

Sustainable Ecotourism Management In Para Village, Sangihe Islands Regency

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Abstract.

This study aims to analyze the strategy of the Sangihe Islands Regency Tourism Office in managing Para Village as a community-based, sustainable ecotourism destination and to identify the challenges encountered in its management. The approach used is qualitative, using a case study method, with in-depth interviews, field observations, and documentation of local governments, Tourism Awareness Groups (Pokdarwis), and local communities. The study's results show that Kampung Para's ecotourism potential is enormous, with its main attractions being natural beauty, sustainable mangrove ecosystems, and the cultural richness of coastal communities. However, destination management still faces institutional and regulatory constraints, especially the unenacted Village Regulation (Perdes) on tourism levies, which has led to a weak legal basis and management accountability. Nevertheless, the community actively participates in maintaining the area's cleanliness, preserving local culture, and developing tourist attractions such as the Ampa Wayer dance and the Seke Maneke ceremony. The role of NGOs is significant in increasing community capacity through hospitality training, digital promotion, and policy assistance. To realize sustainable management, it is necessary to accelerate the legalization of Village Regulations, strengthen the Pokdarwis institution, and collaborate across sectors between the government, the community, and non-governmental partners. This research emphasizes that collaborative, locally rooted, value-based governance is the key to developing ecotourism that is inclusive, competitive, and supports achieving the Village SDGs, especially goals 8, 11, and 15.

Keywords: Sustainable Ecotourism; Community-Based Management; Collaborative Governance and Para Village.

I. INTRODUCTION

Tourism is a strategic sector of the Indonesian economy because it plays an essential role in increasing regional income, creating jobs, and expanding business opportunities for the community [1,2,3]. This is in line with Law Number 10 of 2009 of the Republic of Indonesia on Tourism, which emphasizes that tourism implementation aims to improve community welfare, encourage regional development, and showcase cultural wealth and national tourist attractions. Therefore, the development of the tourism sector should be guided by the principle of sustainability to ensure long-term benefits for the community and the environment. To realize sustainable tourism, an approach is needed that not only emphasizes the economic aspect but also considers ecological balance and the social empowerment of the community. This approach is known as ecotourism [4]. Ecotourism is seen as an alternative form of tourism that prioritizes the preservation of natural resources and local culture while providing economic benefits to the surrounding community [5,6,7]. Through ecotourism, the community is encouraged to play an active role as the lead actor in the management of tourist destinations, guided by the principles of responsibility and sustainability. Sangihe Islands Regency in North Sulawesi Province is one of the areas with great ecotourism potential. Located on the Indonesia-Philippines border, Sangihe has natural wealth, including beautiful beaches, well-preserved coral reefs, mangrove forests, and a distinctive local culture. One location with great potential for ecotourism development is Kampung Para.

This area is known for its coastal beauty, marine biodiversity, and strong community traditions that help maintain a harmonious relationship between humans and nature [8]. Since 2021, the Sangihe Islands Regency Government, through the Tourism Office, has initiated the development of the Kampung Para

Tourism Village as a community-based ecotourism model. However, the results of initial observations show that this potential has not been optimally managed. Some of the obstacles still faced include limited supporting infrastructure, limited public understanding of sustainable ecotourism practices, and unclear regulations related to tourism management and levies. These limitations have prevented tourism activities in Para Village from having a significant economic impact on the local community. At the same time, environmental conservation efforts still depend on voluntary initiatives by the community and supporting institutions. In the context of tourism governance, the success of sustainable ecotourism management depends heavily on collaboration among governments, communities, and the private sector.

The government has an essential role in providing regulations, infrastructure, and guidance; local communities need to be actively involved in management and decision-making. Meanwhile, the private sector plays a role in strengthening tourism promotion and investment [9]. Effective multi-stakeholder collaboration will create transparent, participatory, and sustainable tourism governance. This research is essential because the development of ecotourism in Kampung Para not only has an impact on improving the local economy, but also contributes to the achievement of the Village Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), primarily the 8th, 11th, and 15th. Thus, this study aims to examine the strategy of the Sangihe Islands Regency Tourism Office in managing Para Tourism Village with a sustainable ecotourism concept and to identify the challenges in realizing this strategy. Based on the results of this study, strategic recommendations for local governments and local communities to strengthen ecotourism management in Kampung Para can be developed. In addition, the findings of this research are also expected to make a theoretical contribution to the development of an adaptive, inclusive, and sustainable community-based ecotourism management model, especially in coastal areas and Indonesian archipelagos.

