dynamics.

This study contributes by showing how the integration of ABCD and SLA strengthens local institutions and diversifies community livelihoods, while enriching the literature on community-based tourism through the development of an integrative ABCD–SLA–TALC (Tourism Area Life Cycle) model. Practically, the findings provide strategic insights for village governments, BUMDes, and local communities to design adaptive governance mechanisms to prevent stagnation and promote sustainable tourism village development.

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **The Asset-Based Community Development (ABCD) Framework in Tourism Development**

The Asset-Based Community Development (ABCD) approach is a development philosophy and framework that fundamentally focuses on the existing strengths, capacities, and resources within a community, rather than emphasizing weaknesses or needs (the deficit-based approach). This philosophy views every

community as possessing unique assets both tangible and intangible that can be mobilized to drive sustainable and locally rooted development (Wu and Pearce, 2014). In contrast, the deficit-based approach tends to view communities from the perspective of "problems to be solved" and "needs to be met" through external intervention. ABCD, however, operates under the premise that meaningful and sustainable change originates internally by empowering community members to become producers, rather than merely consumers, of development.

Within the ABCD framework, community assets are typically classified into three main categories (Wu and Pearce, 2014), which cover a broad spectrum from human capacity to natural resources and social relations.

1. **Personal Assets:** Personal assets refer to the capacities, skills, knowledge, and individual experiences possessed by every community member. This includes technical expertise (e.g., crafting, cooking, foreign language proficiency), natural talents (e.g., storytelling, performing arts), and local knowledge (e.g., village history, traditional medicine). Identifying personal assets is a crucial step as it highlights the potential of individuals as the driving force for development.
2. **Collective Assets:** Collective assets are the social networks, social capital, and reciprocal patterns existing among community members. These encompass community organizations, religious groups, local associations, neighbor to neighbor relationships, and norms of trust and cooperation. Collective assets serve as the foundation that enables individuals to interact, share resources, and act collectively, thereby strengthening social resilience.
3. **Physical assets** include the natural resources, infrastructure, and physical facilities available within the community. These can be land, forests, rivers,

historical buildings, religious sites, roads, clean water facilities, and other public utilities. In the development context, physical assets are resources that can be utilized, developed, or collectively managed to support economic and social activities.

The application of the ABCD framework is highly relevant in sustainable and community-based tourism development. The primary focus of its implementation is identifying local tourism potential and mobilizing community members to utilize these resources (Wu and Pearce, 2014).

1. **Identification of Tourism Potential:** In asset-based tourism, the first step is to identify the physical, collective, and personal assets that specifically hold tourism market value. Examples include cultural and religious sites (Physical Assets), local skills in crafts or culinary arts (Personal Assets), and traditions of hospitality and active youth organizations (Collective Assets) (Wu and Pearce, 2014).
2. **Internal Mobilization:** ABCD prioritizes the mobilization of internal resources that is, activating the identified assets, particularly skills and social networks to create and manage local tourism offerings. This ensures that tourism initiatives are not dictated by external parties, but are instead owned and controlled by the local community.
3. **Sustainability:** By leveraging and strengthening existing assets, tourism development becomes more resilient and sustainable. Individual contributions (Personal Assets) are recognized, and social capital (Collective Assets) is enhanced through collaboration on tourism projects.

This approach ensures that tourism functions as a catalyst for community empowerment and improved local well-being, rather than merely as an avenue for external profit.

### **Conceptual Review of the Sustainable Livelihood Approach**

The Sustainable Livelihood Approach (SLA) serves as a fundamental conceptual framework for assessing community resilience (Knutsson and Ostwald, 2023). Its primary function is centered on the comprehensive evaluation of the assets or capital accessed and possessed by a society. Through this multidimensional assessment of capitals, SLA provides a holistic analytical foundation concerning the capacity of communities to mitigate shocks and stresses, thereby contributing substantially to the understanding of their overall resilience and livelihood sustainability.

