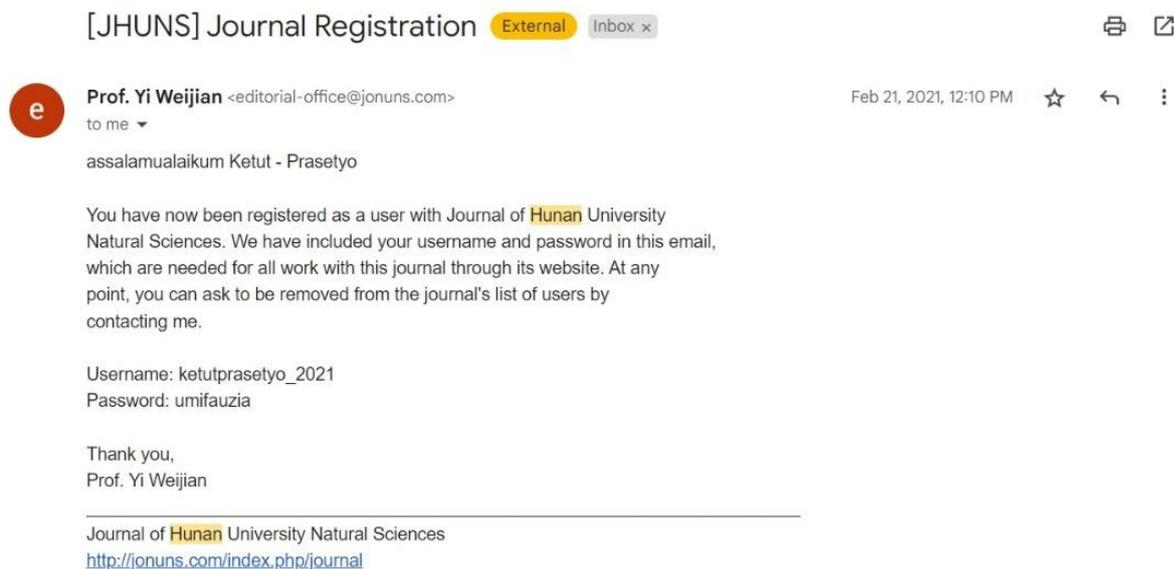


LAMPIRAN A

(Tahap Registrasi Jurnal)

1. Pemberitahuan Tahap Registrasi Jurnal oleh Editor di Email (21 Februari 2021)



LAMPIRAN B

(Tahap Submit Jurnal)

1. Pemberitahuan Penerimaan Naskah Jurnal oleh Editor di Email (13 Maret 2021)

>>>
>>> On Sat, Mar 13, 2021 at 6:51 PM <editorial-office@jonuns.com> wrote:
>>>
>>>> Dear Authors
>>>>
>>>> We are hope our e-mail finds you well. Welcome to the Journal of Hunan
>>>> University Natural Sciences!
>>>>
>>>> Thank you for contacting our Editorial Board Members.
>>>>
>>>> We have received the reports from 3 expert reviewers on your
>>>> manuscript. Your paper have been reviewed and it was accepted for
>>>> publication in the Journal of Hunan University Natural Sciences,
>>>> Volume 48 (3), 2021 with below list of necessary corrections.
>>>>
>>>> If you want to publish in Journal of Hunan University Natural
>>>> Sciences, Volume 48 (3), 2021, you need to send the following to the
>>>> editorial office via editorial-office@jonuns.com (all in one archive):
>>>>
>>>> 1. The article, strictly formatted according to the template
>>>> recommendations for authors and correct the article on the reviewers'
>>>> recommendations, see <http://jonuns.com/docs/template.doc> . All

>>> 2. Payment foto. (The additional fee is for English academic editing
>>> and proofreading= EUR 50).
>>>
>>> Please highlight the corrections in this article in red. We hope
>>> you'll do great.
>>>
>>> The reviewers recommend you:
>>>
>>> 1. Please add the purpose of the study to the abstract.
>>> 2. Please describe the scientific novelty of the research compared to
>>> the current regulations in science.
>>> 3. Please describe the research methods in more detail (to the maximum
>>> of your ability).
>>> 4. Please revise the Results, adding the explanation about data
>>> collection for your research; you are to report your actual findings.
>>> In this section, taking no more than four pages, outline the main
>>> research results. It is not necessary to include too many details,
>>> particularly if there are tables and figures. At the same time, when
>>> writing this section use the smallest number of words necessary to
>>> convey your statistics. Use appendices or supplementary materials if
>>> there is too much data collected. Clarify the scope of the article
>>> results. Please specify the applied value of the results. Clarify the

>>> of your ability).

>>> 4. Please revise the Results, adding the explanation about data
>>> collection for your research; you are to report your actual findings.
>>> In this section, taking no more than four pages, outline the main
>>> research results. It is not necessary to include too many details,
>>> particularly if there are tables and figures. At the same time, when
>>> writing this section use the smallest number of words necessary to
>>> convey your statistics. Use appendices or supplementary materials if
>>> there is too much data collected. Clarify the scope of the article
>>> results. Please specify the applied value of the results. Clarify the
>>> practical limitations for the application of the results.
>>> 5. Please retain only most recent sources in the References,
>>> preferably those published in 2018-2021.
>>>
>>> Deadline for corrections and payment: March 18, 2021.
>>>
>>> The article will be published during April, 2021.
>>>
>>> If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact us via
>>> editorial-office@jonuns.com.
>>>
>>> Have a nice day.

