

**REVITALIZATION OF MANGROVE ECOTOURISM
DESTINATION IN WONOREJO VILLAGE,
RUNGKUT DISTRICT, SURABAYA CITY**

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Abstract

Tourism development has significant value for the progress of other sectors. To minimize the risks or negative impacts of the development of the tourism industry, tourism development needs to be developed according to the uniqueness and conditions of the existing region. For this reason, the concept of tourism was developed by implementing ecotourism development or sustainable tourism development, namely in the form of ecotourism. One of the manifestations of Ecotourism in Surabaya is the Wonorejo Mangrove Ecotourism

The number of Wonorejo Mangrove Ecotourism tourists in 2018 was 32,015 tourists and in 2019 increased to 40,535 tourists but in 2020 decreased by 31.78%, namely as many as 12,883 tourists because in March 2020 it was closed due to the COVID-19 pandemic. In 2021 it will open and close for tourists since March 20, 2021

The research method used is a qualitative descriptive method and analytical techniques make direct observations on the condition of the object of research. By comparing the conditions before covid 19 and the conditions during the study. The results of the study during the closure of Mangrove Ecotourism that many tourist attraction facilities were damaged, especially tourist stalls, the bamboo bridge which became one of the icons in mangrove ecotourism and several jogging track locations experienced fragility. For this reason, improvements are needed in the near future to increase tourist attraction again.

Keywords: Revitalization, Mangrove Ecotourism, Surabaya

INTRODUCTION

The Wonorejo Urban Village area is on the outskirts of Surabaya which in the 90s was still included in the IDT village group which was not known by most Surabaya residents themselves, in line with the development of the times in a relatively short period of time in line with the Surabaya city government's policy of trying to build various city parks and enthusiasm. Wonorejo Village residents who want to improve, Wonorejo Village is now known by residents of the City of Surabaya as well as from outside the city of Surabaya and even from foreign countries with its icon Mangrove Tourism.

Regional development is expected to be followed by improving the welfare of its people, however, it is often found that the function/role of the environment has declined over time; meaning that the area provided as a natural environment has been decreasing and becoming scarce, nature's ability to provide immediate pleasure and joy is also decreasing because of the large number of natural resources and the environment that have been transformed. Rural and coastal development currently still require comprehensive attention from the government. Conditions of rural and coastal development with the acceleration of development is less developed due to the lack of support for community participation in increasing development in rural and coastal areas. This is in accordance with the National Development Policy Directive, namely "accelerating rural development in the context of empowering the community, especially farmers and fishermen through the provision of development infrastructure in the agribusiness system, small industry and people's crafts, development of institutions, mastery of technology and utilization of natural resources".

The coastal area ecosystem has a unique and distinctive character because it is a meeting between land ecosystems and ocean ecosystems. The ecosystem of this area has strategic meaning because it has the potential for biological wealth, both in terms of biology, economy and even tourism. Mangrove ecosystems have a strategic function in creating coastal ecosystems that are suitable for the life of aquatic organisms, the ecological balance of the coastal waters environment will

be maintained if the existence of mangroves is maintained because mangroves can function as biofilters.

The existence of mangrove forests in Indonesia is currently quite a bit. Based on data from the Ministry of Forestry, the area of mangrove forests in Indonesia was estimated at around 9 million hectares in 2000. However, this figure continued to decrease drastically until 2005, when around 65% of mangrove forests had been damaged or lost, after being converted into shrimp ponds, oil palm plantations, agricultural areas and development of human habitation. Based on the National Mangrove Map officially released by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry in 2021, it is known that the total area of Indonesia's mangroves is 3,364,076 Ha. Of the 3,364,076 ha of Indonesian mangroves, there are 3 (three) classifications of mangrove condition categories according to the percentage of canopy cover, namely dense mangroves, medium mangroves, and rare mangroves. Referring to SNI 7717-2020, the condition of dense mangroves is mangroves with canopy cover > 70%, medium mangroves with 30-70% canopy cover, rare mangroves with <30% canopy cover.