SLA elaborates community resilience through the measurement of five capital dimensions (Knutsson and Ostwald, 2023). These five dimensions are collectively known as the "asset pentagon" due to their interconnected nature, where their aggregation determines the overall livelihood capabilities of the community:

1. **Human Capital:** This dimension encompasses assets inherent to individuals, such as skills, health status, and formal educational attainment. The quantity and quality of human capital directly determine the level of socio-economic productivity and adaptability of a community.
2. **Social Capital:** Social capital refers to the trust, networks, and membership in both formal and informal groups that function to facilitate coordination and cooperation within society. These networks facilitate reciprocal support and the expansion of access to external resources.
3. **Natural Capital:** This capital consists of the entire environmental and ecological resources that provide benefits to the community. Essential examples include fertile land, access to clean water, non-timber forest products, and biodiversity.
4. **Physical Capital:** This encompasses man-made infrastructure and technology essential for supporting

livelihoods. Components include transportation systems, buildings, equipment, as well as other means and facilities of production.

5. **Financial Capital:** Financial capital includes sources of liquid income, savings, and accessibility to formal and informal credit that enable communities to undertake productive investments, meet basic needs, and recover from crises.

Generally, the SLA framework is recognized as a robust instrument for measuring sustainability impacts and vulnerability within the context of tourism. SLA enables the assessment of how the development of the tourism sector may influence community access to the five livelihood capitals. For instance, the evaluation can ascertain whether tourism successfully augments Financial Capital (through increased income) and Human Capital (through the acquisition of new skills), or conversely, leads to the erosion of Natural Capital (via environmental degradation) or Social Capital (due to potential resource conflicts). By analyzing the dynamic changes in these capitals, SLA plays a crucial role in identifying the level of community vulnerability to fluctuations in the tourism sector (e.g., a decline in tourist arrivals) and quantitatively measuring the aggregate sustainability of their livelihoods amidst tourism development pressures.

### **The Tourism Area Life Cycle (TALC) Model: Analysis and Revitalization Strategies**

The Tourism Area Life Cycle (TALC) model, developed by Butler, provides a robust framework for understanding how a tourism area evolves and changes over time. This model segments destination development into several distinct phases: Exploration, Involvement, Development, Consolidation, Stagnation, and Rejuvenation or Decline.

The stagnation phase represents a critical period in a destination's life cycle.

This stage highlights various significant challenges a destination may face, such as; [1] Shifts in Leadership: Changes in the management structure or leadership that can disrupt continuity and strategic implementation, [2] Market Dynamics: Unanticipated or unresponsiveness to shifts in tourist tastes, trends, or increased competition, [3] Innovation Failure: The inability to introduce relevant new products, services, or experiences, leading to the obsolescence of existing tourism offerings. If left unaddressed, these triggers of stagnation can precipitate the destination's transition into the decline phase.

To counteract decline and effectively revitalize the area, rejuvenation strategies become paramount. These strategies focus on breathing new life into a stagnant destination. Examples of such rejuvenation efforts include: (1) Product Innovation: Creating novel attractions, activities, or offerings that appeal to new market segments or successfully recapture the interest of previous visitors; and (2) New Governance: Modifying or strengthening the destination's management and operational structures to be more adaptive and responsive to market changes.

The TALC model remains highly relevant in the current context, particularly for analyzing the case of Tourism Villages (Desa Wisata) post-pandemic (Whitfield, 2009)[a] Post-Pandemic Market Analysis: The pandemic induced drastic shifts in market demand and consumer expectations. TALC offers an essential framework for analyzing recovery strategies and determining whether a destination is entrenched in stagnation or poised for a transition to rejuvenation and, [b] Post-Leadership Transition: The model is instrumental in assessing the impact of leadership shifts and the subsequent necessity for the area to effectively adapt to market changes. Overall, TALC provides a valuable lens through which to evaluate a destination's position within its evolutionary cycle and to formulate the necessary adaptive measures.

### **Integrative Conceptual Model: ABCD–SLA–TALC Synthesis**

The combination of ABCD, SLA, and TALC is used to create a new understanding of the resilience of community-based tourism destinations.

Each concept has a different but complementary focus:

- a. ABCD focuses on how the community recognizes and uses its own assets.
- b. SLA helps assess the sustainability of livelihoods based on five types of capital (such as economic and social).
- c. TALC shows the current position of the destination based on available data.

