

# **Development Tourist Sustainable Through Identification Through Identification Problem Coastal Environment Manado Bay**

**Felly Ferol Warouw,<sup>1</sup>**

**Viktory Nicodemus Joufree Rotty,<sup>1</sup>**

**Brianne E.J Komedien<sup>1</sup>**

**Zetly Tamod,<sup>2</sup>**

Universitas Negeri Manado<sup>(1)</sup>,  
Universitas Sam Ratulangi<sup>(2)</sup>

*Correspondence [ferolwarouw@unima.ac.id](mailto:ferolwarouw@unima.ac.id)*

## ***Abstract***

*Tourism development after Pandemic happen return reverberate like on the coast of the bay of Manado . Condition This has had both positive and negative impacts. The positive impacts that have occurred include increasing the number of tourist visits, expanding employment opportunities and increasing income for the surrounding community. The research method is descriptive qualitative but the data is managed quantitatively, while the determination of the sample is done by means of purposive sampling. The latest data/information regarding activities and various environmental problems as well as efforts to manage tourism on the coast of Manado Bay were obtained through field observations and in-depth interviews with several informants. Interviews were conducted using the snowball sampling technique . Meanwhile, the negative impact seen based on the results of observations and interviews is in the form of environmental damage in several locations due to increasingly exploitative development and also caused by abrasion and garbage. From the results and analysis of the problems, it is known that the occurrence of environmental problems is caused by management that has not run optimally. In general, it is necessary to make efforts to improve the management of the coastal border area so that it can run optimally to support the sustainability of tourism on the coast of Manado Bay.*

## I. INTRODUCTION

Covid-19 pandemic has ends , and tourism return reverberate . Indonesia as a developing country participate return maximizing various sector development . One of them is tourism development . \_ Tourist as one of the leading sectors in development national and participate become crutch mainstay of the national economy can become alternative capable development \_ increase foreign exchange for enhancement well-being society . In framework increase contribution tourist so besides capital investment to have an impact on growth source capital economics Power environment need noticed in support continuity area development tourism . Tourism capital investment will push growth economy in a manner positive However naturally still notice quality environment . (Wardhana & Kharisma, 2019) .

Moment Covid-19 pandemic , Bank Indonesia provides description projection growth Indonesian economy from previously 5.0 -5.4 percent become to 4.2-4.6 percent consequence deployment from the corona virus . ( *Bank Indonesia* , 2021) . It means covid gives influence on growth economy including tourism . Moment This with sloping it covidn so condition This naturally will return like ever . Look just previously in the period time One decades the last (10 years ) , namely 2009-2019 tourism Keep going show number significant improvement and give \_ influence on improvement state foreign exchange .

As the covid-19 returns longing journey travel for travelers . Presence traveler international ( *international tourists* ) increased of 892 million in 2009 to 1,461 million people in 2019 (Sugihamretha, 2020 ) . Another thing also proves enhancement performance tourist with exists indicator performance enhancement mark strategic growth tourist wake up sector power employment that absorbs 4% of workers increase to 9% and contribution Global exports increased from 7% to 9% (Kharisma, 2019) .

Development tourist in a manner national This participate become part from in North Sulawesi . Moment this is North Sulawesi as one province in the neighborhood support The current capital city of Indonesia in the process of transferring get support from government center be one \_ location development tourist with the existence of a Super Priority Area (KSP) for tourism development in Likupang. The development of the KSP must not ignore tourist areas that have developed beforehand such as Manado Bay coastal area . Coastal area Manado bay needs to be revitalized to be able to For Keep going support area tour new one that appeared . This area is also necessary seen as as the part that doesn't inseparable . This coastal area is located along the coast of Manado Bay crossing 2 regencies and 1 city and directly facing the Bunaken marine national park area . marine park Bunaken until now it remains one of the belle of tourism because it is located in the capital of North Sulawesi province with diverse type tour including tour study Because become part park national sea (Hudha et al., 2019) .