LAMPIRAN C

(Tahap Pembayaran dan Revisi 1)

1. Pemberitahuan Tahap Pembayaran dan Revisi 1 dari Editor di Email (23 Maret 2021)

>
>> Dear Ketut Prasetyo Prasetyo
>>
>> Thank you for your payment and the corrected article. We have received
>> everything. Your article will be published within the next 5-6 weeks.
>>
>> Have a nice day.
>> Take care of yourself!
>>
>> Yours sincerely,
>> Journal of Hunan University Natural Sciences
>>
>>
..

LAMPIRAN D

(Tahap Pre-Final dan Revisi 2)

1. Pemberitahuan Tahap Pre-Final dan Revisi 2 dari Editor di Email (13 April 2021)

 **editorial-office@jonuns.com** Apr 13, 2021, 3:56 PM ☆ ↶

to me ▾

Dear Authors,

Thank you for your excellent contribution in Journal of Hunan University Natural Sciences.

Attached is the final edited and formatted copy of your manuscript which you had submitted to the Journal of Hunan University Natural Sciences.

Your article was edited. You need to answer each question in the comments, not delete them. Please look at the questions on the right side of the text.

Please answer each question in the comment itself and send a file with comments and answers to each question.

Thank you in advance. Please make the revision quickly and qualitatively. Kindly do FINAL proof-reading for all parts of the manuscript and reply us back in 48 hours* (Two business days).

Following 3 information are very crucial:

Names, affiliation, and emails id of all authors are correct as per your records.

All tables and figures are numbered and legends are proper.

Do the required corrections in the attached file and do yellow highlight any change so that we can track it easily. Don't edit the format/style or name of the file.

Do the required corrections in the attached file and do yellow highlight any change so that we can track it easily. Don't edit the format/style or name of the file.

Thanks & Regards!

Ketut Prasetyo Prasetyo <ketutprasetyo@unesa.ac.id>

> Thank you for your information
> Stay healthy
> Regard

LAMPIRAN D

(Tahap Proofreading oleh Editor)

1. Pemberitahuan Tahap Proofreading oleh Editor di Email (20 April 2021)



editorial-office@jonuns.com

to me ▾

Tue, Apr 20, 2021, 7:38 PM ☆ ↶ ⋮

Dear Authors,

Thank you for your excellent contribution in Journal of Hunan University Natural Sciences.

Attached is the final edited and formatted copy of your manuscript which you had submitted to the Journal of Hunan University Natural Sciences.

Your article was edited. You need to answer each question in the comments, not delete them. Please look at the questions on the right side of the text.

Please answer each question in the comment itself and send a file with comments and answers to each question.

Thank you in advance. Please make the revision quickly and qualitatively.

Kindly do FINAL proof-reading for all parts of the manuscript and reply us back in 48 hours* (Two business days).