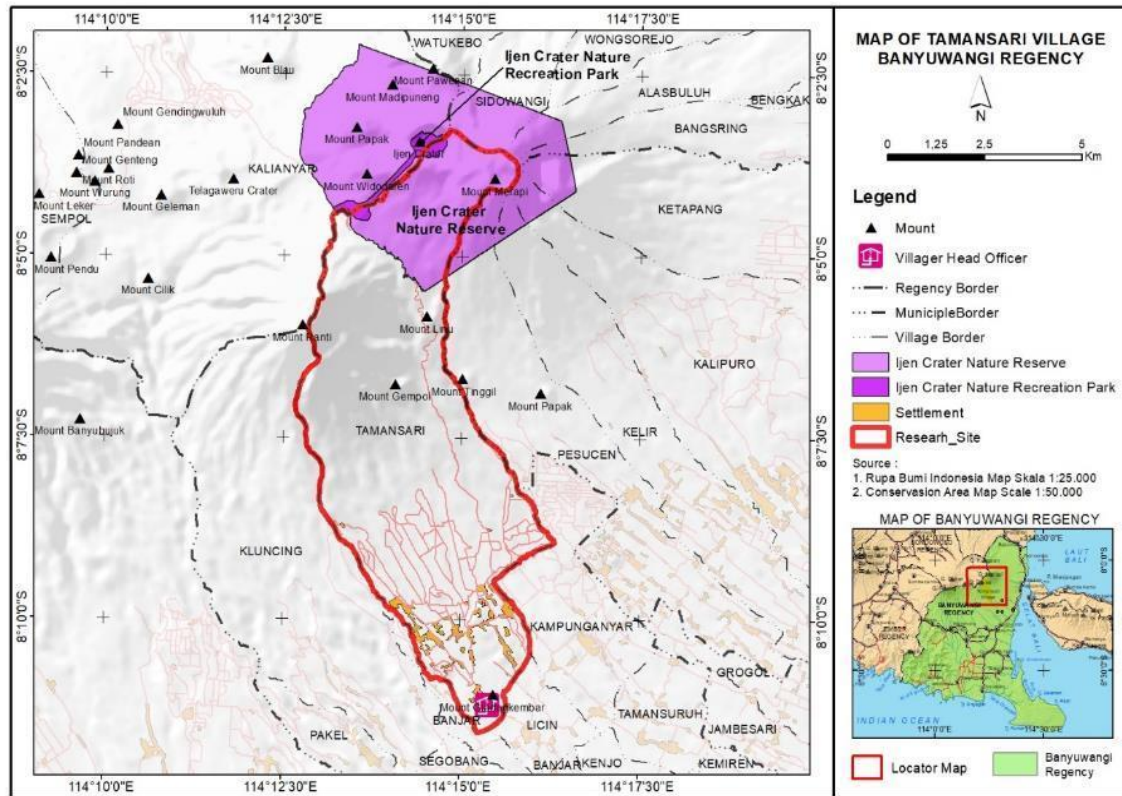
These three concepts help explain the current condition and future of a tourism village in a clearer, more complete way. This integrative model addresses three key theoretical gaps: [1] the ABCD gap providing a way to evaluate asset sustainability through SLA assessment; [2] the SLA gap situating SLA within the temporal dynamics of destination development through TALC; and [3] the TALC gap adapting TALC to CBT contexts by showing that destination stages are determined not only by visitor numbers but also by internal community capital structures.

### **METHOD**

This study adopted a qualitative-exploratory approach (Rambo and de Lima Ferreira, 2023) with a single case study design (Heale and Twycross, 2018) to gain an in-depth understanding of community-based tourism dynamics, focusing on the paradox of international recognition amid post-leadership stagnation. The unit of analysis is the Tamansari Tourism Village community, specifically institutional actors (Village Government, BUMDes) and local SMEs engaged in tourism product development. The case boundary is defined geographically by Tamansari Village in Licin District, temporally by the period

2020–2024 covering leadership transition, and thematically by tourism product development and governance mechanisms. While descriptive statistics on visitor numbers and income are included, these serve

only as contextual support for qualitative findings, following Yin's (2018) case study principles and Creswell's (2018) qualitative research guidelines.



**Figure 3.** Map of Tamansari Village (Source: Tamansari Government, 2019. Note: The Map adapted from Rupa Bumi Indonesia and Conservation Area Map of Forestry the Ministry of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia, 2019)

The research was conducted in Tamansari Village, Licin District, Banyuwangi Regency, East Java Province. Fieldwork was conducted from May to September 2024, encompassing in-depth interviews, focus group discussions, field observations, and document analysis. Data processing, OSOI scoring, and verification were carried out between October and December 2024, with final manuscript preparation completed in early 2025. All temporal references in tables and captions reflect the respective stages of data collection, processing, and manuscript preparation.