Develop tourist needed availability supporters means infrastructure like access transportation , roads , clean water , terminals, telecommunications , facilities information as well as accommodation , restaurant , airport nor port . (Widyarini & Sunarta, 2019) . Availability facilities and infrastructure tourist This become need important in support continuity tourism . In realize ideal facilities and infrastructure are needed determination For together build infrastructure support so you can Keep going interesting interest traveler For visit the object moderate tour \_ developed (Nuraeni, 2014) . Presence facilities and

infrastructure tourist give opportunity for investment and business grow so you can Keep going exist give contribution enhancement visit tourists . coast Manado bay which also continues development causing many investors to invest and open businesses in the Manado bay coastal area, especially investors from outside the region. Investment field tourist will push enhancement facilities on site tour (Singagerda et al., 2013) . Tourism too \_ push open field work in various sector and unlock chance Work for public around and of course This become part from enhancement well-being the surrounding community location development tourism (Risman et al., 2016) .

Tourist scara No direct means bring traveler point certain to location coming tour \_ from various corners of the world and bring forth something journey tour (Darma & Kristina, 2020) . developing Indonesia policy bring up destination tour new besides Bali which has been popular as a brand with achieve target visits traveler abroad by 20 million people (Handayani & Sanjiwani, 2020) . Order development tour sustainable so sector tourist need a strategy with pattern development planned tourism \_ or arranged so that the potential is owned can be developed optimally (Primadany, 2013 Nganjuk Regency has four local tourism objects governed by local Department of Tourism and Culture: Sedudo Waterfall, Air Merambat Roro Kuning, Taman Rekreasi Anjuk Ladang (TRAL), Margo Tresno Cave. Tourism of Nganjuk offers many tourism objects whose attraction and feature are distinctive in those places. Nonetheless, the lack of attention given by the government particularly in term of promotion that has become a hurdle to the advancement of tourism in Nganjuk. Therefore, it is essential that relevant authorities must have awareness and introduce several regulations to advance the tourism development. Developing tourism sector requires strategies which equipped by well-arranged tourism developing plan in order to optimize the tourism potential. The role of local government is therefore important as the main generator and afterwards, giving the Nganjuk Regency Tourism and Culture Department full authority to create and implement tourism developing strategies. In this thesis, the writer is encouraged to acknowledge and review the role of Nganjuk Regency Tourism and Culture Department in improving the tourism potential. It is acquired by settling the statement of problem on first, the strategies of Nganjuk Regency Tourism and Culture Department to develop its tourism sector and second, the factors affecting the improvement of tourism in Nganjuk Regency. This research applied descriptive research method in nature by employing qualitative approach. The resources were grouped into two, primary data and secondary data. The data collection techniques were observation, interviews, and documentation. The collected data were analyzed by following the procedures: data collection, data presentation, and conclusion drawing.

One in 10 regions objective tour major in Indonesia will be vain If No supported with means available infrastructure \_ interesting tourists . as mentioned above \_ as super priority area then North Sulawesi continues develop and advance tourist as one of the flagship programs area . since start on on moment Already Meeting, Intensive , Exhibition and Convention (MICE) activities are proven with organizing the World Ocean Conference (WOC ), Coral Triangle Initiative ( CTI) Summit and Sail Bunaken held since 2009. Activities \_ This naturally participate move growth sector sector related tightly with tourism . ( Mender de Suarez, Cicin-Sain, Wowk, Payet, & Hoegh-Guldberg, 2014 ; ; Salya & Bappenas International Conference on Best Development Practices and Policies, 2015) . Sector sector developing related \_ the like sector trade and services hotel and restaurant sector sector service other . in years after

maintenance meeting meeting international the until moment North Sulawesi is one of these area objective Administration meeting meeting international . and be and sector sector service tourist so development tourism must capable addressed for enhancement ability economy promote activity economy that involves stakeholders. activity tourist This expected capable open field Work new increase income for government and local communities \_ tour as well as add reception foreign exchange for indicator countries activity tourism in North Sulawesi is reflected from amount traveler Good foreign nor continuing archipelago \_ increase .