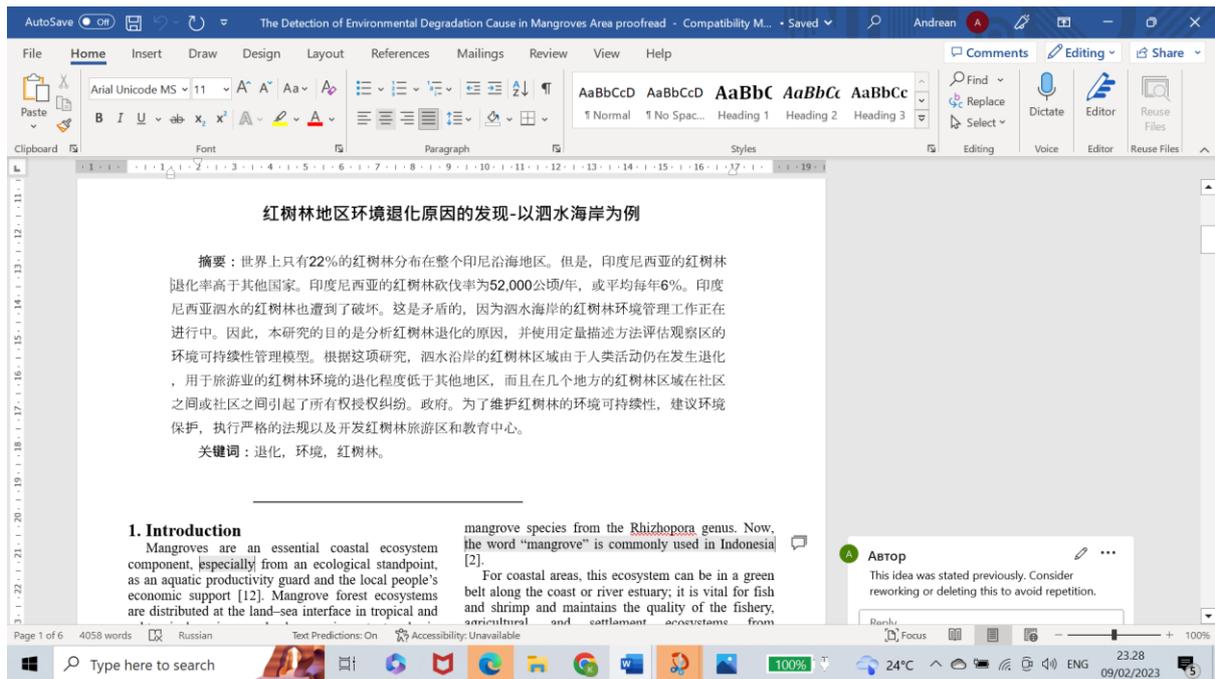
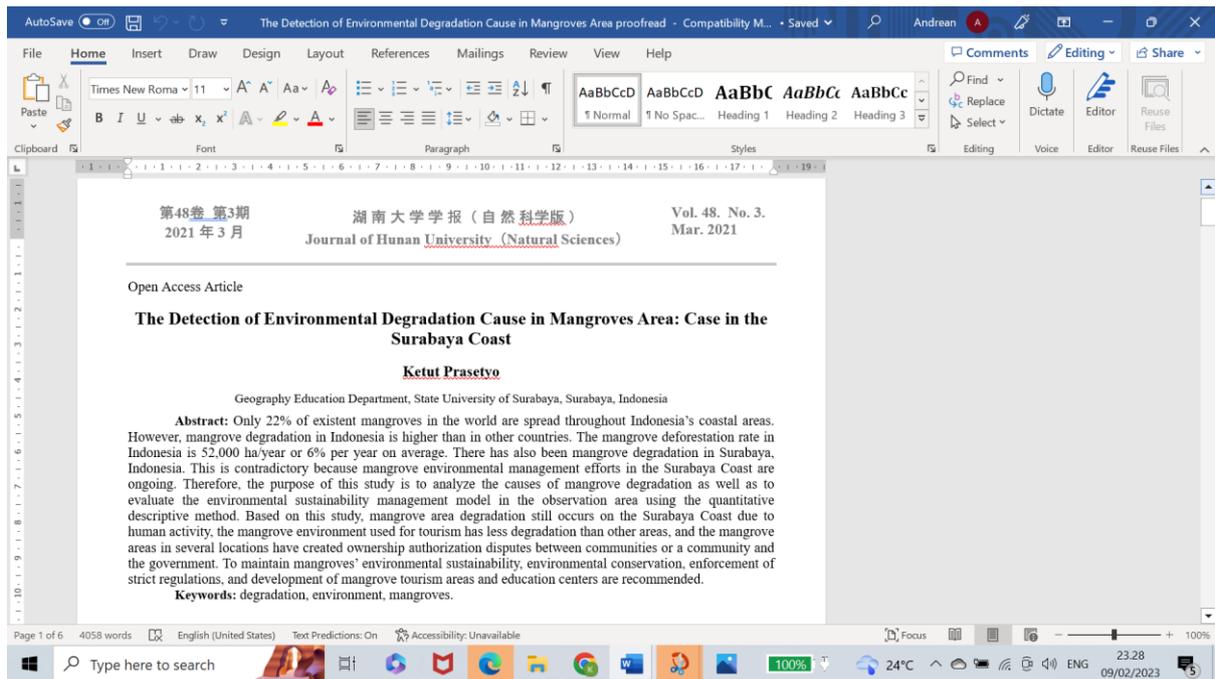
Following 3 information are very crucial:

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2. Naskah Revisi Proofreading oleh Editor (20 April 2021)



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are disturbed at the land-sea interface in tropical and subtropical regions and play an important role in carbon cycles and biodiversity [1, 13]. In Indonesia, the word "mangrove" has been used extensively to describe mangroves as a plant, community, or ecosystem. The word "mangrove" actually describes

Received: ... 2021 / Revised: ... 2021 / Accepted: ... 2021 / Published: ... 2021
About the author: [Sulistiyo, D.](#) Geography Education Department, State University of Surabaya, Surabaya, Indonesia

currents; temperatures between 20–40 degrees Celsius; and saltwater levels between 10–30 per mile. In 1932, mangroves in Indonesia covered around 600,000 hectares (ha) but only 100,000 ha in 2010—a degradation of 500,000 ha. The mangrove population in Indonesia represents the majority mangrove population in the world by 22%, and Brazil, Austria, and Nigeria represent 6%; Bangladesh and Malaysia represent 4%; Cuba, Mexico, and India represent 3%; and other countries represent 30% of the global mangrove population.

The Eastern Surabaya Coast mangrove area had one field

Reply

АвТОР
Suggestion: *particularly*

Reply

АвТОР
Suggestion: This could be cut, and your meaning would remain intact.

Reply

АвТОР
10–30 what per mile? Please be more specific here.

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population.

Mangrove deforestation in Indonesia is higher than in other countries. The mangrove deforestation rate in Indonesia is about 52,000 ha/year or 6% of the national rate and is mainly located in Papua, Kalimantan, and Sumatera. Approximately 500 mangrove tree species have been found in Indonesia and are dominated by *Rhizophora spp.* In Luwu, the Ponrang sub-district, there was a mangrove area reduction phenomenon from 1994 to 2002. In 2002, the Ponrang sub-district mangrove area decreased 26,916 ha, while the Ponrang sub-district fishpond area increased 58,765 ha.