This study employed both primary and secondary data. Primary data were

collected through in-depth interviews and participatory observation. Secondary data included BUMDes documents, village performance reports, tourism statistics, and strategic plans. Informants were selected through purposive and snowball sampling, involving the Village Head, BUMDes core and former managers, local tourism entrepreneurs, and Pokdarwis members — ensuring comprehensive insights into asset mobilization, livelihood sustainability, and life cycle transitions.

Data collection proceeded through three main techniques: (1) Semi-structured interviews — structured interview guides included prompts tailored to each framework: for ABCD, informants were asked to

identify tangible and intangible community assets; for SLA, questions explored access to natural, human, social, financial, cultural, and spiritual capitals; and for TALC, participants reflected on tourism growth, infrastructure changes, and community responses over time; (2) Field observations — protocols focused on infrastructure quality, community interactions, and environmental practices; and (3) Document analysis — targeting village development plans, BUMDes reports, and tourism statistics.

Qualitative data were analyzed using the interactive model (Monaro, Gullick, and West, 2022), encompassing data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification. Interview and FGD transcripts were thematically coded by two researchers, followed by triangulation to ensure consistency. The coded themes were mapped into seven SLA asset categories.



**Figure 4.** Interview with BUMDes  
(Source: Author, 2024)

To minimize subjective bias and ensure transparent interpretation, this study applied the One Score One Indicator (OSOI) method (Avenzora, 2008). OSOI is epistemologically appropriate because it

translates qualitative evidence into structured indicators, allowing systematic comparison across ABCD, SLA, and TALC dimensions while maintaining the qualitative foundation of the data. The scoring procedure followed five steps: (1) indicators were derived from interview transcripts, observations, and documents; (2) each indicator was classified into a 1–5 scale based on predefined criteria; (3) scores were assigned through a coding manual; (4) inter-rater checks and triangulation were conducted to reduce bias; and (5) aggregated scores were mapped to the integrative framework.

Each SLA capital and ABCD asset was evaluated using a 5-point scale (1 = Very Low/Negative to 5 = Very High/Positive), determined by consistency, frequency, and intensity of findings. Frequency was coded as the number of independent mentions across informants; consistency referred to alignment between interviews, observations, and documents; and intensity as the depth of involvement. Scoring was conducted by two researchers independently, followed by coding comparison and consensus meetings, with expert validation from a tourism governance specialist at IPB University. Scores were then averaged and normalized to a 0–100% scale.

This study adapted the Sustainable Livelihoods Framework (DFID, 1999) by adjusting several indicators to fit the context of community-based tourism in Indonesia. Changes were made through steps including literature review, consultation with sustainable tourism experts, and pilot validation with BUMDes actors.