Walhi data (2022), noted that until now mangrove forests cannot be separated from the threat of WIUP (Mining Business Permit Areas). In the mangrove forest area, the mining area reached 48,456.62 hectares, with details of 24,728.03 hectares in primary mangrove forest and 23,728.59 hectares of secondary mangrove forest.

Mangroves as the most important ecosystem located between the marine and coastal zones have the highest biodiversity. Mangroves are the barns of coastal community life because they have high economic value and millions of benefits for life

Mangroves are also a place to live for various types of gastropods, crabs, and bivalves. Mangrove forests are scattered in several areas in Indonesia, one of which is in the city of Surabaya which is used as a tourist spot under the name Mangrove Ecotourism Wonorejo. This is a matter of pride for the citizens of Surabaya, because the city which is known as the city of heroes is able to save the tourism potential of saving the mangrove environment in the city of Surabaya.

The city of Surabaya which is a metropolitan city still has coastal areas and mangrove forests that are preserved so that it has its own charm, its people who are bored with the city's glamorous entertainment, can enjoy a natural atmosphere.

The mangrove ecosystem area in Surabaya is starting to be noticed by the surrounding community, one of the mangrove areas is located on the East coast of Surabaya. Considering from an ecological perspective, mangrove forests are spawning areas, nursery areas and foraging areas for marine life, so that many marine biota are in the mangrove ecosystem.

The condition of mangrove forests on the coast of Surabaya, was originally very worrying. This was originally caused by illegal logging of existing mangrove forests, as well as a lot of development leading to the coast and the disposal of industrial waste that flows into the mangrove forest area. Conditions like this can cause environmental degradation it will indirectly damage the mangrove ecosystem. In addition, the wise use of mangroves is an effort to preserve the mangrove forest ecosystem that already exists in the area, one of the steps to preserve mangrove forests carried out by the Surabaya city government is as tourism destination based on ecotourism.

Utilization of mangrove forests in Wonorejo Village, Rungkut District, Surabaya City as a tourism destination based on ecotourism is very appropriate to maintain mangrove ecosystems if managed properly, this can be seen by the planting and cleaning of mangrove ecosystems which are often carried out by local communities, the City Government Surabaya as well as various parties concerned with the preservation of nature.

Along with its development, many mangrove ecosystems in the coastal area of Surabaya are used as ecotourism which can indirectly maintain the preservation of mangrove forests, because there is attention from various parties and also adds to the community's economy.

One of the ecotourism activities is as an effort to preserve mangroves in the East Coast of Surabaya, in this activity the tourists in addition to traveling that are touristic, educational values are also applied about the importance of

mangrove forests in the coastal area of the East Coast of Surabaya, so that this can maintain the mangrove ecosystem. keep it natural and nice.

Surabaya has two mangrove ecotourism areas, Gunung Anyar Mangrove Ecotourism and Wonorejo Mangrove Ecotourism. Both areas have a mangrove density that can be said to be very close and the condition is better maintained than before the existence of ecotourism. The existence of mangrove ecotourism in Surabaya has a positive impact on the existence of the mangrove forest itself, this can be seen from the preservation of the mangrove forest in the area, community-based management that has been implemented by the Surabaya Government has a positive impact, the community around the mangrove forest has a lot to know about the importance of mangrove forests in the area, in addition to being used for daily livelihoods, and as a tourist place that has been established by the Wonorejo Community together with the Surabaya City Government, especially the Mangrove area in Wonorejo Village, there is also an increase in public awareness in replanting mangrove trees. Besides, the existence of mangrove ecotourism certainly brings an impact is also on the economy and society for the surrounding community, due to visits from tourists who are getting more and more crowded,

This has increasingly spurred the residents of Wonorejo Village to become one of tourist destinations, even becoming the main destination for domestic and foreign tourists by generating and developing the potential of mangrove forests which in turn can improve their economy, one of which is the use of mangrove fruit to be processed into mangrove syrup and various processed food (cakes) based on mangrove fruit as souvenirs for tourists.

