**ASTONJADRO**

pISSN 2302-4240
eISSN 2655-2086

Volume 15, Issue 4, December 2026, pp.01235-01246
DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.32832/astonjadro.v15i4.23832 http://ejournal.uika-bogor.ac.id/index.php/ASTONJADRO

# Strategy for Improving Environmental Quality in Parung Kored Urban Village, Tangerang City, Banten Province

**Ahmad Satori[1], Sodikin Sodikin[2], Edi Rusdiyanto[2]**

[1]Student of Master of Environmental Studies Program, Universitas Terbuka, INDONESIA
[2]Environmental Studies Program, Universitas Terbuka, INDONESIA

E-mail: satori151719@gmail.com

**| Submitted: May 22, 2026 | Revised: June 01, 2026 | Accepted: August 29, 2026 |**

**| Published: October 26, 2026 |**

## ABSTRACT

Rapid urbanization in Tangerang City has accelerated environmental degradation in urban kampung areas, including Kampung Parung Kored, through increasing settlement density, inadequate sanitation systems, poor drainage conditions, unmanaged household waste, and declining green open spaces. This study aims to formulate an appropriate strategy for improving environmental quality in Kampung Parung Kored to support sustainable urban settlement development. The research employed a qualitative descriptive approach combined with SWOT analysis. Data were collected through field observations, interviews, questionnaires, and documentation studies conducted from January to March 2026. Respondents consisted of 40 residents, 5 community leaders, and 3 government representatives selected through purposive sampling. Data validity was ensured through triangulation, while SWOT weighting and rating were determined using expert judgment. The findings indicate that Kampung Parung Kored experiences significant environmental problems related to sanitation, drainage, waste management, and declining green open spaces. The Environmental Quality Index (IKLH) of Tangerang City declined from 60.32 in 2019 to 46.92 in 2023, reflecting increasing urban environmental pressure. However, the settlement still possesses strong social cohesion, active local institutions, and a culture of mutual cooperation functioning as important social capital. SWOT analysis positions Kampung Parung Kored in Quadrant I (SO Strategy), indicating strong internal capacity and significant external opportunities. Priority strategies include strengthening community-based environmental management, improving sustainable infrastructure, expanding participatory greening programs, strengthening local institutions, and implementing collaborative governance through a penta-helix approach to support healthier, more inclusive, resilient, and sustainable urban environmental management.

**Keywords:** environmental quality, urban kampung, collaborative governance, sustainable settlement, SWOT analysis.

## INTRODUCTION

Urbanization has become one of the most dominant phenomena influencing spatial transformation and environmental change in Indonesian cities [1], [2]. Rapid urban population growth has increased the demand for residential areas, commercial development, transportation infrastructure, and public facilities, especially in metropolitan buffer cities such as Tangerang City [3]. The expansion of urban built-up areas has significantly transformed peri-urban landscapes and reduced environmental carrying capacity.

Urbanization frequently generates environmental problems such as land conversion, declining green open spaces, drainage problems, environmental pollution, and degradation of settlement quality [4], [5]. In many urban kampung areas, rapid spatial transformation occurs without adequate environmental infrastructure, resulting in increasing ecological vulnerability and declining environmental quality.

Kampung Parung Kored, located in Kelurahan Parung Jaya, Kecamatan Karang Tengah, Tangerang City, Banten Province, represents one of the urban kampung areas experiencing substantial environmental pressure due to rapid urban development. Spatial transformation between 2004 and 2025 indicates significant changes from agricultural land and vegetated areas into dense urban

settlements surrounded by arterial roads and commercial development. These changes have reduced environmental carrying capacity and increased environmental vulnerability [4], [6].

Several environmental problems currently affect Kampung Parung Kored, including inadequate sanitation systems, poor drainage conditions, unmanaged household waste, and declining green open spaces [7]. Some households still discharge domestic wastewater directly into drainage channels without prior treatment, contributing to water pollution and environmental health risks [8], [9]. In addition, drainage systems are unable to adequately accommodate runoff during heavy rainfall [8], [10], resulting in temporary inundation in several parts of the settlement.

The reduction of green open spaces also contributes to increasing ambient temperatures [11], reduced infiltration capacity, and declining environmental aesthetics. These environmental problems are exacerbated by increasing settlement density and land-use conversion associated with rapid urbanization.