Moment This based on publication of the Central Bureau of Statistics , total traveler coming foreigners \_ come to North Sulawesi via air or with use aircraft recorded at Sam Ratulangi airport in the month July 2019 as many as 11,207. Compared month June 2019 happened enhancement of 34.34 percent . More to the back visit foreign tourists same month \_ year by month July 2018 decreased by 5.63 percent . Arriving tourists \_ to North Sulawesi is dominated by tourists from Mainland China / China as many as 9,793 people (87.41 percent ) , followed by Germany 159 people (1.42 percent ) , America 131 people (1.17 percent ) . Occupancy Rate of star-rated hotel rooms in North Sulawesi month July 2019 reached 67.30 percent an increase of 6.82 points (11.28 percent ) compared to the month's ROR June 2019. For time five-star hotel stay month July 2019 totaled 2.32 days decreased by 0.08 points compared month June 2019. While the average length of stay visitor foreign (RLMT Foreign ) star hotels month July 2019 totaled 3.91 days decreased by 0.72 points compared month June 2019 ( *Central Bureau of Statistics* , 2020) . If seen from the national target , visits traveler the Still not enough from the target visit tourist abroad to Indonesia as much as 20 million tourists expected by the Ministry of Tourism (Agmasari, 2019) .

Amount traveler This naturally will effect on improvement income original area and improvement This Of course need maintained as One success and one side need watch out not to damage environment (Parassa et al., 2019) . However success this is also necessary watch out for when traveler come No Then resulted degradation environment around \_ area objective tourism (DTW). A number of must element \_ fulfilled as destination tour that is Power attractiveness , accessibility , infrastructure and empowerment public (Papua Province Regional Research and Development Agency & Ismail, 2020) . A number of study earlier show that level damage coast worrying consequence influence natural nor by doing humans ( Karauwan , 2007 ; Uar, Murti, & Hadisusanto, 2016) . Customer room often and build tour specifically from area protect like border beach cause change use land and impact on the environment . appear Lots building physique means infrastructure supporters tourism built along \_ \_ edge beach specifically area coast often violate rule arrangement space . condition This happened on the coast Manado Bay where development coast No heed existing spatial plan \_ \_ arranged and agreed through regulation area . (Trinanda, 2017) . In the region coast This has happen deviation in development so that quality environment coast experience decline including in the bay of Manado (Zone, 2001) . Enhancement utilization room will give impact on pressure in space such and if No controlled so can lower quality existing environment \_ even can threaten continuity coast Manado bay as area tour .

Year 2019 the world experienced shock with presence of Coronavirus (SARS-Cov-2) and became global pandemic (Fronteira et al., 2021) . The Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic has even swept the world until scowl life human become more global problems from 200 countries. Indonesia too become a feeling country impact pandemic This (Nisa, 2020) .

kindly significant pandemic This has cause decline amount tourists and give influence on the sector supporters service tourist like sector transportation warehousing , services accommodation , culinary and giving impact on workers being laid off service this . this \_ naturally cause loss Because decline income business service field tourist (Masbiran, 2020) . For That facing the era of the Covid-19 pandemic so sector tourist must capable adapt with life new or called *New Normal* (Azizah, 2020) . New normal or adaptation habit new This done through procedure modification \_ work , appropriate soup protocol health , implementation minimal touch or touchless, repair sanitation , inspection and certification health for the workers involved in sector this . At the level accommodation nor culinary so matter important necessary \_ done is share responsibility among stakeholders.

The tourism sector has proven capable of making a significant contribution to national economic development as a foreign exchange earning industry. Therefore, management that does not abandon local wisdom can indicate the development of more adequate facilities and infrastructure with the first condition having the uniqueness or identity of the area, secondly, tourist attractions provide security, comfort and safety, thirdly, support from the local government and the local community.

There is three necessary way \_ done in development tourist that is First do promotion , second accessibility and third arrangement area tourist That Alone (Hidayat, 2016) . These three will later serve as a solution in developing tourism aspects including in the region coast Manado bay .

Although the covid-19 pandemic hit the world however along with time development tourist must restored .