In 2020, mangrove conditions on Java Island decreased compared with 2019: West Java Province decreased 8%, Central Java Province decreased 30%, and East Java Province decreased 1%. The central and regional governments have made policies about mangroves. One of them is the Surabaya Regional Government. The Surabaya Regional Government issued Surabaya Local Government Regulation Number 12 of 2014 regarding the Surabaya Spatial Territory Plan in 2014–2034. This regulation described Surabaya's mangrove conservation area and coastline conditions from year to year. From 2002 until 2014, Surabaya coastline conditions changed annually. Surabaya had 5,387 meters of coastline area in 2002, 5,428 meters in 2007, 5,128 meters in 2011, and 7,431 meters in 2014. In 2011, Surabaya had 47,115 ha of mangrove area and 2,047 ha of deforestation. The

Surabaya Coast mangrove area had one field observation point. Kenjeran mangroves area, Keputih mangroves area, and Gununganyar mangroves area are represented as the sample of the mangroves area in the Eastern Surabaya Coast, while Benowo mangroves area is represented as the sample of the mangroves area in The Northern Surabaya Coast. The field observation results are captured in the field photo form.

3. Result

In Surabaya, there are two areas with the most mangroves planted. They are on the north coast and east coast. The north coast has ± 9 kilometers of coastline and ± 1,000 hectares of mangroves area. There are 5 districts in the Northern Surabaya Coast: Benowo (including Romokalisari Subdistrict and Tambak Osowilangun Subdistrict), Asemrowo (including Tambak Sarioso Subdistrict and Genteng Kalianak Subdistrict), Krembangan (including Morokrembangan Subdistrict and West Perak Subdistrict), Pabean Cantikan (including North Perak Subdistrict), and Semampir (including Ujung Subdistrict). The Northern Surabaya Coast, usually referred to as the shortened "Panturbaya", is predicted to have 150,29 hectares of mangroves area ecosystem, only 15% of the Eastern Surabaya Coast mangroves area ecosystem. The mangroves area in the Northern Surabaya Coast is directly bordered by the residential

here.

Reply

АвТОР
This is unclear. Do you mean that Indonesia's mangrove population is higher than the others by 22% or that Indonesia alone is responsible for 22% of the world's mangrove population?

Reply

АвТОР
This is unclear.

Reply

АвТОР
What other countries?

Reply

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Surabaya Coast is directly bordered by the residential and warehousing area. This condition puts pressure on the mangroves ecosystem either directly or indirectly [3].

Based on the result of this study, there are 3 causes of mangroves degradation in the Surabaya Coast. They are the conflict between the communities and the government for mangroves area authorization; the new settlement development for factory, office, and residential needs; and the Lamong Bay port development for Indonesia Port Corporation 3 Inc., Ltd needs, especially in the Northern Surabaya Coast mangroves area. Generally, based on the field observation on December 26, 2020, the occurrence of mangroves degradation in the Surabaya Coast is presented in Table 1.

2. Methods/Material

The quantitative descriptive method of the survey is used in this study of the mangrove area on the Surabaya Coast. The data collected in this study by field observation and secondary data documentation are used to analyze the cause of mangrove degradation and evaluate the mangrove management model. The field observation was done by tracing the observation area from the Northern Surabaya Coast in Lamong Bay to

Number	Coastal Area	Observation Location	Mangrove Degradation Cause
1.	The Eastern Surabaya Coast	Gununganyar Mangroves Area	The conflict between the communities and the government for mangroves area authorization

Reply

Abtop While this is interesting, what does this have to do with the degradation in these areas? Consider moving this earlier on when describing living

Reply

Abtop Suggestion: *instituted, created*

Reply

Abtop Suggestion: This could be cut, and your meaning would remain intact.

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		Keputih Mangroves Area	New settlement development for the factory, office, and residence needs
		Kenjeran Mangroves Area	New settlement development for the factory, office, and residence needs
2.	The Northern Surabaya Coast	Benowo Mangroves Area	New settlement development for the factory, office, and residence needs; Lamong Bay port development for Indonesia Port Corporation 3 Inc., Ltd needs

The struggling of the Gununganyar mangroves area land ownership can be seen in Fig. 1. In Fig. 1, there is a nameplate in the middle of the mangroves area that indicates that someone can not use the mangroves area for any purposes without permission of the government as the owner. From the nameplate, we can see that the mangroves area conflict problem between the communities and the government in the Gununganyar mangroves area has reached the realm of law.




Fig. 2 The new settlement in Kenjeran Mangrove Area

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Fig. 1 Mangroves area ownership conflict



Fig. 2 The new settlement in Kenjeran Mangrove Area

In the Romokalisari Village, which is still in the Benowo mangroves area, a container and loading port has been built through reclamation. The container and loading port built by reclamation can damage the coast ecosystem, especially mangroves. To reduce the reclamation effect, Indonesia Port Corporation 3 Inc., Ltd has tried to replant the broken mangroves area in Lamong Bay. In the Benowo mangroves area has been found the mangroves area transformation has become a garbage dump. The mangroves area transformation has become a garbage dump can be seen in Fig. 3. The mangroves management system in The Surabaya Coast is dominated by law enforcement and education. The law enforcement model of the mangroves management system in the Surabaya Coast is majorly offered in all of the Surabaya Coast mangrove areas. However, the educated model is only offered in some mangrove areas, such as in Wonorejo, Gununganyar, and Romokalisari. The law enforcement model of the mangroves management system in the Surabaya Coast will give sanctions to whoever violates the law as a punishment.