Despite these environmental challenges, Kampung Parung Kored still possesses strong social cohesion, active local institutions, and a culture of mutual cooperation (gotong royong). These socio-cultural characteristics represent important social capital that can support community-based environmental management and collaborative environmental governance [12], [13], [14].

Previous studies have emphasized the importance of participatory environmental management and local institutional strengthening in improving environmental quality within urban kampung settlements [15], [16]. Kustiwan and Ramadhan (2019) highlighted the importance of integrating spatial and social approaches in environmental quality improvement strategies. Other studies also emphasized the role of collaborative governance, green open spaces, and community participation in supporting sustainable urban settlement development.

However, most previous studies primarily focused on physical upgrading of settlements and infrastructure development. Limited studies have integrated environmental degradation, social capital resilience, and collaborative governance within a single strategic framework, particularly in rapidly urbanizing peri-urban settlements in Tangerang City.

Therefore, this study aims to formulate the best strategy for improving environmental quality in Kampung Parung Kored to support the realization of an inclusive and sustainable urban settlement. The novelty of this study lies in the integration of environmental quality assessment, socio-institutional analysis, and collaborative governance strategies within a rapidly urbanizing urban kampung context. Unlike previous studies that mainly focused on physical settlement improvement, this study emphasizes the interaction between environmental degradation, social capital, community participation, and collaborative governance as an integrated strategy for sustainable environmental management.

In addition, this study contributes theoretically to the development of community-based environmental management by demonstrating that social capital and collaborative governance play more significant roles than physical infrastructure alone in strengthening environmental resilience within rapidly transforming urban settlements.

**Conceptual Framework**

This study is based on the conceptual understanding that rapid urbanization triggers environmental degradation through land-use conversion, increasing settlement density, and declining ecological carrying capacity. Environmental degradation subsequently affects settlement livability and environmental resilience.

However, environmental resilience within urban kampung settlements is also influenced by social cohesion, local institutional capacity, community participation, and collaborative governance. Therefore, environmental quality improvement cannot rely solely on physical infrastructure development but must also integrate socio-institutional strengthening and participatory environmental management.

The conceptual framework of this study consists of five interconnected components:

pISSN 2302-4240
eISSN 2655-2086
Volume 15, Issue 4, December 2026, pp.01235-01246
DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.32832/astonjadro.v15i4.23832 http://ejournal.uika-bogor.ac.id/index.php/ASTONJADRO

1. Urbanization and spatial transformation;
2. Environmental degradation;
3. Social capital and community participation;
4. SWOT-based strategic analysis;
5. Collaborative governance for sustainable environmental management.

This framework explains that environmental improvement strategies should integrate ecological, social, institutional, and governance dimensions simultaneously to achieve sustainable urban settlement development.

## RESEARCH METHODS

### Research Approach

This study employed a qualitative descriptive approach supported by SWOT analysis to formulate environmental quality improvement strategies in Kampung Parung Kored, Tangerang City [15], [17]. The qualitative approach was selected to comprehensively understand environmental conditions, social dynamics, institutional capacity, and community participation within the urban kampung area.

SWOT analysis was applied to identify internal strengths and weaknesses as well as external opportunities and threats influencing environmental quality improvement. The analysis focused on environmental problems related to sanitation systems, drainage infrastructure, solid waste management, green open spaces, and socio-institutional conditions.

### Research Location and Time

The research was conducted in Kampung Parung Kored, Kelurahan Parung Jaya, Kecamatan Karang Tengah, Tangerang City, Banten Province, from January to March 2026. The study area was selected purposively because it represents a rapidly urbanizing urban kampung experiencing environmental degradation due to settlement densification and land-use transformation.

### Data Collection

The research was conducted in Kampung Parung Kored, Kelurahan Parung Jaya, Kecamatan Karang Tengah, Tangerang City, Banten Province, from January to March 2026. The study area was selected purposively because it represents a rapidly urbanizing urban kampung experiencing environmental degradation due to settlement densification and land-use transformation.

### Data Validity

Data validity was ensured through triangulation techniques involving observations, interviews, questionnaires, and documentation studies. Triangulation was conducted to compare information obtained from different data sources and ensure consistency of findings.