## II. METHOD

The purpose of this study is to analyze environmental problems in the coastal area of Manado Bay in order to realize a sustainable tourism system . Sustainable tourism is tourism that invites all parties – especially community members – to manage resources in ways that meet economic, social, environmental needs by ensuring the sustainability of local culture, natural pristine places, biodiversity, and other important support systems (A. Yoeti & Gunadi, 2013) .

In addition, it is analyzed whether the perceptions of coastal communities on sustainable tourism development . The research was carried out on the Manado bay coast, North Sulawesi and the focus of observations was on tourism activists on the Manado bay coast. The time for carrying out the research is during the campaign period until the general election in December 2020.

The method used in this study is descriptive qualitative through a *purposive sampling approach* or with a predetermined sample (Widyastono, 2007) . Researchers also conducted observations and interviews with selected respondents to obtain input on environmental problems that are often encountered in these coastal areas.

Data related to activities related to the environment and tourism management efforts on the coast of Manado Bay were obtained through field observations & in-depth interviews using several informants. Interviews were conducted using the snowball sampling technique. Initially, the researcher met the initial informant, namely the individual who was met for the

first time because he was evaluated as a 'door opener' in the data collection process. Next, the researcher met several key informants according to the statement given by the primary informant. Key informants are specific individuals who are evaluated as mastering the conflict to be studied and have relative expertise and insight regarding tourism and environmental management on the coast of Manado Bay. Informants interviewed in this study consisted of: Coastal communities, Community Leaders, Youth Leaders, Entrepreneurs, Educational & Academic Figures, Representatives of the Environment Service, Tourism, Communication and Information. Furthermore, the output of interviews using informants was transcribed and analyzed descriptively.

### III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

#### A. Identification Problem Coastal Environment \_ Manado Bay

Tourism development coast Manado bay which also became capital North Sulawesi province is very fast. Presence decision development The New State Capital in East Kalimantan is included push development city Manado Condition This affect the condition of the coastal environment, especially in the coastal border area which is included in the buffer zone of the Bunaken marine national park area. Bunaken is island in front of the rich Manado bay diversity biological (Santoso et al., 2015) . This area is very vulnerable to damage due to very high development activities and due to natural disasters that affect it (Patty & Manu, 2015) . The observation results show that environmental damage has occurred in several coastal locations as shown in the table below.

**Table 1 .**

Observation results problem environment in the area coast Manado Bay

No	Problem Environment	Information
	Coastal Abrasion and Rob Flood	Condition This worst in the area Mantos and Megamas
	Violation of the construction of tourism infrastructure in the coastal border area	Increasingly widespread, especially restaurant/cafe buildings
	The management of public facilities and infrastructure is not yet optimal	Toilets , no docks well maintained , broken roads, somewhat coastal dirty chaotic
	Waste management is not optimal	The availability of trash bins is still minimal and poorly maintained

*Source: Processed from primary data , 20 22*

#### B. Analysis Handling Abrasion and Flood

Utilization of coastal areas including for tourism activities has the potential to cause damage and significant impacts on the environment. Therefore, everyone is obliged to carry out disaster mitigation efforts. Disaster mitigation is an effort to reduce disaster risk, both structurally through natural and/or artificial and non-structural physical development through increasing

the ability to deal with disaster threats. (Utami et al., 2014) . Mitigation including in vulnerable areas disaster such as in coastal areas (Nuridin, 2015) .

Structural/physical activities for mitigation of this type of coastal abrasion include the construction of coastal protection structures, coastal rejuvenation, coastal vegetation, and management of coastal ecosystems. Efforts that have been made by coastal communities to overcome abrasion so far are by making embankments from concrete, but these efforts have not been successful. This is because the stones are just piled up without being tied up, so that when big waves come, they are thrown into the sea. So that the stacks of stones that have been arranged are not blown away by the waves, they need to be tied in a stone / gabion basket or with cement pavement. By using the gabion stone when big waves come in, the stones are still left in the basket and the waves are not crushed. Making the embankment needs to be done with careful calculations because if this is not done, it is feared that this effort can cause the area affected by abrasion to expand to other locations around the embankment. To overcome the problem of abrasion is not enough to do in the short term, but also need to consider solutions for the long term. Efforts that can be made are planting beach plants that are suitable for the coastal conditions of Manado Bay, such as ketapang, hibiscus, sea cypress, sea pandanus, sentigi, etc.