II. METHODS

This study uses a qualitative case study approach to understand in depth the sustainable ecotourism management strategy implemented by the Sangihe Islands Regency Tourism Office in Para Village. This approach was chosen because it can reveal policy dynamics, inter-stakeholder collaboration, and institutional challenges in real-world contexts. The research site was purposively selected in Kampung Para, which has excellent potential but faces regulatory and institutional constraints. The research informants were selected using purposive sampling, including Tourism Office officials, Pokdarwis members, community leaders, and local tourism business actors with direct knowledge of ecotourism management practices in the region.

The research data included primary data from in-depth interviews and field observations, as well as secondary data from policy documents, activity reports, and literature related to sustainable tourism development. Data analysis was carried out using the interactive analysis model of Miles, Huberman, and Saldana [10], which involves systematically condensing, presenting, and drawing conclusions from data. The combination of qualitative approaches, strategic informant selection, and interactive analysis enables this study to provide a comprehensive understanding of the strategies, roles of actors, and practices of community-based ecotourism governance in Para Village.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The beauty of the 8 beach, called negeri 8 pantai, and the local wisdom of coastal communities, which are full of cooperative values, make Para Village an ideal location for community-based ecotourism development. This potential is not only economically valuable, but also has social and ecological dimensions that can strengthen regional identity while supporting efforts to preserve the coastal environment. However, the study found that ecotourism management in Para Village still faces several fundamental institutional and regulatory obstacles. One of the main obstacles is the lack of a clear legal umbrella to govern the distribution of economic benefits from tourism activities. The village government has actually drafted a Village Regulation (Perdes) on tourism levy as a first step to strengthen the legal basis for ecotourism management. However, until the time this research was conducted, the draft was still held in the legal section of the local government and had not been officially ratified. The delay in the legalization of this Regulation has direct implications for the effectiveness of ecotourism management at the local level. Without a legal basis, the

village government and the Tourism Awareness Group (Pokdarwis) have difficulties in formally collecting tourism levies and accounting for their use. This situation confuses implementation at the level of mechanisms for recording, reporting, and allocating funds for operational activities and the maintenance of tourist facilities. In the context of village financial governance, the absence of legal rules also hinders transparency and public accountability.

On the other hand, despite limited regulatory support, the people of Kampung Para still show a strong commitment to preserving their tourism potential. Through Pokdarwis, villagers voluntarily carry out beach cleanliness activities, improve road access to tourist sites, and organize local cultural attractions to attract tourists. These efforts demonstrate the community's collective awareness of the importance of maintaining the sustainability of natural resources and of introducing their cultural identity to the outside world. Unfortunately, without strong institutional support, these community initiatives risk being unsustainable. Many tourism activities and the maintenance of public facilities rely on private-sector assistance, non-governmental institutions, or voluntary donations[11]. This condition illustrates the high dependence on external parties and indicates the weak capacity of local institutions to manage tourism resources independently. Thus, although the ecotourism potential of Kampung Para is immense, its sustainability remains vulnerable. Strengthening the regulatory framework by ratifying the Tourism Regulation is a strategic step that local governments must take immediately to provide legal certainty for villages. In addition, increasing the institutional capacity of Pokdarwis and cross-sectoral support between the government, the community, and non-governmental partners are important keys to building sustainable ecotourism governance in Para Village.

Community Participation in Ecotourism Governance

One of the main strengths of ecotourism management in Para Village is the relatively high level of local community participation. The results of the study show that community involvement is not only symbolic but has become part of daily practice. The residents of Para Village are directly involved in various activities, including maintaining the cleanliness of tourist areas, managing waste, maintaining beach areas, and providing tourism services based on local wisdom, such as tour guides, traditional cuisine, and boat rentals for tourists. This participation reflects a collective awareness of the importance of preserving the environment and the sustainability of tourism. In many cases, community initiatives arise spontaneously without waiting for instructions from the village government. This shows that the community has a sense of belonging to the tourism potential in their village. However, this form of participation remains voluntary and has not been formally organized within a clear institutional structure. For example, cleaning and waste management activities are carried out by a group of residents in turn but lack a fixed schedule, operational standards, or sustainable financial support.