### Data Analysis

The collected data were analyzed descriptively to identify environmental conditions and socio-institutional characteristics in Kampung Parung Kored.

SWOT analysis was conducted using IFAS (Internal Factor Analysis Summary) and EFAS (External Factor Analysis Summary) matrices. Internal factors included social cohesion, community participation, institutional capacity, sanitation conditions, drainage systems, waste management, and green open spaces. External factors included government support programs, urban greening initiatives, environmental policies, urbanization pressures, and flood vulnerability.

The weighting and rating process in the IFAS and EFAS matrices involved expert judgment supported by field observations, stakeholder interviews, and questionnaire results. Each factor was assigned a weight according to its relative influence on environmental quality improvement. Ratings ranged from 1 to 4, where:

1 = very weak/major threat

2 = weak/minor threat

3 = strong/minor opportunity

4 = very strong/major opportunity

The SWOT matrix was subsequently used to formulate SO, WO, ST, and WT strategies to determine the most appropriate environmental quality improvement strategy.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Table 1 presents the summary of environmental conditions identified in Kampung Parung Kored based on field observations and questionnaire results.

**Table 1.** Summary of Existing Environmental Conditions in Kampung Parung Kored

| Environmental Aspect | Existing Condition | Main Impact |
|---|---|---|
| Sanitation | Several households still discharge wastewater into open drains | Water pollution and health risks |
| Drainage | Narrow and clogged drainage channels | Temporary flooding during rainfall |
| Green Open Space | Significant reduction of vegetated land | Reduced infiltration and increased temperature |
| Solid Waste | Waste accumulation around settlements and drains | Environmental pollution and poor aesthetics |

Figure 1 illustrates the spatial transformation of Kampung Parung Kored between 2004 and 2025, showing substantial reduction of agricultural land and green open spaces due to urban expansion and settlement densification.

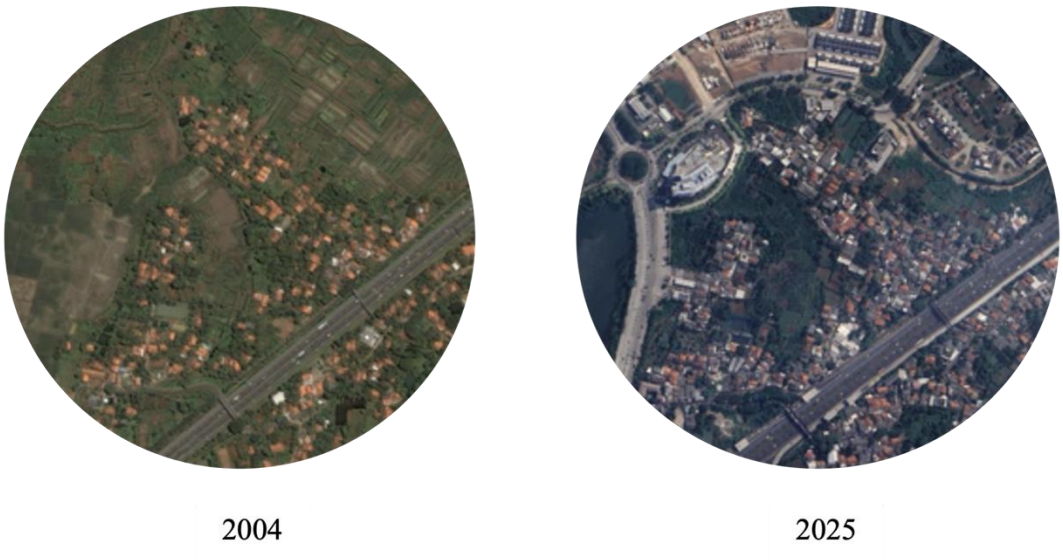



**Figure 1**. Spatial Transformation of Kampung Parung Kored (2004–2025), processed by author

Figure 2 presents the trend of declining Environmental Quality Index (IKLH) in Kota Tangerang between 2019 and 2023.