Based on information from several informants, it is known that tree planting activity software has often been carried out on the Manado bay coast and was also initiated by regional entrepreneurs but has often failed. This is partly because most of the plants are damaged because they are not cared for continuously. To overcome this failure, it is necessary to anticipate it by means of continuous plant maintenance . Another effort that needs to be done to overcome the problem of abrasion is through non-structural/non-physical activities.

Another effort that needs to be done to overcome the problem of abrasion is through non-structural/non-physical activities in accordance with Government Regulation no. 74 of 2008 concerning Disaster Mitigation in Coastal Areas and Small Islands. Non-structural/non-physical activities for disaster mitigation include drafting laws and regulations; preparation of disaster-prone maps; preparation of disaster risk maps; preparation of EIA; preparation of spatial plans; preparation of zoning plans; education, outreach, and community awareness. With the support of regulations, maps and other related documents, it is hoped that the implementation of disaster mitigation will be more optimal. In addition, through education, outreach and awareness activities, it is hoped that it will increase the understanding and awareness of all parties on the importance of disaster mitigation efforts. In order for the abrasion problem to be resolved, it is necessary to make handling efforts that are not only short term but also long term and carried out on an ongoing basis.



**Figure 1** . Piles of Stones on the Coast and Affected Parts Rob Flood (Source: Primary Data )

### C. Analysis Management of Infrastructure and Facilities General Tour

Condition this also applies for facility tour like a toilet that doesn't maintained , damaged wharf \_ as well as lack pointer indicating direction \_ location especially for disabled accessibility .

as also known in several reclamation areas on the coast Manado bay is located location owned by government ( land 16 %) yield contribution development for government . Observation results the Not yet utilized in a manner maximum by the government like in the tree area love in the area Megamas , Godbless park area in the region mantos as well as the area in Bahu Mall.

### D. Analysis Handling Rubbish

Handling waste on the coast \_ Manado bay at this , new limited collected at TPS for transported to landfill. Part of society even still do burning trash . Condition burning trash can also be seen moment activity clean frequent beaches \_ done by some community and institution self-subsistent society . Do handling rubbish with method so really not in accordance with condition technical management trash , because can cause pollution and/ or destruction environment . Pollution generated air \_ worried can bother system breathing human ( health public around TPS) Besides That when reviewed from side tourist so can reduce mark aesthetics as well as comfort for visiting tourists . \_



**Figure 2 .** Rubbish Scattered Consequence Rob Flood

(Source: ManadoTribunNews, 2021)

In addition to efforts to reduce waste, other efforts that need to be made in waste management are by sorting in the form of grouping and segregating waste according to the type, amount, and/or nature of the waste; collection in the form of collection and transfer of waste from waste sources to temporary shelters or processing sites integrated waste; transportation in the form of carrying waste from the source and/or from the temporary waste collection site or from the integrated waste processing site to the final processing site; processing in the form of changing the characteristics, composition, and amount of waste (Law No. 18 of 2008 concerning Waste Management, Article 22). The results of the researcher's observations also show that several locations of garbage are scattered and not cleaned.



## IV. CONCLUSION

Coastal areas have important value in tourism activities. Therefore, the condition of the beautiful principle beach must continue to be preserved and clean so that tourism development on the coast of Manado Bay can continue to be sustainable. The use of coastal areas in tourism activities should not forget to pay attention to the main function of the coastal border area which has a protected function.

Based on the description above, it can be concluded that (1) Environmental problems that are occurring on the Manado bay coast currently include beach abrasion, tourist business buildings (accommodations, restaurants, cafes) that are increasingly standing, the lack of availability of proper public/tourism infrastructure and maintained. (2) The environmental problems that occurred on the coast of Manado Bay were partly due to the lack of understanding and awareness by the Iranian community, businessmen and the government of the importance of the area's protected area function in supporting sustainable tourism development; the management of utilization activities is still carried out in a sectoral manner and is oriented towards maximizing short-term profits; the development of the coastal border area has not been carried out in a balanced way between economic, social and environmental aspects, as well as weak law enforcement. (3) In order to support sustainable tourism development on the coast of Manado Bay, environmental management in coastal areas needs to be carried out wisely, integratedly and involving all related parties.