Based on interviews with several community leaders and Pokdarwis members, it was found that the people of Kampung Para have a strong spirit of cooperation and social solidarity, but still face limitations in managerial capacity and access to information on sustainable ecotourism practices. Most residents rely on empirical experience and traditional knowledge in managing tourist areas, while their understanding of the principles of sustainability, conservation, and destination management is limited. In the context of collaborative governance theory, as stated by Ansell and Gash [3], community participation should not stop at the implementation of activities but be integrated into the joint decision-making process among village governments, Pokdarwis, and other supporting actors. Collaborative governance emphasizes equal partnerships among actors in public governance, where decisions are made through dialogue, negotiation, and mutually beneficial collaboration. Suppose this principle is applied in Para Village. In that case, the community will not only become the implementer of tourism activities but also a strategic partner in determining the direction and priorities of ecotourism development in the village.

This collaborative model also helps to create transparency and accountability in tourism management. With space for participation in decision-making, the community can monitor fund allocations, set fair levy rates, and determine environmental conservation programs that meet local needs. This process not only strengthens the legitimacy of village policies but also increases trust between the community and the local government. To achieve this goal, strategic steps are needed to strengthen community capacity.

Training in tourism management, village financial literacy, and environmental management should be promoted periodically. The training program should be designed with a participatory approach so that people can learn based on their own local experiences. For example, basic financial management training can help Pokdarwis compile transparent financial reports, while sustainable ecotourism training can increase citizens' understanding of the importance of maintaining the environment's carrying capacity.

In addition to training, it is also important to encourage the establishment of communication forums between village governments, Pokdarwis, and local tourism actors. This forum can be used to share information, discuss operational issues, and formulate standard policies. Through regular communication forums, trust between actors can grow, strengthening collaborative commitments to maintaining destination sustainability. This forum can also serve as a means for the community to advocate their aspirations and needs to the government. Furthermore, strengthening community participation in Kampung Para ecotourism also has an important socio-cultural dimension. Gotong Royong activities, togetherness in tourism activities, and the preservation of local culture, such as the Ampa Wayer dance and the Seke Maneke ceremony, strengthen the collective identity of the Sangihe community. This shows that ecotourism in Kampung Para is not only an economic activity but also a means of preserving the community's social and spiritual values. Thus, the participation of local communities is the central pillar in sustainable ecotourism governance. However, for such participation to have a long-term impact, strong institutional support, ongoing capacity building, and inclusive collaboration mechanisms are needed. Strengthening these aspects will position the community not only as an object of tourism development, but also as the main subject with control, ownership, and shared responsibility for maintaining the sustainability of Kampung Para ecotourism.

The Role of Local Government and NGO Support

This research found that the support of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) plays a significant role in maintaining the sustainability of ecotourism management in Para Village. In the context of an archipelago such as Sangihe, where government resources are limited and community capacity is still developing, the presence of NGOs serves as a catalyst, accelerating empowerment and innovation at the local level. NGOs play a role not only as technical facilitators but also as a communication bridge between the government and the community, encouraging participatory and inclusive tourism governance. One of the main contributions of NGOs is the implementation of training and capacity building for tourism awareness groups (Pokdarwis) in Kampung Para. Through this training, the community gains basic skills in hospitality, tour guiding, homestay management, and digital marketing. The training activity broadened the community's insight into the importance of excellent service and environmental conservation as a tourist attraction. In addition, technical assistance is provided to strengthen Pokdarwis' administrative capabilities, including preparing financial statements, preparing activity proposals, and managing transparency-based tourism funds.

On the other hand, NGOs are also active in promoting and publishing Kampung Para tourist destinations. Through a network of cooperation with local media and digital platforms, they help introduce the natural and cultural tourism potential of Kampung Para to a broader audience. This promotional strategy is important for attracting tourists while fostering a positive image of a still-developing destination. Thus, NGOs serve as enablers, strengthening the sustainability of the ecotourism economy through support for human resources and destination promotion. In addition to carrying out technical functions, NGOs also act as mediators and policy advocates between village communities and local governments. In drafting local regulations, such as the Village Regulation (Perdes) on ecotourism management, NGOs help ensure that community voices are represented and that local interests have a place in the resulting policies. The role of mediation is important because the community often has a limited understanding of the bureaucratic process and policy legalization. Through NGO facilitation, the public consultation process and regulatory drafting can run more inclusively and participatory.