The term tourism comes from Sanskrit which consists of two syllables, namely park and tourism. Pari means repeated or many times, while tourism means traveling or traveling. So tourism is a trip that is carried out repeatedly or many times (Musaneff, 1996). Based on the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 9 of 1990 Chapter I General Provisions Article 1 paragraph 1, what is meant by tourism is everything related to tourism, including the exploitation of tourist objects and attractions as well as businesses related to that field.

Hunziker and Krapf, tourism is a number of relationships and symptoms resulting from the stay of foreigners, as long as their stay does not cause temporary or permanent residence and businesses to seek full employment (Munasef, 1996). Sukadijo (1997) defines tourism as all activities in society related to tourists. Salah Wahab (1999) defines tourism as a new type of industry that produces rapid economic growth in providing employment, increasing income, living standards and stimulating other productivity sectors. As a complex sector, tourism also includes the actual category industries such as handicrafts, souvenirs, transportation and lodging industries economically. Hans Buchi (Musaneff, 1996), tourism is a temporary change of place and those who make the trip receive services from companies engaged in the tourism industry. Mc. Intosh Shashi Kant Gupta (Musaneff, 1996), tourism is a combination of symptoms and relationships arising from the interaction of tourists, business, government and host communities in the process of attracting and serving these tourists and other supports.

From the understanding of tourism according to some of the experts above, it can be concluded that there are several elements contained in tourism, including:

- a. The trip was done for a while.
- b. The journey is carried out from one place to another.
- c. The trip, whatever its form, must always be associated with recreation, seeing and witnessing tourist attractions.
- d. The person who travels is not looking for a living/income in the area visited and is solely a consumer in the area and gets services.
- e. Tourism destinations can generate employment, increase income, standard of living and stimulate other productivity sectors

While the implementation of tourism has the following objectives:

- a. Introducing, utilizing, preserving and improving the quality of tourism objects and attractions, as well as related businesses in these fields.
- b. Create and increase employment, increase income, standard of living and stimulate other productivity sectors

- c. Increase national income in order to improve the welfare and prosperity of the people.
- d. Cultivate a sense of love for the homeland and increase friendship between nations.

In essence, the notion of ecotourism is a form of tourism that is responsible for the preservation of nature (natural area), provides economic benefits and maintains cultural integrity for the local community. On the basis of this understanding, the form of ecotourism is basically a form of conservation movement carried out by the world's population.

Ecotourism Research Group (1996) in Darmawan (2003), which limits tourism based on the natural and cultural environment related to:

1. Educate about the functions and benefits of the environment,
2. Increase environmental awareness,
3. Ecologically, socially and economically beneficial,
4. Contribute directly to sustainability.

Ecotourism is often discussed in various countries today because it sees the potential to develop new tourism and promote nature conservation as well as being able to provide benefits to local communities. Ecotourism as a form of responsible travel to natural areas carried out with the aim of conserving the environment and preserving the lives and welfare of local residents. Shows a unified concept that is conceptually integrated about the balance between enjoying the beauty of nature and efforts to maintain it. So that the notion of ecotourism can be seen as a concept of sustainable tourism development that aims to support efforts to preserve the environment (nature and culture) and increase community participation in its management.

Destinations that are of interest to ecotourism tourists are natural areas. Conservation areas as objects of tourist attraction can be in the form of national parks, forest parks, nature reserves, wildlife reserves, tourist parks and hunting parks. But other forest areas such as protected forests and production forests if they have natural objects as ecotourism attractions can also be used for ecotourism development. Natural areas of an ecosystem of rivers, lakes, swamps, peat, in the

upstream or estuary areas can also be used for ecotourism. Another approach is that ecotourism must be able to ensure environmental sustainability. The purpose of ensuring this sustainability as well as conservation goals are:

1. Maintain ongoing ecological processes that continue to support living systems.
2. Protecting biodiversity.
3. Ensure the sustainability and utilization of species and their ecosystems.