Based on the above review, the principal efforts that can be made to optimize the management of the Manado Bay coastal area in supporting tourism development are the principle of sustainability:

- 1) Prohibition of new permanent physical development that is not suitable for designation in the coastal border area;
- 2) Give strict sanctions in the form of building demolition and fines for violations of building construction permits in border areas as a final step in accordance with applicable legal procedures;
- 3) Requires every business building owner to have an environmental permit;
- 4) Reactivate local beach plant planting activities, especially in areas that are affected by abrasion or have the potential to be affected by abrasion and continuously supervise and care for planted beach plants (give a protective fence);
- 5) Increasing the provision of self-supporting waste management facilities such as the provision of segregated waste bins for each environment; increasing the number of fleets and waste carriers; reactivate beach clean-up activities and their respective residence/business premises;
- 6) Reducing and handling waste starting from Iranian sources. Carrying out improvements to public facilities and infrastructure independently and continuously, including through community service activities.

## V. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The results of research on doing " Development Sustainable Tourism Through Identification Problem Environment On the Coastal Bay of Manado" has been compiled. For these results, the authors would like to thank all parties who have participated in the implementation of this

research . The authors also thank the editors of the journal which provided the opportunity for the publication of this research.

## VI. REFERENCE LIST

- Agmasari. (2019). *Daftar Wisatawan Mancanegara Paling Banyak Berkunjung ke Indonesia 2019*. <https://travel.kompas.com/read/2019/11/03/164641027/daftar-wisatawan-mancanegara-paling-banyak-berkunjung-ke-indonesia-2019>
- Anugrah, A. P., Putra, B. A., & Burhanuddin. (2020). Implementation of coral triangle initiative on coral reefs, fisheries, and food security (CTI-CFF) in Indonesia and Philippines. *IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science*, 575, 012154. <https://doi.org/10.1088/1755-1315/575/1/012154>
- A.Yoeti, O., & Gunadi, I. M. A. (2013). Sustainable Tourism sebagai Instrumen Strategis dalam Perencanaan Pembangunan Suatu Analisis dari Sisi Pengembangan Destinasi Pariwisata Berkelanjutan. *Journal of Tourism Destination and Attraction*, 1(1), Article 1.
- Azizah, N. (2020). *Struktur dan Kultur Budaya dalam Keluarga di Era AKB (Adaptasi Kebiasaan Baru) di Lingkungan Keluarga Kota Bandung*. 11.
- Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Daerah Provinsi Papua, & Ismail, M. (2020). Strategi Pengembangan Pariwisata Provinsi Papua. *Matra Pembaruan*, 4(1), 59–69. <https://doi.org/10.21787/mp.4.1.2020.59-69>
- Badan Pusat Statistik. (2020). <https://sulut.bps.go.id/subject/16/pariwisata.html>
- Bank Indonesia: *Ekonomi Indonesia hanya tumbuh 4,2-4,6% karena Covid-19*. (2021). <https://www.aa.com.tr/id/nasional/bank-indonesia-ekonomi-indonesia-hanya-tumbuh-4-2-4-6-karena-covid-19/1771700>
- Darma, I. G. K. I. P., & Kristina, N. M. R. (2020). Pemulihan Fungsi Alam Pariwisata Ditengah Pandemi Covid-19. *Khasanah Ilmu - Jurnal Pariwisata Dan Budaya*, 11(2), Article 2. <https://doi.org/10.31294/khi.v11i2.8480>
- Fronteira, I., Sidat, M., Magalhães, J. P., de Barros, F. P. C., Delgado, A. P., Correia, T., Daniel-Ribeiro, C. T., & Ferrinho, P. (2021). The SARS-CoV-2 pandemic: A syndemic perspective. *One Health*, 12, 100228. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.onehlt.2021.100228>
- Handayani, G. L., & Sanjiwani, P. K. (2020). Pengaruh Aktivitas Eksklusif Sempadan Pantai Bagi Kehidupan Masyarakat Di Pantai Double-Six. *JURNAL DESTINASI PARIWISATA*, 8(2), 176–183. <https://doi.org/10.24843/JDEPAR.2020.v08.i02.p02>
- Hidayat, M. (2016). STRATEGI PERENCANAAN DAN PENGEMBANGAN OBJEK WISATA (STUDI KASUS PANTAI PANGANDARAN KABUPATEN CIAMIS JAWA BARAT). *THE Journal: Tourism and Hospitality Essentials Journal*, 1(1), 33. <https://doi.org/10.17509/thej.v1i1.1879>
- Hudha, N., Rondonuwu, D. M., & Suryono, -. (2019). KAJIAN PENGEMBANGAN PESISIR TELUK MANADO SEBAGAI KOTA TEPI PANTAI. *SPASIAL*, 6(3), Article 3.
- Karauwan, M. A. J. (2007). *Kajian pengelolaan ekosistem pesisir di sekitar kawasan reklamasi teluk Manado Provinsi Sulawesi Utara*. <http://repository.ipb.ac.id/handle/123456789/50736>
- Kharisma, B. (2019). DAMPAK SEKTOR PARIWISATA TERHADAP PERTUMBUHAN EKONOMI (TLG HIPOTESIS, STUDI KASUS: 8 NEGARA ASEAN ). *E-Jurnal Ekonomi Dan Bisnis Universitas Udayana*, 1193–1208. <https://doi.org/10.24843/EEB.2019.v08.i10.p04>