**Table 1.** OSOI Contextual Indicators and Assessment Criteria for Sustainable Livelihood Assets (Condensed)

Capital (SLA)	Dimension	Contextual Indicators	Assessment Criteria (Score 1-5)	Data Source
Human	Tourism Skills	Local guide storytelling ability	1: None; 2: Limited; 3: Basic; 4: Deep + Local Language; 5: Multi-lingual + Philosophical	Interview, Observation
	Digital Literacy	Use of social media for promotion	1: None; 2: Passive; 3: Sporadic; 4: Routine + Engagement; 5: Strategic + Analytics	Social Media Analysis, Interview
	Managerial Capacity	BUMDes skills in operation, involvement in the tourism program	1: Unstructured; 2: Informal; 3: Task division; 4: SOP + Reporting; 5: Strategic + Monitoring	Interview, SOP Documents
	Soft Skills	Communication & Solving Problem	1: Very Low; 2: Low; 3: Fair; 4: Good; 5: Evidence of effective resolution	Interview, Observation
Social	Social Networking	Collaboration BUMDes-Pokdarwis-MSMEs	1: None; 2: Minimal; 3: Ad-hoc; 4: Regular forums; 5: Formal profit-sharing	Interview, MoU
	Collective Norms	Internalization of Ithuk-Itukkan values	1: None; 2: Discourse; 3: Sporadic; 4: Routine; 5: Institutionalized in SOPs	Community Leaders, Observation
	Participation	Level of planning participation	1: None; 2: <20%; 3: 20-40%; 4: 40-60%; 5: >60% + Gender Inclusive	Attendance List, Interview
	Trust	Transparency of benefit distribution	1: Conflict; 2: Low; 3: Fair; 4: Transparent; 5: Public Audit + Zero conflict	Interview, Financial Docs
Natural	Ecological Assets	Condition of Sendang Seruni (Springs)	1: Severe degradation; 2: Moderate; 3: Stable; 4: Community conservation; 5: Formal conservation	Observation, Interview
	Agrotourism	Sustainability of Lunyau Coffee	1: Exploitative; 2: Extractive; 3: Fair; 4: Organic; 5: Certification + Reforestation	Interview, Land Observation
	Spiritual Value	Integration of rituals in conservation	1: None; 2: Minimal; 3: Sporadic; 4: Annual rituals; 5: Integrated into management	Traditional Leaders, Observation
Physical	Basic Infrastructure	Quality of homestays, toilets, and roads	1: Very poor; 2: Poor; 3: Fair; 4: Clean; 5: Standard + Routine maintenance	Observation, Interview
	Digital Infrastructure	Connectivity & Cashless systems	1: None; 2: Limited; 3: Weak signal; 4: Stable 4G; 5: 4G + Cashless	Observation, Speedtest
	Maintenance System	Facility upkeep mechanism	1: None; 2: Ad-hoc; 3: Informal; 4: Scheduled rotation; 5: SOP + Fixed budget	Interview, Schedules
Financial	Diversification	Number of income sources	1: 1 source; 2: 2 sources; 3: 3 sources; 4: 4 sources; 5: 5+ sources	Financial Reports
	Transparency	Openness of financial statements	1: Not transparent; 2: Limited; 3: Annual; 4: Quarterly + Public; 5: Monthly + Audit	Financial Docs, Interview
	Access to Capital	External credit or investment	1: None; 2: Limited; 3: Proposal pending; 4: 1 active source; 5: Multi-source	Interview, Proposal
	Stability	Income variation (Coefficient of Var.)	1: CV >50%; 2: CV 40-50%; 3: CV 30-40%; 4: CV 20-30%; 5: CV <20% (Stable)	2024 Data Analysis

Source: Adapted from DFID (1999), Wu & Pearce (2014), Knutsson & Ostwald (2023), and Local Expert Validation (2024)

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Community-Based Tourism Dynamics in Tamansari Tourism Village

Tamansari Tourism Village, located in Banyuwangi Regency, has demonstrated significant achievements in community-based tourism (CBT) development. The establishment of BUMDes Tamansari in 2015 has served as a strategic driver of the local economy, managing various business units based on local potential. The village's main attractions include Kopi Lunyau, a local coffee produced from *Coffea liberica* and *Coffea canephora* cultivated communally, and Sendang Seruni, a natural spring at the foot of Mount Ijen. The Ithuk-Ithukan ritual performed by the Osing Rejopuro community further enriches the tourism experience with deep cultural value.

Based on 2024 income data from Tamansari Tourism Village, there is revenue fluctuation reflecting visitor patterns throughout the year. The highest income was recorded in May 2024 at IDR 36,262,000, followed by August at IDR 32,945,000. The lowest income occurred in January at IDR 16,695,000. Total annual income reached IDR 277,090,000 with an average monthly income of IDR 23,090,833. The revenue variation coefficient reached 28.4%, indicating seasonal dependency and suboptimal year-round marketing strategies.

From the TALC perspective, Tamansari Tourism Village is currently in the Development Stage with early indicators of movement toward Consolidation. This is indicated by: (i) infrastructure advancement, including homestay growth and diversification of local products; (ii) high dependence on existing tourism products (Kopi Lunyau and Sendang Seruni) with limited new product development; and (iii) absence of significant growth in new attractions or packages post-pandemic, which represents an early indicator of destination stagnation. Accordingly, TALC is applied here as an interpretive framework

to contextualize Tamansari's trajectory rather than as a conclusive diagnosis.

### Identification and Analysis of Community-Based Assets (ABCD and SLA)

Analysis of ABCD assets shows that the core strength of Tamansari lies in internal community capacity rather than dependence on external investment. Assets interact synergistically to form an adaptive local tourism ecosystem. The most prominent personal assets are found in local guides and homestay managers who serve as cultural translators, with key competency in storytelling that integrates Sendang Seruni legends with local philosophical values. Digital literacy among youth — including social media management (@tamansaritourismvillage, @desawisatatamansari), tourism photography, and digital content production — represents an increasingly important personal asset.