The mangroves area changing for office and housing development needs are in Kenjeran mangroves area, Keputh mangroves area, Gununganyar mangroves area, and Benowo mangroves area. Thus, it can be seen that almost all of the mangroves area in the Surabaya Coast has changed for office and housing development needs or it can be concluded that office and housing development needs are the main factor causing the mangroves degradation. Based on the field observation in Fig. 2, there is a new multilevel settlement around the mangroves area in Kenjeran. Because there is a new multilevel settlement around the mangroves area, the width of the Kenjeran mangroves area is getting smaller. Among the mangroves area in the Surabaya Coast are the Kenjeran mangroves area and the Keputh mangroves area, which has changed into a settlement.

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into a settlement.



Fig. 3 Plastic waste in Benowo

4. Discussion

Based on the study results, there is a degradation in The Eastern Surabaya Coast and The Northern Surabaya Coast mangroves area. The mangroves ecosystem degradation is one of the abrasion causes in The Indonesian coastal areas [4]. In this study, abrasion has occurred in the observation area, especially in Kenjeran. Many mangroves transform to become the mangroves, it still needs decisive action from the regulator. The signs or board ownership installation phenomenon in the Gununganyar mangroves, as shown in Fig. 1, is an example of a land authorization effort by an individual in the observation area.

Then, the educational approach is applied in the Surabaya coast mangroves area in the form of making a tourist area. It can be found in Romokalisari mangroves area, Wonorejo mangroves area, and Gununganyar mangroves area.

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Kenjeran. Many mangroves transform to become settlement needs because of the increasing demand for land to live in. In Indonesia, the housing needs were about 11.4 million in 2014, but in 2020, it will increase by around 15.4 million [5]. Also, the occurrence of mangroves area formed by the coast sedimentation process will make this area free, and everyone can own it individually. Thus, it needs a mangroves management to avoid a conflict because mangroves area become individual ownership. The mangroves area ownership conflict between the communities and government can be found in Gununganyar. In the Gununganyar mangroves area, there is an individual mangroves area transition. Based on the existing regulations, all government coastline and green stripes are government property, but the communities make them for their property without government permission. Based on Surabaya Local Government Regulation Number 3 of 2007 about the Surabaya Spatial Plan, the mangroves area is a conservation area on the Eastern Surabaya Coast and covers 2.500 hectares. Unfortunately, in 2015 it only covered 440.13 hectares [6].

Based on the field observation in Fig. 3, the Benowo mangroves area has transformed and become a plastic garbage dump by the communities. Managing plastic waste properly is still difficult. Developed countries doubt the plastic waste management in developing countries. As the waste management

application of the coastal area utilization spatial regulation has not been fully implemented in the study area. The government of the Republic of Indonesia has issued Republic of Indonesia Minister of Forestry Affairs Regulation Number P.35/MENHUT-II/2010, regarding Republic of Indonesia Minister of Forestry Affairs Regulation Number P.32/MENHUT-II/2009, an amendment to the Forest and Watershed Area Rehabilitation Technique Organization Plan to regulate the ecosystem of the coastline. The coastline is an area that has an important role in maintaining coastal function and sustainability, and it has a proportional area with the beach condition and physics at least 100 meters from the highest tide point until the land.

The conflict between the community and government about the ownership of the mangrove area always occurs when there is an election held for the next mayor of Surabaya. In this case, one of the candidates in the running for being the mayor of Surabaya fought for the community to obtain the area containing mangroves for their needs. In 2020, Machfud Arifin as one of the candidates in the election for mayor of Surabaya promised that he would give

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developing countries. As the waste management infrastructure in developed countries is more sophisticated than those in developing countries, the increasing plastic waste levels in the latter were not followed by an increase in the quality of waste management infrastructure [7]. If the garbage dumps in mangroves such as Benowo or the Surabaya coast continues and no preventive efforts are made, the mangroves will be degraded by the plastic waste. In Indonesia, human activities have had an impact on mangrove degradation not only on the Surabaya coast but also in Tanjungpinang [8].

Based on the results of the study, there are two environmental management approach models for the Surabaya coast: the rule enforcement or regulate and supervise model and the educational model. The Surabaya local government issued the Surabaya Local Government Regulation Number 12 of 2014 regarding the Surabaya Spatial Territory Plan in 2014-2034 to protect the mangroves around the Surabaya coast. Based on the regulation, the spatial pattern plan is divided into protected ($\pm 40.13\%$) and cultivated ($\pm 59.87\%$) areas [3]. However, according to the law or regulation enforcement implementation evaluation in

application of the coastal area utilization spatial regulation has not been fully implemented in the study area. The government of the Republic of Indonesia has issued Republic of Indonesia Minister of Forestry Affairs Regulation Number P.35/MENHUT-II/2010, regarding Republic of Indonesia Minister of Forestry Affairs Regulation Number P.32/MENHUT-II/2009, an amendment to the Forest and Watershed Area Rehabilitation Technique Organization Plan to regulate the ecosystem of the coastline. The coastline is an area that has an important role in maintaining coastal function and sustainability, and it has a proportional area with the beach condition and physics at least 100 meters from the highest tide point until the land.

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Автоп It is not clear what you wanted to say here. Do you mean "Based on field observations by a researcher, the application of the spatial

Reply

Автоп Please check that this is correct.

Reply

Автоп The meaning is unclear here. Do you mean "and has the same proportional area as the beach which is at least 100 meters from the highest tide

Reply

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assurance of ownership to the Eastern Surabaya coastal area community if he was elected as mayor because the local government of Surabaya could not indicate with certainty to the community as to who the real owner of the mangrove area was [10]. [The mangroves area ownership authorization conflict solution plan through the protection and management is still so far away from we expect if the mangroves area become a political commodity interest continuously].