**Table 2.** Environmental Quality Index (IKLH) of Kota Tangerang 2019–2023 [18]

| Year | IKLH Value |
|---|---|
| 2019 | 60.32 |
| 2020 | 58.71 |
| 2021 | 54.83 |

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| Year | IKLH Value |
|---|---|
| 2022 | 50.11 |
| 2023 | 46.92 |

The table indicates a continuous decline in environmental quality over the last five years, reflecting increasing urban environmental pressures.

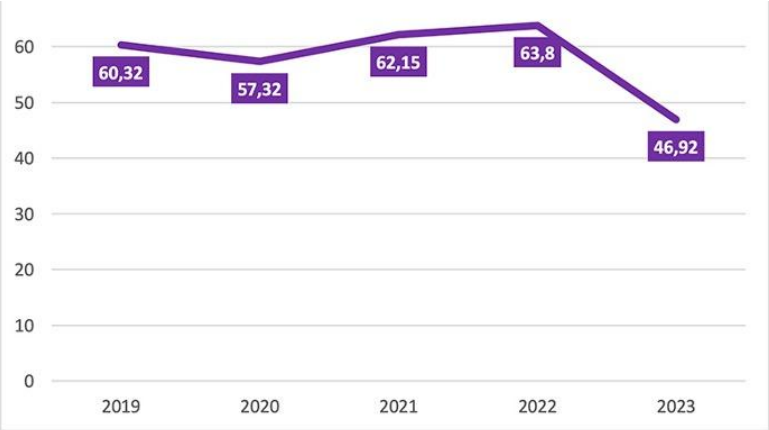



**Figure 2**. Declining Trend of Environmental Quality Index (IKLH) in Kota Tangerang [18]

### Existing Environmental Conditions in Kampung Parung Kored

The results indicate that environmental quality in Kampung Parung Kored has declined significantly due to rapid urbanization and uncontrolled land-use transformation. Spatial changes between 2004 and 2025 demonstrate substantial reduction of agricultural land and green open spaces, resulting in increasing settlement density and environmental pressure.

These findings are consistent with Marwasta et al. (2024), who explained that rapid urban expansion in peri-urban areas frequently reduces environmental carrying capacity and increases ecological vulnerability [4].

### Sanitation Conditions

Sanitation remains one of the major environmental problems in Kampung Parung Kored. Field observations identified that several households still discharge domestic wastewater directly into open drainage channels without prior treatment.

This condition contributes to unpleasant odors, water pollution, environmental health risks, and declining settlement quality. In addition, several household sanitation facilities and septic tanks do not meet proper environmental health standards.

These findings support Lasaiba (2022), who emphasized that inadequate sanitation infrastructure in dense urban settlements significantly contributes to environmental degradation and public health vulnerability [9].

The sanitation problem also reflects limited environmental awareness and insufficient access to sustainable sanitation infrastructure. Therefore, improving sanitation systems requires not only physical infrastructure development but also environmental education and community participation.

### Drainage Conditions

Drainage infrastructure in Kampung Parung Kored is relatively narrow, poorly maintained, and partially clogged by domestic waste and sedimentation. During heavy rainfall, drainage systems are unable to accommodate runoff effectively, resulting in temporary flooding.

Questionnaire results indicate that most residents perceive drainage conditions as inadequate and vulnerable to inundation during the rainy season.

Rapid urban development has increased impermeable surfaces and reduced water infiltration capacity, thereby exacerbating flood vulnerability.

This finding confirms previous studies emphasizing that urbanization and settlement densification significantly influence hydrological imbalance and urban flooding in rapidly developing urban areas.

**Green Open Space Conditions**

The availability of green open spaces in Kampung Parung Kored has decreased substantially during the last two decades. Agricultural land and vegetated areas previously functioning as ecological buffers have gradually been converted into settlements and commercial buildings.

The decline of green open spaces contributes to increasing ambient temperatures, declining air quality, reduced environmental aesthetics, and lower infiltration capacity.

These findings are consistent with Chairuman et al. (2023), who identified the relationship between land-use conversion, reduced vegetation cover, and increasing urban heat island intensity in urban areas of Tangerang [6].

The reduction of ecological space also weakens environmental resilience and decreases the settlement's adaptive capacity to climate-related environmental risks.

**Solid Waste Conditions**

Waste accumulation remains a visible environmental problem in several parts of the settlement and around drainage channels. Limited waste management facilities, inadequate waste segregation systems, and low public awareness contribute to improper waste disposal practices.

