

Authors' response to reviewers' comments

Dear all reviewers,

Thank you for giving us the opportunity to submit a revised draft of our manuscript titled "DEVELOPING MANGROVE ECO-TOURISM IN NUSA PENIDA SACRED ISLAND, BALI, INDONESIA" to the International Journal of Environment, Development and Sustainability. We really appreciate the time and effort that you and the reviewers have dedicated to provide your valuable feedback on our manuscript. We are grateful to the reviewers for their insightful comments on our paper. We fully considered and dealt with all of them. We have been able to incorporate changes to reflect most of the suggestions provided by the reviewers. In addition to dealing with all of the comments below, the current version of this manuscript has been checked and updated. We hope all issues have been fully dealt with. Once again, many thanks for your kind supports to improve the quality of our manuscript. Here is a point-by-point response to the reviewers' comments and concerns.

Response to Reviewer #4

We appreciate your helpful feedback and suggestions. Our responses are itemized in the following section.

Reviewer #4:

You should do all comments one by one. I can't find your response (all answers must be highlighted on body manuscript). If you couldn't do any comments, We will reject your article. back to ENVI-D-19-00627R2.

Response #1:

Thank you for pointing this out. We agree with this comment. Therefore, we have revised the 'response' section. We describe one by one to response every comment from reviewer such as comment from reviewer and have highlighted, become as follows:

"The effort for developing mangrove area to be sustainable tourism should optimize natural resources use and respect the sociocultural characteristics of local communities. This result was supported by former research result that stated some mangrove area suitable to be ecotourism destinationa (Hermon, Ganefri, & Oktorie, 2018; Swangjang & Kornpiphat, 2021); (Opa et al., 2021) (page 9).

Based on the area carrying capacity (CC), the maximum people joining the sailing path which can be accommodated are 360 people per day approximately for 8 hours. Recently, the number of tourist visits, an average of 50 people per day, mangrove activity in Nusa Penida Island can still be improved. This number of person below the capacity of Lembar mangrove ecotourism in Lombok Island which reached 2337 people per day (Sukuryadi, Harahab, Primyastanto, & Semedi, 2020). On the other side, the limited capacity of Nusa Penida due to the topography and it sacredness. Unfortunately, in pick season, as of July to September, the number of visits increased sharply until 400 tourists per day. This condition should get serious attention by the mangrove tour managers. If the number of visits exceeds the maximum carrying capacity, activities should be arranged shifting each other or turned into another activities such as snorkeling or diving. These efforts should be done to avoid negative impacts on mangrove ecosystem in this island (page 9).

Designing plan and regulation of mangrove eco-tourism management: arranging spatial plan of mangrove eco-tourism management and making regulations about mangrove eco-tourism management as well as stated that sustainable mangrove ecotourism should be based on local wisdom and designated by appropriate regulation and policies (Syafri Harto, 2021) and suitable with blue economy principle (Lee et al., 2020) (page 11)".

Comment #2:

The author should develop a complete thought or idea to build a paragraph. Write more sentences and broaden the point of view to enrich the ideas in a paragraph. See published works in this journal

Response #2:

We agree with this and have incorporated your suggestion throughout the manuscript. We have, accordingly, revised and put some detailed explanations Please find some improvement in our manuscript onpage 9-11.

"The potential of the mangrove area in Nusa Penida Island has the opportunity to be developed as an eco-tourism site, yet there are also various weaknesses or problems and threats in the implementation which need serious attention from the manager. The suitable strategy should develop based on existing condition involving elements of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats. In addition, the right strategy can avoid damage to natural and institutional resources".