Everyone knows the importance of the function of mangroves in the ecosystem and the need for sustainability in the coastal areas. We need to monitor the sustainable development of the mangrove areas closely, especially in the Surabaya coastal district [11]. We do not let humans with a frontier mentality dominate our environment. Based on the facts and data discovered in the coastal Surabaya mangrove area, there has been a battle between frontier mentality humans and sustainable development humans. They collide with each other, but it is specifically visible on the Northern Surabaya coast. It would seem like the mangrove degradation is stronger than the restoration.

Fraud Account Officer Risk. *Monet. Account. Financ. J.*, 2020, 7(1): 71-79.

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Abtop: The meaning is unclear here. Do you mean "The plan to resolve the ownership conflict through the protection of management is still so far off that ..."

Abtop: This term could be considered offensive or insensitive. It may be better to say "We cannot let individuals with a frontier mentality dominate our ..."

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the Northern Surabaya coast. It would seem like the mangrove degradation is stronger than the restoration, but in the Eastern Surabaya coast the two forces are equally strong].

5. Conclusion

- 1) The mangrove area degradation is still occurring along the Surabaya coast.
- 2) The mangrove environment used for tourism has degraded less compared to other environmental uses.
- 3) The major cause of mangrove degradation in the Surabaya coastal area is human activity.
- 4) In several locations there are ownership and authorization disputes between community members or between the community and government regarding the mangrove area.

Acknowledgment

The author thanks the Chancellor of the State University of Surabaya for encouraging writers to submit manuscripts to internationally reputable journals as a requirement for the professorship.

References

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Abtop: Perhaps "there has been a battle between individuals that have a frontier mentality and those with a drive for sustainable development."

Abtop: Perhaps "Those different views collide, and it is especially visible on the Northern Surabaya coast where it would seem like the degradation of the ..."

Abtop: I have edited the text to remove repetition - please check that you are happy with my changes.

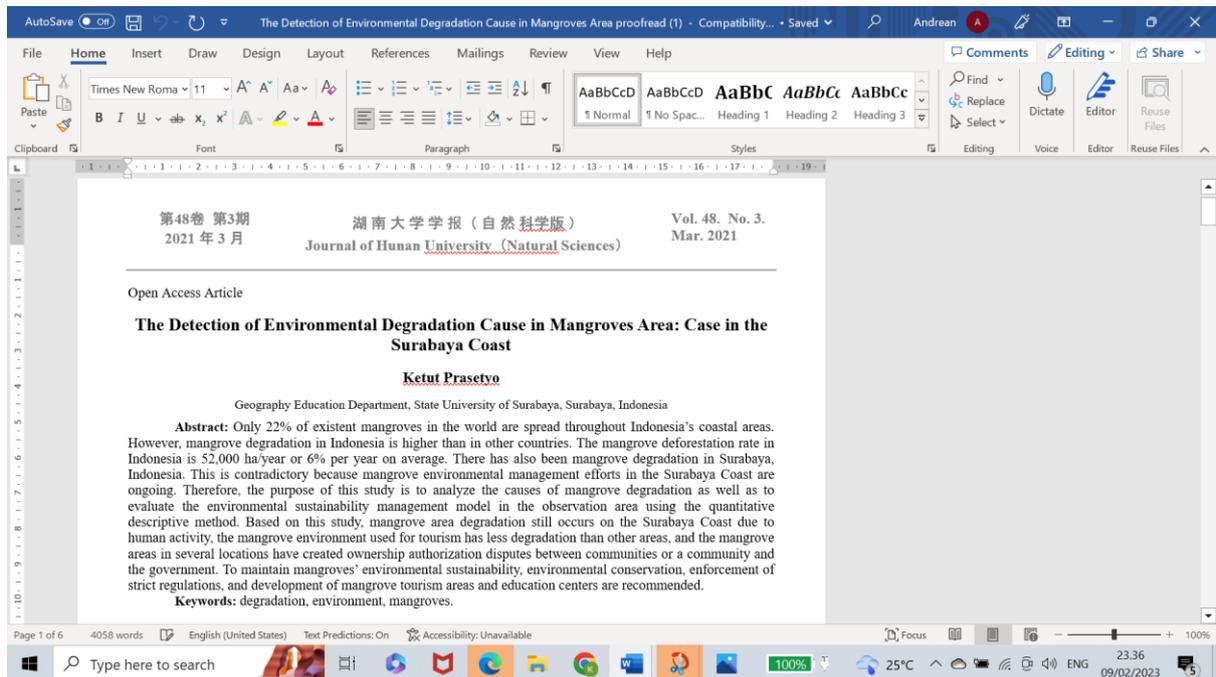
LAMPIRAN E

(Tahap Final)