The absence of effective community-based waste management systems increases environmental pollution and reduces settlement aesthetics [19].

This condition demonstrates that environmental management in urban kampung areas requires integrated waste management systems supported by community participation and institutional strengthening.

**Social, Cultural, and Institutional Conditions**

Although environmental quality is declining, Kampung Parung Kored still possesses strong social cohesion and active community participation.

Residents continue to implement collective activities such as neighborhood cleaning, drainage maintenance, and communal social activities through gotong royong traditions.

These socio-cultural characteristics represent important social capital supporting environmental resilience.

The dominance of social cohesion and collective participation indicates that social capital plays a more significant role than physical infrastructure limitations in determining environmental resilience within urban kampung settlements.

This finding strengthens theories of community resilience and collaborative environmental governance, emphasizing that sustainable environmental management depends heavily on local participation and institutional collaboration [14], [20], [5].

**Social Cohesion and Community Participation**

The community maintains strong social interactions and traditions of mutual cooperation (gotong royong) [12]. Community activities such as routine neighborhood cleaning and collective drainage maintenance are still regularly implemented by local residents. Residents frequently participate in communal activities such as cleaning drainage channels, neighborhood cleaning campaigns, and religious-social events.

These social characteristics provide an important foundation for implementing community-based environmental management programs. Community participation increases collective responsibility and strengthens environmental awareness [21], [16].

pISSN 2302-4240
eISSN 2655-2086
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### Local Institutional Capacity

Local institutions such as RT, RW, youth organizations, and community groups remain active in organizing community activities [22]. These institutions play strategic roles in coordinating environmental management efforts and facilitating communication between residents and government agencies.

However, institutional capacity still requires strengthening through technical training, organizational support, and collaborative partnerships with external stakeholders.

Table 3 presents the IFAS analysis summarizing internal strengths and weaknesses influencing environmental quality improvement in Kampung Parung Kored.

**Table 3.** Summary of IFAS Analysis

| Internal Factors | Category |
|---|---|
| Strong social cohesion | Strength |
| Active local institutions | Strength |
| Mutual cooperation culture | Strength |
| Inadequate sanitation infrastructure | Weakness |
| Poor drainage systems | Weakness |
| Limited green open spaces | Weakness |

**Table 4.** IFAS Matrix Analysis

| Internal Factors | Weight | Rating | Score |
|---|---|---|---|
| Strong social cohesion | 0.15 | 4 | 0.60 |
| Active local institutions | 0.12 | 4 | 0.48 |
| Mutual cooperation culture | 0.10 | 4 | 0.40 |
| Strategic location | 0.08 | 3 | 0.24 |
| Community participation willingness | 0.10 | 4 | 0.40 |
| Inadequate sanitation infrastructure | 0.15 | 2 | 0.30 |
| Poor drainage systems | 0.12 | 2 | 0.24 |
| Limited green open spaces | 0.10 | 1 | 0.10 |
| Improper waste management | 0.08 | 2 | 0.16 |
| Limited technical capacity | 0.10 | 2 | 0.20 |
| Total | 1.00 | | 3.12 |

Table 5 presents the EFAS analysis describing external opportunities and threats affecting environmental management.

**Table 5.** Summary of EFAS Analysis

| External Factors | Category |
|---|---|
| Government support programs | Opportunity |
| Urban greening initiatives | Opportunity |
| Collaboration opportunities | Opportunity |
| Rapid urbanization | Threat |
| Flood vulnerability | Threat |
| Environmental pollution risks | Threat |

**Table 6.** EFAS Matrix Analysis

| Internal Factors | Weight | Rating | Score |
|---|---|---|---|
| Government support programs | 0.15 | 4 | 0.60 |
| Urban greening initiatives | 0.12 | 4 | 0.48 |
| Collaboration opportunities | 0.10 | 4 | 0.40 |
| Community empowerment programs | 0.08 | 3 | 0.24 |
| Increasing environmental awareness | 0.10 | 3 | 0.30 |
| Rapid urbanization | 0.15 | 2 | 0.30 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flood vulnerability | 0.10 | 2 | 0.20 |
| Environmental pollution risks | 0.08 | 2 | 0.16 |
| Land conversion pressure | 0.07 | 2 | 0.14 |
| Declining ecological carrying capacity | 0.05 | 2 | 0.10 |
| Total | 1.00 | | 2.92 |

The IFAS and EFAS scores indicate that Kampung Parung Kored is positioned in Quadrant I (SO Strategy) with coordinates (1.36; 1.22), indicating strong internal conditions and significant external opportunities for environmental quality improvement.