- ManadoTribunNews, M. (2021). *BREAKING NEWS Kawasan Bisnis Megamas Manado Penuh Sampah Pagi Ini—Tribun Manado*. <https://manado.tribunnews.com/2021/01/18/breaking-news-kawasan-bisnis-megamas-manado-penuh-sampah-pagi-ini>
- Masbiran, V. U. K. (2020). IMPACT OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON WEST SUMATERA TOURISM. *Jurnal Pembangunan Nagari*, 5(2), Article 2. <https://doi.org/10.30559/jpn.v5i2.212>
- Mendler de Suarez, J., Cicin-Sain, B., Wowk, K., Payet, R., & Hoegh-Guldberg, O. (2014). Ensuring survival: Oceans, climate and security. *Ocean & Coastal Management*, 90, 27–37. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ocecoaman.2013.08.007>
- Nisa, D. F. (2020). EFEKTIVITAS SOSIALISASI PADA SANTRI PONDOK PESANTREN MENUJU ADAPTASI KEBIASAAN BARU DI KABUPATEN LUMAJANG. *Jurnal Layanan Masyarakat (Journal of Public Services)*, 4(2), 259. <https://doi.org/10.20473/jlm.v4i2.2020.259-266>
- Nuraeni, B. S. (2014). *1 ANALISIS FAKTOR-FAKTOR YANG MEMPENGARUHI MINAT KUNJUNG ULANG WISATAWAN MUSEUM RANGGAWARSITA SEMARANG*. 23(1), 20.
- Nurdin, R. (2015). Komunikasi dalam Penanggulangan Bencana. *JURNAL SIMBOLIKA: Research and Learning in Communication Study*, 1(1), Article 1. <https://doi.org/10.31289/simbolika.v1i1.49>
- Parassa, Y., Pesik, M., Pairunan, T., & Pongtuluran, A. (2019). Desain Sistem Informasi Manajemen Pariwisata Sulawesi Utara sebagai wadah website Dinas Pariwisata. *Jurnal MIPA*, 8, 86. <https://doi.org/10.35799/jmuo.8.3.2019.25358>
- Patty, W., & Manu, G. (2015). *KOMUNITAS IKAN KARANG PADA TERUMBU BUATAN BIOROCK DI PERAIRAN PULAU SILADEN KOTA MANADO, SULAWESI UTARA*. 6.
- Risman, A., Wibhawa, B., & Fedryansyah, M. (2016). KONTRIBUSI PARIWISATA TERHADAP PENINGKATAN KESEJAHTERAAN MASYARAKAT INDONESIA. *Prosiding Penelitian dan Pengabdian kepada Masyarakat*, 3(1). <https://doi.org/10.24198/jppm.v3i1.13622>
- Salya, D. H. & Bappenas International Conference on Best Development Practices and Policies. (2015). *Conference proceedings: Bapenas International conference on best development practices and policies Jakarta, 19-20 August 2015*.
- Santoso, H., Muntasib, E. K. S. H., Kartodihardjo, H., & Soekmadi, R. (2015). Implementation of Nature Tourism Use Regulations in Order to Development of Tourism Governance in Bunaken National Park. *Social Sciences*, 4(3), Article 3. <https://doi.org/10.11648/j.ss.20150403.13>
- Singagerda, F. I. S., Oktaviani, R., & Hakim, D. B. (2013). *ANALISIS ALIRAN INVESTASI DAN PERDAGANGAN PARIWISATA INDONESIA*. 17, 9.
- Sugihamretha, I. D. G. (2020). Respon Kebijakan: Mitigasi Dampak Wabah Covid-19 Pada Sektor Pariwisata. *Jurnal Perencanaan Pembangunan: The Indonesian Journal of Development Planning*, 4(2), 191–206. <https://doi.org/10.36574/jpp.v4i2.113>
- Trinanda, T. C. (2017). Pengelolaan Wilayah Pesisir Indonesia dalam Rangka Pembangunan Berbasis Pelestarian Lingkungan. *Matra Pembaruan*, 75–84. <https://doi.org/10.21787/mp.1.2.2017.75-84>
- Uar, N. D., Murti, S. H., & Hadisusanto, S. (2016). Kerusakan Lingkungan Akibat Aktivitas Manusia pada Ekosistem Terumbu Karang. *Majalah Geografi Indonesia*, 30(1), Article 1. <https://doi.org/10.22146/mgi.15626>