The selection of ecotourism as a development concept for tourism is based on several main elements, namely:

1. Ecotourism is highly dependent on the quality of natural resources, historical and cultural heritage;
2. Ecotourism involves the community;
3. Ecotourism increases awareness and appreciation of nature, and historical and cultural heritage values;
4. Ecotourism grows markets at the national and international levels;
5. Ecotourism as a means of realizing a sustainable economy.

From this description, the management of tourism resources must be oriented towards conservation and sustainable use to ensure the sustainability and sustainability of the function of tourism resources, using a comprehensive and integrated approach.

A tourism object is a potential that drives the presence of tourists to a tourist destination. In its very decisive position, tourism objects must be designed and built or managed professionally so that they can attract tourists to come. Building a tourist attraction must be designed in such a way based on criteria that match the tourist area.

Sapta Pesona is a description of the tourism awareness concept related to the support and role of the community as hosts in order to create an environment in a conducive atmosphere that is able to encourage the growth and development of the tourism industry and can keep tourists from staying longer in tourist destinations. The elements of Sapta Pesona are an integral part of the tourism

development program. The elements of sapta charm consist of: Safe; Orderly; Clean, Cool; Beautiful; Sociable; Memories

METHOD

1. Research Object

This research will be carried out in the Wonorejo Mangrove Ecotourism area, Rungkut District, Surabaya City

2. Type of Research

This study uses an observational qualitative approach, which is research that is useful for obtaining unexpected findings, namely observing and comparing the condition of mangrove tourism objects before the pandemic and after the COVID-19 pandemic.

3. Data Collection Techniques

In collecting data, researchers collect various written information, pictures, think and see objects and activities of people around the environment.

4. Analysis techniques

At this stage the researcher describes what is seen, heard, felt and asked. Then the next stage is the researcher conducts an in-depth analysis of the data and information obtained, then the researcher can find an analysis that transforms the raw data into data forms that are easy to understand and interpret as well as compose and present pictures into clear information.

5. Research Design



RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on good observations through documentation that existed before the covid-19 pandemic as well as through direct observation after the covid pandemic, the results of the sapta pesona elements were obtained, including:

1. Before the Covid-19 Pandemic

a. Safe

In terms of security, the tourists are quite safe because at any time there are security officers who always go around to monitor the tourist environment and the existence of a monitoring post, besides that the boat passengers who enjoy the trip are equipped with buoys and are also insured, photos as illustrated below:



Existence of a Monitoring Post



Boat passengers wearing buoys

b. Orderly

In terms of order, in several locations, several warnings are posted so that tourist locations maintain order about things that should not be done so that the beauty and sustainability of mangrove forests and tourists can be comfortable, as illustrated below:



The presence of a warning board

c. Clean

In terms of cleanliness, in some locations, trash cans are provided so that tourists can throw garbage in the space provided and not throw garbage in any place that will contaminate mangrove forests, especially plastic waste. In addition, the environmental cleaners of the mangrove forest also carry out cleaning every certain period so as not to disturb the beauty and comfort, as illustrated below:



Existence of a trash cans



Garbage cleaning

d. Coolness

In terms of coolness, it is clear that mangrove forests are very well preserved because of the nursery and the existence of new plantings on lands that were once damaged because of one of them is illegal logging, with this new planting the mangrove forest becomes denser and more lush so that it is felt cool in the midst of the hot sun during the day and visitors become comfortable, as illustrated below:



Mangrove planting



Mangrove forests

e. Beauty

In terms of beauty, it is clear that the mangrove forest is very beautiful, especially before the pandemic, it continues to be equipped with various facilities and children's playgrounds as well as beautiful bamboo bridges so it is very interesting for photo spots, as illustrated below:



Bamboo bridge

f. Sociable

In terms of sociable, the existence of mangrove ecotourism wonorejo has the support of the surrounding community, and the surrounding community is very open to receiving tourists, because the local community really feels the positive impact, including opening up jobs so as to improve the community's economy,

g. Memories

In terms of memories, the establishment of mangrove ecotourism has awakened MSMEs and the creativity of residents in the Wonorejo Village area, including: Tourist stalls, mangrove-patterned batik, mangrove syrup, mangrove cakes, beef milkfish and others as by tourists, as illustrated below:



Mangrove batik



Processed mangrove foods

2. Conditions After the Covid-19 Pandemic

The proud condition of the existence of Eko Wisata Mangrove Wonorejo both for the people of Wonorejo Village itself and the Surabaya City Government after the Covid-19 pandemic caused damage to several facilities, including:

a. Condition of Tourist Stalls.