1. Pengumpulan Naskah Akhir Jurnal ke Editor (22 April 2021)



2. Revisi Akhir Naskah Jurnal ke Editor (22 April 2021)



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红树林地区环境退化原因的发现-以泗水海岸为例

摘要：世界上只有22%的红树林分布在整个印尼沿海地区。但是，印度尼西亚的红树林退化率高于其他国家。印度尼西亚的红树林砍伐率为52,000公顷/年，或平均每年6%。印度尼西亚泗水的红树林也遭到了破坏。这是矛盾的，因为泗水海岸的红树林环境管理工作正在进行中。因此，本研究的目的是分析红树林退化的原因，并使用定量描述方法评估观察区的环境可持续性管理模型。根据这项研究，泗水沿岸的红树林区域由于人类活动仍在发生退化，用于旅游业的红树林环境的退化程度低于其他地区，而且在几个地方的红树林区域在社区之间或社区之间引起了所有权授权纠纷。政府，为了维护红树林的环境可持续性，建议环境保护，执行严格的法规以及开发红树林旅游区和教育中心。

关键词：退化，环境，红树林。

1. Introduction

Mangroves are an essential coastal ecosystem component, especially from an ecological standpoint, as an aquatic productivity guard and the local people's economic support [12]. Mangrove forest ecosystems are distributed at the land-sea interface in tropical and mangrove species from the *Rhizophora* genus. Now, the word "mangrove" is commonly used in Indonesia [2]. For coastal areas, this ecosystem can be in a green belt along the coast or river estuary; it is vital for fish and shrimp and maintains the quality of the fishery,

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are distributed at the land-sea interface in tropical and subtropical regions and play an important role in carbon cycles and biodiversity [1, 13]. In Indonesia, the word "mangrove" has been used extensively to describe mangroves as a plant, community, or ecosystem. The word "mangrove" actually describes and shrimp and maintains the quality of the fishery, agricultural, and settlement ecosystems from disturbances of abrasion, intrusion, and strong sea breezes. Mangroves usually grow in coastal areas, which are river estuaries with declivous or flat slopes, protected from the waves' onslaught and strong tidal

Received: ... 2021 / Revised: ... 2021 / Accepted: ... 2021 / Published: ... 2021
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currents temperatures between 20-40 degrees Celsius; and saltwater levels between 10-30 per mille. In 1932, mangroves in Indonesia covered around 600,000 hectares (ha) but only 100,000 ha in 2010—a degradation of 500,000 ha. The mangrove population in Indonesia represents the majority mangrove population in the world by 22% and Brazil, Austria, and Nigeria represent 6%; Bangladesh and Malaysia represent 4%; Cuba, Mexico, and India represent 3%; and other countries represent 30% of the global mangrove population.

The Eastern Surabaya Coast in Gununganyar. Then, for collecting and studying information purposes, the researcher choose the observation area points proportionally by random sampling. The Eastern Surabaya Coast mangrove area is three times wider than the Northern Surabaya Coast mangrove area, so the researcher used a random sampling method proportionally to choose three mangrove area field observation points in the Eastern Surabaya Coast mangrove area, while the Northern Surabaya Coast mangrove area had one field

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	Keputih Mangroves Area	New settlement development for the factory, office, and residence needs
	Kenjeran Mangroves Area	New settlement development for the factory, office, and residence needs
2.	The Northern Surabaya Coast Benowo Mangroves Area	New settlement development for the factory, office, and residence needs; Lamong Bay port development for Indonesia Port Corporation 3 Inc., Ltd needs

The struggling of the Gununganyar mangroves area land ownership can be seen in Fig. 1. In Fig. 1, there is a nameplate in the middle of the mangroves area that indicates that someone can not use the mangroves area for any purposes without permission of the government as the owner. From the nameplate, we can see that the mangroves area conflict problem between the communities and the government in the Gununganyar mangroves area has reached the realm of law.



Fig. 1 Mangroves area ownership conflict



Fig. 2 The new settlement in Kenjeran Mangrove Area

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Fig. 1 Mangroves area ownership conflict

The mangroves area changing for office and housing development needs are in Kenjeran mangroves area, Keputih mangroves area, Gununganyar mangroves area, and Benowo mangroves area. Thus, it can be seen that almost all of the mangroves area in the Surabaya Coast has changed for office and housing development needs or it can be concluded that office and housing development needs are the main factor causing the mangroves degradation. Based on the field observation in Fig. 2, there is a new multilevel settlement around the mangroves area in Kenjeran. Because there is a new multilevel settlement around the mangroves area, the width of the Kenjeran mangroves area is getting smaller. Among the mangroves area in the Surabaya Coast are the Kenjeran mangroves area and the Keputih mangroves area, which has changed into a settlement.

In the Romokalisari Village, which is still in the Benowo mangroves area, a container and loading port has been built through reclamation. The container and loading port built by reclamation can damage the coast ecosystem, especially mangroves. To reduce the reclamation effect, Indonesia Port Corporation 3 Inc., Ltd has tried to replant the broken mangroves area in Lamong Bay. In the Benowo mangroves area has been found the mangroves area transformation has become a garbage dump. The mangroves area transformation has become a garbage dump can be seen in Fig. 3. The mangroves management system in The Surabaya Coast is dominated by law enforcement and education. The law enforcement model of the mangroves management system in the Surabaya Coast is majorly offered in all of the Surabaya Coast mangrove areas. However, the educated model is only offered in some mangrove areas, such as in Wonorejo, Gununganyar, and Romokalisari. The law enforcement model of the mangroves management system in the Surabaya Coast will give sanctions to whoever violates the law as a punishment.



Fig. 2 The new settlement in Kenjeran Mangrove Area

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into a settlement.