However, this study also identifies challenges in local government involvement, especially regarding the legalization of Perdes. The delay in ratifying village regulations is the main obstacle, with a direct impact on the clarity of village authority in collecting levies and managing tourism finances. As a result, even though the community already has an institutional structure, such as active Pokdarwis, they still face legal

uncertainty when engaging in tourism-related economic activities. From the perspective of good governance, this condition reflects weak vertical coordination between the local and village governments. The principles of good governance require clarity of roles, accountability, and responsiveness between levels of government. The delay in the legalization process shows that the communication and supervision mechanisms are still not running optimally. Local governments should play a more proactive role in creating a policy environment conducive to local initiatives, rather than simply acting as an administrative authority. Timely policy support will strengthen the legitimacy of tourism village management and increase public trust in the government [12,7].

In addition to the government, this study also found that private-sector involvement in Kampung Para ecotourism remains limited. Existing contributions are generally limited to small-scale support, such as providing tourist transportation or assisting with promotional activities. In fact, the private sector has great potential to strengthen tourism infrastructure, support sustainable investment, and expand market access. The non-involvement of this sector indicates that the potential of economic partnerships has not been fully realized. Ideally, the private sector can be part of a sustainable partnership model that links economic benefits with social and environmental responsibility. For example, a public-private partnership scheme involving village governments, business actors, and local communities is used to manage tourist facilities. Partnerships like this not only improve resource efficiency but also ensure a more equitable distribution of benefits between investors and the community [12]. To achieve this, it is important to encourage the establishment of a more systematic multi-stakeholder collaboration in Kampung Para. This collaboration involves the government, communities, NGOs, the private sector, and educational institutions in one coordinated framework.

Through a collaborative approach, each actor plays complementary roles: the government provides regulatory and policy support; the community serves as the lead actor in tourism activities; NGOs act as facilitators and advocates; the private sector provides financial support and innovation; and academics contribute through knowledge-based research and mentoring. This multi-stakeholder collaboration also serves as a checks-and-balances mechanism to ensure that ecotourism management practices are not only oriented towards economic benefits but also take into account social and ecological aspects. With strong cross-sector coordination, tourism development in Para Village can be more inclusive, transparent, and sustainable [13]. Overall, the findings of this study confirm that the existence of NGOs makes a real contribution to the sustainability of ecotourism in Kampung Para, especially in strengthening community capacity and bridging communication between villages and local governments. However, long-term success still requires a shared commitment from all stakeholders. Local governments need to accelerate the process of legalizing regulations and strengthen cross-sector coordination, while the private sector is encouraged to invest more actively in a sustainable manner. Thus, ecotourism in Para Village can serve as an example of collaborative governance practices that not only create economic value but also maintain environmental sustainability and strengthen the socio-cultural identity of the Sangihe community.

Challenges and Strategies for Strengthening Sustainable Management

The results of the interview with the Head of the Sangihe Islands Regency Tourism Office indicate that one important strategy to support the development of ecotourism on Para Island is public education on hospitality values and the preservation of local culture. This education is not only focused on increasing public knowledge of how to provide good service to tourists, but also on instilling appreciation and affirmation of local culture and wisdom as part of the Sangihe people's identity. The Head of the Tourism Office said that: "Our community education is directed to provide knowledge about hospitality, appreciation of local culture, and recognition of the rich values that exist in Sangihe. The community needs to understand that service to tourists must also be accompanied by respect for their own culture." As a concrete example of this strategy, the Tourism Office has made the "Seke Maneke" activity on Para Island a regular part of the agenda, not only as a cultural attraction but also as a means of internalizing local values within the community. In this activity, the community displays various forms of traditional art, including the "Ampa Wayer" dance, which embodies the spirit of togetherness and respect for nature. The head of the service added that this activity also has a strong spiritual meaning, as explained: "Through activities like Seke

Maneke, we want there to be adoration, praise, and recognition of the beauty of the values and destinations that we have, as well as admiration for the greatness of God's power that created the Sangihe realm so beautiful." Thus, the education and cultural preservation strategy carried out by the Tourism Office is not only aimed at strengthening local identity but also serves as a strategic approach to fostering public awareness of the importance of sustainable ecotourism.