Collective assets are strengthened through structured social networks and local governance mechanisms. BUMDes, Pokdarwis, and SME collaboration is coordinated through regular village tourism forums. The revenue-sharing scheme allocates 40:30:30, reflecting an orientation toward collective welfare. The Ithuk-Itukkan cultural tradition, which prioritizes reciprocity, cooperation, and shared responsibility, builds a collective sense of ownership over natural and cultural resources, differentiating Tamansari's CBT model from commercially driven destinations.

Supporting social groups further strengthens community social capital. The PKK (Family Welfare Program) manages culinary products and local souvenirs, increasing women's economic participation. The Coffee Farmers Group ensures the sustainability of Kopi Lunyau production while developing agrotourism, and Karang Taruna (Youth Group) drives creative innovation through digital promotion and visual content production.

## OSOI Scoring Results Across SLA Asset Categories

**Table 2.** OSOI Scoring Results for SLA Asset Categories in Tamansari Tourism Village

SLA Capital	Key Findings	Mean Score (1-5)	Percentage	ABCD Asset Type
Natural Capital	Sendang Seruni conservation, coffee plantation sustainability, ritual integration in ecotourism	4.1	82%	Physical Asset
Human Capital	Storytelling competency, digital literacy (youth), BUMDes managerial capacity, soft skills	4.2	84%	Personal Asset
Social Capital	BUMDes-Pokdarwis-SME networks, Ithuk-Itukkan norms, 68% community participation, benefit transparency	4.6	92%	Collective Asset
Physical Capital	Homestay infrastructure, digital connectivity, pedestrian walkways, maintenance systems	3.6	72%	Physical Asset
Financial Capital	Revenue diversification (3 sources), quarterly audits, CV 28.4% income variability	3.4	68%	Collective Asset
Cultural Capital	Ithuk-Itukkan values, Osing Rejopuro ritual, coffee heritage narrative	4.2	84%	Collective Asset
Spiritual Capital	Sendang Seruni sacred site, community-managed ritual tourism	4.1	82%	Collective Asset

Source: Fieldwork data and OSOI scoring (2024). Percentages represent normalized scores derived from OSOI's 1–5 scale, converted relative to the maximum possible score.



**Figure 5.** Sendang Seruni Natural Spring (Wisata Alam Sendang Seruni)  
(Source: Author, 2024)



**Figure 6.** Homestay of Tamansari Village (Source: Author, 2024)



**Figure 7.** Ticketing Area of Sendang Seruni (Source: Author, 2024)



**Figure 8.** In-depth Interview with local MSME's (Source: Author, 2024)

## Discussion

The quantitative findings obtained through the OSOI method provide strong empirical support for the ABCD approach, particularly in its focus on internal and intangible assets as the primary foundation of community-based tourism development. In Tamansari, Social Capital (4.6) and Human Capital (4.2) significantly exceed Physical Capital (3.6) and Financial Capital (3.4), demonstrating that community internal capacity, not external financial support, is the primary driver of development. This pattern aligns with the core principles of ABCD, which emphasize that sustainable development is based on assets already available within the community (Hanachor & Wordu, 2021).

Social Capital dominance demonstrates a culture of organized cooperation through the Ithuk-Itukkan value system, manifested in transparency mechanisms between BUMDes, Pokdarwis, and local SMEs. This social cohesion reduces coordination costs and increases destination adaptive capacity, affirming that in CBT contexts, social trust and managerial capability are more important than physical infrastructure (Simpson, 2005; Hwang & Stewart, 2017). Social Capital serves as a substitute asset that compensates for material capital deficiencies: limited digital infrastructure is addressed through volunteer labor managing facilities, while limited credit access is addressed through gotong royong systems in building gazebos and access paths at Sendang Seruni.

Social Capital (4.6) scored 92%, reflecting sustained collaboration among BUMDes, local SMEs, and community groups. This empirical evidence advances prior work on ABCD, which often emphasizes asset mobilization qualitatively (Dolezal & Burns, 2015), by showing that collaboration can be systematically measured and benchmarked through OSOI scoring. Human Capital scored 4.2 (84%), particularly strong among youth groups engaged in digital promotion and tour guiding, refining prior studies that often

highlight limited skill development in rural tourism contexts. Physical Assets scored 3.6 (72%), reflecting ongoing community-driven infrastructure investment mediated by BUMDes. Financial Capital scored 3.4 (68%), reflecting moderate diversification through coffee agro-tourism, homestays, and small-scale handicrafts. Financial Capital scored 3.6 (72%), reflecting moderate diversification through coffee agro-tourism, homestays, and small-scale handicrafts. However, limitations in access to external financing remain a key constraint for scaling up these initiatives. Limited access to external capital at Tamansari also reflects a broader structural vulnerability.