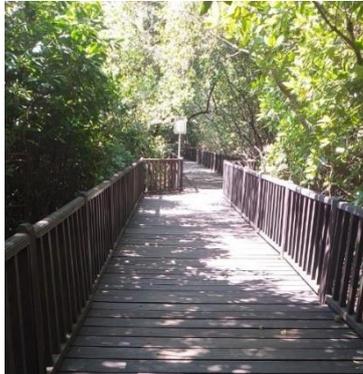
Before the Pandemic



After the Pandemic

From the picture of tourist stalls before the Covid-19 pandemic, the conditions were very neat and clean so that it was interesting for tourists to enjoy the existing food menu while resting after traveling around the jogging track or taking a boat to the gazebo in the mangrove forest by the beach. However, the interesting condition became damaged and dirty after the Covid-19 pandemic was left behind by its residents (sellers). The impact of the Covid-19 pandemic, which in the end, mangrove ecotourism had to be closed or closed so that the residents became reluctant to sell because it became deserted, there were no tourists. The current condition of Covid-19 has subsided and mangrove ecotourism has reopened, so it is very important to revitalize the condition of tourist stalls so as to attract tourists to come to mangrove ecotourism because tourist stalls are one complement to the tourist attraction.

b. Jogging Track Condition



Before the Pandemic



After the Pandemic

From the picture of the Jogging Track before the Covid-19 pandemic, the conditions were very neat, beautiful and clean so that it was interesting for tourists to walk in the middle of a shady, cool, and safe mangrove forest by seeing the animals in the mangrove forest, including various kinds of birds, monkeys and so on that are free to live in mangrove forests. However, some of these attractive conditions have become damaged and dirty and endanger tourists. The current condition after the Covid-19 pandemic has subsided and mangrove ecotourism has reopened, it is very urgent to revitalize the condition of the Jogging Track so as not to endanger tourists, so that tourists will feel safe and comfortable in enjoying the cool and beautiful mangrove forest.

c. Bamboo bridge



Before the Pandemic



After the Pandemic

From the picture of the Bamboo Bridge, which became an ecotourism icon as a photo spot before the Covid-19 pandemic, the conditions were very neat, beautiful and attractive for tourists to ride and walk on the bridge while taking pictures by enjoying the view of the mangrove forest from above which gives its own charm. However, the beautiful and attractive condition can no longer be enjoyed because the bamboo bridge has been severely damaged, this is due to not being maintained or maybe even the construction error of the building or also choosing the material. The current condition after the Covid-19 pandemic has subsided and mangrove ecotourism has reopened, it is very urgent to revitalize the condition of the Bamboo Bridge which is an attraction and has become an icon of mangrove ecotourism wonrejo.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research on the revitalization of Mangrove Ecotourism in Wonorejo Village, Rungkut District, Surabaya City that has been carried out, it can be concluded, namely:

1. The condition of tourist stalls in mangrove ecotourism during the Covid-19 pandemic has been damaged because they were abandoned by their residents
2. Jogging Track conditions in mangrove ecotourism during the Covid-19 pandemic have been damaged due to lack of maintenance
3. The condition of the Bamboo Bridge as a mangrove ecotourism icon has suffered very heavy damage due to lack of maintenance or also due to construction errors

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the results of research on the revitalization of Mangrove Ecotourism in Wonorejo Village, Rungkut District, Surabaya City that has been carried out, so that Mangrove Ecotourism can attract tourists as before the Covid-19 pandemic, it is necessary to do it immediately related to revitalization:

1. Tourist Stalls
2. Jogging Track
3. Bamboo Bridge

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