Figure 3 illustrates the SWOT strategic positioning of Kampung Parung Kored within the aggressive growth-oriented quadrant.

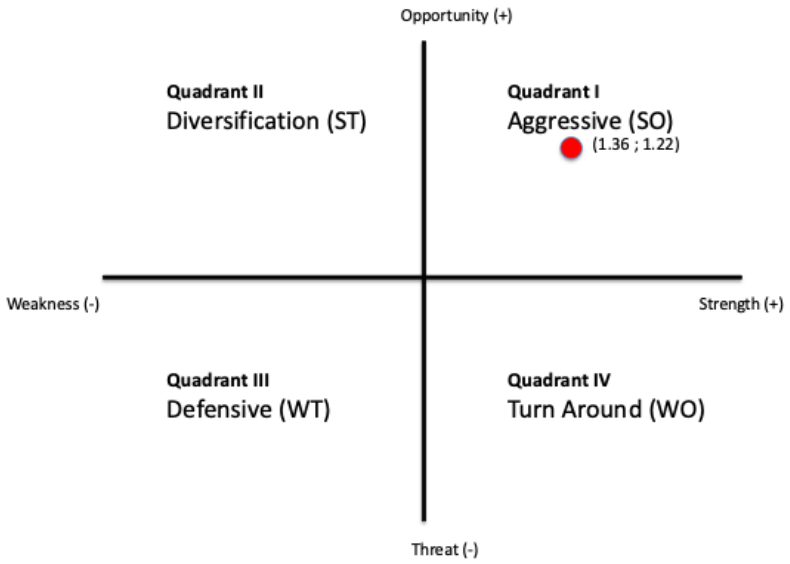



**Figure 3**. SWOT Strategic Positioning Matrix

**SWOT Analysis**

The IFAS analysis produced a total score of 3.12, indicating relatively strong internal conditions supporting environmental quality improvement.

The strongest internal factors include:

- strong social cohesion;
- active local institutions;
- mutual cooperation culture;
- high willingness to participate in environmental programs.

Meanwhile, major weaknesses include:

- inadequate sanitation infrastructure;
- poor drainage systems;
- limited green open spaces;
- improper waste management.

The EFAS analysis produced a total score of 2.92, indicating the existence of substantial external opportunities for environmental improvement.

pISSN 2302-4240
eISSN 2655-2086
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Major opportunities include:

- government support programs;
- urban greening initiatives;
- collaboration opportunities;
- increasing environmental awareness.

However, the area also faces significant threats related to:

- rapid urbanization;
- flood vulnerability;
- environmental pollution;
- declining ecological carrying capacity.

The IFAS and EFAS scores position Kampung Parung Kored within Quadrant I (SO Strategy), indicating that the area possesses strong internal capacity and substantial external opportunities.

The dominance of SO strategies indicates that environmental improvement should prioritize maximizing social capital, community participation, and collaborative governance to strengthen environmental resilience.

**Strategic Formulation**

The SWOT analysis indicates that Kampung Parung Kored is positioned within the aggressive strategy quadrant (SO Strategy), meaning that the area possesses strong internal strengths that can be utilized to maximize external opportunities [10]. The total IFAS score of 3.12 and EFAS score of 2.92 indicate that the kampung possesses relatively strong internal social capacity and favorable external support conditions for implementing environmental improvement programs.

**SO Strategies:**

1. Strengthening community-based environmental management through participatory programs.
2. Developing collaborative environmental governance involving government, academia, business, community, and media.
3. Expanding community-based greening and urban farming programs.
4. Enhancing environmental education and awareness campaigns.

**WO Strategies:**

1. Improving sanitation and drainage infrastructure through government support programs.
2. Establishing waste segregation and recycling systems.
3. Increasing technical training for local environmental institutions.