- Utami, S., Soemarno, Surjono, & Bisri, M. (2014). Disaster Risk and Adaptation of Settlement along the River Brantas in the Context of Sustainable Development, Malang, Indonesia. *Procedia Environmental Sciences*, 20, 602–611. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.proenv.2014.03.073>
- Wardhana, A., & Kharisma, B. (2019). *DAMPAK SEKTOR PARIWISATA TERHADAP PERTUMBUHAN EKONOMI (TLG HIPOTESIS, STUDI KASUS : 8 NEGARA ASEAN)*. 16.
- Widyarini, I. G. A., & Sunarta, I. N. (2019). Dampak Pengembangan Sarana Pariwisata Terhadap Peningkatan Jumlah Pengunjung Di Wisata Alam Air Panas Angseri, Tabanan. *JURNAL DESTINASI PARIWISATA*, 6(2), 217. <https://doi.org/10.24843/JDEPAR.2018.v06.i02.p03>
- Widyastono, H. (2007). METODOLOGI PENELITIAN ALAMIAH DAN ALAMIAH. *Jurnal Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan*, 13(68), Article 68. <https://doi.org/10.24832/jpnk.v13i68.398>
- Zone, iwan. (2001). (PDF) *ANALISIS PEMANFAATAN RUANG KAWASAN PESISIR TELUK MANADO, SULAWESI UTARA (The Space Use Analysis of Manado Bay Coastal Zone, North Sulawesi* / *iwan zone—Academia.edu*. [https://www.academia.edu/5332078/ANALISIS\\_PEMANFAATAN\\_RUANG\\_KAWASAN\\_PESISIR\\_TELUK\\_MANADO\\_SULAWESI\\_UTARA\\_The\\_Space\\_Use\\_Analysis\\_of\\_Manado\\_Bay\\_Coastal\\_Zone\\_North\\_Sulawesi](https://www.academia.edu/5332078/ANALISIS_PEMANFAATAN_RUANG_KAWASAN_PESISIR_TELUK_MANADO_SULAWESI_UTARA_The_Space_Use_Analysis_of_Manado_Bay_Coastal_Zone_North_Sulawesi)