Cultural activities such as Seke Maneke and the Ampa Wayer dance help build the image of Sangihe tourism, which is not only oriented toward the economy but also toward values, spirituality, and environmental sustainability. The findings of the interview indicate that the strategy of the Sangihe Islands Regency Tourism Office aligns with the principles of community-based tourism (CBT), in which local communities are the primary actors in the management and preservation of ecotourism. CBT should be implemented and supported to improve the community's economy. Education provided to the community on hospitality, cultural appreciation, and respect for local values is a tangible form of social and cultural empowerment that strengthens the community's role as tourism hosts in their own area. This approach shows that local governments are not only focusing on the economic aspects of tourism, but also on building the social and cultural capacity of local communities. Through activities such as Seke Maneke and the Ampa Wayer dance, the community is not only a performer or complement to tourism events, but also an active actor in caring for and transmitting cultural values to younger generations and tourists [14,15]. In the context of cultural sustainability, this strategy can be understood as an effort to maintain cultural sustainability through tourism practices rooted in local values [16]. Cultural activities such as Seke Maneke serve a dual function: as a means of spiritual and cultural expression for the community, and as a medium for promoting value-based tourist destinations.

Thus, ecotourism on Para Island is not only an economic activity, but also a vehicle for preserving the identity and spirituality of the Sangihe community. The Tourism Office's strategy shows that the success of ecotourism management is not determined solely by infrastructure and promotion, but also by strengthening local communities' social and cultural capital. Local value-based education and routine cultural activities are effective instruments for creating sustainable, inclusive, and shared-welfare-oriented ecotourism. The main challenges in ecotourism management in Para Village can be categorized into three aspects: regulatory, institutional, and human resource capacity. Regulatory aspect: the absence of a tourism levy regulation hinders the legality of village financial management and accountability. Institutional aspect: coordination among the village government, Pokdarwis, and local governments is poorly structured. Capacity aspect: limited human resources in terms of tourism management, digital promotion, and environmental conservation. To answer these challenges, several strengthening strategies are needed: Acceleration of the ratification of the Perdes through active coordination between villages and the district legal section to provide legal certainty in the management of levies, Strengthening the Pokdarwis institution with the support of management training and mentoring based on local needs, Building collaborative capacity between the government, communities, NGOs, and the private sector through sustainable tourism partnership forums, Implementation of the principles of the Pokdarwis sustainable ecotourism that balances economic, social, and environmental aspects; including controlling the number of tourists, waste management, and protecting coastal ecosystems [17,18].

Implications for Sustainable Development

The results of this study show that the success of sustainable ecotourism management in Para Village is highly dependent on the synergy among actors and on supportive local regulations. These two elements are key factors that determine the extent to which tourism activities in the region can run effectively, fairly, and sustainably. In the context of ecotourism management, synergy among actors extends beyond the relationship between local governments and local communities to encompass other stakeholders, including customary institutions, tourism business actors, educational institutions, and environmental communities. The local government, through the Sangihe Islands Regency Tourism Office, has a strategic role in creating policy directions and regulations that support the development of community-based ecotourism. Local regulations, both at the district level, provide a legal basis to ensure that every tourism activity in Kampung Para remains in line with the principles of sustainability. This is important to prevent the overexploitation of

natural resources and to ensure the equitable distribution of economic benefits to local communities. In an interview with the Head of the Tourism Office, it was explained that the ecotourism management strategy in Sangihe Regency is based on a "collaborative and participatory" model, with the community at the center of tourism activities. The government functions as a facilitator and regulator, while the community serves as the leading actor in managing the natural and cultural potential it possesses.

This approach is in line with the principles of community-based tourism, which emphasize the active participation of local communities at every stage of planning, implementation, and evaluation of tourism programs. The involvement of the Para Village community in ecotourism management can be seen through various local initiatives, such as hospitality training, cultural promotion through Seke Maneke activities, and the preservation of the traditional Ampa Wayer dance as a tourist attraction that reflects the spiritual and social values of the Sangihe community. These programs not only increase human resource capacity but also strengthen a sense of belonging to tourist destinations. When people feel they are an important part of the tourism system, their commitment to preserving the environment and culture will naturally grow. Synergy among the government, the community, and tourism actors also yields mutually beneficial cooperation mechanisms. The government provides policy support and basic infrastructure. At the same time, the community contributes by providing locally based tourism services, such as guides and homestays, and by presenting regional culinary specialties. In addition, the involvement of the private sector and educational institutions adds value through knowledge transfer and innovation. This cross-sectoral collaboration reflects effective collaborative governance in developing sustainable ecotourism. Furthermore, the success of ecotourism management in Para Village is closely related to its contribution to achieving the Village's Sustainable Development Goals. In this context, the research shows a direct link to three main goals: SDG 8 (Decent Work and Village Economic Growth), SDG 11 (Villages Without Poverty and Resilient to Climate Change), and SDG 15 (Villages Caring for the Land Environment).