Fig. 3 Plastic waste in Benowo

4. Discussion

Based on the study results, there is a degradation in The Eastern Surabaya Coast and The Northern Surabaya Coast mangroves area. The mangroves ecosystem degradation is one of the abrasion causes in The Indonesian coastal areas [4]. In this study, abrasion has occurred in the observation area, especially in Kenjeran. Many mangroves transform to become

the mangroves, it still needs decisive action from the regulator. The signs or board ownership installation phenomenon in the Gununganyar mangroves, as shown in Fig. 1, is an example of a land authorization effort by an individual in the observation area.

Then, the educational approach is applied in the Surabaya coast mangroves area in the form of making a tourist area. It can be found in Romokalisari mangroves

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Kenjeran. Many mangroves transform to become settlement needs because of the increasing demand for land to live in. In Indonesia, the housing needs were about 11.4 million in 2014, but in 2020, it will increase by around 15.4 million [5]. Also, the occurrence of mangroves area formed by the coast sedimentation process will make this area free, and everyone can own it individually. Thus, it needs a mangroves management to avoid a conflict because mangroves area become individual ownership. The mangroves area ownership conflict between the communities and government can be found in Gununganyar. In the Gununganyar mangroves area, there is an individual mangroves area transition. Based on the existing regulations, all government coastline and green stripes are government property, but the communities make them for their property without government permission. Based on Surabaya Local Government Regulation Number 3 of 2007 about the Surabaya Spatial Plan, the mangroves area is a conservation area on the Eastern Surabaya Coast and covers 2.500 hectares. Unfortunately, in 2015 it only covered 440,13 hectares [6].

Based on the field observation in Fig. 3, the Benowo mangroves area has transformed and become a plastic garbage dump by the communities. Managing plastic waste properly is still difficult. Developed countries doubt the plastic waste management in developing countries. As the waste management

tourist area. It can be found in Romokalisari mangroves area, Wonorejo mangroves area, and Gununganyar mangroves area. The Surabaya coast's environmental management approach models through education can be categorized as a successful strategy to avoid mangrove area degradation. Even in the mangroves education area, which is also a tourist area, mangroves nursery also did in there. The restoration effort in the mangroves area is needed to balancing the degradation of the mangroves. In mangroves area management with the educational approach, environmental management's community participation spirit is very important. The organizing mangroves area management skill helps increase the community revenue and make the mangroves utilization regulation and mangroves management violation rules based on the community [9].

The community must do what is written in the regulations as interpreted by the authorized officials. Kenjeran Beach is an example of reclamation by the community due to a lack of knowledge and understanding of the regulations. The best approach for environmental management is through education, as is done in Wonorejo and Gununganyar, and it is the most suitable proposal for lack of knowledge and understanding in the community, but the main objective is law enforcement by the relevant parties.

Based on field observations by the researcher, the application of the coastal area utilization spatial

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developing countries. As the waste management infrastructure in developed countries is more sophisticated than those in developing countries, the increasing plastic waste levels in the latter were not followed by an increase in the quality of waste management infrastructure [7]. If the garbage dumps in mangroves such as Benowo or the Surabaya coast continues and no preventive efforts are made, the mangroves will be degraded by the plastic waste. In Indonesia, human activities have had an impact on mangrove degradation not only on the Surabaya coast but also in Tanjungpinang [8].

Based on the results of the study, there are two environmental management approach models for the Surabaya coast: the rule enforcement or regulate and supervise model and the educational model. The Surabaya local government issued the Surabaya Local Government Regulation Number 12 of 2014 regarding the Surabaya Spatial Territory Plan in 2014–2034 to protect the mangroves around the Surabaya coast. Based on the regulation, the spatial pattern plan is divided into protected ($\pm 40.13\%$) and cultivated ($\pm 59.87\%$) areas [3]. However, according to the law or regulation enforcement implementation evaluation in application of the coastal area utilization spatial regulation has not been fully implemented in the study area. The government of the Republic of Indonesia has issued Republic of Indonesia Minister of Forestry Affairs Regulation Number P.35/MENHUT-II/2010, regarding Republic of Indonesia Minister of Forestry Affairs Regulation Number P.32/MENHUT-II/2009, an amendment to the Forest and Watershed Area Rehabilitation Technique Organization Plan to regulate the ecosystem of the coastline. The coastline is an area that has an important role in maintaining coastal function and sustainability, and it has a proportional area with the beach condition and physics at least 100 meters from the highest tide point until the land.

The conflict between the community and government about the ownership of the mangrove area always occurs when there is an election held for the next mayor of Surabaya. In this case, one of the candidates in the running for being the mayor of Surabaya fought for the community to obtain the area containing mangroves for their needs. In 2020, Machfud Arifin as one of the candidates in the election for mayor of Surabaya promised that he would give

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assurance of ownership to the Eastern Surabaya coastal area community if he was elected as mayor because the local government of Surabaya could not indicate with certainty to the community as to who the real owner of the mangrove area was [10]. The mangroves area ownership authorization conflict solution plan through the protection and management is still so far away from we expect if the mangroves area become a political commodity interest continuously.

Everyone knows the importance of the function of mangroves in the ecosystem and the need for sustainability in the coastal areas. We need to monitor the sustainable development of the mangrove areas closely, especially in the Surabaya coastal district [11]. We do not let humans with a frontier mentality dominate our environment. Based on the facts and data discovered in the coastal Surabaya mangrove area, there has been a battle between frontier mentality humans and sustainable development humans. They collide with each other, but it is specifically visible on the Northern Surabaya coast. It would seem like the

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