**ST Strategies:**

1. Strengthening local community resilience against environmental degradation.
2. Protecting remaining green open spaces from land conversion.
3. Encouraging environmentally friendly settlement management.

**WT Strategies:**

1. Developing integrated environmental management planning.
2. Improving disaster risk reduction measures.
3. Increasing environmental monitoring and evaluation systems.

Table 5 summarizes the priority strategies for improving environmental quality in Kampung Parung Kored.

**Table 5.** Priority Strategies for Environmental Quality Improvement

| Priority Strategy | Main Action |
|---|---|
| Community-based environmental management | Strengthening participation and collective action |
| Sustainable infrastructure improvement | Improving sanitation and drainage systems |
| Participatory greening program | Expanding urban farming and pocket parks |
| Institutional strengthening | Enhancing local institutional capacity |
| Penta-helix collaboration | Integrating multi-stakeholder governance |

**Best Strategy for Environmental Quality Improvement**

Based on the SWOT analysis, the most appropriate strategy for improving environmental quality in Kampung Parung Kored is an integrated participatory environmental management strategy emphasizing community empowerment and collaborative governance.

The first priority strategy is strengthening community-based environmental management through active participation in sanitation improvement, drainage maintenance, waste management, and greening activities.

The second strategy involves sustainable infrastructure improvement through environmentally friendly approaches such as decentralized wastewater treatment systems, infiltration areas, and sustainable drainage systems.

The third strategy focuses on participatory greening programs through urban farming, roadside vegetation, vertical gardens, and pocket parks to improve ecological quality and social interaction [17], [23].

The fourth strategy emphasizes strengthening local institutions and improving institutional capacity through technical training, organizational assistance, and multi-stakeholder collaboration.

The fifth strategy involves implementing penta-helix collaboration among government, academia, business sectors, communities, and media [24].

This collaborative governance approach is essential because environmental improvement in rapidly urbanizing settlements requires integrated resource mobilization, institutional coordination, and long-term sustainability [14], [2].

Compared with previous studies conducted in Bandung and Yogyakarta, this study demonstrates that peri-urban settlements in Tangerang experience stronger environmental pressure due to rapid commercial development and land conversion.

Therefore, strengthening socio-institutional capacity and collaborative governance becomes more important than relying solely on physical infrastructure development.

These findings reinforce sustainable settlement theory, which explains that environmental sustainability depends not only on physical environmental quality but also on social resilience, institutional collaboration, and participatory governance [14], [5], [2].

## RESEARCH LIMITATIONS

This study has several limitations. First, the SWOT analysis relies partly on qualitative interpretation and expert judgment, which may contain subjective perspectives despite triangulation efforts.

Second, the number of respondents was relatively limited and focused only on Kampung Parung Kored, limiting broader generalization.

Third, this study did not integrate quantitative environmental modeling, GIS-based spatial analysis, or system dynamics simulation.

Future studies are recommended to incorporate quantitative environmental indices, remote sensing analysis, spatial modeling, and environmental simulation approaches to strengthen environmental scenario projections and policy recommendations.

## CONCLUSION

This study demonstrates that environmental quality degradation in Kampung Parung Kored is strongly influenced by rapid urbanization, increasing settlement density, inadequate sanitation infrastructure, poor drainage systems, unmanaged household waste, and declining green open spaces. Spatial transformation between 2004 and 2025 has significantly reduced ecological carrying capacity and increased environmental vulnerability within the settlement area. However, Kampung Parung Kored still possesses strong social cohesion, active local institutions, and a strong culture of mutual cooperation functioning as strategic social capital for environmental improvement. The SWOT analysis positions Kampung Parung Kored within Quadrant I (SO Strategy), indicating strong internal capacity and significant external opportunities for environmental quality improvement. The most appropriate strategy is an integrated participatory environmental management strategy emphasizing community participation, sustainable infrastructure improvement, participatory greening programs, institutional strengthening, and penta-helix collaborative governance. This study confirms that sustainable environmental management in urban kampung settlements cannot rely solely on physical infrastructure development but must also integrate social cohesion, institutional strengthening, and collaborative governance. The findings contribute theoretically to community-based environmental management studies and provide practical recommendations for local governments and urban communities in developing sustainable and inclusive environmental management strategies in rapidly urbanizing urban settlements.

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