Wardana et al. (2025) warn that without harmonized sectoral laws and genuine community consent mechanisms, tourism village development risks marginalizing the very communities it is meant to empower, particularly through inadequate compensation and the lack of substantive participation in land-use decisions. This indicates that financial constraints are not merely technical issues, but are closely linked to governance structures, legal frameworks, and the inclusiveness of development processes. Therefore, strengthening financial capital requires not only improving access to funding sources but also ensuring institutional alignment and community empowerment in decision-making processes.

The classical TALC model (Butler, 2006) suggests that stagnation occurs due to external market decline or product quality reduction. However, fieldwork findings show that in CBT contexts, tourism continuity is more dependent on internal social capacity than market demand, consistent with destination resilience theory emphasizing adaptive capacity from within (Albaladejo & Martínez-García, 2017). Despite facing leadership transitions and seasonal income fluctuation (CV 28.4%), Tamansari has not entered the stagnation phase. High Social Capital (4.6) ensures distributed tourism governance across multiple actors, BUMDes, Pokdarwis, PKK,

and Karang Taruna, so that leadership change does not fracture social cohesion.

Based on OSOI data and scores, Tamansari is currently in a "Consolidation with Adaptive Potential" stage. This stage is characterized by: (1) strong social foundation, community participation at 68%, and the Ithuk-Itukkan value system; (2) emerging internal innovation, three new tourism packages in two years; (3) no decline in natural or social capital Sendang Seruni cleanliness and water management are maintained, and cultural values are transmitted to youth. This phenomenon suggests a new phase in TALC, where CBT destination resilience depends on the degree of inter-capital relationships (SLA) rather than the quantity of individual capital holdings.

## CONCLUSION

This study demonstrates that the sustainability of community-based tourism (CBT) in Tamansari Village fundamentally rests on a strong foundation of internal assets. High levels of Social Capital (4.6), Human Capital (4.2), and Natural Capital (4.1) emerge as core assets within the SLA-ABCD framework, driving local tourism development. These intangible and semi-intangible capitals function as primary leverage forces — particularly through the institutionalized Ithuk-Itukkan norms and locally embedded storytelling competencies — strategically compensating for structural vulnerabilities in Financial Capital (3.4) and Physical Capital (3.6).

BUMDes holds a strategic and adaptive governance role as an asset orchestrator, maintaining social cohesion and strengthening human resource capabilities through inclusive benefit-sharing schemes (40:30:30) and continuous capacity-building initiatives. This governance mechanism prevents social fragmentation that commonly triggers stagnation in TALC frameworks. Despite early stagnation signals including seasonal income fluctuation,

Tamansari has not transitioned into structural decline due to its high Social and Human Capital ensuring adaptive capacity and enabling endogenous rejuvenation — allowing the destination to respond creatively to dynamics without dependence on large-scale external investment.

The integration of ABCD, SLA, and TALC provides a comprehensive analytical framework for understanding CBT development in Tamansari. The novelty of this study lies in demonstrating how community-driven asset mobilization, when systematically measured and contextualized, can both refine theoretical debates on sustainable tourism and provide practical guidance for villages navigating leadership change and destination rejuvenation. Future comparative research across different tourism villages will be essential to test the broader applicability and refine the utility of this integrative ABCD–SLA–TALC approach as a diagnostic tool for other tourism villages. These findings are context-specific and are not intended for population generalization but can be applied conceptually to tourism village contexts with similar characteristics.

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## AI USE STATEMENT

Artificial intelligence (AI) tools were used in preparing this manuscript to assist in: (i) designing and refining infographics; (ii) editing sentence structure for clarity; and (iii) paraphrasing and refining translations from Indonesian to English. Deel L supported paraphrasing and language improvement, ChatGPT Scholar and Microsoft Copilot assisted in

identifying references and summarizing key points, and Napkin AI was used to design infographics. The authors confirm these tools were applied only for supportive tasks and take full responsibility for the accuracy, integrity, and originality of the manuscript.

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