Thus, sustainable ecotourism management in Para Village ensures that local communities can enjoy the resulting economic benefits without sacrificing the preservation of natural and cultural resources. In a broader context, this strategy also supports the vision of developing Sangihe Islands Regency into an archipelago that is competitive, environmentally friendly, and culturally rooted. The key to the success of this entire process is clear regulations and consistent collaboration between local governments, communities, and development partners. Regulations play an important role in providing clear policy direction, ensuring a fair distribution of benefits, and protecting local communities from potential exploitation. For example, there are local regulations on tourism zoning, restrictions on commercial activities in conservation areas, and guidelines for the management of cultural and environmental assets. Meanwhile, the collaboration aspect strengthens the social dimension in ecotourism governance [19]. Synergy between government actors, local communities, academia, and the private sector creates a common space to learn, innovate, and build sustainability commitments. Collaboration also allows the exchange of resources and information, enabling each actor to complement others in achieving common goals. In this context, the Tourism Office plays a role as a policy enabler, the community as a local steward, and educational institutions as knowledge providers that support the strengthening of human resource capacity [20,21]. However, the study also found that challenges remain, especially related to consistency of policy implementation, resource constraints, and the need for more effective cross-sector coordination. Some regulations remain general and do not specifically address the mechanisms for managing community-based ecotourism.

In addition, financing support for conservation activities and community training still needs to be strengthened to ensure the program's long-term sustainability [22]. For this reason, strengthening ecotourism governance in Para Village should be guided by three strategic steps. First, formulating derivative policies that are more operational to ensure regional regulations can be implemented effectively in the field. Second, increasing the capacity of the community and local apparatus through technical training, tourism management, and understanding of sustainability principles. Third, the development of a more structured multi-stakeholder collaboration mechanism so that synergy between institutions is not only ceremonial, but also produces a real impact on sustainable tourism development. Overall, the results of this study confirm that sustainable ecotourism management in Para Village is a tangible manifestation of the application of

sustainable development principles at the local level. Through a combination of partisan policies, community participation, and environmental conservation, Sangihe Islands Regency can build an ecotourism management model that not only drives economic growth but also preserves the cultural and spiritual values of its people. Therefore, clear, collaboration-based, and regulatory policies are not just an administrative necessity but the primary foundation for ensuring the sustainability of ecotourism as a pillar of regional development in the future.

IV. CONCLUSION

The study's results confirm that ecotourism management in Para Village has significant potential to develop into a sustainable, community-based model. The natural beauty, mangrove ecosystem, and cultural richness and spirit of community cooperation are substantial social and ecological capital. The delay in ratifying the Village Regulation (Perdes) on tourism levies has led to weak legal and accountability frameworks in tourism economic governance. Although community participation is high through cleaning activities, cultural attractions, and tourism promotion, management remains informal and relies heavily on voluntary initiatives. Therefore, institutional strengthening and governance reform are urgent needs to enable community participation within a more systematic and sustainable framework.

The collaborative governance approach is a relevant strategy for strengthening synergy among village governments, Pokdarwis, communities, NGOs, and the private sector. In this approach, the community not only implements activities but also serves as a strategic decision-maker in the development of tourist destinations. Local capacity building through management training, village financial literacy, and environmental conservation needs to be integrated with the establishment of communication forums between actors to strengthen coordination and transparency. The role of NGOs has proven important in strengthening community capacity and improving communication with the government. However, their sustainability requires policy support and the acceleration of the legalization of the Village Regulation. With multi-stakeholder synergy and collaborative commitment, Kampung Para has the potential to develop into an inclusive, competitive, and sustainable ecotourism destination, in line with the principles of sustainable development and the achievement of the SDGs, especially goals 8, 11, and 15.

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